

The 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,

See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES—the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

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N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1880.
Sunday, 11—Feast of the Holy Family. *Double.*
Monday, 12—St. Leo L. Pope and Doctor. *Double.*
Tuesday, 13—St. Hermenegildus, Martyr. *Semi-Double.*
Wednesday, 14—St. Teobertus, Martyr. *Semi-Double.*
Thursday, 15—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. *Semi-Double.*
Friday, 16—Of the Feria. *Semi-Double.*
Saturday, 17—Of the Immaculate Conception. *Semi-Double.*

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
It."
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?
—*Illustrated Catholic American.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Pope has sent Monsignor Colonesi on an extraordinary mission to the Mexican Government.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto and their Lordships Bishops Crimmon, 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.

For the past twenty years no 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 the Archbishop of Baltimore for a large increase of church accommodation in his diocese in consequence 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 Caesar or the many-headed 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 *Francois* affirms that a complete understanding exists between religious confraternities, episcopacy and leading conservatives to resistance 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 and common plan of action to which 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. He 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 standing in physical and intellectual capacity supreme among the savages

of the earth, and believes that they may be highly civilized.

The *Liberta*, a Roman journal owned and edited by Jews, says:—"The Pope continues with great perseverance to promote the planting 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, that up in the Capitol a diminution in the number of children registered in our municipal schools is met with. This fact is serious enough and deserves to be taken into consideration."

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 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 country.

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 announcement 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 forty years he acknowledged that he had fallen in love with Miss Knife and that he intended to marry her if the divorce was granted. These statements 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 by the Great Liberator: "My political creed," said he, "is short and simple. It consists in believing that all men are entitled, as of right and justice, to religious and civil liberty. I 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 emancipated 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 sentiments."

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. Not 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 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."

The Archbishop of Glasgow, in his Lenten Pastoral, speaks as follows of

the condition of the Church in Scotland: "We are able to give you, with more precision than at any previous date, the number of the faithful in Scotland and in our Archdiocese. From the last printed official list of the baptisms, the total number was 14,965, and those for Glasgow Archdiocese were 9,089. By multiplying these figures by twenty-two—certainly a low factor—we find the Catholics of Scotland to be 329,430, and those of the Archdiocese to be 199,738, from which figures we find that the baptisms of this Archdiocese are 4,993 above the total of other dioceses, and that the Catholic population of 199,638 is 99,046 above the totals of the other dioceses. For a population of about two thirds of the whole we have but 50 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 chapels are seventy-eight in number."

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 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 audience at the flash theatres, their literature is the sensational story-papers, and their vocabulary the worst slang. They are going to destruction as fast as they can, 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 move about from time to time, with little religious instruction, if they happen to be Catholics, picked up at 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 hoodlums will be the men who will assume citizenship in a few years. These will be men, who, unprepared 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 actual crept in, and, it was whispered, with bated breath, that croquet had so far tempted a clergyman that he had played that mildly exhilarating game until a match had to be lighted to find the raising 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 Kisco men 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 camp-meetings. 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 themselves. It is not strange that so many young men seek saloons and

worse places for recreation, when every innocent amusement is denied them at home and in the houses of their acquaintances by that spirit of intolerant Calvinism which is always straining at gnats and swallowing camels. The Methodist Episcopalians of Mount Kisco seem inclined to damn all "the sins they have no mind to,"—a little peculiarity of the "uncle guide" of their sect.—*Brooklyn Review.*

From the *Catholic Columbian.*

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 right. Do not flee from him and go with the gang that take pleasure in picking at his mistakes.

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 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 disregarded. She says, education must be Christian, mankind must be taught that there is a Tribunal before which all will be judged according to thoughts, words and deeds, and that this life is a preparation for that judgment which will either pronounce our existence on earth a failure and deserving of eternal punishment, or a success and 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 devoid of sorrows, trials, anxieties and sufferings, and we frequently appreciate the kind offices of a friend who endeavors to cheer us and to banish all that adds to our misery. But in all things, we are to 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 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 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 bury our 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 blockade 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 limited time. If the same individuals 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 around the church door, before Mass. We know that if those who are addicted 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 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, completely snatching it. The limb was amputated, but he died soon after.

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 occasion ordained a priest of the one, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church. His Lordship Bishop Walsh was assisted by Rev. Fathers Tieman, Feron and Dillon. Shortly after 7 o'clock the pupils of the convent, in larger numbers than we have seen for many years, flooded into the room, after which Mass was begun and the ceremony of ordination was gone through in the usual solemn and touching manner. The choir of the convent rendered some very appropriate music in a most artistic style, the strains of the organ and harp accompanying in beautiful harmony an accompaniment. At the close of the ceremony His Lordship invited all present to come forward to the railing and receive the blessing of the newly-ordained priest. We feel sure that many a heartfelt prayer went up from those privileged persons to the throne of divine grace, that this young servant of God would be enabled to perform the solemn vows made to our divine Lord on that morning; that having thrown aside all worldly ambition—having separated himself from home and friends and earthly joys—to enter the ranks as an humble soldier of the cross of Christ, fighting the good fight for our Redeemer through weal and woe, he would ever be in possession of abundance of divine grace to carry out to the end his holy ambition—and finally, after enduring the trials and hardships and miseries and sorrows of this world, he would receive the crown of glory, which awaits the good priest of Holy Mother Church in the hereafter.

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 show on which virtue is wrecked. There is an 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, which virtue is wrecked, the show on which the crown of glory if we but serve Him faithfully. We had many difficulties to contend against in following 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 to describe the various forms of sin, among which he classed pride as holding a prominent place, this being the prime cause of a vast amount of the misery of the world. The Christian who retreats into the world's amusements passes from bad to worse until his soul—without the operation of a miracle—is finally destroyed. We should ever remember the promises of baptism. The devil is busy, as we pass through life, plotting for the ruin of our spiritual life. He will offer you all the allurements of the world—he will lead you in winning you to his side, he has accomplished his ambition—he has ruined your soul for all eternity. It is impossible to serve God and Mammon. We 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 come.

DEATH OF REV. J. A. MCGILL, S. J.

