# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

NO. 78.

### GENTLEMEN.

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# N. WILSON & CO.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 11—Feast of the Holy Family. Dou-ble. 2 Cl. Monday, 12—St. Leo I., Pope and Doctor. Sunday, 11—Feast of the Holy Family. Double. 2 Cl.
Monday, 12—St. Leo I., Pope and Doctor.
Tuesday, 13—St. Hermenegildus, Martyr.
Semi-Double.
Wednesday, 14—St. Tebertius, Martyr. Simple.
Thursday, 15—Office of the Blessed Sacrament
Semi-Double.
Friday, 16—Of the Feria. Semi-Double.
Saturday, 17—Of the Immaeulate Conception.
Semi-Double.
The first Catholic ladies of Wash-

#### Farewell.

- "Farewell, my love," he sighing said,
  "I go from thee to field of duty,
  And should I sink among the dead"—
  She sobbed: "Will perish all life's beauty.
- "Ah, no," he said, "remember this— The ring I gave you only meant it— If love were only earthly bliss Sure our dear Lord would n'er have sent
- And so she wiped her tears away, And bade him go, "God keep you, Evan!" Did he come back? I cannot say, What matter, if they met in Heaven?

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Pope has sent Monsigneur Colognesi on an extraordinary mission to the Mexican Government.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and their Lordships Bishops Crinnon, Jamot and O'Mahony, accompanied by the Right Rev. Mgr. Proulx, were the guests of His Lordship Bishop Walsh on last Wednesday.

THE Western Watchman and Freeman's Journal have had a falling out. We do not know who is most to blame, nor do we care. We only wish to say that this sort of thing looks very bad, gentlemen, and the sooner it is dropped the better. Give your readers good Catholic news. Teach charity, and exercise it.

such flood of emigration has been witnessed at Castle Garden, New York, as at the present season. The bulk of the emigrants are Irish, all of whom, we are glad to see, are seeking homes on farms.

A Rome dispatch says the Pope is disposed to accede to the wishes of by the Great Liberator: "My politithe Archbishop of Baltimore for a large increase of church accommodation in his diocese in consequence all men are entitled, as of right and of the number of persons disposed to join the Catholic Church.

CATHOLICISM is essentially not a system of secular policy, but a religion: indifferent to forms of Government, as such; in no way committed by either its history or its doctrines to the cause of Absolutism: and demanding, whether of the one headed tyrant called Cæsar or the manyheaded tyrant called the mob, nothing but liberty to fulfil its divine mission to the souls of men .-Western Watchman.

A DESPATCH by cable says the Français affirms that a complete understanding exists between religious confraternities, episcopacy and leading conservatives to resistance to the decrees of the Government in relation to unauthorized congregations. The Gazette de France announces that a general meeting will be held of Superiors of unauthorized congregations, for the purpose of adopting a joint decision all bodies will conform.

A CATHOLIC colony among the Zulus is projected, it appears. The account states that Fr. O'Haire, a Catholic priest who has been twelve years a missionary in South Africa, is now in England with a view of establishing an Irish colony in the north of the Transvaal for the purposes of a Catholic mission. takes out with him on his return a considerable number of tradesmen and twenty or thirty families in order to establish a white colony. Fr. O'Haire describes the Zulus as capacity supreme among the savages | Lenten Pastoral, speaks as follows of many young men seek saloons and was amputated, but he died soon after. | cated priests in the order, especially in April.

may be highly civilized.

THE Liberta, a Roman journal owned and edited by Jews, says:---"The Pope continues with great ing of new schools. His Holiness considers this as one of his most important offices, and consecrates to it a most noble mind and genius. Nor is his work fruitless. During the past year, thanks to the care of the Pope, twenty-nine new schools were planted. And let us add, in order that our readers may know it,

THE first Catholic ladies of Washington, says a writer in Donahoe's Magazine, rarely miss Mass of a week-day morning; and the late dear chapels are seventy-eight in number. old Father White, of Washington, told the writer that at his six o'clock Mass he often saw the belles of Washington reverently assisting at the Holy Sacrifice. If wealth has its temptations, it has, like every other station of life, its abundant graces. The sweetest characters for purity, generosity, gentleness, and thorough womanliness come out of convent schools (those nurseries of every virtue), and a girl, Protestant or Catholic, that is graduated from them, has a character bound to influence deeply the future of the

The following telegram from London, England, appeared a few days since in the daily papers touching the recent "irregularity" of Rev. Newman Hall:—"No little regret has been caused in evangelical and nonconformist religious circles here by the the announce-ment that on Easter Monday Rev. Dr. Newman Hall was married to Miss Knife, with whom his wife accused him of having been unduly intimate for many years. On the trial of Dr. Hall's suit for a divorce from the wife with whom he had lived for nearly torty years he acknowledged that he had fallen in love with Miss Knife and that he in-For the past twenty years no tended to marry her if the divorce granted. shocked many of Dr. Hall's friends, and they urged him not to marry the young lady. Dr. Hall is now sixty-five years of age and his new wife is about thirty.'

> DANIEL O'CONNEL'S Political Creed was thus defined upon one occasion cal creed," said he, "is short and simple. It consists in believing that justice, to religious and civil liberty.

deserve no credit for being the advocate of religious liberty, as my wants alone require such advocacy; but I have taken care to require it only on that principle which would equally grant it to all sects and persuasions, which; while it emanci pated the Catholics in Ireland, would protect the Protestants in France and Italy, and destroy the inquisition, together with the inquisitors, in Spain. Religion is debased and degraded by human interference; and surely the worship of the Deity cannot but be contaminated by the admixture of worldly ambition and human force. Such are my senti-

HENRY WARD BEECHER thus expresses himself after having paid a visit to St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York:-"I thank God every time I go by a stately cathedral. many months ago I went into that great white cathedral in New York, and walked around about its aisles, and looked up into its beautiful nave, and common plan of action to which and saw its altars one by one. I am not a Romanist, and could not be made one-not if I were ground into flour, and kneaded up again; but I recognized that this was a house of God, that there was a church that had a wonderful lineage, and that it was a church whose writers have been as the bread of life to me, whose hymns I have sung until wings sprouted and I was borne by faith into the very heavens; and may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if ever I forget the service rendered to me by the great Mother Church."

of the earth, and believes that they the condition of the Church in Scotland: "We are able to give you, every innocent amusement is denied with more precision than at any previous date, the number of the faithful in Scotland and in our Arch-"The Pope continues with great diocese. From the last printed official list of the baptisms, the total number was 14,065, and those for From the last printed Gla-gow Archdiocese were 9,089. By multiplying these figures by twenty-two-certainly a low factor -we find the Catholics of Scotland to be 309,430, and those of the Archdiocese to be 199,738, from which figures we find that the baptisms of this Archdiocese are 4,093 above the totals of other dioceses, and that the Catholic population of 199,638 is 90,-046 above the totals of the other dioceses. For a population of about two thirds of the whole we have but 59 missions, 121 priests, 116 departments of mission schools, seven middle class schools, three industrial schools, two reformatory schools, two orphanage schools, and one seminary, while the churches and

#### THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE good ship Constellation has set sail on her voyage of charity and mercy. God speed her on her mission, and God bless the generous donors who filled her with breadstuffs to feed the hungry people of Ireland! They have the gratitude and thanks of the Irish people the world over, and the blessings of women and children rescued from starvation.—New York Tablet.

A WALK through New York or Brooklyn in the evening is not calculated to fill the mind of the pedestrian with rose-colored visions of the audience at the flash theatres, their may be heeded too late. literature is the sensational storypapers, and their vocabulary the move about from time to time, with little religious instruction, if they happen to be Catholics, picked up intermittent visits to the Catechism classes, with no particular end in life, except to do the double-shuffle through it, they are more to be pitied than blamed. These hobbledehoys will be the men who will assume citizenship in a few prepared for hard work or for assuming any responsibility, will form the train of the Denis Kearneys of the future.—Brooklyn Review.

Mount Kisco, as far as we can find out, is a Methodist Episcopal village, which has so far degraded itself as to allow worldly amusements within its borders. Games had actuall crept in, and, it was whispered, with bated breath, that croquet had so far tempted a clergyman that he had played that mildly exhilerating game until a match had to be lighted to find the raissing balls; other frightful stories of like nature came out, until the appalled brethren thought they were on the brink of destruction. Now, Mount Kisco may be a very virtuous village; there may be no crime within its limits-no vice at its doors, and the suppression of sin may have been accomplished—if so, the Mount Kisconians have reached a point of perfection most suddenly even for an M. E. hamlet, and they do well to weep over the recreations of their brethren, and, while they are about it, they might as well deal a blow at kissing-games or the relaxations of the campmeetings. Dancing deserves much that these weeping elders say of it, no doubt, and croquet is calculated to soften the ministerial brain, but there are even greater objections to camp-meetings. Catholic priests reserve their thunder for real abuses. Round-dances public balls, and low, immoral theatrical entertainments are forbidden; but no such nonsense is ever talked about amusements and recreations that are harmless in them-THE Archbishop of Glasgow, in his selves. It is not strange that so

worse places for recreation, when them at home and in the houses of their acquaintances by that spirit of intolerant Calvanism which is always straining at gnats and swallow-ing camels. The Methodist Episcopalians of Mount Kisco seem inclined to damn all "the sins they have no mind to,"-a little peculiarity of the unco guid " of their sect .- Brooklyn

From the Catholic Columbian.

You may philosophize all you

with the gang that take pleasure in earthly picking at his mistakes.

by Christ to meet all the requirements of mankind, proposes the means to stem the torrent of vice that threatens to engulf society, but as, in all ages, her voice is disre-garded. She says, education must be Christian, mankind must be coming man. The corners are crowded with young men and boys, Their ideal of life is to face an worthy of endless joy. The warning

destruction as fast as they car, with, solations. Our lives are not always remember that earthly consolation is measured amount. It is better to bear patiently our trial time, to smother within us by the feelings of Christian charity all the promptings to complain against those who may be the cause of our misery. If years. These will be men, who, un- friends have caused an annoyance, if business perplexities disturb our rest, if impatience with our own condition seizes us, our Christianity should prove itself in the spirit of resignation. In offering all to the Sacred Heart we can troubles within its depths.

As THE fine spring weather approaches the awkward squad begins to hold its meetings in front of the church doors and to blokade the entrance. It is scarcely correct to infer from their scrutinizing gaze that they are specially deputed to see who attends Mass and who does not. Though these individuals may manifest an earnest solicitude for the spiritual welfare of their friends. still we fear that they consider the religious exercises of Sunday as a bore that can be tolerated for a If the same in limited time. dividuals should go to a circus or other entertainment they do not find it too tiresome to go in and sit for an hour before the show begins. In one case they are to honor Almighty God, and in the latter to amuse themselves. It is a disgrace, especially in the cities, to see gangs of men—young and old—loafing of men—young and old—loafing around the church door, before Mass. dicted to the habit could see themselves as they are seen and hear the remarks made by those who are subject to their stares, they would cease the practice, and go into the church like Christians.

A Canada Southern Railway brakeman A Canada Southern Railway brakeman named Wm. O'Brien, was killed while coupling cars in the yard at St. Thomas on Thursday night. He caught his foot between the guard and the rail and fell parallel to the track, the cars passing over his leg, completly shattering it. The limb

#### ORDINATION.

A very interesting and impressive ceremony took place at the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent on Sunday morning last. Rev. Mr. McKeon, who a few days since was admitted into the order of Deaconship, was on this occassion ordained a priest of the one, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. His Lordship Bishop Walsh was assisted by Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Feron and Dillon. Shortly after 7 o'clock the pupils of the convent, in larger numbers than we have seen for many years, filed into the room, after which Mass was began and the assessment of which was was began and the assessment of which was was began and the assessment of which was a state of the sacred Heart and the Knights of St. Pius V. The latter organization will take suitable action in respect to his death at their next meeting. Rev. Fr. Real, S. J., of Chicago, has arrived to take the place of the lamented deceased. May his soul rest in peace.—Home Journal, Detroit. You may philosophize all you please, yet a sin is a sin for all that, and conscience cannot be allayed by plausible theories. The Searcher of Hearts cannot be deceived.

A MAN cannot expect to live in open rebellion against the Church and then to die reconciled to her. Such a mockery of Almighty God must have its punishment sooner or later.

When a man is striving to do good, help him. If he is on the wrong road try to put him on the wrong road try to put him on the right. Do not flee from him and go all worldly ambition—having separated himself from home and friends and joys, to enter the ranks humble soldier of the cross WE hear complaints on all sides about the Godlessness and increasing immorality amongst the rising generation, and the daily recital of sickening crimes, in the newspapers, warrants us in the belief that the complaints are well founded. The Catholic Church, that was destined by Christ to meet all the require-

FATHER M'KEON'S FIRST SERMON. In St. Peter's Cathedral, in the evening, Rev. Father McKeon preached his first sermon, taking for his text "Whoever will be a friend of this world becomes an enemy of God." The reverend gentleman said that the world is the shoal on which virtue is wrecked. There is an antagonism constantly at work between coming man. The corners are crowded with young men and boys, "hoodlums," as the San Francisco people have named them, who, with hands in their pockets, warble the latest "variety" air or practices clog-dances late into the night.

Their ideal of life is to face an worthy of endless ioy. The warning that there is a Tribunal antagonism constantly at work between christianity and the world. Man is an image of the holy trinity, but man abandoned his creator, while the Creator did not forsake man. We were, after the fall, once more restored to the favor of our heads a crown of glory if we but serve thim faithfully. We had many difficulties to contend against in following the beacen worthy of endless joy. The warning may be heeded too late.

It is natural to seek sympathy, to ask advice of friends, to court consolations. Our lives are not always

Him fathtuly. We had many uncentration of the beacon light of faith. Christians should never forget that they are the successors of Saints and martyrs who shed their blood for the faith that was in them. The reverend gentlemen went on too. destruction as fast as they car, with, apparently, much enjoyment to themselves. And yet they are not entirely to blame. They grow up like weeds, without training or direction. Sent from one public school to another, as their parents more about from time to time with remember that earthly consolation is remember that earthly consolation is not worth the seeking, and that those who offer us peace have only the peace of the world to give in measured amount. It is better to your pet passions—and having succeeded in winning you to his side, he has ac-complished his ambition—he has ruined your soul for all eternity. It is in sible to serve God and Mammon. It is impos will have to be on the side of the Saviour or on the side of Satan. We should be always on our guard against these false pleasures, and make strong resolutions to live soberly and justly in this world, that we may enjoy the glory which a good Saviour has in store for us in the life to

The above is only a mere outline of The above is only a mere outline of Father McKeon's able sermon. We feel justified in predicting a brilliant future for this good young priest. In this his first sermon he evinced the utmost self-possession, and throughout was apparent of his subject which would have done credit to a much older clergyman. We have no doubt he will yet make his mark

### DEATH OF REV. J. A. McGILL, S. J.

On Wedensday evening, 24th inst., the Catholics of Detroit were deeply pained to learn of the death of Rev. John A. McGill, S. J., of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, which took place at 20 minutes to 7 that evening. Fr. McGill's health had been failing for some time past, although nothing serious was apprehended. On Friday he had an attack of pneumonia, and on Sat-urday became dangerously ill. Physicians eral took place from SS. Peter and Paul's Church Good Friday morning. As the Church forbids funeral Masses on the last three days of Holy Week, his solemn obsequies will be deferred till after Easter. The

sions. In August last he was transferred to this city. He was a very powerful orator and was considered one of the best edu-

foreign languages. His amiable disposition drew round him a very large circle of friends, both Catholies and non-Catholies. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and took delight in dwelling on scientific topics. His last public appearance was on Sunday morning, 14th inst, when he preached a very fine sermon at SS. Peter and Paul's Church. He was chaplain to the Ladies of the Sacred Heart and the Knights of St. Pius V. The latter organization will take suitable action in respect

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

A laborer named Ellerton committed suicide in Trafalger township on Wednes-day by hanging. No cause assigned.

A car of oatmeal, made by Moore & Pal-mer, was shipped from Norwich on the 21st, direct the Duchess of Marlborough, reland, for the Irish relief.

It turns out that there is no truth what-ever in the report stating that Donnelly's buggy was maliciously smashed to pieces at Mrs. Kennedy's wake in Biddulph. It was purely an invention.

A labore named John Mulvane, employed on the canal contract at Port Colborne, was on Thursday hit by a falling stone from a blast iron, from the effects of which he died.

There is trouble in the Reformed Episco-pal Church in Ottawa. A few of the lead-ing members desire to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the American branch and be-come attached to the English section of the Busbois, who murdered a man named

Hennessy, on the Gatineau, has been arrested and brought to Ottawa. He was captured while at work in an iron mine near Ogdensburg. He says he killed Hennessy in self-defence.

A farmer named Donald McRae, residabout four miles from Amberly, was ing about four miles from Amberry, was killed on Wednesday evening by the falling of a limb from a tree which he was chop-ping. He leaves a wife and large family, to mourn his loss.

