VOL. 2.

GENTLEMEN.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880

Tuesday, 1—Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.
Wednesday, 2—Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.
Thursday, 3—Of the Octave of Corpus Christi.
Privideged Double.
Friday, 4—Feast of the Sacred Heart. Greater
Double.

Saturday, 5—St. Boniface.
Sunday, 6—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St.
Horbert.
Monday, 7—St. Isidore.
Tuesday, 8—St. John. Hep.

Last of May.

The tapers were lit on the altar
With garlands of lillies between;
And the steps leading up to the statue
Flashed bright with the roses' red sheen;
The sungleams came down from the Hea-

Like angels, to hallow the scene,
And they seemed to kneel down with the
shadows
That crept to the shrine of the Queen.

The singers,—their hearts in their voices,
Had chanted the anthems of old;
And the last trembling wave of the Vespers
On the far-shores of silence had rolled.
And there,—at the Queen Virgin's altar
The sun wove the mantle of gold
While the hands of the twilight were weaving

And wavelessly, in the deep silence, Three banners hung peaceful and low,— They bore the bright blue of the Heavens They wore the pure white of the snow,— And beneath them fair children were kneel

Their heads wore the veil of the lily,—
Their brows wore the wreath of the rose,
And their hearts, like their flutterless ban
personal their hearts, like their flutterless ban

were stilled in a holy repose.
Their shadowless eyes were uplifted,
Whose glad gaze would never disclose
That from eyes that are most like the Heayens.

The banners were borne to the railing Beneath them—a group from each band,—And they bent their bright folds for the blessing
That fell from the Priest's lifted hand.
And he signed the three, fair, silken standards,

With a sign never foe could withstand,— What stirred them? The breeze of the evening?
Or a breath from the far angel land?

ing,
Whose faces, with graces aglow,
Seemed sinless,—in land that is sinful
And woeless,—in life full of woe.

The dark rain of tears soonest flows

A fringe for the flash of each fold.

able texture ever shown.

unequalled in the city.

AY.

Then came, two by two, to the altar,
The young and the pure and the fair,—
Their faces the mirror of Heaven,—
Their hands folded meekly in prayer,
They came for a simple blue ribbon
For love of Christ's mother to wear.—
And I believe, with the children of Mary
The Angels of Mary were there. Ah! faith! simple faith of the children! You still shame the faith of the old! Ah! love! simple love of the little! You still warm the love of the cold! And the beautiful God who is wandering Far out in the world's dreary wold, Finds a home in the hearts of the children And a rest with the lambs of the fold. Swept a voice;—was it wafted from Heaven : Heard you ever the sea when it sings, Where it sleeps on the shore in the night-time? Where it steeps on the time?
time?
Heard you ever the hymns the breeze brings,
For the hearts of a thousand bright sum-

mers?
Heard you ever the bird, when she springs
To the clouds, till she seems to be only
A song of a shadow on wings?

Came a voice,—and an "Ave Maria"
Rose out of a heart rapture thrilled
And in the embrace of its music
The souls of a thousand lay stilled.
A voice with the tones of an angel,
Never flower such a sweetness distilled;
It faded away,—but the temple
With its perfume of worship was filled. Then back to the Queen-Virgin's altar
The white veils swept on two by two;—
And the holiest halo of Heaven
Flashed out from the ribbons of blue;—
And they laid down the wreaths of the
roses

roses
Whose hearts were as pure as their hue,—
Ah! they to the Christ are the truest,
Whose loves to the Mother are true! And thus in the dim of the Temple In the dream-haunted dim of the day,— The angels and children of Mary Met ere their Queen's feast passed away, Where the sungleams knelt down with the shadows

shadows And wove with their gold and their gray A mantle of grace and of glory For the last, lovely evening of May.

FALLEN AT THEIR POSTS.

The operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith are so vast and cover so wide a field that the official records march but slowly into line. One list religiously complied and preserved—that of the heroes who have fallen in the strife—only appears long after the events to which it refers. For instance, the necrological catalogue for 1878 was not complete before the 15th of February last, and maylap it is even yet imperfect. But it plete before the 15th of February last, and mayhap it is even yet imperfect. But it nevertheless enshrines the names of eighty-five missionaries who have laid down their loads and gone to rest in the very midst of their labors. The congregations which furnish most sacrifices are the Society of Foreign Missions and the Society of Jesus. Others contributing are the Congregation of the Holy Spirit, the Lazarists, the Marists, the Agustinians of the Assumption, the priests of St. Sulpice, &c. The graves of the dead are as wide apart as China, Japan, the Indies, Cochin China, Africa, and all parts of America, and most of them closed their eyes in savage and barbarous closed their eyes in savage and barbarous regions, destitute of the commonest com-forts. Of course they had one and all the for every trial.—Liverpool Times.

he Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

nicest patterns and most dur- sidering the advisability of arranging for a temporary suspension of the Our Cutting and Tailoring is May laws.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ladies of the Ursuline Academy, Chatham, have about 320 pupils under their tuition. Of this number 120 take lessons at the Academy, and the rest attend the Separate School.