On Wednesday 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 St. 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 Saturday became dangerously ill. Physicians were summoned and afforded him temporary relief. On Sunday he was considerably better, and on Monday appeared very comfortable, but on the evening of that day he grew worse and lingered until the above mentioned hour, when he passed peacefully away, having the consolation of the last rites of the Church. The funeral took place from St. 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 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 August last he was transferred to this city. He was a very powerful orator and was considered one of the best educated priests in the order, especially in

foreign languages. His amiable disposition drew round him a very large circle of friends, both Catholics and non-Catholics. 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 St. 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 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.*

CANADIAN NEWS.

A laborer named Ellerton committed suicide in Trafalgar township on Wednesday by hanging. No cause assigned.

A car of oatmeal, made by Moore & Palmer, was shipped from Norwich on the 21st, direct to the Duchess of Marlborough, Ireland, for the Irish relief.

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

A laborer named John Mulvaney, 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 Episcopal Church in Ottawa. A few of the leading members desire to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the American branch and become attached to the English section of the Church.

Bushby, 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 Ogilvensburg. He says he killed Hennessy in self defence.

A farmer named Donald McRae, residing about four miles from Amherst, was killed on Wednesday evening by the falling of a limb from a tree which he was chopping. 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 animal started off on a trot, shaking him off the seat, 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 Wednesday night Mrs. James Smith, of Merriton, went to sit up with her mother, Mrs. Northrup, 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 to it. Mrs. Smith's screams aroused Mr. Northrup, who was in the house, and he dashed a pail of water over her, which increased her sufferings. Mrs. Smith is not expected to recover.

A laboring man named Ellerton, who, for some time past, has been employed by Mr. Owen McCarron, 10th concession of Trafalgar Township, committed suicide on the 31st March by hanging himself in the 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.

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 at work in the woods on the farm, a bullet whistled close by his head, striking a stump. He proceeded to where the bullet came from, and found Litten having been fired from a revolver, and struck a shot 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 struck his antagonist, rendering him partially insensible, and took the gun and revolver, and went home to get his wounds, which are quite serious, dressed. The affair was the result of an old feud. Litten 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. Price, one dollar per annum. J. Gillies, printer and publisher, Montreal. The following is the table of contents of the present number:—A Meditation (Poetry); The D'Alton's of Craig; An Irish story of '48 and '49; Canadian Essays; Education; Chiefly's Daughter (Poetry); Another Lie Nailed; Parnell's Reception; An English Pronouncement for Home Rule; Rome and Ireland; In Memoriam (Poetry); Self Preservation; The First Law of Nature; Facts for No-Popery Parsons and Bible-Maniacs; Chit-Chat; Indian Lyrics (Poetry); Hon. T. W. Anglin, M. P.; (Portrait and Sketch); Down by the Sea (Poetry); A Question for Keltic Scholars; Literary Miscellany; A Protestant Historian on Persecution; Outwitted; For the Young Folks; Reviews; Fæctis; Notable Anniversaries in April.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its principles 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.

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 political life, made his appeal to the electorate when all things seemed to favor and to promise success to the party over which he holds a sway so absolute. The Liberal party had not yet recovered from the disorganization which followed Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the leadership some years ago, nor had it, by propounding a just, liberal and comprehensive policy on Irish questions, such as had brought a glorious victory to its standards in 1868, secured the alliance and support of the Irish party in the House of Commons. The Liberals had been preparing for battle in early Autumn, but abandoned their preparations as soon as it was officially announced that another session of the moribund Parliament was to be held. The Home Rulers were not in any more advantageous position, in the face of a contest, so sharply sprung upon them, than the Liberal opposition. The death of Mr. Butt had left them without a leader of that commanding intellect and superior Parliamentary influence and experience so necessary to a rising and aggressive party. There were, besides, indications of discord in the ranks, which could not but prove in the last degree injurious to the course the whole party professed to 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 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 skillfully-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 appeal so adroitly addressed to the prejudices of the English people, Beaconsfield went to the country with every promise and prospect of success. The contest had not, however, well begun, when cautious observers discerned the real state of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone, on his tour through Scotland, was everywhere received with the same unbounded enthusiasm which marked his first progress through that kingdom. His vigorous condemnation of the policy of the government, foreign and domestic, was in all places received with that spontaneous approval which betokens unanimity and foreshadows the widest acceptance. In his first visit to Scotland he laid down the policy which should guide the action of the Liberal party if again entrusted with the seals of office. In his second visit to the same country he covered the same ground, re-asserting all that he had in the first affirmed, as to the course a British Administration should pursue in foreign and in domestic affairs. The views of so distinguished a man, even were he to remain a prominent figure in opposition to the existing administration, would certainly merit the closest attention, but when his views have received the direct and emphatic approval of a great nation, an approval freely expressed as the result of an unalterable determination, they call not only for attention, but for the deepest reflection.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone, dilating on the foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Administration, thus defined the duty of government in foreign affairs: "The great duty of government, especially in foreign affairs," Mr. Gladstone proceeded to declare, "is to soothe and tranquillize the minds of the people, not to set up false phantoms of glory which are to delude them into calamity; not to flatter their infirmities by leading them to believe that they are better than the rest of the world, and so to encourage the baleful spirit of domination, but to proceed upon the principle which recognizes the sisterhood and equality of nations, the absolute equality of public right amongst them, and above all to endeavor to produce and maintain a temper so calm and so deliberate in the public opinion of the country, that none shall be able to disturb it."

Developing this consideration, the Liberal leader makes the following statement well worthy the most serious reflection:—"There is no precedent in human history for a formation like the British Government. A small Island at one extremity of the globe, peoples the whole earth with its colonies, but it is not satisfied with that. It goes among the ancient races of Asia, and it subjects 240,000,000 to its rule there. Along with all this it disseminates over the world a commerce such as no imagination ever conceived in former times, and such as no poet ever painted. And all this it has had to do with a strength that lies within the narrow limits of these shores, not a strength that I disparage; on the contrary, I wish to dissipate if I can the idle dreams of those who are always telling you that the strength of England depends, sometimes, they say, on its prestige; sometimes, they say, upon its extending its Empire, and upon what it possesses beyond these shores. Rely upon it, the strength of Great Britain and Ireland is within the United Kingdom."