John Corsant's young son, living on the 12th concession of London township, was instantly killed by a team which he was driving running away. It appears that Robert, the unfortunate lad, aged ten years, was putting out manure in company with his brothers. The latter was driving the team, and the animals started off on a trot. and the animals started off on a trot, shaking him off the load, so that he fell to the ground. The wheels of the wagon ran over him, killing him Instantly. The family have the sincere sympathy of the neighbors in their bereavement. On Wedensday night Mrs. James Smith,

on Wedensday night Mrs. James Smitch, of Merritton, went to sit up with her mother, Mrs. Northup, who has been sick for some time. Towards morning, becoming exhausted, Mrs. Smith fell asleep. Her mother got up and poured the coal oil out of the lamp on her dress, and then set fire it to Mrs. Smith's screams aroused Mr. o. Mrs. Smith's screams aroused Mr. athup, who was in the house, and he dashed a pail of water over her, which in-creased her sufferings. Mrs. Smith is not expected to recover.

A laboring man named Ellerton, who, some time past, has been employed Mr. Owen McCarron, 10th concession of Trafalgar Township, committed suicide on the 31st March by hanging himself in barn. He left the house apparently in his usual health and spirits to feed the stock, and not returning, search was made and the body found suspended by a rope attached to the rafters. He had evidently been dead some time. No cause is at present known. He leaves a wife and large family.

and large family.

Belleville, April 2.—Anthony Golding, a farmer living in the eighth concession of Tyendinaga, has laid information against George Litten, a neighbor, charging him with attempted murder. The complainant states that on Tuesday morning, when a twelve in the words on the farm, a bullat work in the woods on the farm, a at work in the woods on the farm, a but-let whistled close by his head, striking a a stump. He proceeded to where the bullet came from, and found Litten laying be-hind a stump. The latter rose, fired a shot from a revolver at Golding, and struck him with his clubbed gun, breaking the stock. They closed, and Litten got the advantage, but a nine-year-old son of Golding's turned the tables in favor of his father, who ed the tables in favor of his tacher, who struck his antagonist, rendering him parti-ally insensible, and took the gun and revol-ver, and went home to get his wounds, which are quite serious dressed. The affair was the result of an old feud. Litten has has not yet been arrested.

### THE HARP.

The April number of this excellent Canadian Monthly, published in Montreal, has come to hand. The Harp should be liberally supported by the Catholic people of the Dominion. It is always full of choice matter suitable for Catholic families. choice matter suitable for Catholic families.
Price, one dollar per annum. J. Gillies,
printer and publisher, Montreal. The
following is the table of contents of the
present number:—A Malediction (Poetry),
The D'Alton's of Craig: AnIrish story of '48
and'49; Canadian Essays; Education;
Chieftian's Daughter (Poetry); Another
Lie Nailed; Parnell's Reception; An English Proponneguent for Home Rule: quies will be deferred till after Easter. The remains were interred in Mt. Elliot.

Fr. McGill was born in Ireland on August 11th, 1830, and consequently was in his 50th year. He entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in 1850, at St. Louis. After his ordination he was sent by his superiors to various parts of the country, and conducted hundreds of very successful missions. In Angust last he was transferred

n dol-ng dis-ynship lways s, and vilege n old, and be w ven-the inager.

D. \*\*

NS!

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER I.

It was not extraordinary, under these circumstances, that his concession thrived, that fortune once more smiled upon him. He was glad of it, not only from a natural pleasure in success, but also from the consciousness that, as his wealth increased, so would his means of usefulness. He became deeply attached to the land which was bountifully bestowing its treasure upon him, and displaying every day before his eyes the grand spectacle of its incomparable natural beauties. His heart warmed towards the children of the soil, and he took a lively interest in the evangelization of the Indian race, and the labours of the missionaries, especially those of his old friend Father Maret, whose church and the village which sur-It was not extraordinary, under these those of his old friend Father Maret, whose church and the village which surrounded it stood on the opposite bank of the stream, on the side of which his own the side of the river, late in the evenwas happier, certainly, than his poor friend, M. de Harlay, who wasted a large sum of money in building an habitation, as the "On the day of the great tempest," M. de Harlay, who wasted a large sum of money in building an habitation, as the houses of the French settlers were called, totally out of keeping with the habits and requirements of the mode of life he had adopted. For one whole year he tried to persuade himself that he enjoyed that kind of existence; it was only at the close of the second year of his residence in America, that he acknowledged to his companion that he was bored to death with the whole thing, and willing to spend as large a sum to get rid of his concession as he had already expended upon it. At last, he declared one morning that he could endure it no longer.

Maitre Simon's barge was about to twenty-five summers."

"When did they arrive to "When did they arrive low which day of the great tempest, which blew down so many trees and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge boat attached to Simon's barge was about to which day of the great tempest, which blew down so many trees and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A little boat attached to Simon's barge and unroofed our cabins. A littl

leaving behind him his land, his plantations, his horses, and the charming habitation, called the Pavillon, or sometimes, "La Folie de Harlay." D'Auban, he said, might cultivate it himself, and pay him a mominal rent, or sell it for whatever it would fetch to some other planter. But in America he would not remain a day longer if he could help it; and if Monsieur Law had cheated all the world, as the last she seem letters from Paris had stated, the worst punishment he wished him was banishent to his German settlement in the New Morld. And so he stood, waving his handkerchief and kissing his hand to his friend, as the clumsy barge glided away down the giant river; and d'Auban sighed when he lost sight of it, for he knew he should miss his light-hearted county wan, whose very follies had for he knew he should miss his light-heart-ed countryman, whose very follies had served to cheer and enliven the first years of his emigration. And indeed, from that time up to the moment when this story begins, with the sole exception of Father Maret, he had not associated with any one whose habits of thought and tone of conversation were at all convenial to of conversation were at all congenial to his own. No two persons could differ more in character and mind than De harlay and himself; but when people have been educated together, have mutual friends, acquintances, and recollections, ommon ground of thought and sympathy, which in some measure supplies the place of a more intimate congeniality

of feelings and opinions.

He sometimes asked himself if this isolation was always to be his portion. He had no wish to return to Europe. He was on the whole well satisfied with his lot, nay, grateful for its many advantages; but the course of a long solitary walk through the forest, such as he had taken that day, or in the evenings in his log-built home, when the wind moaned through the pine ods with a sound which reminded him woods with a sound which remains of the murmur of the sea on his native coast, feelings would be awakened in his heart more like yearnings, indeed, than regrets. In many persons' lives there is a past which claims nothing from them but a transient sigh, breathed not seldom with a sense of escape—phases in their pilgri-mage never to be travelled over any more -earthly spots which they do not hope, nay, do not desire to revisit—but the remembranes of which affects them just because it belongs to the dim shadowy past, that past which was once alive and now is dead. This had been the case with d'Auban as he passed that evening through the little cemetery of the Christian Mission, where many a wanderer from the Old World rested in a foreign soil by the side of the children of another race, aliens in blood but brethren in the faith. A little farther on he met Therese, the catchist and schoolmistress of the village. He stopped her in order to inquire after a boy, the son of one of his labourers whom he knew she had been to visit Therese was an Indian girl, the daughter of an Algonquin chief, who, after a battle with another tribe, in which he had been mortally wounded, had sent one of his soldiers with his child to the black robe of St. Francois des Illionis, with the prayers that he would bring her up as a Christian. He had been himself baptized a short time little maiden had ever since been called the Flower of the Mission. church had been her home; its festivals her pleasures; its sacred enclosure her play-ground. Before she could speak plainly gathered flowers and carried them in her little brown arms into the sanctuary. When older, she was wont to assemble the into the prairies to make garlands of the purple amorpha, or by the side of the streams to steal golden-crowned locuses from their broad beds of leaves for our Lady's altar; and under the catalpa trees and the ilexes she told them stories of Jesus and of Mary, till the shades of evening fell, and "the compass flower, As she advanced in age her labours ex-tended; but such as her childhood had been, such was her womanhood. She became the catechist of the Indian convents, and the teacher of their children. The earnest piety and the poetic genius of her race gave a peculiar originality and beauty to her figurative language; and d'Auban had sometimes concealed him-

which blew down so many trees and un-roofed our cabins. A little boat attached old man seemed pleased to find somebody not too busy to talk to him. His own obto Simon's barge brought them, to the shore. They took shelter in a ruined hut

Maitre Simon's barge was about to descend the Mi sissippi to New Orleans. The temptation was irresistible, and he made up his mind to return to France, leaving behind him his land, his plantatree, and the moon was shining full upon it. It was beautiful, but so sad; made me think of a dove I once found lying on the grass with a wound in her breast. When I went near the poor bird it fluttered painully and fiew way And the daughter of the white man is like the dove; she would not stay to be comforted.

"No. She wanders about the enclosure "No. She wanders about the enclosure and sits on the tombstones, and sometimes she seems to listen to the singing, but if she sees any one coming she hurries off like a frightened fawn."

"And her father, what does he do?"
"He never comes here at all, I be-

lieve?"
"And you think this young woman is unhappy?"
"Yes. I have seen her weep as if her eyes were two fountains, and her soul the spring from whence they flowed. It is not with us as with the white people. We do not shed tears when we suffer. The pain is within, deep in the heart. It gives no outward sign. We are not used to see men and women weep. One day I was talking to Catherine, a slave, on the Lormois Concession, who would fain be a Christian, but that she hates the white people. Many years ago she was stolen from her own country and her little children, and sold to a Frenchman. There are times when she is almost mad, and raves like a wild beast robbed of its young. But Catherine loves me because I am not white, and that I tell her of the Great Spirit who was made man, and said that little children were to come to Him. I was trying to persuade her to forgive the white people and not to curse them any more, and then, I said, she would see her children in a more beautiful country than her own, in the land of the hereafter; that the Great Spirit, if she asked Him, would to that land where mothers and children meet again if they are good. Then in my ear I heard the sound of a deep sigh, and turning round I saw the white man's daughter, half-concealed by the green boughs, and on her pale cheeks were tears that looked like dew-drops on a prairie lily. Her eyes met mine, and as usual,

"I wish you did know her," said d'Auban, thoughtfully.
Therese shook her head.

she was off into the forest before I could utter a word. I have not seen her

"It is not for the Indian to speak comfort to the daughter of the white man. She does not know the words which yould reach her heart. The black robe, would reach her heart. The black robe, the chief of prayer, whom the Great Spirit sends to his black, His Indian, and His white children; his voice is strong like the west wind; from his lips consolahke the west wind; from his hps consona-tions flow, and blessings from his hand. And you, the eagle of her tribe, will you not stoop to shelter the white dove who has flown across the Great Salt Lake to

the land of the red men?"
D'Auban felt touched by the earnestness of Therese's manner, and interested by her description of the stranger. He by her description of the stranger. He could easily imagine how desolate a European woman would feel on arriving in such a miserable place as the German settlement, and he promised that as soon as he could find leisure he would ride to that spot and see if he could be of use to the white man's daughter. Upon this they parted, but the whole of the evening, and the next day in the maize fields and the cotton groves, his imagination was con-tinually drawing pictures of the sorrow-ful woman—the wounded bird—that

### would not stay to be comforted.

CHAPTER II. He is a proper man's picture, but . . . how ddly he is suited. I think he bought his

The power that dwelleth in a word to waken Vague yearnings, like the sailor's for the

shore, And dim remembrances whose hues seem taken ne bright former state, our own no

more.
The sudden images of vanished things
That o'er the spirit flash, we know not why,
And the strange inborn sense of coming ill
That offtimes whispers to the haunted
breast. That offtimes whispers to the haunted breast, Whence doth that murmur wake, that shadow fall? Whence are those thoughts? "Tis mystery all."

self behind the wall of the school hut and listened to the Algonquin maiden's simple instructions.

"How is Pompey's son to-day?" he asked, as they met near the church.

"About to depart for the house of the great spirits," she answered. "He wants possible, now any spirits, when the spirits, when the spirits, when the spirits, which is the ward to depart for the house of the great spirits, when the spirits, when the spirits, when the spirits, which is possible to a spot where the overseer and walked to a spot when the colonist whom it would be of ling, and, and the overseer the colony, after taking asked, as they met near the church.

"About to depart for the house of the great spirits," she answered. "He wants nothing now, angels will soon bear him away to the land of the hereafter. We should not grieve for him."

"But you look as if you had been grieving. Therese, do not hurry away. Cannot you spare me a few minutes, even though I am a white man? I am afraid you do not like French nearly." appearance singularly enough amidst the rude settlers of the New World. His rufles were made of the New world. His ruffles were made of the finest lace, and the buckles on his shoes silver gift. There was nothing the least remarkable in the face or attitude of this stranger, nothing face or attribude of this stranger, nothing that would have attracted attention at Paris or perhaps at New Orleans; but it was out of keeping with the rough activity of the men and the wild character of the scenery in that remote region. His pale gray eyes, shaded with white eyebrows, wandered listlessly over the busy scene, and he gave a nervous start when-ever a tree fell with a louder crash than usual. One of the laborers had left an the stream, on the side of which his own house was built. If his life had not been one of incessant labour, he must have suffered from its loneliness. But he had scarcely had time during those busy years to feel the want of companionship. Month after month had elasped in the midst of engrossing occupations. On the whole, he was happier than most men are—much have some are much have some are much larger than house was been from twenty to the side of the river, late in the evening; and sometimes she sits down on one of the tombs near the church. She lives with her father in a hut some way off, amongst the white people, who speak a harsh language than yours."

"The Germany colony, I suppose? Is this woman young?"

"The Germany colony, I suppose? Is this woman young?"

"She must have seen from twenty to twenty-five summers." with a German accent, that he would not meddle with it any more. This little in-cident served as an introduction, and the the nature of the country or the general life of colonists. He talked about the want of accommodation he had met with in America, and the dirty state of the Indian through a civilized country. He told d'Auban that he intended to purchase and in that neighbourhood, and to build a

> "I begin to despair," he said, " of finding one which would suit us to buy or to hire. I suppose, sir, you do not know of

"Certainly not of one to let," d'Auban answered with a smile, for the idea of hiring a house in the backwoods struck him in a ludicrous light.

'But I have had a concession left on my hands by a friend who has returned to Europe, and which has upon it a house very superior to any thing we see in this part of the world. Many thousand france have been spent on this little pavillion, which is reckoned quite a curiosity, and goes by the name of the Vicomte de Harlay's Folly. The purchaser of the concession would get the house simply

concession would get the house simply thrown into the bargain."

"That sounds very well," exclaimed the old man: "I think it would suit us."

"Well, M. de Harlay has empowered me to dispose of his land and house. It is close to my plantation, a few leagues up the river. I should be very happy to let

"Yes, I am Colonel d'Auban, pour vous servir, as the peasants say in France."
"Then indeed, sir, I am ir expressibly honoured and delighted to have made honoured and delighted to have made accustomed ear. I have been assured rarity which Diogenes might well have needed his lantern to discover. A merchant at New Orleans, to whom I ught letters of introduction, told me brought letters of introduction, told me that if I was going to the Illinois I should try to consult Colonel d'Auban about the purchase of a plantation, and not hesitate a moment about following his advice. I the Great Spirit, if she asked Him, would send His servants to teach them the way to that land where mothers and children as to allow me first to inform my daughter of our intended excursion. I will be with you again in a quarter of an hour, my amiable friend, ready and happy t surrender myself to your invaluable

Who is that gentleman?" asked d'Auban of the German overseer; as oon as the little old man had tretted

He is called M. de Chambelle. Though his name is French, I think he is a German Nobody knows whence he comes, or why he is come at all. He talks of houses and gardens, as if he was living in France or m Saxony. I wish him joy of the rillas he will find here. And then he peaks to the Indians and the negroes for the world as if they were Christians." Many of them are Christians, M. Klein, and often better ones than ourselves,"

"True," said d'Auban. "A man told me the other day, that his horse was so clever that he never forgave or forgot - rapacity, Cartier obtained fame by justice

The overseer laughed. You should see that old gentleman "You should see that old gentleman bowing and speechifying to the Indian women. He said the other day to a hideous old squaw, Madam la Sauvagesse, will you send me some of the fruit your fair hands have gathered?" She said she would give him some without intention, which in their phraseology means without in the phraseology means without in the phraseology means without the property day how. expecting to be paid. The next day, how-ever, she came to his hut, and inquired if he was not going to give her some-thing without intention. The poor old man, who is dreadfully afraid of the natives, was obliged to part with some clothes Madame la Sauvagesse had taken a

"Has M. de Champbel a daughter?"
"Yes, a pale handsome woman, much
too delicate and helpless, from what I hear, for this sort of hand-to-mouth life They say she is a widow. It is somewhat funny that the French people who come here almost always stick a de before their The father is called M de Cham. belle, and the daughter, Madam de

"Do you know if they have brought letters of introduction with them to any one in this or the neighbouring settlements?"