I may say I intensely desire, to see Parliament relieved of some portion of its duties. I see the efficiency of Parliament interfered with, not only by obstruction from Irish members, but by the enormous weight that is placed on the time and shoulders and minds of those you send to represent you. We have got an overweighted Parliament, and if Ireland or any other portion of the country is desirous, and able so to arrange its affairs as to take the local portion of some part of its transactions off Parliament, it would liberate and strengthen Parliament for Imperial concerns."

On another important subject, that of peasant proprietors, Mr. Gladstone expresses his views with the emphasis and lucidity so characteristic of his utterances:—"It is fair," he points out, "that justice should be done to peasant proprietors. It is an excellent thing, capable of doing good in many points. It interests a number of people in the soil of the country. But look at the effect it has on the progressive value of the land. . . . In 1857 the agricultural income of France was £76,000,000. It was greater in 1851 than the whole income from land and homes together had been in 1821. . . . In 1864 it had risen from £76,000,000 to £106,000,000. . . . In 1842 the agricultural income of England was £42,000,000, in 1876 it was £52,000,000, that is to say, while the agricultural income of France increased forty per cent. in thirteen years the agricultural income of England increased twenty per cent. in thirty-four years. The increase in France was three per cent. per annum; the increase in England was about a half or three-fifths per cent. per annum. . . . what I wish to insist upon is that when we see the vast increase of the agricultural valuation of France, it has not been on the large holdings, but has been mainly owing to what has been done on the part of the peasant proprietors, whom some are so anxious to deny."

But it was not against Mr. Gladstone alone, or against Mr. Bright and the other prominent members of the Liberal party, that Lord Beaconsfield had to battle. His electoral manifesto, breathing in every line the most intense hostility to Ireland and to Irish aspirations, provoked several stirring appeals to Irishmen from their political leaders. If the Liberal majority in many of the English boroughs astounded even the party managers themselves, they may without much difficulty find what cause contributed to this augmentation of their strength and the victory they achieved. That cause was the unanimity and determination of the Irish electors everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. The Home Rule confederation of Great Britain, just previous to the elections, issued a manifesto to the Irish electors, bitterly denouncing Lord Beaconsfield and his ministry. This manifesto characterized the letter of the Premier to the Duke of Marlborough as a "declaration of war" upon Irishmen, their country, and their friends. It denounced the Administration as a "ministry of misfortune," seeking, after "six years of feebleness and cruelty abroad and sham legislation at home," a renewal of public confidence by sowing "discord and hatred between Englishmen and Irishmen." The closing appeal of this manifesto has evidently received from Irishmen in Great Britain a loyal response:

"You should vote against the common enemy of your country and your race. Vote against the unscrupulous intriguer, whose character was so exactly divined by O'Connell. . . . Let no nominee or supporter of his be aided by any vote of yours to swell his evil power. Every Irishman who loves Ireland, every Irishman who seeks and appreciates the friendship of honest Englishmen and Scotchmen, will oppose the common enemy of the peace and concord of Ireland and Great Britain."

Mr. Shaw, in his address to the electors of the county of Cork, placed the issue before his constituents and the Irish public in a clear and statesmanlike manner. His vigorous impeachment of the Government may be summed up in these words:

"The country wants a government that will preserve the integrity of the Empire, not by attempted repression and reaction, but by dispensing strict and impartial justice to all classes and all 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 freedom."

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 under its protecting secrecy, as you have raised your voices during the past year against every supporter of an institution that is the deadliest enemy from which a people ever struggled to be liberated."

The triumph of the Liberal party, achieved through Irish energy, Irish enmity and Irish determination, is one of the most significant facts in the political history of Great Britain. Lord Beaconsfield had appealed to the nation on a policy directly adverse to the well-known views of the Irish political leaders. He appealed to the English people to declare their purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over even the smallest local concerns of Ireland. He appealed to the land law class to resist any modification of the land laws. He appealed to passion, prejudice, and interest.

Powerful as are these factors in every election contest, they were not in this struggle powerful enough to overcome the indignation of an insulted and injured race. Beaconsfield has fallen again by Irish resolution, Irish courage, and Irish exasperation. In 1868 he appealed to England to preserve Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. But the manly sense of justice of the British people answered him by refusing confidence to his administration. The ascendancy he then propped up soon crumbled to atoms.

In 1880 he appealed to English prejudices against Irish self-government and against the establishment of an Irish peasant proprietary. Again he has received an answer doing honor to the British nation. The successful party come into power pledged to a liberal measure of land tenure for Ireland, and to an energetic and comprehensive effort to establish in that country a peasant proprietary as happy, as prosperous, and as law-abiding as that of France. With a land scheme so just, so generous, and so well-timed, who can say 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 liberty-loving 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 phenomena.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

They are sowing 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 to condemn the farce as not only very silly but very undignified. The following we clip from the Christian Guardian of last week: "Railton, the leader of the detachment of the 'Salvation Army' operating in New York, has been acting in a fanatical and imprudent manner. An ordinance 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 ridiculous in New York, though these 'captains' and 'lieutenants' are doubtless sincere

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 radicalism—are at this moment agitated on the subject of divorce. Needless 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 delinquency 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 *quoad 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 sensibility, 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 approval 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 of divorce prevailing in America, they can learn a lesson of practical wisdom 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 trampling under foot the precepts 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 influence of Augustan literature and learning, lost their influence, for good by losing all claims to respect, the Christian religion has 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 resistance to its dictates, must, by the very position he thus assumes, deprive the government he administers of its strongest support and most lasting security. That government which does not enjoy the religious and conscientious support of its subjects is a government either whose origin is due to plunder, spoliation, and perforce massacre, or whose administration is

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-and-easy system of divorce prevailing among our American neighbors might indeed make these nations progressive in the communistic sense, but with such a system degrading manhood and perverting womanhood, would these nations be happy?

THE RECALL OF COUNT ORLOFF.

The recall of Count Orloff, Russian 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 cannot 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, and all must admire that generous 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 which guided the French cabinet in the solution of this question, nothing could prevent the formation of conspiracies 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 extirpate dynasties. The Russian Government, therefore, adopted a dignified course in recalling Count Orloff.

CUSTOMS APPRAISERSHIP OF QUEBEC.

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 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 Irishman would now be recognized, more particularly as the gentleman in question has ever 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 a fair share. They do not want any more—they will not be satisfied with less. We are sure that in the present case they will duly appreciate the appointment of such a man as Mr. Giblin.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.—On the 15th of the present month a new quarter begins at the above academy, in this city. This will be a good time to commence. For particulars, address Lady Savigton, or consult any of the priests of the diocese. See advertisement.

THE SIBERIAN PRISONS.

Some idea of the internal disorganization and discontent in Russia may be found from the statement of the President of the Administrative Council of Eastern Siberia, that there exists a pressing necessity for new prisons in that dreary country, owing to the great influx of political prisoners in the past year, and that in consequence of this rapid increase in the number of exiles additional prisons will be constructed immediately on the River Ivanofka. 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. It were idle to say that Russian subjects have no grievances. There is not in the whole world, not excepting China itself or Turkey, a nation wherein the government 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 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 country were treated by their Russian masters in a manner so merciless and inhuman as to draw down upon their oppressors the execration of humanity. Not content with robbing 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 relieve distress and lessen sorrow.

For years the prisons of Siberia were filled with Polish exiles,—political and ecclesiastical. The patriot and the priest were often torn at the same 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 scaffold 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 disaffected 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 have been within the past few months, and how frequent they are likely to be for some time yet to come, be surprising that the Administrator of Eastern Siberia finds the erection of new prisons a matter of necessity.

The time cannot, however, be far distant when the avenues of exile to Siberia will be closed and the hearts of the suffering Poles in this gloomy region be gladdened by a recall to a country relieved from tyranny and entering on a reign of liberty, glory, and Catholicity.

If Nihilism leads to this result it will be another proof of the saying "that good cometh out of evil."

A CHURCH BURNER.

During the past week a ruffian attempted to burn two churches in Ottawa. He 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 belligerent 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, and doubtless the handsome church would have been seriously damaged, if not altogether destroyed.

Several members of the Vice-Regal household attended the services in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the evening of Easter Sunday.

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

THE FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

GOOD WORK IN A NOBLE CAUSE.

An interesting feature in our ambitious city is the Father Mathew Society. Daily new recruits are flocking in to fill its ranks, while able and eloquent lecturers are instructing the members in their duties toward each other, and towards their brethren who require a helping hand to conquer the most formidable enemy of the Society, drunkenness. Very interesting weekly meetings are held in St. Lawrence School-house. At their first meeting forty members were initiated. The second meeting was addressed by Rev. Father Shannon, who held his listeners spell-bound by the vivid pictures of the ravages of drunkenness, and who showed in a telling, pointed manner what every member had to do to become a respected citizen and a good Christian. This meeting was considered by all present to be one of the most interesting ever held in the Hall. The society will hold every week two meetings at their Hall on James street, and one at the schoolhouse, and a proof of the telling work performed there is the great number of new members joining their ranks at every meeting. The society is now in a most flourishing condition, financially and otherwise, and has earned for itself the respect not only of all Catholics, but of many of our separated brethren. In speaking of the untiring and energetic agitation of the Rev. Father O'Leary, in the cause of temperance, the gentleman said that the good work performed by our temperance societies was felt by everybody and everywhere. The manufacturer was gratified to have sober and industrious men to work for him, the tippler, who neglected his business and his family, was a disgrace to the community, and now a good and just man and Christian. The good work is felt in the church, school, manufactory, and in the homes of rich and poor.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

EASTER SERVICES—OBITUARY—IRISH RELIEF.

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 did not seem to be a sufficient variety of matter to fill up a letter.

During Lent the usual Wednesday and Friday evening devotions were very largely attended, and on the past two or three Sundays large numbers have received Holy Communion. The morning vestments and solemn services of Palm Sunday and holy week prepared us for Easter and the joyful announcement that "Christ is Risen." On Sunday at high Mass the Rev. Father Brennan preached an instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day, speaking of the happiness of all who had on that morning risen with Christ from the death of sin, and urging those who were not yet so happy as to have done so to let the angel roll back the stone which closed the door of their sepulchre. At Vespers Rev. Father Brennan took the words of David, "I am risen, and still I am with you," from which he had preached unusual vigor and clearness, after recounting the various incidents of the Resurrection, and drawing the lessons therefrom. The morning vestments and solemn services of Palm Sunday and holy week prepared us for Easter and the joyful announcement that "Christ is Risen." On Sunday at high Mass the Rev. Father Brennan preached an instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day, speaking of the happiness of all who had on that morning risen with Christ from the death of sin, and urging those who were not yet so happy as to have done so to let the angel roll back the stone which closed the door of their sepulchre. At Vespers Rev. Father Brennan took the words of David, "I am risen, and still I am with you," from which he had preached unusual vigor and clearness, after recounting the various incidents of the Resurrection, and drawing the lessons therefrom.

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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.

Brantford, March 30th, 1880.

OTTAWA.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

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 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 *Te Deum*, a very fine quartette, was given to perfection. Mr. Buck, who possesses a rich and powerful basso cantabile, sang the *Veni Sancte Spiritus* of Chevalier Newkum in a truly artistic manner, deserving of more than ordinary praise. The well known musical ability of Miss Annand and Mr. Buck, who possesses a rich and powerful basso cantabile, sang the *Veni Sancte Spiritus* of Chevalier Newkum in a truly artistic manner, deserving of more than ordinary praise.

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. H. I. Two resurrections through Christ were insisted on—the resurrection to "newness of life" in time, and the resurrection to glory hereafter. 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 more of a controversial character. It was designed that the resurrection should be support of the Divine Revelation. The Disciples who beheld the glorious vision 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 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 had now done more by his victory over death and the grave. He had established, beyond controversy, his claim to be the Redeemer of mankind, and that in his sacred person dwelt the plenitude of the Godhead.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.