"I have not heard that they have; except M. Koli and yourself, there is scarcely

written about them."
"We are a poor set here now that M.
Law's grand scheme has come to nought.
We do a little business on our account by
felling and selling trees, and it is lucky we do so, for not a sou of his money have we seen for a long time. It is impossible to maintain his slave, and the plantation is going to ruin. Ah! there is M. de Chambelle coming back; did you ever see such a figure for an habitant? One would fancy he carried a hair-dresser about, his hair is always so neath nowdered? do so, for not a sou of his money have we

"Will a long walk tire you?" asked d'Auban as his new acquaintance joined them, "or will you ride my horse? Do not have any scruples. No amount of walking ever tires me."

should like it better," answered M. de Chambelle, glancing uneasily at the horse, who, weary of the long delay, was pawing in a manner he did not quite fancy. "If you will now and then lend me your arm, I can keep on my legs without fatigue for three or four hours."

D'Auban passed the horse's bridle over his arm, and led the way to an opening in the forest, through which they had to pass on their way to the Pavilion St. Agathe, which was the proper name of M. de Harlay's habitation. Whenever they came to a rough bit of ground he gave his arm to his companion, who lent upon it lightto a rough bit of ground he gave his arm to his companion, who lent upon it lightly, and chatted as he went along with a sort of child-like confidence in his new friend. D'Auban's concession, and the neighbouring one of St. Agathe, were situated much higher up the river than the German settlement. His own house was also to the water situated in the various renewales with a between Spanish and French soldiers, but between Catholics and heretics.

M.de Gourgues, a brave French commander, shortly after amply avenged the massacre of the French by the total destruction of the Spanish force in Fort Carolins. He was also to the water of the state of the was close to the water-side. The pavillion stood on an eminence in the midst of a beautiful grove, and overlooked a wide extent of prairie land bounded only in one direction by the outline of the Rocky Mountains. The magnificent scenery surrounded this little oasis, the luxuriant vegetation, the grandeur of the widespreading trees, the domes of blossom which here and there showed amidst masses of verdure, the numberless islets scattered over the surface of the broadbosomed river, the shady recesses and verdant glades which formed natural alleys and bowers in its encircling forest, combined to make its position so beautiful, that almost accounted for M. de Harlay's short-lived but violent fancy for his trans-atlantic property. It was a lovely scene which met the eyes of the pedestrians, when about mid-day they reached the brow of the hill. A noontide stillness reigned in the Savannahs, where herds of buffaloes reposed in the long grass. Now and then a slight tremulous motion, like a ripple on the sea, stirred that boundless expanse of green, but not a sound of human or animal life rose from its flowery

Not so in the grove round the pavillion There the ear was almost deafened by the multifarious cries of beasts, the chirpings of birds, the hum of myriads of inse the river. I should be very happy to let you se it, and to explain its advantages as an investment. I am going back there this morning, and if you would like to visit it at once, I am quite at your orders. We have still the day before us."

The stranger bowed, coughed, and then said in a hesitating manner:

"A we have we have speaking to Col-The eye was dazzled by the rapidity of their movements. Hares and rabbits and d in a hesitating manner:
"Am I by any chance speaking to Colel d'Auban?"

of the grape vine, flying up into the sky, the streamlets, fluttering

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written for the Record. THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INPLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

TIER TO THE DEATH OF CHAM-PLAIN, A.D. 1584-1635.

De Roberval landed his colonists at Charlesbourg, a post which he greatly strengthened with the view of passing there the entire winter. But the severity of the clime added to other causes carried off a fourth of his band of colonists. In the spring, owing to an outbreak of war between Charles V., of Spain, and Francis I., of France, the latter re-despatched Cartier to Canada to bring de Roberval to France. The survivors of the body of colonists were glad to accompany their commander on his journey to their own more favored country. With this voyage the name of Cartier drops from notice; but though he acquired neither wealth nor empire for his sovereign, his discovation of the contract of the sovereign of the source of the sou

beerved d'Auban.
"Oh! I did not mean Christians in that lasting. He left a name for courage, cunnse. It is only a way of speaking, you to his age and country. other European adventurers in rapacity, Cartier obtained fame by justice

eries and explorations led in time to re-

and moderation.

Thus with a name so honored and a career so honorable opens the first page in our history. In 1544 peace was once more proclaimed between the rival monarchs of France and Spain. De Roberval had not, amid the pre-occupations of war, forgotten Canada, and in 1547 organized a second expedition for the exploration and colonization of that country. But the expedition never reached Canada, the vessels meeting with adverse weather, all

on board, including de Roberval and his brother, perished at sea.

The spread of Calvinism in many por-tions of France had, meantime, given rise to so much embitterment, the design of migrating in large bodies seized on the Huguenots, as the partisans of the new religion were called. Coligny, their leader, gave encouragement to this design, and solicited the royal patronage for the successful inauguration of a scheme of emigration. The king readily consented

vided people and a distracted State by the removal of the element of discord. De Villegagnion, a knight of Malta, who had embraced the reformed religion, set sail for Brazil with a body of Huguenot

subordinate whose arbitrary conduct provoked ill-will, anarchy and bloodshed.

ists to construct a rude vessel and trust themselves to the deep. They were after much suffering rescued by an English ship. Even this failure did not disconcert Coligny, who seemed bent on the estab-lishment of Calvinist colonies in the New

did not, however, seek to make any permanent establishment in America

Foreign wars and the turbulence of the olonists at home occupied the attention of French statesmen to the exclusion of all prospects of colonization. But the Britain and Norman seamen continued sixteenth century, extended proportions. In fishing for cod along the banks of Newfoundland, and in whaling the Gulf was to be broken. Before the twelfth

furious storm which drove him to France.
Seized on his arrival by a rebellious nobleman, he was detained in prison five years without being able to make any report to the king. Meanwhile the colonists on Sable Island bore almost increditable sufferings. De la Roche immediately on his release brought the fact of their abandonment under the notice of the king, who despatched a vessel to their succor. Twelve were found surviving.

These, reduced to a state of semi-barbarism, were brought to France, and introduced to the monarch, Henry IV., who treated them with a kindness worthy his chivalrous nature. If these first efforts of the French to establish a colonial empire in the new world were unsuccessful the toruch of the crucifixion is kept in the Church of the Chur empire in the new world were unsuccessful, those of the English were not less fruitless. Their first attempt at settlement was made in 1578 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who had received ample powers from Queen Elizabeth to take possession

in her name and colonize vast tracts of American territory. Sir Humphrey perished in endeavoring to carry out the wishes of his royal mistress.

In 1585, Sir Richard Grenville established a colony composed of one hundred and eighty persons on Roanoke Island, but these colonists lost heart under the severity of their trials and returned home within twelve months. Three other fruitless attempts then followed in quick succession. In 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold began, but soon abandoned, the colonization of Elizabeth's Island near Cape Cod. Shortly after his accession to throne, James I. granted charters to the London and Plymouth companies to colonize Virginia, which, according to the charters, included the entire territory from lat. 45° to lat. 34°. The first successfu colony formed within the territory of the The first successful London Company was that of Jamestown in 1607, while the vast domain of its ister association was not so favored till 1620. After so many heroic efforts in the sixteenth century to establish French colonies in America it seemed meet that the commencement of the seventeenth should bring success to efforts renewed with the same laudable purpose. This century morks a new era in French hiscentury marks a new era in Trench instory, an era of progress and centralization at home, of activity and aggressiveness abroad. Feudalism was vanquished, trotestantism overthrown, French influence on the continent fully restored. That an age marked by achievements so momental activity ous should witness an unwonted activity amongst the friends and promoters of American colonization is not surprising. The value of the American fisheries and the value of the American fisheries and the lucrativeness of the peltry traffic had long attracted the attention of the busy seafaring populations of the trading towns in the provinces of Normandy and

Brittany.

At length the Sieur de Pontgravi succeeded in forming an association of traders to open traffic with the new world and establish colonies wherever it might be adjudged practicable. Samuel de Champlain, a trusted naval officer, was favored with the command of the expedition formed under the auspices of the new tion formed under the auspices of the new association. He set sail with three small vessels in 1603, and explored the St. Lawrence as far as Sault St. Louis. On his return to France Champlain submitted a report, which impressed the king most emigration. The king readily consented to the plan proposed by Coligny as an easy means of restoring harmony to a divided people and a distracted State by the removal of the element of discord.

De Villegagnion, a knight of Malta, who had embraced the reformed religion, set sail for Brazil with a body of Huguenot colonists. The colony, however, failed of success.

Under the counsel and direction of Co-

colony in America provoked the hostility of the Government of Virginia, which The scarcity of provisions and the despair of seeing Ribant return induced the colondespatched Captain Argall with three vessels to destroy Port Poyal. He burnt the town, whose inhabitants were engaged In tilling their fields a few miles distant.

They returned to see their dwellings wrapped in flames, the product of so much industry and self-denial, reduced, in a few moments, to select in tilling their fields a few miles lishment of Calvinist colonies in the New World. Having obtained from the king a flotilla of three vessels he determined once greater disaster immortalized in that unthem, "or will you ride my horse? Do not have any scruples. No amount of walking ever tires me."

"Dear sir, if we might both walk I should like it better," answered M. de Chambelle, glancing uneasily at the horse, who, weary of the long delay, was pawing in a manner he did not quite fancy. "If the colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to greater disaster immortanzed in that undying verse, an enduring monument to the heroism of a noble race in the hour of its overwhelming sorrow. We leave the sorrows of Port Royal to witness the colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to greater disaster immortanzed in that undying verse, an enduring monument to dying verse, an enduring more to essay the founding of a colony. He entrusted the cormand on this occatitle heroism of a noble race in the hour of its overwhelming sorrow. We leave the sorrows of Port Royal to witness the colony of de Ribant. He built a fort to greater disaster immortanzed in that undying verse, an enduring monument to dying verse, an enduring monument to sorrows of Port Royal to witness the colony of the heroism of a noble race in the hour of its overwhelming sorrow. We leave the sorrows of Port Royal to witness the colony of the heroism of a noble race in the hour of its overwhelming sorrow. We leave the sorrows of Port Royal to witness the colony of the hour of a saliful mariner and devoted Calvinist.

In the entrusted the cormand on this occathe heroism of a noble race in the hour of a saliful mariner and devoted Calvinist.

He call the entrusted the cormand on this occathe heroism of a noble race in the hour of a saliful mariner and devoted Calvinist. which he gave the name of Carolina.
But these frequent attempts at colonization in proximity to the Spanish dominions in the New World soon gave offence

Champlain, Its founder was the immortal Champlain, who deemed the conquest of an empire small as compared with the salvation of a human soul. Could such a to that power.

The Spaniards at once took the field and laid siege to Fort Carolina—reducing it in a very short time. The French loss was heavy, eight hundred of their men perishing in the various rencounters with the Spaniards, who looked on the contest.

To be continued.

Salvation of a human soil. Could such a founder leave to his infant city any other heritage, but that of disseminating truth to the uttermost bounds of those regions on whose eastern shore the piety of Cartier had more than seventy years before planted the sacred standard of redemption.

OUR LORD ON THE CROSS.

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It is commonly supposed, writes the historian of the Mass, Father O'Brien, that our Lord's feet were separately nailed to the cross and not placed one over the other and fastened by a single nail, as is the tradition in the Greek Church. Pope Benedict XIV., commenting on this point, pertinently remarks that it would be almost impossible to avoid breaking some of the bones of the feet if one rested America. The fishery and peltry trades assumed, during the latter half of the both. There would be danger in that on the other and a nail driven through of St. Lawrence, French seamen displayed a commendable activity; French traders in furs were not less active—they were to be then found in all the maritime regions be then found in all the maritime regions. of Canada, and even ascended the St. Lawrence above Stadacona. It was not till 1598 that any seri-fournalls, but the latter writer also alludes was not till 1598 that any serious attempt was made to colonize
Canada. In that year the Marquis de la
Roche obtained from the French king the
title of viceroy of Canada, Acadia and
Church has kept up to the tradition that territories, with the most absolute The Marquis landed his colon-and she represents our Lord as thus crucipowers. The Marquis landed his colonists, forty in number, on Sable Island, and proceeded himself to Acadia. Returning to Sable Island he was overtaken by a furious storm which drove him to France.

At each elevation the little bell is rung to remind the people that our Lord is now present on the altar; and the end of the priest's chasuble is lifted up by the server, who kneels for this purpose (just as conse-cration is about to take place) on the higest step. This ceremony of lifting the end of the ch suble is not observed now end of the ch suble is not observed now through any necessity whatever—for, if so, there would be as strong a reason for doing it at every other part of the Mass at which the priest genullected—but is kept up merely as a vestige of that ancient custom of having the deacon and sub-deacon hold up the priest's robes at this place when the ample and long-flowing form of chasuble was in use. This was required to be done then in order that the priest might not be impeded in any way at the solemn moment of consecration, when the solemn moment of consecration, when the slightest accident might cause an incalculable amount of distress. In some places the practice of lifting the chasuble here is going, or has already gone, into disuetude; but this should not be tolerated for a moment, for it is a flagrant act of supreme disobedience which no authority in the Church, short of the Pope himself, could sanction. We do not know an instance in which the Rubrics are departed from without a sacrifice of real beauty, for which reason alone, to pass over many others, the slightest innovation in this respect should be looked upon as a species of sac-rilege, and should in no case be allowed.— Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

### SOLID VIRTUE.

A practical treatise on solid virtue may be welcome as a profitable contribution to our ascetic library in these days of emotional piety, and this contribution has been made by Father Bellecius, S.J.,

been made by Father Bellecius, S.J., whose work on "Solid Virtue" has been translated into English by a member of the Ursuline Community, Thurles, Ireland.

Too many persons seek an escape from the inexorable law of self-conquest in multiplied acts of external devotion. They give nuch time to prayer, and rise from their kuees to quarrel with their best friends; they kiss their crucifix with every sign of tender compassion, and the next sign of tender compassion, and the next thing which they do is a manifestation of an unforgiving spirit; they listen in tears to a sermon on Maria Desolata, and within three days they are guilty of some extrava-gant foolishness which puts their very faith in jeopardy.

PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL

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h three Le burnt engaged distant. scattered e to the that unment to e hour of leave the ness the his latter istinction

immortal. nquest of with the ald such a any other ing truth se regions y of Car-ars before demption. 088.

Brien, that nailed to over the on this at it would breaking one rested in through er in that ural saying our Saviour he twelfth senting the our Lord's erefore four entire numcross. St. also alludes number he iniorum" al the Latin l not three, logical and the English nly be

rucifixion is Ioly Cross at als of Paris, hers. When hem it is said t of her son, nother to the n has it that briatic Sea to of Italy conse nails, and as precious prope.

RILEGE. bell is rung to Lord is now e end of the by the server, just as conse-of lifting the observed now war for if so ver-for, if so,

ver—for, il so, ason for doing Mass at which t is kept up ncient custom d sub-deacon at this place owing form of was required to lat the priest my, way at the ny way at the se an incalcul-In some places hasuble here is nto disuetude; olerated for a act of supreme thority in the himself, could w an instance departed from auty, for which many others, n this respect

species of sacte be allowed.—
the Mass. UE.

olid virtue may le contribution ese days of emontribution has Bellecius, S.J., rtue" has been y a member of Thurles, Ireland. an escape from conquest in mulevotion. , and rise from with their best cifix with every nanifestation of ey listen in tears blata, and within of some extrava-s their very faith

to CARDINAL es says of Cardinal case of Cardinal melessness of life le public activity, ic presence, with ine takes us back s well known on a social improvel is a power with

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

TO PROJECT SHAPE STATES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT SHAPE STATES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE

on the day of the august apparition, taking my little brother with me. When night came on I went into the house of a relative not far from Knock chapel. It was raining hard, and very dark. While there some one (naming him) ran in and said, 'Oh, come up to the chapel and see the Blessed Virgin against the wall!' We all ran up, and saw the end of the chapel covered with light. At first we stood against the wall of the yard, but presently we got over and went close up presently we got over and went close up to the gable. Then we saw the Biessed Virgin standing like a statue so (lifting his hands and eyes); on her right was St. Joseph bending towards her, and on her left St. John, dressed like a bishop, his left hand holding a book, his right raised with the forms position. with two fingers pointing upwards. Above, and to the left of St. John, was an altar with a lamb on it, round which moved what seemed to be the wings of angels, whose heads and bodies I could not see. We stood and looked at the figures a long time, and my little brother cried out that he wanted to little brother cried out that he wanted to take them home. They did not move, but lights kept playing about the wall. Presently, there were ten or twelve of us looking, and we all knelt down and said 'Our Father' and 'Hail, Mary!' Then, as the rain kept on and we were very wet, we went away. I did not look behind me when standing in front of the figures, and cannot say whether any light was to be cannot say whether any light was to be seen except on the wall." Having told this story in the manner already described, Hill departed, and presently a lad was brought in who witnessed the appearance in his company. The new-comer's statement did not agree in every detail with

that of his predecessor, but SUBSTANTIALLY BOTH WERE IN ACCORD. He, for example, saw no "angel's wings" fluttering round the lamb, but lights

senger was sent down to teten me. I was in bed, after a fatiguing day, and, having a prospect of hard work on the morrow, I did not rise. This manifestly appears as a triumph of the flesh over the spirit. "I shall ever feel sorry that a sight of the apparitions has been denied me, but God may will that

may will that THE TESTIMONY TO HIS BLESSED MOTHER'S should come from the simple faithful, and not through the priests. Though I have not witnessed the Divine manifestation, I have seen the light, and once, when standing at some distance from the chapel, in company with others, a most brilliant star flashed along the gable, leaving a train of radiance." Questioned as ing a train of radiance." Questioned as to the miracles, the Archdeacon said: "I will show you a long list of cures effected by the Divine interposition, and can tell you of one in which I was an agent. Some little while ago I received a 'sick call, late at night, to a man who was said to be vomiting blood, and in extreme danger. Hastening to the house, attended by a boy with a lantern, I met the father of the patient coming to hurry me, in distress lest I should be too late. On reaching the cottage I found the young man covered, so to speak, with blood, and appearently very near death, but conscious. After ministering to him, I called for a glass of water, sprinkled on a few particles of mortar from the gable-wall of the chapel, and bade him drink. He did so, at once began to recover, and is now well. I can speak of other cases, but now well. I can speak of other cases, but especially of a man who came from Cork afflicted with a polypus, which extended into his windpipe, and, so said the surgeons, required a dangerous operation; he was there performing his devotions for several days, and then, to his astonishment and joy, expelled the abnormal growth—I saw it—and returned cured." The archdeacon next showed me his list of "miracles." from which I queted "miracles," from which I queted

A FEW SPECIAL CASES.