This great patronal anniversary was celebrated by the members of the St. Joseph's I. A. Association in a manner well worthy of praise. In the morning the sweet tones of the bell summoned each member to the rendezvous of their Association; from thence they marched in line to the chapel, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A low mass was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph C. Carrier, C. S. C., and the members of the society partook of the Holy Body of Our Lord. At half-past eight they were again called by the College bells, which pealed forth their joyful tones on the still morning air, to witness the solemn religious profession of Mr. Joseph Stien, a learned and well-beloved professor of the sciences, who had recently joined the congregation of the Holy Cross. We have seldom witnessed a ceremony so impressive 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.

The speaking of the evening was made by Mr. J. E. 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 then followed by a number of declamations and songs by the Messrs. Barron, McGinley, Villatte, Keating, Sullivan, McCarthy, and Trainer, 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 in a very able manner by the young gentlemen, Messrs. McGinley, 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 minutes, and sustained their former high reputation as comedians. Masters Aic-Tegue, Russell, and Waters were, on account of their tender years and chivalrous spirit, the favorites of the evening. They rendered in a very happy and pleasing manner, and amidst rounds of applause, their maiden speeches. The success of the entertainment was in a great measure due to the untiring efforts and zeal of Rev. J. White, C. S. C., who rendered invaluable aid in training the various actors, and to Prof. T. Russell, moderator of the Association, and teacher of the Commercial Grad-

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 loud in their praises of the M. B. C. of St. Joseph's I. A. L. A.

LETTER FROM ST. CLEMENT.

ENTERTAINMENT—ADDRESS—PRESENTATION.

Friday, April 2nd, being the birthday of our genial, generous and universally-esteemed pastor, Rev. P. F. Brietkopf, a grand entertainment, consisting of dialogues, recitations and singing, was given by the school children, under the direction of the Sisters who have charge of the Separate School, in honor of the event. There was a general turn-out of the villagers, and, notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the roads, many residing at a distance were also present—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 verse, two little girls clad in white, and wearing wreath-stepped forward, and after reading an address in the German language, presented Father Brietkopf with a magnificent Benediction well 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 the Benediction was read, and after thanking the children heartily for the valuable donation 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 deserved.

Father Brietkopf has, for the past nine years, labored arduously amongst us, and is well worthy of the respect and esteem of his parishioners. KUNZGENDA. St. Clements, April 5th, 1880.

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 Sarنيا, having crossed 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 workmen had scarcely time to save their tools, such was the rapid progress of the flames.

ENTERPRISING.—Mayor Campbell on Saturday shipped a large number of carriages and wagons to Manitoba and the North-west. The assortment was exceedingly fine, and excited the admiration of a large crowd of on-lookers who watched the process of shipping.

A COMPLAINT.—The sisters of St. Joseph have went to the expense of digging a drain from the Asylum to the river. Some persons are in the habit of putting rubbish into the drain, thereby causing considerable labor to keep it open. We hope the parties will desist before it will be necessary to take legal measures to stop them.

A LUCAN MAN SHOT.—Mr. Hiram Hodgins, township clerk of Eldulph, is receipt of a telegram from Lakerville, California, that his brother George, who left here a few weeks ago, was shot dead in a saloon at that place, and that young Porteous, son of Mr. Marsden, Porteous, of McGillivray, was fatally stabbed at the same time. A detailed account of the horrid butchery is looked for in a few days from Mr. Wellington Hodgins, one of the leading citizens of Fiskerville. From what can be gleaned from the telegraph, it appears that Porteous, Marsden, and another Canadian named 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 bartender were expressed at Clatsop 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..... £100
Patrick Duggan, Clonfert..... 100
Right Rev. Michael Lague, Raphoe..... 100
Daniel McCarthy, Killarney..... 100
Wm. Delaney, Cork..... 100
Wm. Fitzgerald, Skibbereen..... 100
Patrick Moran, Kilkenny..... 100
Dr. Giliboly, Elfin, Co. Kerry..... 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. Ashro, Coranua..... 175 00
J. Ryan, Wallaseburg..... 200 00
H. Japs, Simcoe..... 133 00
Fr. Flannery, from Bismarck 20 00
J. Moran, French Settlement 5 00

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 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 unfortunate man before suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

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 interesting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.

President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st Vice Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
2nd Vice Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. Jos. P. Malloy, Stratroy; C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke.
Spiritual Director—Very Rev. Dean Waggoner.

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

- No. Rec. Secretaries.
1 Windsor. Edward Hamrahall
2 St. Thomas. Hugh Daly
3 Amherstburg. Henry W. Deare.
4 London. Alex. Wilson.
5 Brantford. Daniel O'Connor.
6 Stratroy. Patrick O'Dwyer.

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. becoming extinct, so long as it is sanctioned 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 conducted by Protestants more to be trusted than similar associations conducted by practical Catholics? Our Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has at least as good a claim to permanency as the *Old-father, Forester, U. Workman, President*, 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 widow or orphan the full amount to which they are entitled, they may then see some signs of the non-permanency of the C. M. B. A. We do not blame any person studying carefully the merits of the benefits of this Association; in fact, this 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 permanency 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, that next to the consolation which he received from the sacred rites of our Holy Church, was that of having a provision of \$2000 through the C. M. B. A. for his soon-to-be little orphans and widow.

Thousands of families are depending upon the regular earnings of husbands and fathers, and many of those who are living in comfortable circumstances have very little, if any, provision made for their future support; upon the decease, then, of father or husband, such families would be plunged into helpless poverty.

The result of the death of father or husband among those who have no money laid by, is seen in every-day life; women are obliged to work like slaves, children are half fed, half clothed, and grow up probably without mental or moral culture, driven into vice and crime by the stress of hunger and cold, and lost to the "Faith of our fathers."

A husband or father who is a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association need never fear such results as the foregoing.

Ten deaths occurred, and ten assessments, for payment of "Beneficiary," were made, previous to the formation of the Supreme Council of this Association. Since the formation of the Supreme Council, sixteen assessments have been issued for the payment of Beneficiary of twenty-one deaths, the last assessment being No. 16 for death No. 21. The Grand Council of New York still name here 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, assessment 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 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 convention opened, with Dr. Dunigan, of Pennsylvania, as president. Eugene Bertrand, Buffalo, was chosen to assist Supreme Recorder McParlin in the duties 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 year:

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

The Kearnyites of San Francisco are furious over the result of the late election in that city. Kearney went into it with the result was announced, and raved like a madman.

A San Francisco 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 Matto Mountains.

DIED. In Montreal, on the 22nd ult., Matthew Francis, infant son of Mr. T. J. Finn, aged 3 months and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN— 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 undesirable.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED

T. PEEL, No. 181 Dundas street, 2nd floor, opposite Strongs' Hotel. 78-4w

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS

PROVISION DEALERS. The Trade supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well cured and carefully selected. 222-26 NO. 54, O. S. R. HOGS PACKED. Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West End, Dundas street. 78-1y

CHEAP BOOKS

We have in stock a few copies of the following works, which will be sent to any address Post paid on receipt of price.

Life of Father Mathew..... 25c. The Fate of Father Sheehy..... 25c. Edmond's Court of Honour..... 25c. Address: THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

Dr. PELLETIER'S RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE.

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris.

A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonnorrhoea, Weakness, Over-Exertion, Stret Stricture, Obstruction of the Bladder, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

AGENTS FOR LONDON. B. A. MITCHELL & SON 141 Dundas Street west, north side.

INSURANCE NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to 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,

Abdon Buildings, Richmond Street, where their business will be promptly attended to.

F. B. BEDDOME. All losses promptly and satisfactorily settled. Rates as low as any first-class Companies charge. Earns risk taken, and liberty to use steam for threshing gratis, free of extra charge. See policy for 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, Manager. London, March 18, 1880. 77-1f

ALFRED CRAIGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Send for Price List. Address—ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada. 73-3m

Starving by the Wayside.

AN INCIDENT IN THE IRISH FAMINE.
By Patrick Scully, County Kerry.
The first case I remember was that of an old woman who sat on the moorland threshold of her hut as we went by, lifting up her hands as if in supplication...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.
A boat containing a number of workmen was swamped while crossing the river at Belfast on Wednesday, March 23. Several were rescued, but it is feared many were drowned, the strong current rendering the work of rescue one of great difficulty.
CORK.
Canon McSwiney, P. P., communicated to the Band of Guardians on Wednesday, March 31, a resolution passed by the clergy of the Diocese of Cork, stating that deep and widespread distress prevail in each and every parish of the diocese, and asking the Board to exercise their powers of granting outdoor relief in a liberal spirit.

has made among the Ulster Tories, and the serious apprehensions with which they are looking forward to the general election.
Speaking of the memoir just published of the late Bishop of Raphoe—Right Rev. Dr. McDevitt—Cardinal Newman says: "The Irish Church has 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 favorable judgment of men of name."

On Saturday, the 6th of March, the Archbishop of Tuam entered on the twentieth 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 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 Hierophilus was written—viz., the 24th of January, 1829, in good report and excellent health, without turning to the left nor to the right, to the vindication of the liberties of the Church, of the necessity of an education entirely free and Catholic for the Catholic people, and of the independence of his down-trodden country.

LIMERICK.
The Grand Jury of Limerick county were sworn in on Wednesday, March 31, 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 enter into 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 CULDADE.—The picture, "Entrance to Lough Swilly," given by Miss Harvey, Queen street, Derry, in aid of the Cuddeledge Relief Fund, was raffled on Thursday, Feb. 26th, and won by B. J. Dorens. A small drawing, added in a few days, fell to the lot of Captain Elphinstone, R. N., Exmouth. The proceeds of £10s. have been forwarded to the treasurer of the relief fund at Cuddeledge.

MONAGHAN.
The Guardians of the Carrickmacross Union in Monaghan were on Thursday, March 24, besieged by deputations from the ratepayers, who wanted to present memorials against outdoor relief. The memorialists were greatly excited at the prospect of having their works which had been attacked by 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 31, while the Guardians were sitting, and declared that they would not starve. A boisterous scene ensued, the men refusing to allow the Guardians to leave until they had ordered them out of the room. They were pacified with great 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 distress list, he had got Mr. R. H. Ryan to draw up a list of sanitary works which would be necessary, and which they could borrow the money at one per cent. Mr. Ryan had handed in a list, chiefly of sewerage works, which would cost £2,250. He thought they might apply for £4,000 or £5,000 to carry out approved sanitary works, which would give the distressed employment. Alderman Redmond moved, and Mr. Kelly seconded—"That the Town Clerk be directed to apply for a loan of £5,000 for sanitary works, at one per cent." The resolution was carried on a division.

DONEGAL.
The Bill in reference to the Ulster tenant right, which recently received a second reading with the assent of the Government, enacts that all holdings within the district where the tenant right exists shall be presumed to be subject to it, unless the contrary can be shown by the landlord, 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 a provision of the Bill shows that a pro-

IRISH VALOR.

A SPEECH FOR ENGLAND TO CONSIDER 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, addressing the House of Lords in favor of Catholic Emancipation, observed: "It is already well known to your grace, that the Duke of Wellington, who was not only my command at various periods during the war—a war undertaken expressly for the purpose of securing the country—that at least one-half were Catholic. My lord, when I call to you the memory of the fact, which our country is so proud to boast, that we have well and under what difficult circumstances they maintained the empire buoyant upon the flood which overwhelmed the thrones and wrecked the institutions of every other people, how they kept alive the spark of freedom which was left unextinguished in Europe; and low by unprecedented efforts they at length placed us, not only above danger, but at an elevation of prosperity for which we had hardly dared to hope. These, my lords, are the achievements of a nation's sacred and patriotic blood."

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THOMAS EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC OIL.
With Ten Times its weight in Gold—its cannot stay where it is used!
It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough, and fifty cents' worth has cured a cold in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swollen joints, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pains and soreness in any part, no matter how long it may be, nor from what cause it may arise. It always does you good. Twenty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes. It will

any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six to eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest 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 description on man or beast.
Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. X. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are sold in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. NOTE: Electric-Selected and Electrized.

Meetings.
CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Block 1, Richmond street, London, Ontario. Request to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Recd-Sec.

Professional.
DR. HANAVAN, MARKET SQUARE, Stratford, Ontario.
J. E. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. J. Office, 101 Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, and Lecturer in Anatomy, etc., at the Montreal Medical College, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Consulting Surgeon, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42-ly

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38-ly

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Consulting Surgeon, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42-ly

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a specialty. Office Hours: From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 14-ly

SMITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. 101 Dundas street, London, Ont. 42-ly

STRATFORD—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Indian Block, over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 36-ly

J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Molson Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 11-ly

H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, P. O. Box, 578 Hamilton.