Bridget Nearney, of Sortkestown, blind and very ineffective ones at convenience,

LANTERN.
With any theory not determinable by a reference to considerations absolutely positive, such as those just touched upon. I have nothing now to do. Monday and Thurs-days are the times when Knock is overwhelmed with pilgrims, many thou-sands being frequently present at once, but on no day of the week is the place deserted, and it assuredly afforded an extraordinary spectacle last Wednesday. About ten paces from the gable stands a small roughly constructed pan subspaces from the gable stands a small roughly constructed pan subspace. paces from the gable stands a smail roughly constructed pen, wherein pilgrims who no longer require the aid of sticks or crutches deposit them before leaving. Scores of these discarded props to tottering feet were lying there; and a few others, besides two very battered umbrellas, were suspended from the boards that protected the sacred very battered umbrellas, were suspended from the boards that protected the sacred wall. It is needless to say that the wall itself, boarded though it be, excites the utmost reverence. I saw a score of people kneeling before it repeating prayers, some of them knowing the spot on which they believed the Virgin appeared; while others had brought sick children, upon whom they lavished attention in the intervals of devotion. Others, again, wandered vals of devotion. Others, again, wandered round and round the chapel, telling their eads as they went-

so I was assured, altogether self-imposed. Yet others mostly afflicted with diseases stood about in the road or enclosure, waiting, like some at the Pool of Bethesda long ago. 'for the moving of the roads. long ago, 'for the moving of the waters.' Nigut and day they wait, filling the chapel Night and day they wait, filling the chapel during the dark hours, and praying there so that the sound of their voices can be heard far down the road. At least 200 persons were in the sacred edifice when I entered. The interior is poor of aspect. Beyond the unpretending altar, and two or three small windows filled with stained glass there are no attenue at description.

to show that the famine in Ireland springs from causes long existing there. These causes are not the work of God, not a result of a visitation of Providence, but are lue to the bad laws which have governed due to the bad laws which have governed Ireland for hundreds of years; and we who love Christ proclaim that the suffering in Ireland is not because the country is poor or too populous, but because the contraging in Ireland is not because the people who have responded to nobly to Ireland's call, we would be false to our duty if did not proclaim that this generosity will not stop or prevent another famine. We were all, of course, delighted with the genorsity shown by the New York Health in contributing \$10,000,000 is the Health and contributed \$1,000,000 is the Health in Christian in the Health of the Health and contributed \$1,000,000 is the Health in Christian in the Health in Christ Ireland for hundreds of years; and we who love Christ proclaim that the suffer-

HANGING A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The following notice of the death in 1574 of Thomas Robesone, a priest and schoolmaster of Paisley, appears in the "Diurnal of Occurrents in Scotland," a

We are pained to learn that the men professing to be Christians should try to take advantage of the present afflicted state of the Irish people in order to per-vent them from their faith. We know no vent them from their faith. We know no language strong enough to characterize the actions of such trafflekers in human souls; yet this is the work that the Irish Church Mission is engaged in at present. In an address recently issued by them they appeal to their dupes for funds in order to take advantage of the present state of the country as "an unparalleled oppportunity of making converts had presented itself."

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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.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOT 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 tone 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 earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

THE FALL OF BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield, with that adroitness characteristic of his entire electorate when all things seemed to favor and to promise success to sway so absolute. The Liberal party had not yet recovered from it, by propounding a just, liberal and comprehensive policy on Irish questions, such as had brought a glorious victory to its standards in shall be able to disturb it." 1868, secured the alliance and support of the Irish party in the House of Commons. The Liberals had been preparing for battle in early parations as soon as it was officially have at heart.

Parliament commenced its work without any presentiment of impending doom. A scheme of Irish relief ungenerous in the extreme, and an unprecedented as well as unwarranted restriction of the rights of individual members and of minorities in the House of Commons, made up the "policy" of the government. as far as domestic affairs were concerned. A programme so exceedingly anti-Irish would, it was thought, commend itself to the favor of the British public. Parliament was then suddenly dissolved. Lord Beaconsfield, in a letter to the Duke of Marlborough, appealed to the country on the distinct issue of Imperialism in foreign and domestic politics. In that skilfully-prepared document he alluded to the dangers of the disintegration of the Empire by any concessions to the Home Rule party, vaguely insinuating that as the Liberals had favored colonial severance from the mother country, they were now conniving at the introduction of a similar policy in the Imperial realms. In foreign affairs he declared it his purpose to maintain the ascendancy of England. With an and labor all over the world." appeal so adroitly addressed to the prejudices of the English people, with every promi e and prospect of success. The contest had not, however, well begun, when cautious ob servers discerned the real state of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone, on where received with the same un-

unanimity and foreshadows the Parliament relieved of some portion the Irish public in a clear and stateswidest acceptance. In his first visit of its duties. I see the efficiency of manlike manner. His vigorous imto Scotland he laid down the policy Parliament interfered with, not only which should guide the action of the by obstruction from Irish members, Liberal party if again entrusted with but by the enormous weight that is the seals of office. In his second placed on the time and shoulders visit to the same country he covered and minds of those you send to the same ground, re-asserting all that represent you. We have got an he had in the first affirmed, as to the overweighted Parliament, and if course a British Administration Ireland or any other portion of the should pursue in foreign and in country is desirous, and able so to domestic affairs. The views of so dis- arrange its affairs as to take the tinguished a man, even were he to local portion of some part of its remain a prominent figure in opposi- transactions off Parliament, it would tion to the existing administration, liberate and strengthen Parliament would certainly merit the closest for Imperial concerns." attention, but when his views have received the direct and emphatic approval of a great nation, an ap- Gladstone expresses his views with proval freely expressed as the result the emphasis and lucidity so characof an unalterable determination, teristic of his utterances:-"It is they call not only for attention, but fair," he points out, "that justice for the deepest reflection.

dilating on the foreign policy of the of doing good in many points. It Beaconsfield Administration, thus de- interests a number of people in the affairs," Mr. Gladstone proceeded to agricultural income of France was declare, "is to soothe and tran- £76,000,000. It was greater in 1851 to set up false phantoms of glory and homes together had been in of the most significant facts in the poliwhich are to delude them into 1821. . . . In 1864 it had risen calamity; not to flatter their infirmi- from £76,000,000 to £106,000,000. they are better than the rest of the world, and so to encourage the bale in 1876 it was £52,000,000, that is to opinion of the country, that none fifths per cent. per annum.

Developing this consideration, the Liberal leader makes the following statement well worthy the most serious reflection:-"There is no but has been mainly owing to what Autumn, but abandoned their pre- precedent in human history for a has been done on the part of the Irish courage, and Irish exasperaannounced that another session of ment. A small Island at one so anxious to deny." These views, land to preserve Protestant ascendthe moribund Parliament was to be extremity of the globe, peoples the placed in so able a manner before aney in Ireland. But the manly sense held. The Home Rulers were not whole earth with its colonies, but it the British people, evidently took of justice of the British people anin any more advantageous position, in is not satisfied with that. It goes deeper root in the public mind than swered him by refusing confidence the face of a contest, so sharply among the ancient races of Asia, and was at first supposed. The daily re- to his administration. The ascendsprung on them, than the Liberal op- it subjects 240,000,000 to its rule turns of elections show that the aney he then propped up soon crumposition. The death of Mr. Butt had there. Along with all this it dis- great influence of Mr. Gladstone over bled to atoms. left them without a leader of that seminates over the world a com- his fellow-countrymen has not sufcommanding intellect and superior merce such as no imagination ever fered any diminution. Parliamentary influence and experi- conceived in former times, and such But it was not against Mr. Glad- ment and against the establishment ence so necessary to a rising and as no poet ever painted. And all stone alone, or against Mr. Bright of an Irish peasant proprietary aggressive party. There were, be- this it has had to do with a strength and the other prominent members Again he has received an answer sides, indications of discord in the that lies within the narrow limits of of the Liberal party, that Lord Bea- doing honor to the British nation. ranks, which could not but prove in these shores, not a strength that I consided had to battle. His elec- The successful party come into the last degree injurious to the disparage; on the contrary, I wish to toral manifesto, breathing in every power pledged to a liberal measure course the whole party professed to dissipate if I can the idle dreams of line the most intense hostility to of land tenure for Ireland, and to an that the strength of England de voked several stirring appeals to to establish in that country a peasaut prestige; sometimes, they say, upon ers. If the Liberal majority in and as law-abiding as that of France.

within the United Kingdom." His arraignment of the foreign

The views of Mr. Gladstone on the domestic affairs of the United King- Britain a loyal response : Beaconsfield went to the country dom differ as radically as his views on foreign policy from those pro-pounded and acted upon by Lord your race. Vote against the unscru-Beaconsfield.

On the subject of Home Rule we find this eminent statesman making be aided by any vote of yours to his tour through Scotland, was every- the following explicit declaration:-"If you ask me what I think of bounded enthusiasm which marked | Home Rule, I must tell you that I his first progress through that will only answer you when you tell Scotchmen, will oppose the common kingdom. His vigorous condemna- me how Home Rule is related to tion of the policy of the government, Local Government. I am friendly Ireland and Great Britain." foreign and domestic, was in all to Local Government. I am friendly

taneous approval which betokens I may say I intensely desire, to see the issue before his constituents and

On another important subject, that of peasant proprietorships, Mr. should be done to peasant proprie-At Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone, tary. It is an excellent thing, capable Beaconsfield Administration, thus defined the duty of government in foreign affairs: "The great duty of government, especially in foreign of the land . . . . In 1857 the quilise the minds of the people, not than the whole income from land

political life, made his appeal to the ties by leading them to believe that | . . . In 1842 the agricultural nation on a policy directly adverse income of England was £42,000,000, the party over which he holds a ful spirit of domination, but to pro- say, while the agricultural income the English people to declare their ceed upon the principle which of France increased forty per cent. recognizes the sisterhood and in thirteen years the agricultural of the Imperial Parliament over the disorganization which followed equality of nations, the absolute income of England increased twenty even the smallest local concerns of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the equality of public right amongst per cent, in thirty-four years. The Ireland. He appealed to the land leadership some years ago, nor had them, and above all to endeavor to increase in France was three per law class to resist any modification produce and maintain a temper so cent. per annum; the increase in of the land laws. He appealed to calm and so deliberate in the public | England was about a half or three-

> what I wish to insist upon is that when we see the vast increase of the in this struggle powerful enough to agricultural valuation of France, it overcome the indignation of an inhas not been on the large holdings, formation like the British Govern- peasant proprietors, whom some are tion. In 1868 he appealed to Eng-

> those who are always telling you Ireland and to Irish aspirations, pro- energetic and comprehensive effort pends, sometimes, they say, on its Irishmen from their political lead- proprietary as happy, as prosperous, ts extending its Empire, and upon many of the English boroughs as With a land scheme so just, so genwhat it possesses beyond these tounds even the party managers erous, and so well-timed, who can shores. Rely upon it, the strength | themselves, they may without much of Great Britain and Ireland is difficulty find what cause contributed to this augmentation of their strength and the victory they achievpolicy of the Beaconsfield Govern. ed. That cause was the unanimity ment is condensed into these words and determination of the Irish spoken at Dalkeith:-"Since 1874, I electors everywhere throughout the make this complaint, that the United Kingdom. The Home Rule shoulders, so to speak, of this nation, confederation of Great Britain, just have been loaded by a multitude of previous to the elections, issued a gratuitous, mischievous, and dan- manifesto to the Irish electors, bitgerous engagements. I point to terly denouncing Lord Beaconsfield Africa, I point to India, I point to and his ministry. This manifesto Afghanistan, to Syria, to Asia Minor, | characterized the letter of the Preto the whole of Turkey in Asia. I mier to the Duke of Marlborough as point to our assumption practically a "declaration of war" upon Irish-(and in alliance with France more men, their country, and their critical in its nature) our virtual as- friends. It denounces the Adminissumption of the government of tration as a "ministry of misfor-Egypt; I point to our practical annex- tune," seeking, after "six years of ation of the Island of Cyprus, to all feebleness and cruelty abroad and the military dangers and responsibili- sham legislation at home," a renewal ties of undertaking the defence of the of public confidence by sowing "dis-Turkish frontier in Armenia, in fact sension and hatred between Englishto an enormous increase of difficulty men and Irishmen." The closing appeal of this manifesto has evidently received from Irishmen in Great

> > pulous intriguer, whose character was o exactly divined by O'Connell. Let no nominee or supporter of his swell his evil power. Every Irishman who loves Ireland, every Irishman who seeks and appreciates the friendship of honest Englishmen and enemy of the peace and concord of

Mr. Shaw, in his address to the

peachment of the Government may be summed up in these words:

"The country wants a government that will preserve the integrity of the Eupire, not by attempted repression and reaction but by dispensing strict and impartial justice to all classes and all parts of the pusite to an classes and an parts of the Empire, which will be strong at home in the confidence of a prosperous, enlightened, and moral people; strong abroad by a firm and resolute protection of our best interests, and a generous alliance with

The address of the Irish Land League, an ably conceived and judiciously worded document, must have likewise done its share to secure the downfall of the Government. That address appealed to the Irish people to support no candidates but those in accord with popular sentiment on the land question. In reference to the land laws the address declared:

"We call upon you to carry your warfare against these monstrous laws into the ballot box as well, and record your votes

The triumph of the Liberal party, achieved through Irish energy, Irish enmity and Irish determination, is one tical history of Great Britain. Lord Beaconsfield had appealed to the to the well-known views of the Irish political leaders. He appealed to purpose to maintain the supremacy passion, prejudice, and interest.

Powerful as are these factors in every election contest, they were not sulted and injured race. Beaconsfield has fallen again by Irish resolution

In 1880 he appealed to English prejudices against Irish self-governsay what is in store for Ireland. Too long has she worn the sackcloth and the ashes of servitude. Too long has she sat in mourning and in anguish weeping over famine, decay, and

retrogression. May we not venture to declare, that by the generous union of her own faithful sons with the libertyloving of the sons of Britain, her chains have been broken and her weeds of sorrow cast to the winds. The vision which to-day fills our minds is that of an Ireland emancipated, regenerated, and redeemed, an Ireland in loveliness, majesty, and freedom, without a peer even in this age of social and political phen-

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

They are souring on them. The "Salvation Army" came to New York with a great flourish of bugles, and now even the weak-minded men who imagined they saw something divine in the expedition have been forced so condemn the farce as not only very silly but very unchristianlike. The following we clip "You should vote against the com- from the Christian Guardian of last week: "Railton, the leader of the detachment the "Salvation Army" operating in New York, has been acting in a fanatical imprudent manner. of the city prohibits preaching on the streets, because it was found that such assemblages of people interfered with the traffic of the public thoroughfares. The Mayor enforced the law against Railton, who immediately sent that official a command in the name of the Lord to remove the prohibition. Some who were willing to give their sympathy to the work, if it proved its usefulness, have been alienated. The Methodist says: 'The 'Salvation Army' from London is making religion ridicul-ous in New York, though these 'captains' places received with that spon- to large local prerogatives. I desire, electors of the county of Cork, placed and fleutenants' are doubtless sincere sacre, or whose administration is See advertisement

enough. We do not object to ignorant advocates of Christ in the proper place; but it is no part of our religion to give prominence to ignorance.' This style of thing may do well enough for the mobs of London; but its usefulness in American cities has yet to be proven."