CRADDOCK & WELLES, ARCHITECTS, etc., Nitchek's Block, Dundas street, London, Ontario. 41-ly

EDUCATIONAL.
CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH.—An Academy for the Education of Young Ladies. Located in the city of London, Ontario. His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful building, erected by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and airy part of the city. The school is superior to any other in the locality. It has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions secured prizes, and the best of the Scholastic year commences the first of September. The course of study is two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the year, unless in case of protracted illness or dismissal. TERMS.—For Board and Tuition in English, French, German, Italian, etc., \$10. Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Joseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-ly

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of English and English literature. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, etc., are taught. Tuition in French, German, and Italian, per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$10. Music, Drawing, and Painting, for extra charge. For further particulars address—MOTHER SUPERIOR, 41-ly

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The students embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$10 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-ly

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Building, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 42-ly

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EMERSON'S PATENT HOME BOOK-BINDER.—Enables anyone to bind Magazines, Music, Novels, Papers, etc. Neatly and Durably, at less than half the usual price of binding. Manufactured and for sale by CHAS. CLAYTON, sole manufacturer for Canada, of Dundas street, London, Ont. 39-ly

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provision, etc., South-West Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Catholic Record. 31-ly

A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, 100 Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoemaker. First-class rigs at moderate rates. 29-ly

WASHING MACHINES.—"THE No Plus Ultra" of Washing Machines is "THE PRINCESS," JOHN W. STONE, Ingersoll, Agent. Very essential for church purposes, as there is no wear to the most delicate fabrics. London visited occasionally, when a trial can be made. 41-ly

E. H. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgetown Bay Lumber Yard, 220 York st. 11-ly

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest factories in the United States, where the most improved machinery is employed. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate and guaranteed as good quality of work and finish as any furniture on the continent. Call and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut Sideboards at \$1500; Marquis of Lorne Bed-room set (walnut) at \$2000; Queen Anne Bedsteads (walnut) at \$1000; Prince of Wales Hair-bedsteads, sets, \$500; Securus, \$100; Extension Tables, \$30; Springs, \$250; Chairs, \$100; etc. etc. etc. 42-ly

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, Acc. dent, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, etc. 64 Dundas street, London, Ontario. 17-ly

LONDON SHEEPSKIN MATS.—W. J. Robinson, Manufacturer of Sheepskin Floor Mats, Hearth Rugs, Carriage Mats, etc., in every description and at the lowest prices. Houses and Land Buildings sold. Agents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office Richmond st., London, Ontario. 17-ly

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See Illustrated Catalogue. No extra charge for Box Trade Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Office: Frasers, 201, Paris, ac. Eisenstein, Bnos., 251 Dundas street. 42-ly

Occidental Hotel—P. K. FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. 41-ly

THE PARK HOTEL, LONDON, Ont., EDWARD BRENNAN, Proprietor. This Hotel, situated on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets, offers the very best accommodation. Farmers and others may rest assured they will be well cared and cheerfully attended to. EDWARD BRENNAN. 41-ly

REMOVAL.
McBRIDE & BOYD
Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland. No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and to supply them with a call. London, January 27, 1880. 68-6m

JAMES EATON & CO.
Last week we had our Carpet sale, at 25% discount. Last week we had our 25% discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmere, Tweeds, etc. This week we have received a large quantity of new goods, and we have commenced to sell all Canadian Cottons at 25% discount. This is a good opportunity for buying cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 60, 75, 80, 90 per yard; bleached cottons 60, 75, 80, 90 per yard; shirtings 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, 140, 144, 148, 152, 156, 160, 164, 168, 172, 176, 180, 184, 188, 192, 196, 200, 204, 208, 212, 216, 220, 224, 228, 232, 236, 240, 244, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264, 268, 272, 276, 280, 284, 288, 292, 296, 300, 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, 336, 340, 344, 348, 352, 356, 360, 364, 368, 372, 376, 380, 384, 388, 392, 396, 400, 404, 408, 412, 416, 420, 424, 428, 432, 436, 440, 444, 448, 452, 456, 460, 464, 468, 472, 476, 480, 484, 488, 492, 496, 500, 504, 508, 512, 516, 520, 524, 528, 532, 536, 540, 544, 548, 552, 556, 560, 564, 568, 572, 576, 580, 584, 588, 592, 596, 600, 604, 608, 612, 616, 620, 624, 628, 632, 636, 640, 644, 648, 652, 656, 660, 664, 668, 672, 676, 680, 684, 688, 692, 696, 700, 704, 708, 712, 716, 720, 724, 728, 732, 736, 740, 744, 748, 752, 756, 760, 764, 768, 772, 776, 780, 784, 788, 792, 796, 800, 804, 808, 812, 816, 820, 824, 828, 832, 836, 840, 844, 848, 852, 856, 860, 864, 868, 872, 876, 880, 884, 888, 892, 896, 900, 904, 908, 912, 916, 920, 924, 928, 932, 936, 940, 944, 948, 952, 956, 960, 964, 968, 972, 976, 980, 984, 988, 992, 996, 1000. 68-6m

JAMES W. LOTHIAN, (Late of the firm of McLennan, Lothian & Fryer.) PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker, 381 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Hot Water Heating, and Holy System Steam Heating, specialties. Country houses fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing and Heating. All work will be personally attended to, and done promptly. Estimates free. 77-6f

Electro-pathic Remedial Institute, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effective Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility and Female Complaints. The Molliere Electric Vapor Baths have become famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbago, Catarrh, Tumors, Lungs, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys. Testimonials to the merits of Electro-pathic Treatment.