#### DIVORCE.

The French Republic and the Italian kingdom, states of the one stock and origin-undiluted radi calism-are at this moment agitated on the subject of divorce. Needless grading manhood and perverting to say that the so-called friends of progress in these countries are enthusiastically in favor of the introduction of such amendments to the marriage laws as will facilitate the severance of the marriage upon any and almost every pretext.

Divorce, even in cases of grave criminal dereliction on the part of either husband or wife, is permitted in the Catholic Church, only quoad mensam, et thorum-every marriage validly contracted being indissoluble guoad vinculum until the death of either of the contracting parties. The effect of divorce laws which alienate from the marriage contract this saving feature of indissolubility, is to put a premium on crime. The dissolute husband and the unfaithful wife are thus encouraged to the commission of crimes which, if proven or admitted, nullify according to these laws, a union rendered hateful and burdensome by their own criminality.

If these infamous laws, for infamous they are, viewed from whatever standpoint soever - destructive of the peace of families, the happiness of individuals and the solid growth of nations: if, we say, these laws existed not, how many of the scandals which now shock public sen- and all must admire that generous sibility, were avoided-how many hopes now blasted and aspirations crushed were still living and blossoming full of vigor and promise, to buoy fidelity and adorn true love.

Radicalism, whether under the cover of royalty in Italy, or republicanism in France, by its ap proval and advocacy of the modern system of divorce, stamps itself, notwithstanding its loud protestations to the contrary, as the enemy of that family peace, without which national advancement were illusory and short-lived. If the legislators of these states of Europe, wherein no hardships which existing laws cannot remove disturbs the marital relations of the people, look to the operations of the licentious system which guided the French cabinet in of divorce prevailing in America, the solution of this question, nothing they can learn a lesson of practical could prevent the formation of conwisdom of very great service at the present juncture. In the State of Ohio alone, for every ten marriages, there is one divorce suit, while the proportion of divorces, actually granted, to marriages in the same State is as one to seventeen. In 1878, 25,796 marriages were contracted in that State, while 2,624 divorce suits were instituted-in addition to 1,349 pending from former years. The number of divorces granted in 1878 in the same State was 1.432.

If French and Italian statesmen were actuated by motives of public good, if their sole desire and aim were to promote public welfare on the basis of morality, they might from these figures learn that the best interests of the people-interests springing from family security and contentment-cannot be advanced by of the Gospel. But we mistake: with their names the Gospel cannot be associated. They are of those who hold that as the Pagan systems of antiquity had, under the effulgence of Augustan literature and learning, lost their influence, for also served its turn, having ceased to be respected because, forsooth, they revile its sacred teachings.

The statesman, actuated by the desire of promoting the growth and happiness of the people, through hatred of Christianity and studied most lasting security. That gov- a man as Mr. Giblin. ernment which does not enjoy the religious and conscientious support of its subjects is a government gins at either whose origin is due to plunder, spoliation, and perchance mas-

such an unbroken perversion of justice as to deprive it in the first instance of respect, and in the latter of confidence. Such are to-day the governments of France and Italy.

The establishment of the free-andeasy system of divorce prevailing among our American neighbors might indeed make these nations progressive in the communistic sense, but with such a system dewomanhood, would these nations be happy?

#### THE RECALL OF COUNT ORLOFF. The recall of Count Orloff, Rus-

sian envoy to Paris, consequent upon the refusal of the French Government to extradite Hartmann, is the strongest declaration of dissatisfaction with the course of the French Government, to which the Russian cabinet could have recourse. The French Government, in refusing to extradite the offending Nihilist. extended beyond due bounds the right of asylum guaranteed to political refugees and offenders. While civilized nations generally extend this right of asylum with becoming cordiality to unfortunate political offenders of every race, they canuot and ought not to be expected to tolerate assassination as a legitimate mode of warfare even for rebels. That Nihilism employs assassination as its surest and most trusted weapon, all who study the action of the conspirators must confess. No one can deny that Russian subjects, if aggrieved, have the right by every legitimate means to insist upon the removal of their grievances. sentiment of hospitality which would give the sacred right of refuge in foreign countries to those who unsuccessfully maintain what they consider their rights against an existing form of oppression. In the case of Hartmann the question which engaged attention was, whether the French Government could extend to a member of a society concerned in several attempts to destroy the life of the sovereign of a friendly State, the same right of asylum guaranteed to other offenders. It seems to us that the French Government, in refusing to extradite Hartmann, laid down a very dangerous precedent. If every State were to act on the principle spiracies with the object of assassination and massacre in one State to operate in another contiguous State No one can be blind to the results to which such a contingency should lead. The truth is, the French cabinet feared the displeasure of its communist supporters, and ruled accordingly in favor of Hartmann, who holds unwavering faith in dynamite to overturn governments and extir-

#### CUSTOMS APPRAISERSHIP OF QUEBEC.

pate dynasties. The Russian Govern-

ment, therefore, adopted a dignified

course in recalling Count Orloff.

We notice the name of Mr. Giblin prominently mentioned in connection with this position. We should be pleased indeed to notice the appointment of this gentleman. In every respect he would be most suitable. Having been engaged trampling under foot the precepts for a number of years in the grocery and liquor business, his fitness is a matter that cannot be questioned. Apart from this, the fact of the office having been successively filled by two Frenchmen, an Englishman and a Scotchman, would lead us to expect that the claims of an Irishmen would now be recognized, more particularly as good by losing all claims to rest the gentleman in question has ever pect, the Christian religion has been a friend and strong supporter of the party in power. We are often told that there should be no mention made of nationality in connection with the civil service. This sounds all very well in theory. But somehow nationality has always carried considerable weight. So long as this is the case, we desire that all should be treated alike. Irishmen claim resistance to its dictates, must, by a fair share. They do not want any morethe very position he thus assumes, they will not be satisfied with less. We deprive the government he admin- are sure that in the present case they will isters of its strongest support and duly appreciate the appointment of such

> SACRED HEART ACADEMY, -On the 15th of the present month a new quarter begins at the above academy, in this city.

IL 9. .

ORLOFF.

THE SIBERIAN PRISONS.

Some idea of the internal disor-

ganization and discontent in Russia

may be found from the statement of

the President of the Administrative

there exists a pressing necessity

for new prisons in that dreary

country were treated by their Rus-

sian masters in a manner so merci-

bing a generous but unfortunate

people of their political rights, the

Russian Government spared no

efforts to rob them of those rights

of conscience which even in the

gloomiest hours of oppression re-

lieve distress and lessen sorrow.

matter of necessity.

gether distroyed.

tyranny and entering on a reign of

If Nihilism leads to this result

ing "that good cometh out of evil."

A CHURCH BURNER.

During the past week a ruffian attempted

to burn two churches in Ottawa. He

liberty, glory, and Catholicity.

#### OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

THE FATHER MATHEW TEMPER-ANCE SOCIETY.

GOOD WORK IN A NOBLE CAUSE.

Council of Eastern Siberia, that An interesting feature in our ambitous city is the Father Mathew Society. country, owing to the great influx Daily new recruits are flocking in to fill of political prisoners in the past its ranks, while able and eloquent lecturyear, and that in consequence of ers are instructing the members in their this rapid increase in the number duties toward each other, and towards of exiles additional prisons will be their brethren who require a helping hand of exiles a ditional prisons will be constructed immediately on the River Ivanoftka. Nothing could so well illustrate the utter impotency of despotism than this statement. If the Russian Government were guided by anything even in the remotest degree approaching true statesmanship, it would see the folly of condemning to exile those whose grievances it cannot or will not remove. Itwereidle to say that Russian subjects have no grievances. There is not in the whole world, not is not in the whole world, not excepting China itself or Turkey, a nation wherein the government the government their ranks at every meeting. The society exhibits so complete a disregard for popular rights as Russia. The Administration is vested in the hands of a few men who seek personal aggrandizement, often at the expense of those interests which, under a popular form of government, it would be their first and under a popular form of government, it would be their first and only aim to promote.

Before Nihilism raised its head in defiant menace the whole power of Russian despotism was concentrated on crushing Catholicism in Poland. The people of the latter

BRANTFORD LETTER.

less and inhuman as to draw down EASTER SERVICES - OBITUARY - IRISH RELIEF. upon their oppressors the execration of humanity. Not content with rob-

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. It is so long since you have heard anything from me of our doings in this vicinity, that you must have concluded I have forgotten you entirely, but such is not the case. Anything of importance which has been going on you have been able to get from the local papers, and there

some moment from the land they both loved so well, to pine away in the mines and dungeons of the dreariest of lands. Death on the field of battle, or on the senfeld itself, were preferable to a living death in the gloom and the sorrow of exile.

What was till recently the lot of the Poles is now the lot of the Nihilists. The political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to Siberia, without apparently lessening the number of the disaffection, and clearmest, after one which dead the dead to state, the political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to state, the political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to save their tools, such was the rapid possible the behalted of the god sides, by a stated, and on the past two or Halls was the Rev. Father Brennan prached and the political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to the political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to state the political prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds to state the political prisoners of the political prisoners of all proposal prisoners of the present reign of terror are despatched in hundreds the political prisoners of all prisoners of the political prisoners of all prisoners of the political prisoners of the political prisoners of the political prisone at home. Each commotion, presumably excited by Nihilism, is
followed by numerous arrests, and
these arrests in due time lead to
exile. It cannot, then, considering
how frequent these commotions
how frequent these commotions
to remain with them to the end of
the world. With reference to the assertion have been within the past few sometimes made that new dogmas are formulated in the Church, he said, that months, and how frequent they are likely to be for some time such were only called forth by the fact that some had thrown a doubt upon matters which had been believed in the Church since its establishment. The Divinity of Administrator of Eastern Siberia Christ and the Immaculate Conception of finds the erection of new prisons a the Blessed Virgin were only made matthe Blessed Virgin were only made made reserved faith at recent dates, because, until recently, no one had ever questioned their truth. In the Apostoles' creed, he said, would be found all that Catholies believe The time cannot, however, be far distant when the avenues of exile to Siberia will be closed and the now or had ever believed.

Mr. Jeremiah Byron, one of the oldest hearts of the suffering Poles in this members of our congregation, was called away recently by death, at the advanced gloomy region be gladdened by a reage of seventy-four years. He came to Canada in 1846, and settled down to farmcall to a country relieved from Canada in 1846, and settled down to farming in the Township of Brantford, where he lived up to the time of his death. His long residence in this vicinity had made him familiar with the history of this part of the country, and especially of St. Basil's Church, to all the members of which he was well known. His funeral was well attended by a large number of friends. He leaves a full grown family.

The 17th of March was observed here by the people quietly as usual. The church was crowded at High Mass, at which the Rev. Father Madigan, of Walkerton, preached an interesting sermon. In it will be another proof of the say-

ton, preached an interesting sermon. In the evening an entertainment was given the evening an entertainment was given, a report of which has already appeared in

commenced operations on the Bank street Presbyterian Church, upon which damage was done to the amount of \$1,000. While the fireman were engaged at this fire, the bellringer of St. Joseph's Roman Cath-RECORD Our city has not done much in the matter of Irish relief so far, considering our population. The collections at the Cathelic Church amounted to \$355, which was promptly forwarded. The Mayor called a public meeting some time since at which it was resolved to recommend that the council should grant \$1000 out of the City Treasury, but the recommendation was rejected, although backed up by a petition from about one hundred of our largest ratepayers. But three members of the Board voted in favor of the grant, namely: Messrs. Dennis Hawkins, M. W. Hoyt, and John Whalen. W. H. C. Kerr, Esq., chairman, and W. C. Hately, Esq., secretary of the executive committee, worked hard in endeavoring to get the matter through the council, and failing in that Our city has not done much in the matbellringer of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church entered the church for the purpose of ringing the five o'clock bell, when he discovered fire burning in three of the confessionals, and he immediately extinguished the flames, which were as yet of small proportions. While doing so, he says he saw a man run away from the building. The bell-ringer had fortunately arrived much earlier than was usual or doubtless the handsome church would have been seriously damaged, if not altohave been seriously damaged, if not alto-Several members of the Vice-Regal household attended the services in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the evening

set about raising something by subscription. At last report they had collected \$670.35, and it is thought they will have difficulty in reaching \$1000.

We have had a call from your agent, Mr. Christopher Ryan, a couple of weeks ago, who seemed to be meeting with encouraging success in this section.

NAYR.

Brantford, March 30th, 1880.

OTTAWA.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

church. The music selected for the occasion was admirably executed, and does great honor to Mr. Bonner, the conductor of the choir. Miss Ryan, the organist, and the distinguished vocalists who added so much to the celebrations of the day. The Mass, Concone's, was ably rendered. The solos were executed by Miss Moloney, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs. Mara, Mr. Edward Smith, and Mr. Harde, in their usual style. Lambillotte's Hac Dies, a very fine quartette, was given to perfection. Mr. Buck, who possesses a rich and powerful basso cantate, sang the Veni Sancte Spiritus of Chevalier Newkomm in a truly artistic manner, deserving of more than ordinary praise. The well known musical ability of Miss Aumond and Mr. Gourdeau added much to the excellence of the choir performances.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connor officiated at the altar. In the forenoon the Rev. A. M. Dawson preached from the text: "If you be risen with Christ, seek the things that are above where Christ is sitting at the right hand of God." Col. III., I. Two resurrections through Christ were insisted on—the resurrection to "new."

the right hand of God." Col. III., I. Two
resurrections through Christ were insisted on—the resurrection to "newness of life" in time, and the resurrection to glory hereafter. These
these two points were happily and forcibly
maintained, and illustrated by appropriate
passages from the New Testament.

In the evening the sermon was preached by the same eloquent divine. It was

ed by the same eloquent divine. It was more of a controversial character. It was designed that the resurrection should be, throughout the ages, the chief argument in support of the Divine Revelation. The Disciples who beheld the glorious vision on the mountain, and both heard and saw, the contract of the contrac on the mountain, and both heard and saw, on occasion thereof, so many things that confirmed their belief in the Messiah, were commanded to observe silence in regard to all that they had heard and seen, until the son of man should have risen from the dead. The event of the resurrection shed such a flood of light on all that Christ had such a flood of light on all that Christ had such a flood of light on all that Christ had said and done, that it was impossible to entertain any reasonable doubt. His enemies had jeeringly said: if he be the son of God, let him come down from the cross, and we will believe in him. He

fessor of Our Alma Mater, as a member of the congregation of the Holy Cross. We have seldom witnessed a ceremony so im-pressive and sublime as the profession of one who, for the love of his Divine Lord, renounces the world and its empty

pleasures.

An appropriate and elegant sermon was delivered by the very learned and eloquent preacher, Rev. Joseph C. Carrier, C. S. C., which produced a great effect upon his auditors. The most amusing, if not the most enchanting feature of the celebration was the entertainment of the evening. most enchanting feature of the celebration was the entertainment of the evening. The opening of the seance was made by Mr. Jas. Lynch, president of the Association, who delivered an oration on the "Stars and Stripes" and "Erin's Banner," which, for beauty of language, depth of thought, and style of delivery, was seldom surpassed in St. Laurent College. It was surpassed in St. Laurent College. It was then followed by a number of declamations and songs by the Messrs. Barron, McGinley Vilatte, Keating, Sullivan, McCarthy, and Trainor, and also an oration by Mr. H. Migneron, all of which were rendered in a very creditable and pleasing manner. The most interesting part of the programme was a melo-dramatic play entitled the "Blind Boy." It was rendered titled the "Blind Boy." It was rendered in a very able manner by the young gentlemen, Messrs. McGinlev, Herbert, Hurley, Lynch, Sullivan, Sheridan, Kennedy, Tucker, and McCarthy. There were two grand tableaux, beautiful in appearance and well executed. The exercises of the evening were terminated by a very amusing farce, entitled "One Night in a Medical College," the principal characters of which were Messrs. O'Sullivan, Keating, and Coffin; they kept the audience in roars of laughter for over twenty

uating class. The Rev. J. C. Carrier made the closing remarks in his usual happy and pointed style, after which all retired, well pleased with the celebration of the day and foud in their praises of the members of St. Joseph's I. A. L. A. B. C.

LETTER FROM ST. CLEMENT. ENTERT AINMENT - ADDRESS-PRESENT ATION.

Friday, April 2nd, being the birth-day of our genial, generous and uni-versally-esteemed pastor, Rev. P. F. Briet-The services in this church were very impressive. The congregations, both at forenoon and evening offices, were unusually large, quite a number attending besides the habitual frequenters of the church. The music selected for the octained and does are admirably accounted and does ager to do honor to their beloved and eager to do honor to their beloved and

eager to do honor to their beloved and worthy pastor.

The school room was elegantly and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers and presented more the appearance of a parlor than a school-room. At the opening of the entertainment the children, neatly attired, were arranged according to size, in four rows on the platform, and after each reciting an appropriate wish, two little girls clad in white, and wearing wreath's stepped forward, and after reading an address in the German language, presented Father forward, and after reading an address in the German language, presented Father Breitkopf with a magnificent Benediction weil made by the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, and costing \$25. Then followed singing and dialogues by the children; and the manner in which each acted his and her part reflects the greatest credit on the children and their teachers. Before the close of the entertainment Rev. Father Breitkopf arose, and after thanking the children heartily for the valuable donation they had given him, expressed his pleasure they had given him, expressed his pleasure at the manner in which they acted their respective parts, and prayed that God would bless and reward them as they de-

Father Breitkopf has, for the past nine years, labored ardusouly amongst us, and is well worthy of the respect and esteem Kunnigunda. of his parishioners. Kunni St. Clements, April 5th, 1880. KUNNIGUNDA.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Dean Murphy, the popular parish priest of Irishtown, last week.

THE DONNELLY CASE. - Detective Murphy has succeeded in arresting a man named Lewis in Sarnia, having coaxed him across the river from Port Huron, whom it is said is an important witness in the Donnelly murder case.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening the planing mill of John Harris, on the corner of Bathurst and William streets, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$6000. Insured for \$3000. The workman had scarcely time to save their tools, such was the rapid progress of the flames.

Lindsay, were set upon by a number of Spaniards. During the melee Lindsay shot a Spaniard, killing him; the bartender also killed one of them. A number were arrested, but Lindsay and the bar-keeper were dismissed. Great sympathy was expressed at Clandeboye and Lucan for the family of Hodgins, who it appears leaves a wife and five comparatively small children.

### IRISH RELIEF.

The following sums have been sent to Ireland for Irish relief, by Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, through Rev. M. J. Tier-

Most Rev. John McHale, Tuam. "Patrick Duggan, Clonfert Right Rev. Michael Logue, Raphoe..

Daniel McCarthy, Kil-Wm. Delaney, Cork...... Wm. Fitzgerald, Skib-

Patrick Moran, Kilkenny 100 " Dr. Giloolly, Elfin....... 100
" John MacEvilly, Galway 100
The following sums have been received by His Lordship Bishop Walsh since our

last announcement: Rev. Fr. Bernardine, Rawley.....\$ 60 00 Fr. J. Ansbro, Corunna...... 170 60 Ryan, Wallaceburg...... J. Moron, French Settlement

### EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN.

The Saskatchewan Herald, of Battleford of February 9th, contains a long account of the terrible murders committed by the Indian Swiftrunner, the victims being his Indian Swiftrunner, the victims being his own family, consisting of his wife and five children. Fear of starvation was the cause of the dreadful crime. The narrative of his life, the murder, his repentance and execution is written by Rev. Father Leduc, the good priest who administered the consolations of our holy faith to the unfortunrte man before suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

Indian Swiftrunner, the victims being his own family, consisting of his wife and further was a further with the result of the late election in that city. Kearney went into fits when the result was announced, and raved like a madman.

A San Fee dispatch says a small raiding party of Apaches killed a soldier of the 9th Cavalry carrying despatches from Fort Craig to Captain Hooker's Battalion on San Matio Mountains.

#### C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and inter-esting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue,

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
2nd V. Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas
Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor,
Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Am-

herstburg. Trustees—Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Strathroy; C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke. Spiritual Director—Very Rev. Dean Wag-

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Edward Hanrahan Hugh Daly, Henry W. Deare, Alex, Wilson, Daniel O'Connor, Patrick O'Dwyer, 1 Windsor 2 St. Thomas. Amherstburg. London. 6 Strathroy.

Several correspondents have written us during the past week, enquiring: "What about the permanency of the C. M. B. A!" Well, we do not claim to be prophets, but we have no fear of the C. M. B. A. becom: ming "extinct," so long as it is sanctioned by our Holy Church, and encouraged by by our Holy Church, and encouraged by our bishops and priests, so long as its officers and other members conform to its constitution, and discharge their duties in accordance with the obligations of their respective offices. Might not the same question be asked concerning all human institutions? Are associations conduct-ed by Protestants more to be trusted than similar associations conductthan similar associations conducted by practical Catholics? Our Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has at least as Mutual Benefit Association has at least as good a claim to permanency as the Odd-fellow, Forrester, U. Workman, Provident, and such societies! Our correspondents may rest assured that the C. M. B. A. will never "break down" so long as our Catholic people, or even a very small portion of them, study their own interest. Whenever our correspondents find us not paying, or disputing a claim, refusing to pay the widew or orphan the full amount to which they are entitled, they may then see some signs of the non-permanency of see some signs of the non-permanency of the C. M. B. A. We do not blame any person studying carefully the merits or demerits of this Association; in fact, this is just what we desire, and we are very

is just what we desire, and we are very thankful to our correspondents giving us an opportunity of explaining these matters. A few months ago a gentleman wrote us concerning this same matter, "the permanancy of the C. M. B. A." We sent him full explanations; he at once became a member of our Association, and a few weeks ago we paid his widow \$2000. Shortly before the decease of this brother, while on his bed of sickness, he stated. while on his bed of sickness, he stated that next to the consolation which he re-

twenty-one deaths, the last assessment being No. 16 for death No. 21. The Grand Council of New York still numbers its assessments from the first death that occurred after the date of formation of the association, so that the last death and assessment would be, according to N. Y. Grand Council numbering, assessor. No. 26, and death No. 31.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

The second annual convention of the Supreme Council C. M. B. A. met at Niagara Falls on 30th ult. The delegates, officers and others attended Mass in gates, officers and others attended Mass in a body at St. Mary's Church at half-past ten, Rev. J. A. Lanigan officiating. At the conclusion of the Mass they proceeded to the Hall of Branch No. 1, and the con-vention opened, with Dr. Dunigan, of Pennsylvania, as president. Eugene Bertrand, Buffalo, was chosen to assist Supreme Recorder McParlin in the duties of his office. of his office.

of his office.

There were eighteen delegates present, besides several priests, and Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. The following are the names of the officers elected for the ensuing 100

President-J. T. Keena, Detroit, Michigan.

1st Vice Pres.—F. J. Riester, Buffalo, N. Y.
2nd "—T. A. Bourke, Windsor,
Ont,
Recorder—J. C. Hickey
Treasurer—P. Walsh, N. Falls, N. Y.
Marshal—R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Marshal—R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y. Guard—P. Powers. Trustees—Messrs. Morten, Gyar, Clifford, McKenna, McGrath. Supreme Chancellor—M. C.Dunnigan, M. D., Titusville, Pa. Spiritual Director—Rev. J. A Lanigan, N. Falls. N. Falls.

The Kearneyites of San Francisco are furious over the result of the late election in that city. Kearney went into fits when

In Montreal, on the 22nd ult., Matthew trancis, infant son of Mr. T. J. Finn, aged 5 nonths and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

#### AT-W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens.

New Striped Velvets: New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

# DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON.

1880 1880. NEW SPRING

# DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

### J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

New Shirts, White and Colored. New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Shirts Made to Order-A Perfect Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

All are offered at old prices, having been purchased before the recent advance.

A CALL SOLICITED.

# T. PEEL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Military and Band Uniforms, Knights Templars Coats, and Clerical Coats, are specialties with us. These garments are close-fitting, and unless they fit perfectly are undestrable.

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Dr. PELLETIER'S RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris. A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhea, Weakness, Over-Exertion, Sleet Stricture, Obstruction of the Bladder, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

AGENTS FOR LONDON, B. A. MITCHELL & SON

#### 144 Dundas Street west, north side INSURANCE NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to a change in the General Agents of the Scottish Commercial and Quebec Insurance Companies, he is no longer acting as Local Agent for these two Companies, but has made arrangements with the old and reliable

ROYAL & WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANIES, and other first-class Companies, for which he has acted for the last thirty years, to renew all policies issued by him; and begs his old friends not to renew their present policies with other agents, but to call at the old and well-known Insurance Office, Albion Buildings, Richmond Street,

F. B. BEDDOME. All losses promptly and satisfactorily set-led. Rates as low as any first-class Compan-ies charge. Farm risks taken, and liberty to use steam for threshing granted, free of extra charge. No polley nor survey fee. 78.6w

#### MONEY TO LOAN!

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Parties Requiring Money on Mortgage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of "The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company," London. WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

London, March 18, 1880. ALFRED CRAIGIE,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

### PRINTERS' MATERIAL

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ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada.

in refusing aid down a t. If every e principle cabinet in on, nothing tion of conne State to guous State. e results to ney should French cabie of its comuled accordmann, who n dynamite ts and extirsian Governa dignified Orloff. RSHIP OF

of Mr. Giblin

ng supporter We are often mention made ion with the all very well ationality has e weight. So desire that all rishmen claim nt any more-

.—On the 15th w quarter beAN INCIDENT IN THE IRISH FAMINE.

By Patrick Sarsheld Cassidy.

I'' The first case I remember was that of an old woman who sat on the mouldy threshold of her hut as we went by, lifting up her hands as if in supplication, and crying, 'Nothing has passed my lips in twenty-four hours.' I never knew the value of a foaf of bread until that moment. When we gave her half a loaf, she took it with the eagerness of a famished dog. She trembled with age and weakness, for she was over seventy years of age, and hunger had reduced her to the likeness of a skeleton. There was a glare in the middle of the road and thanked God that Americans had not forgotten Ireland.' Official report, made March 10, by the Rev. George Hepworth, D. D.

Sadly she sat by the bleak wayside, At her fireless, foodless cabin door; Aged and wasted and guant, she cried, With the hungered voice of nigh four-

score:—
"Merciful God, the giver of all
The bountiful fullness the earth contains,
My heart is wrapped up in hunger's pall,
My limbs are palsied with hunger's pains.

"Mother and grandmother I have been;
Where are my children?—gone from meAh, some are laid in the churchyard green,
And some are banished beyond the sea.
Old and alone and nothing to eat—
The faintness of famine enfeebling age—
God of mercy, but death were sweet;
It would this terrible gnawing assuage!

"Gnawing and gnawing and gnawing again,
Gnawing this poor old heart away;
The terrible, endless hunger pain,
Gnawing by night and gnawing by day,
Famished and feeble and nothing to eat,
No blood in my heart—'tis cold as loam—
God of mercy, but death were sweet;
God, in Thy mercy, take me home!

"Hard through life have I toiled and toiled, And though there was want I was cheerful

But now old age has broken and spoiled The health and strength that supported the

will.
I'm faint—ah, soon I will need no dole—
But, ah! the pain of this poor old head;
God of heaven, receive my soul!—
What's that you say, sir? a loaf of bread!

"And you're from America, far away,"
She raised her head and tottered up
On her feeble feet, while the famine ray
Gleaned out from her eye's deep hollowed
out."

cup!
"I thank Thee, God!" and a feeble arm
She raised with pain to the cheerless sky,
"America hears our want's alarm,
And I reland's children shall not die!" And she was an emblem of Erin there, Sitting alone by the great wayside Of the nations, plundered and famished and

bare, Her life ebbing out upon famine's tide. But see! there's a strong and a succoring

The God of the Nations directs it well—
Stretched out to the fertile but famished land, l-nerved hand of the brave Par-

New York, March 13, 1880.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

#### ANTRIM.

A boat containing a number of work-men was swamped while crossing the river at Belfast on Wednesday, March 2d. Several were rescued, but it is feared many were drowned, the strong current rendering the work of rescue one of great

CORK. Canon McSweeney, P. P., communicated to the Bandon Board of Guardians on Wednesday, March 3d, a resolution passed by the clergy of the Deanery of passed by the clergy of the Deanery of Bandon, stating that deep and widespread distress prevail in each and every parish of the union, and asking the Board to exercise their powers of granting outdoor relief in a liberal spirit.

The numerous friends and admirers of

glass windows are fixed in, and men are employed at the tilling, so that in a short time it will be fit for dedication; but time it will be fit for dedication; but owing to the adverse and depressed times, the funds are now exhausted, and there is a great debt owing. Father O'Hea is a nephew of the late lamented and illustrious Dr. O'Hea, late Bishop of Ross.

The LATE DR. DONOVAN, SKIBBEREEN.

The lass of this contlanguage is described.

The loss of this gentleman is described to us as another heavy blow given to the Catholic community in that district, as well as a loss to the whole population in respect of medical skill. To the family of the deceased the affliction is one of the aviest kind. The only way in which it to the post rendered vacant by the depointment of Dr. John Denovan, now of Ballincoling, to the post rendered vacant by the death of his lamented brother. No question of competency can arise. Dr. John Donovan possesses in a high degree the vacant by the possesses. van possesses in a high degree the pro-fessional ability which has been so conressional ability which has been so conspicuous in his family, while his appointment would be not only a great benefit to the poor of the neighborhood, but would be a solace to the popular feeling

of sorrow.—Cork Examiner.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kanturk on Monday, March 1st, some dissatisfaction was expressed at the cost of the proposed waterworks, but it was de-cided that the scheme might be proceeded with on condition that the guardians get the work done by contract so as to ensure that the outlay shall not exceed the engineer's estimate of £2,000.

A special meeting of the Mallow Relief

Committee was summoned on March 3d by Archdeacon O'Regan to consider Mr. Coote's recent statements in respect to the amount of the distress in Mallow.

After hearing the Archdeacon and Mr. Coote the committee decided that the controversy was one into which they had better not enter lest st should give rise to

The Bill in reference to the Ulster ten ant right, which recently received a second ant ight, when recently received a second reading with the assent of the Govern-ment, enacts that all holdings within the district where the tenant right exists shall be presumed to be subject to it it dess the be presumed to be subject to it is less the contrary can be shown by the andlord, that the compensation shall no longer be limited to the amount fixed by the rules of the estate, and that tenants under leases shall be entitled to claim compensa-Hamilton and Lord Castlereagh for the

has made among the Ulster Tories, and the serious apprehensions with which they are looking forward to the general election.

election.

Speaking of the memoir just published of the late Bishop of Raphoe—Right Rev. Dr. McDevitt—Cardinal Newman says; "The Irish Church has had some great losses lately, which were beyond all expectation. It is a high gratification to me to find that the deceased prelate took so much interest in what I have written. I am now close on eighty, and have brought my writings to an end. It is a serious thing to have written so much, and therefore the more valuable is the and therefore the more valuable is the favorable judgment of men of name." We are very glad to be able to record this high testimony in reference to a book which has been truly described as "interesting alike to the pastor of souls, the statesman, the patriot, the primary teacher and the pious Christian. The story of the great prelate's life is told with a fascinating grace, and with a deep. with a fascinating grace, and with a deep-felt veneration for the subject of it—a circumstance which makes it difficult to circumstance which makes it difficult to decide which to admire most—the pre-eminent merits of the deceased prelate, who, unconsciously to himself, has left his 'footprints on the sands of time,' or the grace and modesty in which that ex-emplary and holy life is, as it were, photo-graphed in the pages before us."

#### GALWAY.

On Saturday, the 6th of March, the Archbishop of Tuam entered on the ninetieth year of his age, in the enjoyment of wonderful vigor of mind and body. As evidence of his energy we need only mention the fact that on last Christmas provise his Green as years and endly hated. morning his Grace, as usual, celebrated his three Masses without leaving the altar. Fervent prayers, we have no doubt, will be universally offered upon Saturday morning for the prolongation of a life devoted from the day on which the first letter of Hierophilos was written—viz., the 29th of January, 1820, in good report and evil report, without turning to the left nor to the right, to the vindication of the liberthe right, to the vindication of the inter-ties of the Church, of the necessity of an education entirely free and Catholic for the Catholic people, and of the indepen-dence of his down-trodden country. An extraordinary outrage has taken place in Galway. Seven acres of grass land at Cloobern, on the estate of Major Vesey were duy up and repudered worth.

Vesey, were dug up and rendered worth-less as pasture in a single night. The land formed a portion of a farm held by a ten-

Union in Monaghan were on Thursday, March 4th, besieged by deputations from the ratepayers, who wanted to present memorials against out-door relief. The memorialists were greatly excited at the prospect of having their burdens increased and attacked the Master and the relieving officer, who had to lock themselves up. Ultimately the Guardians called to the police.

The memorialists were greatly excited at the prospect of having their burdens increased and attacked the Master and the relieving officer, who had to lock themselves up. Ultimately the Guardians called to the police.

### TIPPERARY.

A crowd of laborers rushed into the Tipperary Board room on Wednesday, March 3d, while the Guardians were sitstarve. A boisterous scene occured, the men refusing to allow the Guardians to leave until they had ordered them outgreat difficulty, and an assistant relieving officer appointed

### WATERFORD.

At a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday, March 2nd, the Mayor said that as the city was now scheduled on the dis-tress list, he had got Mr. R. H. Ryan to draw up a list of sanitary works which were necessary, and for which they could borrow the money at one per cent. Mr. borrow the money at one per cent. Mr. Ryan had handed in a list, chiefly of sewerage works, which would cost £3,280. sewerage works, which would cost £3,280. He thought they might apply for £4,000 or £5,000 to carry out approved sanitary works, which would give the desired employment. Alderman Redmond moved, and Mr. Kelly seconded—"I hat the Town Clerk be directed to apply for a loan of £5,000 for sanitary works, at one per set." The resolution was carried on a ent." The resolution was carried on a

An application was made to the Master of the Rolls on Wednesday, March 3rd, on behalf of the contractors for the Water-ford, Dungaryan, and Lismore Railway for the appointment of a receiver to col-lect the amount of the baronial guaranbote the committee decided that the introversy was one into which they had stern not enter lest st should give rise to ssensions injurious to the interests of e poor.