DEAR SIR,—Whilst in London for a few days I was induced to give your Molliere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Lumbago, Catarrh, Tumors, Lungs, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys. I am able to give the Molliere Vapor Baths a cordial endorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and for the preservation of health. I believe that 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 benefited 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 any right to expect, and that he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time. To be Wilson. J. S. BLACKWELL. From Mrs. Jones, Forest. 31-ly

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Molliere Electric Air Baths the highest standard of excellence in the treatment of Rheumatic Affections. 40-ly

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GENERAL GROCERIES To be found in the city. No old stock on the shelves. Orders delivered promptly. Everything in the line of Family Groceries Kept in Stock. A Full Stock of Wooden and Willow Ware always on hand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Stiff and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—a Scilla, Manilla, Yellow Root, and other powerful purgatives, 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 skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, 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 Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority 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.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LEATHER LINES. By Tom Hood's Gitch. STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease. 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. Then give us a call if you want a good set. 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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CHAS. MAITLAND WINTEROBYN, 111 King Street West, Toronto. From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract to superintend the building of mason work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of Ingersoll Church, without any cost to the people. I can do the same for others. Unquestionable references from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—PETER SNEYD DOUGLAS, Ingersoll.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 9. EVERY LA... SHOULD... BEAUTIF... NEW... NOW... T. BEAT... Goods New Never W... T. BEAT... DENOMINAT... A BRAKESMAN'S... On the road of fading away in passenger drum pane, the cross the tall "General Grant World," and August Flower the doors of "Benares." To a resting him says: "I went to ch... "Yes," I said... flection that ask... church did you... "Which do y... "Some, but... hazarded. "Now," he... on these blanch... often go to cla... to run on the... is regular and... and don't have... don't like to... enough, but I... "Episcopal" cars any day... and only stop... line, but too... All train me... punch and la... train boys all... are allowed... and it makes... I couldn't st... road, though... receiver being... Some mighty... too. "Faded" "F and g... "does too int... Everybody to... doesn't get... Stops at all... into anything... smoking car... are vague, don't get a... No, I don't... I know some... on that road... "Narrow-g... man, "pret... turned right... than go an... passengers l... they fore ge... they have to... the aisle to... over tickets... through for... for or you... and 42 c... I don't see... open all th... sound asle... out. Get... when you... your tick... pestered lo... "Did you... "I don't... "Now... some ent... time and a... carry it a... and eno... when th... you can... Every tr... Stop-ove... tickets; a... as often... three da... train th... wholes... ain't a... gengers

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NOW OPENED AT T. BEATTIE & CO.'S. Goods Never Were Cheaper! AND OUR STOCK Never Was So Large!!

T. BEATTIE & CO., 140 Dundas Street. DENOMINATIONAL RAILROADS. A BRAKEMAN'S OPINION OF CHURCHES.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading away in the distance, the fat passenger drumming idly on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep, and the tall, 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 sending himself on the arm of the seat, 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 run 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. I 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. The passengers 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.

"Universalist?" I suggested. "P-and-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."

"Presbyterian?" I asked. "Narrow-gauge, eh?" said the brakeman, "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 over 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 shops to hold just so many and nobody else allowed on. But you don't often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules."

every passenger pays full traffic rates for Wesleyan-house air lunks on all trains, too; pretty safe road, but I didn't ride over it yesterday. "Maybe you went to the Congregational church," I said. "Popular road," said the brakeman, "an old road, too; one of the very oldest in this country. Good road, had and comfortable cars. Well managed road, too; directors don't interfere with division superintendents and train orders. Road's mighty popular, but it's pretty independent, 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, "he'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 every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and good times and no picnic day 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 thrown in. I tell you, Pilgrim, you take the river road when you want it."

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!" - Burlington Hawkeye.

ESTABLISHED 1836. S. R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS. WAREHOUSES, Cor. Ontario and Wellesley roads, Toronto. Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion - among them being: American Church, Montreal, 60 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church, Toronto, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 5 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals. With every possible facility at their command 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, \$2,200; 1 One manual organ \$900; 1 One manual organ \$400; 1 One manual organ \$200.

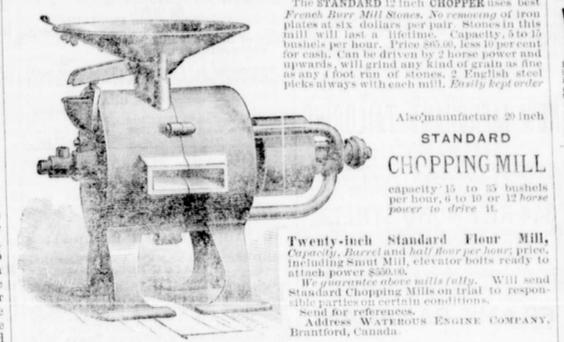
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Tenders for Rolling Stock. TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be used on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following viz: 20 First-class Engines 20 Second-class cars, do. 20 Express and baggage cars, do. 20 Postal and sleeping cars, do. 20 Box freight cars, do. 100 Flat cars, do. 2 Wing Ploughs, do. 2 Snow Ploughs, do. 40 Hand cars, do. 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 Ontario, at Ottawa, on or after the 15th day of March next. Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 15th day of July next.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 7th Feb'y, 1889. BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid! FOR INDIGESTION & DEBILITY. It is more strengthening than Cod Liver Oil or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strengthening it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. STEVENS, FURNER & BURNS, BRASS FOUNDERS. IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE and Fittings. Manufacturers of Oil Well Brass Working Barrels, and General Oil Well and Borehole Supplies. OFFICE AND Works - 78 King Street West, ST. LOUIS. Goto W. D. McGOUGH, 120 Dundas Street, London, for fine Gold and Silver Jewelry, Jewellery, Clocks, Spectacles & Fancy Goods. Wedding rings made to order. The only First Class House in this line in the City. Liberal reduction to the Clergy and school Teachers.

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We will mail Post Paid to any address, any of the following Seeds on receipt of price: 25 papers choice Annual Flower Seeds \$1.00 25 papers Vegetable Seeds for 1.00 1 lb Klaver Yellow Globe Mangle (new) 75 1 lb Emporium Swede Turnip for 50 Send for our Illustrated Seed Catalogue, mailed free to all. THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE WEST. 77-1



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Twenty-inch Standard Hour Mill, Capacity, Barrel and half hour per hour, Price \$60.00, less 10 percent for cash. Can be driven by 2 horse power and upwards, will grind any kind of grain as fine as any foot run of stones. 2 English steel picks always with each mill. Ready to order.

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