DONEGAL.

The Bill in reference to the Ulster tenatright, which recently received a second the company, and that it was payable only to the shareholders who had advanced their money on the faith of receiving it.

The application was accordingly rejected.

Padre Pio Mortara, once the Jewish boy Edgar Mortara, but now a priest in the Congregation of the Lateran Regular Cancontrary can be shown by the andlord, that the compensation shall no longer be limited to the amount fixed by the rules of the estate, and that tenants under leases shall be entitled to claim compensation on the expiration of their terms. The anxiety shown by the Marquis of Hamilton and Lord Castlereagh for the Marquis of the Bill shows what a processor of the Bil

#### IRISH VALOR.

A SPEECH FOR ENGLAND TO CON-SIDER IN THIS HOUR OF IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

WITHOUT CATHOLIC BLOOD AND CATHOLIC VALOR NO VICTORY COULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

The Duke of Wellington in 1829, ad-

The Duke of Wellington in 1829, addressing the House of Lords in favor of Catholic Emancipation, observed:

"It is already well known to your lordships that, of the troops which our gracious sovereign did me the honor to entrust to my command at various periods during the war—a war undertaken expressly for the purpose of securing the happy institutions and independence of the country—that at least one-half were Catholics. My lord, when I call to your Catholics. My lord, when I call to your recollection this fact I am sure all further eulogy is unnecessary. Your lordships are well aware for what length of period and under what difficult circumstances they maintained the empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the thrones other people; how they kept alive the spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe; and how by unprecedented efforts they at length placed as not only above danger, but at a place of the spark of the s us, not only above danger, but at an eleva-tion of prosperity for which we had hardly dared to hope. These, my lords, are sacred and imperative titles to a nation's gratitude. My lords, it is become quite needless for me to assure you that I have invariably found my Catholic soldiers as patient under privations, as eager for the combat, and as brave and de-termined in the field as any other portion of his majesty's troops; and in point of loyalty and devotion to their king and country I am quite certain they have never been surpassed. I claim no merit in ad-mitting that others might have guided the storm of battle as skilful as myself. We have only to recur to the annals of our military achievements to be convinced that few indeed of our commanders have not known how to direct the unconquerable spirit of their troops and to shed fresh glories round the British name. But, my lords, while we are free to acknowledge this we must also confess that without Catholic blood and Catholic valous less as pasture in a single night. The land formed a portion of a farm held by a tenant named Geraghey, who, being in arrears, had been forgiven his debt and made to surrender this part. He was left in possession of a piece of land which was thought sufficient for him, and the rest was given to two other tenants.

LIMERICK.

The Grand Jury of Limerick county were sworn in on Wednesday, March 3d, Mr. J. B. Massey being foreman, and the High Sheriff announced that the commission would be opened on Thursday. At the instance of the Limerick Corporation the Grand Jury consented to enterinto a contract with the Limerick Industrial School for the reception of twenty-five boys in addition to the number already sanctioned.

LONDONDERRY.

The Distress at Culdaff.—The picture, "Entrance to Lough Swilly," given

Bandon, stating that deep and widespread distress prevail in each and every parish of the union, and asking the Board to exercise their powers of granting outdoor relief in a liberal spirit.

The DISTRESS AT CULDAFF.—The picture, "Entrance to Lough Swilly," given by Miss Harvey, Queen street, Derry, in do of the Culdaff Relief Fund, was raffled on Thursday, Feb. 26th, and won by B. J. Darcus. A small drawing, added in a few weeks, for the purpose of collecting funds for the completion of the new church of the Immaculate Conception, When finished, will be one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the South of Ireland, and worthily rank among the grand cathedrals of our country. The three altars are erected, the fine stained plass windows are fixed in, and men are glass windows are fixed in, and men are large are rected against out-door relief. The glass windows are fixed in, and men are large are rected to the stained distress prevail in each and every parish to the union, and asking the Board to exercise their powers of granting outdoor relief in a liberal spirit.

The DISTRESS AT CULDAFF.—The picture, "Entrance to Lough Swilly," given by Miss Harvey, Queen street, Derry, in do of the Culdaff Relief Fund, was raffled on Thursday, Feb. 26th, and won by B. J. Darcus. A small drawing, added in a few weeks, for the purpose of collecting funds for the completion of the new cludent for the remainder of the troops would undoubted they were embarked, though the remainder of the troops would undoubted they have been forwarded to be treasured that they were embarked, though the remainder of the troops would undoubted they have been forwarded to be the troops would undoubted they have maintained the honor of the British rams, yet, as I have just said, no reflect the Most Rev. J. Lynch, Arch-bissides most of the cause in which the gallant, stated in the most Rev. J. Lynch, Arch-bissides most of the remainder of the troops would undoubted they have maintained the honor of the British rams, yet, as I have just said, no debt of gratitude upon me—greater per-haps than has ever fallen to the lot of any individual: and, however flattering the circumstance, it often places me in a very painful position. Whenever I meet (and it is almost an every-day occurrence) with any of those brave men who, in common with others, are the object of this bill, and who have so often borne me on the door relief. They were pacified with great difficulty, and an assistant relieving. allegiance, still degraded beneath the lowest menial, and still unfit to enter beneath the pale of the constitution, I feel almost ashamed of the honors which have been lavished upon me. I feel that though the merit was theirs, what was so freely given to me was unjustly denied to them, that I had reaped though they had sown; that they had borne the heat and burden of the day, but that the wages and repose were mine alone. My lords, it is a great additional gratification to me to advocate these principles in conjunction with a distinguished member of my family so lately at the head of the Government of his native country—a country ever dear to me from the recollections of boyhood, the memory of her wrongs, and the bravery of her people. I glory, my lords, in the name of Ireland; and it is the highest pleasure I can ambition to be thus united with the rest of my kin dred in the grateful task of closing the wounds which seven centuries of mis-government have inflicted upon that un-fortunate land."

> ELECTRICITY. THOMAS EXCELSIOR ECLECTRIC OIL. Worth Ten Times its weight in Gold-pair

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured Bronenitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures eatarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled necks, tumors, rheumatism, neurolais, et iff ioints, swingl quiffentlies, and ralgia, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pains and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twen-ty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of bronic and bloody dysentery. One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes, It will

cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six to eight applications is warrant-ed to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises if applied often and bound up, there is never the slighest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every discription on man and wounds of every discription on man E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Geor-gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1-1y BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.-Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper,

and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. NOTE-Eelectric-Selected and Electrized.

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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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H.A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, D. Box, 578 Hamilton. CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHI-TECTS, &c., Nitchke's Block, Dundas St adon, Ontario. 41-1y

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situated on the Great Western Railway, 59
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the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
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Neatly and Durably, at less than half the
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STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A.

No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call. London, January 2'', 1880. 68-3m

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 64, 74, 89 se per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 16c; We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility and Female Complaints. The Moliere Electric Vapor Baths have become famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrah, Tumors, Ulcers, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.

Testimonials to the merits of Electropathic Treatment.

From Dr. Thomas, of New York.

London, Jan. 22, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—Whilst in London for a few days I was induced to give your Moliere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatism. And basing my judgment upon my own experience, I am able to give the Moliere Vapor Baths a cordial endorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and for the preservation of health. Ibelieve it to be unequalled. J. L. Thomas. From Danl. Blackwell, bookkeeper to Messrs. Whitelaw, Woodstock.

My Dear Sir,—Previously to placing my little boy, suffering from paralysis in his lower limbs, under your special care and treatment, I took him to the Indianapolis National Surgical Institute, for examination and medical treatment, and as they could not give me any encouragement that he would be cured or materially benefitted by the treatment I brought him home, and through the advice of friends put him under your care, and now I am only too glad to give this Testimonial, testifying that you have done more for him than I had anticipated, and that, he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time. To Dr. Wilson. Dank Blackwell.

From Mrs Jones, Forest.

London, Feb. 20, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Moliere Electric Air Rath the highest standard of excellence in the

DEAR SIR.—I take great pleasure in issert-ing that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Moliere Electric Air Bath the highest standard of excellence in the treatment of Rheumatic Affections.

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scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and kin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Lism, Neuralgia, Pain in Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Lencorrhea, arising Weakness, Sternity, Leacorines, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial dis-eases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully com-bined, that the full alterative effect of ssured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sar-saparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superi-ority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks
In the styles that are sure to please.
While over the country and through the town
For making good work we've gained renown,
And our goods are marked so very low down
That we beat creation for cheapness.
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Single or double we make the best yet,
Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget
And our Prices are sure to suit you.

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FRI DAY, API EVERY LA

SHOULD BEAUTIF

T. BEAT

Goods Nev

Never W T. BEAT

DENOMINAT

A BRAKESMAN' On the road On the road of fading away in passenger drum pane, the cross and the tail, "General Gran World," and "August Flower the doors of Benares." To and seating him and seating him says:

"Yes," I said flection that as church did you "Which do y "Some union hazarded.
"Naw," he on these branc often go to chu to run on the is regular and and don't have

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DENOMINATIONAL RAILROADS. A BRAKESMAN'S OPINION OF CHURCHES.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading away in the distance, the fat passassenger drumming idly on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep, and the tail, thin passenger reading "General Grant's Tour Around the World," and wondering why "Green's August Flower" should be printed above the doors of "A Buddhist Temple at Benares." To me comes the brakeman, and seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

says:
"I went to church yesterday."
"Yes," I said, with that interested inflection that asks for more. "And what church did you attend?"
"Which do you guess!" he asked.

"Some union mission church?" I hazarded.
"Naw," he said. "I don't like to rur. on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do, I want to run on the main line, where your run is regular and you go on schedule time and don't have to wait on connections. don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it."

"Episcopal?" I guessed.

"Limited express," he said, all palace cars and £2 extra for a seat; fast time, and only stop at the big stations. Nice line, but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All train men in uniform, conductor's punch and lantern silver plated, and no train boys allowed. Then the passengers are allowed to talk back at the conductor; are allowed to talk back at the conductor; and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rich road, though. Don't often hear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too."

Some mighty nice people travel on it, too."
"Universalist?" I suggested.
"P-oad-gauge," said the brakeman,
"does too much complimentary business.
Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles.
Stops at all flag stations, and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking car on the train. Train orders are vague, though, and the trainmen don't get along well with the passengers.
No, I don't go to the Universalist, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road."

road, but the cars are a little narrow, have to sit one in a seat and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there's no stopover tickets allowed; got to go straight through for the station you're ticketed for or you can't get on at all. When the car's full, no extra coaches; cars built at the shors to hold just so many and nobody else allowed on. But you don't for the part of an accident on that road.

often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules." "Maybe you joined the free-thinkers,"

"Scrub road," said the brakeman, "dirt road bed and no ballast; no time-card and no train-despatcher. All trains run wild and every engineer makes his own time, just as he pleases. Smoke if you want to; kind of go-as-you-please road. Too open all the time, with the switchman sound asleep and the target lamp dead out. Get on as you please and get off when you want to. Don't have to show when you want to. For thave to show your tickets, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers. No, sir, I was offered a pass but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a division superintendent where that road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the general superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a general superintendent, and if they had he didn't know any more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to, and he said nobody. I asked a conductor who he got his orders from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And from, and he said he didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost. And when I asked the engineer who he got his orders from he said he'd like to see anybody give him orders; he'd run that train to suit himself or he'd run it into the ditch. Now you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that he re time makes no connec-

railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that has no time, makes no connections, runs nowhere and has no superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it."

"Did you try the Methodist?" I said.

"Now you're shouting," he said with some enthusiasm. "Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passangers. Engines carry a power of steam, and don't you forget it; steam gauge shows a hundred and enough all the time. Lively road; when the conductor shouts 'all aboard,' you can hear him to the next station. Every train lamp shines like a headlight. Stop-over checks given on all through Stop-over checks given on all through tickets; passenger can drop off the train as often as he likes, do the stations two or three days and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good, whole-souled, companionable conductors; ain't a road in the country where the pas-sengers feel more at home. No passes;

every passenger pays full traffic rates for Wesleyan-house air brake on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride overit yesterday."

overity esterday."
"Maybe you went to the Congregational church," I said.
"Popular road," said the brakeman, an old road, too; one of the very oldest n this country. Good road bed and com-ortable cars. Well managed road, too; lirectors don't interfere with division superintendents and train orders. Road's

mighty popular, but it's pretty indepen-dent, too. See, didn't one of the division superintendents down East discontinue

dent, too. See, didn't one of the division superintendents down East discontinue one of the oldest stations on this line two or three years ago? But it is a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always has such a splendid class of passengers."

"Perhaps you tried the Baptist?" I guessed once more.

Ah, ha?" said the brakeman, "she's a daisy, isn't she? River road, beautiful curves, sweep around anything to keep close to the river, but it's all steel rail and rock ballast, single track all the way and not a single side-track from the round-house to the terminus. Take a heap of water to run it through; double tanks at every station and there isn't an engine in the shops that can pull a pound or run a mile less than two gauges. But it runs through a lovely country; these river roads always do; river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountain-head of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and good time; and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday when the conductor came around for the tickets with a little basket punch, I didn't ask him to pass me, but I paid my fare like a little man—twenty-five cents for an hour's run and a little concert by the passengers throwed in. i paid my fare like a little man—twenty-five cents for an hour's run and a little concert by the passengers throwed in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road

But just here the long whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door, shouting: "Zionsville! This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!"—Bur-



#### S. R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

ware vague, though, and the trainment don't get along well with the passengers. No, I don't go to the Universalist, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road."

"Presbyterian?" I asked.

"Narrow-gauge, eh?" said the brakeman, "pretty track, straight as a rule; tunnel right through a mountain rather than go around it; spirit-level grade; passengers have to show their tickets before they get on the train. Mighty strict road, but the cars are a little narrow, have to sit one in a seat and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there's no stonorth of the same and they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. On hand-1 Two manual organ, \$300; 10 ne manual organ, \$300



Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—20 Locomotive Engines

16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).

lib First-eniss cars (a pro-leepers). 29 Second-class cars, do. 3 Express and baggage cars. 3 Postal and smoking cars. 190 Box freight cars. 191 Flat car. 2 Wing Ploughs. 2 Snow Ploughs. 9 Flangers.

2 Snow Plougns.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the listh day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.
By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, ) Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880.

### **BRUNTON'S** Digestive Fluid!

INDIGESTION & DEBILITY. It is more strengthening than Cod Liver Oll or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strength-ning it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, BRASS FOUNDERS.

IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE and Fittings. Manufacturers of oil Well Brass Working Barrels, and General Oil Well and Refiners' Supplies. OFFICE AND WORKS—78 King street west. 31.1Y



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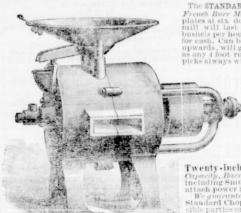
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# Canadian Agricultural Emporium

360 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

25 papers choice Annual Flower Seed for Seed for Stopapers Vegetable Seeds... for 1.00 18 Kinver Yellow Globe Mangle 75 SEEDS 1 th Emporium Swede Turnip for .50 SEEDS

THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE WEST.



STANDARD

Twenty-inch Standard Flour Mill, send for references.
Address Waterous Engine Company

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#### GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

ore than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the dithrough out the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANF'G CO'Y,

222 Dundas Street, London, Out.

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AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils.

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The choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Te Pure Coffees, and spices, well assorted stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Prices to suit the times.

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Insure your Property in the  $\mathbf{MOIM}$ FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF TORONTO. HON. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State, President.

T. R. PARKER, Sec. and Agent, London Branch. OFFICE-Edge Block, Richmond St., London. N. B.-Money to Loan at 84. 36-6m

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Call and examine our economical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF X-CUT SAWS, AXES, CHAINS, Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc., CHEAPER THAN EVER JAS. REID & CO., No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

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All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

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NEW STORE! Opposite Their Old Stand CALL AND SEE THEM.

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# AGRICULTURAL

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

Capital, - \$1,000,000. Subscribed . \$600,000. Paid Up, - \*500,000. Reserve Fund, . \$38,000.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE. Arrangement

LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 131 MAPLE STREET.
LONDON, - - ONT. TEST IMONIAL. have been an inveterate stammerer for years. I am now 45 years old. I never w a worse stammerer than I was. I have ed all sorts of cures, but without success, til Tuesday last, I placed myself under ofessor Sutherland's treatment, I am entirely red. I ean now talk and read with perfect se, and I know that I will never stammer ain. My address is belaware P. O., Ont.

again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN. London, Dec. 4th, 1879. FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING, 180) KING STREET. (180

FUNERALS

WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence, 224 King Street.

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST, The greatest possible care taken in the

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Por the dispensing of O.S.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS.
A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only.
Open on Sundays for Dispensing.
39-1y



# SAVINGS & LOAN CO

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Total Assets, \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

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| 115 | 245 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 

6 00 1 15 .. oo 1 3o .. 2 00 .. 11 3o .. (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)
Amiens, Bowood, Coldstream,
Fernidl, Ivan, Lobo, Nairn
Thanky, Thursdy's Satrd'y)
7 00

St. James Park and

master-General special principles obtaining the Post-posits on Savings Bank account received from 9 am. 16 4 2 m. Office hours from 7 am. to 7 2 m. Latters intended for Registration mus b posted 1 minutes before the closing of our properties of the country of the X.B.—It is particularly requested that the senders of mail matter will kindly add the names of the Counties t the ad-dresses. L. LAWLESS, Postmaster.

BENVET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

School, Church and Office FURNITURE.

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Each Plug of the MYRTLE NAVY

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NONE OTHER GENUINE. CHINA TEA HOUSE!

GROCERIES. EVERYTHING CHEAP & GOOD.

### W. COUSINS, SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE!

CARTE D'OR, CARTE BLEUE, CARTE NOIR,

IMPORTED DIRECT!

Which we can sell at LOWER PRICES Than have ever been offered.

FITZGERALD,

SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond Street.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition

Week.
on't forget to call and see them before you W. J. THOMPSON. CHEAP LOT

SHOVELS

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BUILDING STONE. Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of EUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and base stone a specialty.

COWAN'S HARWARE

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

OUR DRESS GOODS CORSETS.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., (EATON'S OLD STAND.) TEN HARKNESS' BRON CHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, Secents. Sold by all druggists.

HARKNESS & CO., NATIONAL POLICY.

GREENS' Can't be undersold, so have reduced the price of building material.

Georgian Bay Barn Lumber... \$11 00 Flooring and V Siding... 17 00 Warranted Shingles, per square... 2 00 Lath, per 1,000 pieces... 2 00 4-panel Doors... 1 90 Other kinds of Lumber, Sash, Mouldings Frames, &c., proportionally cheap.

Yard and Factory:—Corner Clarence and Bathurst streets... 47-ly

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES WHERE TO ORDER.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS RIDING Boot, walking boot, eork boot, shooting boot, or any other kind in laddes' or gentlemen's, with best leather, best workmanshir and newest styles, please call at No. 4 Ne Arcade. Repairs attended to.

SANDERS & LASHBROC

IG.

Etc

nto. IG

The following excellent opinions touching the progress and stability of one of the local Loan Associations are from the Journal of Commerce, Montreal:

This company, while possessing all the advantageous functions of other similar institutions, is barred from exercising some powers which they possess, the use of which has been viewed as somewhat

dangerous.

The Company, incorporated by charter, issued in the Queen's name, attested by the Great Seal under Section 3. Chap. 150 of the Revised Statues of Ontario, is in the nature of an extensive banking house, making advances on real property in making advances on real property, im-proved and occupied, up to half the cash value of the estates. In addition to the ordinary loans made from its capital, the ordinary loans made from its capital, the Company intends opening an account with some extensive financial firms in London, England, through which to procure funds in quantities to meet the Canadian demand and enable it to make advances to smaller loan societies up to one-half the amount for which they hold mortgages on real estate (after making a strict inspection of the securities offered). This feature of the company is a new one This feature of the company is a new one for Canada, and no doubt, when it becomes well known and acted upon, will facilitate the procuring of British capital for investment here. In this branch of business the company and its bond-holders will have a two-fold security:—First, the will have a two-fold security:—First, the mortgages hold by the smaller companies on their loans, together with the usually large margin reserved by such companies, and, second, the fifty per cent. margin held upon the advance made to such societies. The result will likely be a great increase in the supply of money, together with the lowering and equalization of rates of interest. The company will thus form a safeguard against loss to British capitalists, as well as a sure medium through which the smaller companies can, in an inexpensive way, propanies can, in an inexpensive way, pro-cure ample means for safe investment.

The chief object appears to be the founding of a company which will offer unquestionable security to the British capitalist, and to this end, during the last capitalist, and to this end, during the last Session of the Legislative Assembly at Toronto, a special Bill was obtained by the "English Loan Company," whereby the borrowing powers have been permanently limited. This was much needed, and will constitute a great safeguard to debenture holders; in addition to this, by the same Bill, another security has been permanently fixed, viz: that only one-half of the bona fide subscribed capital can ever be called for or paid in for the ordinary working of for or paid in for the ordinary working of the company, the other half remaining un-called for in the hands of the stockholders, as security to the debenture holders while the whole of the unpaid subscribed capital, as well as all the mortgages and other assets of the company, are for all time to be a security upon which debenture holders have the first claim.

By the terms of its charter and the statutes in that behalf, this company is ex-

cluded from the right to receive deposits, or from having a Savings bank or doing a Savings bank business. Most other similar companies have this questionable privilege, and out of it they make large profits, but we think the (Honorable Senator Vidal and the other) founders of this Company acted wisely in excluding this branch of business, and by so doing this branch of business, and by so doing adding another safeguard to its stability. This alone will no doubt commend itself to the favor of capitalists in the Mother country. The favorables of the same of the s to the favor of capitalists in the Mother country. The founders of this company are men of standing, while most of them have had years of experience in successful companies of lesser proportions but of a similar nature. The object, as stated in the prospectus issued in 1878, is the formation of an extensive and reliable organization founded on such principles as years tion, founded on such principles as years of experience and the most matured judgment would suggest as safest and

In yiew of the formation of similar companies in the past, and looking at the number of really good useful institutions of the kind at the present time, we cannot see how more effective and complete safe guards could be thrown round a loan company than has been secured in the charte

pany than has been secured in the charte and by the special Act of Parliament i that behalf upon which the English Loa Company is founded.

The capital is fixed at six millions of dollars. The stock books were opened of the 20th of January, 1879, at the hea office, London, Canada. During the first year fifteen thousand shares, or one and half million dollars, were offered for sale half million dollars, were offered for sale and the whole amount was voluntarily ap plied for and sold by the 10th Decemb The money for investment up to the present has been payments on stock, and the company has now invested in restate mortgages \$236,000 on propert valued at \$621,000. The company has recently declared its fifth quarterly dividend at the rate of eight per cent. p

### THE QUEBEC APPRAISERSHIP.

It has come to us on what may be con It has come to us on what may be considered good authority—and we are pleased to be able to annunciate the gratifying news to his many friends in this city and elsewhere throughout the Dominion—that the vacant Appraisership at this port has been, or is on the eve of being filled up by the appointment of Mr. John Giblin. In taking this step the Governmenthave acted wisely, and in a manner that cannot acted wisely, and in a manner that cannot fail to earn the approval of both the trade and the public in general. Nor could they well have done otherwise, in face of the memorial placed in the hands of the Minister of Customs some months since, and which was signed by most of the leading wholesale grocers in this city. Apart from this, and from Mr. Giblin's well known capacity for the position, he had the claim of twenty-five years good and true services to the Conservative party—claims which cted wisely, and in a manner that cannot to the Conservative party—claims which none knew better than the present leaders of that party in this Province, and again, we are glad to be able to say that those services have been acknowledged and appreciated.— Quebec Daily Telegraph, 30th March.

### AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, April 4.—Mahommed Jan attacked 250 Hazaras near Ghuzuee, and the Hazaras, having killed Mahammod Jan and two other chiefs, were cut up. Hard fighting followed with other Hazaras, ending in the total defeat of the Afghans.

### BUSINESS ITEMS,

WINLOW BROS. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in another column

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

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

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. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in

large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. AIRO & CAMERON's, meat market, 266
Dundas street, are offering to the public
best quality of meats as follows: Best
quality roast beef and porterhouse steak,
9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder 9e.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; laind quarters, 8c.; fore quarters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 19c. to 25c.; lard, 11c.; sausages, 19c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue, 25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't forget the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store. Dundas street.

get the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store, Dundas street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed 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 celebrated ma-chines on sale. chines on sale.

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

The only variation in quality which will ever be found in "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is in the degrees of moisture which it contain. Tobacco is a very ready absorbent of moisture, and in an unusual state of the moisture, and in an unusual state of the state weather it may become a little too moist or a little too dry to suit the taste of some. This is a minor matter, however, as the essential quality of the tobacco is not changed. Its combustion is a little slower or a little faster according to degree of moisture, that is all. The darker the plug the greater the moisture, and many prefer the dark. In each caddy, however, the preference for either can be met.

#### COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., April 5, 1880. GRAIN
Wheat Winter # 100 lbs .... \$2 10 to 2 15

1	Wheat, Winter F I Treadwell Red Fall "Spring "Corn		2 08	s to	2 10
	Red Fall "		1 88	3 to	192
- 1	Spring "	** .	18	) to	1 90
- 1	Corn		10	0 to	1 15
П	Dong		0 9	of (	100
- 1	Donlov		0 8	010	1 15
	Rye		0 9	) to	1 00
1	Doolewhoot		10	ot (	1 05
- 1	Beans		08	0 to	1 25
-	FLOUR ANI	FEED			
-	Fall Wheat Flour	# Cwt	3 25	to	3 50
S	Pall Wheat Flour,	"	3 00		3 25
	Mixed Flour	66	2 00		3 25
1	Spring Flour		9 95	to	2 50
d	Buckwheat Flour		3 00		3 25
	Granam Flour		9 95		2 50
	Cracked Wheat	46	1 50		2 00
1-	Cornmeal		14 00	to I	5 00
e	Bran, per ton		14 00		8 00
	Shorts, #		9 50		3 00
18	Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, \$\psi\$ to Oatmeal, \$\psi\$ ewt PRODI Eggs, Store Lots, \$\psi\$ doz  "Farmers" "		2 00	10	0 00
ot	PRODU	C.E.	0.00	to	0 13
	Eggs, Store Lots, & doz		0.12	to	0 15
e-	" Farmers		0 10	to	0 21
0-	utter, Crock		0 00	to	0 30
					0 22
er	Firkins		. 0 10	to	
in	Cheese, Dairy, ₱ tb		. 0 11	to	0 14
n			. 0 00	to	0 00
u		NEOUS	0.00		0 00
	Mutton is		. 0 06	to	0 08
of	Lamb, & tb		. 0 04	to	0 06
			. 0 04	to	0 06
n				to	0 60
ad	furkeys, each		. 0 75	to	1 25
	Dried Apples # th		. 0 90	to	1 50
st			1 00	to	1 25
a	Hay, P on		. 8 00	to	9 00
le.	Straw, P load		2 50	to	3 50
			. 3 75	to	4 00
p-	Deceard Hors		. 5 00	to	6 00
e			0 50	to	0 65
	Ducks		0.50	to	0 65
he	Turnips & bush		0 20	to	0 22
nd	Carrots		1 20	to	0 30
			0 50	to	9 60
ea	Potatoes bag		0 53	to	0.5
ty	Coal all stope kinds		6 46	to	6 6
	Cordwood, No. 1 dry.	cord	3 50	to	4 2
na	Tallow, rendered "		0.51	to	0.0
vi	Cordwood, No. 1 dry, & Tallow, rendered "		0 00	to	0.0
)e					
	London Sto	ck Ma	rket.		

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10, Richmond, st. London, April 5.
Buyers. Sellers ntario

# PETHICK & MCDONALD

HAVE JUST OPENED OUT

3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds. 3 Cases of English Suitings.

1 Case of English Pantings.

1 Case of Irish Serges.

1 Case of Scotch Serges.

Great care has been exercised in our TAILORING DEPARTMEN, in selecting Linings and Buttons to match the nur ous Shades of TWEEDS and CLOTHS. numer-

PETHICK & MCDONALD, First Door South of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET. 78.3w

#### THE ENGLISH LOAN CO'Y LIMITED.

DURING the month of March just expired this Company made a new issue of stock to the amount of \$1,000,000 at ten per cent. premium, half of which has been reserved for the Canadian market, the other half to be sold in Great Britain and Ireland. A considerable amount of the Canadian reserve has already been disposed of.

Twenty per cent. only of the stock is ever to be called in for the working of the Company, in the following manner: One dollar per share, together with the premium, on application; the balance, one dollar per share per month, for the succeding 19 months; or the whole twenty per cent. may be paid in one or more sums, any time sooner, at the option of the holder. one or nore sums, any time sooner, at the option of the holder.

Person requiring this stock will be provided with full information by applying at the Head Office here.

The next issue will be at a much higher rate of premium.

rate of premium.

Hon. ALEX.VIDAL,
Senator, President.

J. A. ELLIOTT
Secret
78.99

# NEW MERCHANT TAILORING

BUSINESS.

344 RICHMOND STREET, FOREIGN & HOME GOODS,

ORDERED SHIRTS A SPECIALTY

# FRANK SANAGAN.



#### LONDON CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY,

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE IS now complete in all lines. We have on hand every style and price, from \$4.00 to \$40.00. CANOPY, PARASOL or CLOSE TOPS; also four new styles in WICKER and WOOD BODIES, all of which are our own manufacture and finished in the very best manner. Those favoring us with a call will have nearly 200 to select from, at Reasonable Prices.

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D. A. MACDONALD,

Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

# **PROCLAMATION**

To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,-Greeting: O. MOWAT, Whereas James Don-Attorney-General, a nelly, Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly, and John Donnelly, lately residents of the township of Biddulph, in the county of Middlesex, were upon the morning of Wednesday, the 4th of February last, cruelly murdered by some per on or persons unknown.

Now Koney Ye, that the sum of (\$4,000) Four

where another the state of the state of the same per one persons unknown.

Now Know Ye, that the sum of (\$4,000) Four Thousand boliars will be paid by the Province of Ontario, as a reward to such person or persons as shall hereafter give such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderers of the said James Donnelly, Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Fridget Donnelly, and John Donnelly; Provided always, that in case the information given does not lead to the conviction of all the persons by whom the said murders were committed, such proportion of the reward will be paid as may by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be deemed just, and that in case more persons than one claim to be entitled to said reward, or to share therein, the decision of the Attorney-General, of Ontario, as to the respective rights of the claimants shall be fined and conclusive; and that all claims shall be filed in as may be hereafter limited for that purpose, public notice thereof being given.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these on letter to be made natent, and the great

public notice thereof being given.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Ontario, at our Government House, in our city of Toronto, in our said Province, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of our reign.

By Command, ARTHUR S. HARDY,



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS for a second 100 miles section undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th March next.

The section will extend from the end of the 48th Contract—near the western houndary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March, next.

By Order,

By Order,

BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottaw, allth Feb. 1880

The reception of the above Tenders is post-poned until noon on FRIDAY, 9th April next By Order, F. PRAUN F. BRAUN, Secretary



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Faetific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.



NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersignsd (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tenders for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on Welland Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day MAY next, where forms of Tender can also be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to §250, for the gates of which sum shall be forfeited if the party which sum shall be forfeited if the party of the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted on parties whose tenders are not accepted to parties whose tenders the party or parties whose tenders the party or parties whose tenders are not accepted.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the onstruction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal, Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seed if this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of worksof this class, and are requested to bear in mind thattenders will not be condered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of fims—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terme stated in the offer submitted.

The the due fulfillment of the contract the representation of the contract the rates and on the terme to report to whose tenders are not accepted. The cheque thus sent in whit be retained to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

his Department does not, however, bind elf to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.



LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSIAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary loks and to have a practical knowledge over in mind that tenders the second of the second

of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

F, BRAUN.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER STRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of FRIDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April. Engineer i 15th April.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

DIRECTORS: Thos. Peel, J. P., President; John Brown, City Treasurer: Thos. Green, Esq., London, A., Crosbie, Esq., London Tp. S. McBride, Esq., London Tp. S. McBride, Esq., Vice President J. J. Lancaster, M. Dondon, R. Dickie, Esq., Lobo Tp. D. Campbell, Esq., Petersville; J. Platt, Esq., London. Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of Interest lilowed on deposits.

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Buy only the NEW MODEL MOWER made by CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

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WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

of the work.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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SAVINGS & INVESTMENT

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

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The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

MONEY TO LOAN

REAL ESTATE

J. BURNETT & CO.,

Victoria Buildings, opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Cottawa, 29th March, 1880.

1/ DIES ACADEMY. CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of decidence constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education recognition and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

RE-OPENED!

TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1: Electric Buth, \$2 Molliere Bath, 50e; Hot and Cold Baths, 25e. 70-ly Drs. STREET & McLAREN.



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THE BEST FARM INSURANCE CO'Y

IN CANADA. THE LONDON MUTUAL

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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 2,042 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. 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 stock-holders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.
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

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. or accept will be notined that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. ness, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Cana-dian, or American, [vide Government Re-

turns].
3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township 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.

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D. C. MACDONALD,
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