Correspondents state that no better seed time has been experienced in Ireland for many years than now. The crops are healthy and well sown. Potatoes come up well, as new seed has been extensively used.

TO THE CHILDREN OF MARY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MOBILE.

In the mystical dim of the Temple,—
in the dream-haunted dim of the day,—
The sunlight spoke soft to the shadows,
And said: "With my gold and your gray,
Let us meet at the shrine of the Virgin,—
And ere her fair Feast pass away
Let us weave there a mantle of glory
To deck the last evening of May. WE are glad to see that the application for a change of venue in the Biddulph murder case has been trial take place here.

> Some of the religious journals of plaining of the growing frequency of divorce suits in the State of Massachusetts. It is said that they average six hundred a year, or nearly two daily. During the past nine-teen years 7,233 divorces have been granted in the state, of which 2,400 were from petitions of husbands, and 4,833 from those of wives.

The companies are putting on extra ing is simply shameful. steamers, but the crowding continues It is the same case at Liverpool. Of over 29,000 passengers who left that port in April, over 25,000 were bound for the United States.

IF BRADLAUGH is expelled from the English Parliament he threatens to go on a lecturing tour through America. We most assuredly have of the ocean.

his constitutents in Rome, admitting that the house of Savoy had powerfully aided in regenerating Italy, but accusing it of having afterwards ruined the country. He recommended the dissolution of the army, and that nothing be given to the priests. He concluded by urging the people to hiss all prominent members of the right as they leave the Chamber of Deputies. The paper containing the letter was seized by the police. There is no doubt the unfortunate man is losing his reason. He is

MR. PARNELL is hard at work prean amendment to the Gladstone Act of 1870, and is aiming to make the qualified property right enjoyed at present by the tenant under that measure absolute. By the proposed bill the landlords would be deprived of the power of arbitrary eviction, and would be reduced to the same level as ordinary creditors. They could still evict, but they would be compelled to compensate the tenant or allow him to sell his interest in his farm. The Irish members say advanced. An unusual area has been that the Government is favorable to the principle of the measure, but they do not see their way clear to dealing with the land question this season.

THE PRISONERS in the Donnelly tragedy were returned to London on finally refused, and the prisoners will Friday. We are sorry to see one of now be brought back to and tried in our city contemporaries publishing London. This is but an act of simple | items which might in a manner prejustice to the men held for trial, and judice the case of those in custody. no doubt the ends of justice will be It seems some of them were allowed the United States have been com- permitting it. It should be borne as well.

THE Chicago Tribune says that it The Rev. Fathers Wayrich, Hen- is a "notorious fact that the young ning and Miller, Redemptorists, will men who so far forget their manhood

LORD SLIGO is an average landlord, neither better nor worse than many others. In 1861, one of his properties rented for £28. The tenants rent and earn a meagre living without receiving any charitable assis-tance. They toiled on industriously, and by their toil improved the land, ants pay an increased rent on the English Parliament rather than be very improvements they had made. inflicted with his presence this side | Colonel Logan owns a rough mouna rugged pass through the mountain, La Capitale of Rome publishes a where rocks and stones cover the perseverance can create soil for any thing to grow in, a few peasants built themselves cabins, paying an aggregate rent of £45, which they earned by going off and working for other farmers in Ireland, and, during the harvest seasons, in England and Scotland. Colonel Logan has raised the rent to £177 17s. 5d. The Government valuation of the property is £77.

THE Holy Father in addressing the French pilgrims the other day, going the way of all crazy revolutionists who have attempted to destance the destance of the way of all crazy revolutionists who have attempted to destance of the way of all crazy revolutions.

paring a new land bill, in the form of | hortation, enjoining attachment and

a paper on "The Conversion of England." Having disclaimed all notion of giving offence in the choice of his subject and pleaded that a observed that he was not going to consider the prospect of England's becoming Catholic, but to inquire what Catholics meant when they that all are born either children of the Catholic PRESS. spoke of praying for its conversion. God or of the devil, and there can be no change. The devil will never gain one of God's children nor God meant, but the growth of the Catholic Church in England. They expected from their prayers nothing and tell how these may be sudden, nothing violent, nothing distinguished even in infancy, evidently miraculous, nothing inconsistent with the free will of their it is a child of Satan. Place a baby countrymen, nothing out of keeping It seems some of them were allowed to receive from their friends some little marks of attention, and this is taken as a reason why the jail officials should be taken to task for permitting it. It should be borne in mind that these men must be considered innocent until they are found guilty by the court, and any remarks in the public press having a tendency to create an unfavorable a tendency to create an unfavorable a tendency to create an unfavorable at the seems of the marks of attention, and this is but sure triumph of truth and right in this turbulent world. They looked to the gradual, steady and sound and sure of Catholicity by ordinary means and issues which were probable, and acts and proceedings which were good and holy. They prayed for the conversion of individuals, and for a great many of them, out of all ranks and classes, and for those especially who were in faith with the majestic march and slow no doubt the ends of justice will be It seems some of them were allowed served quite as well by having the to receive from their friends some but sure triumph of truth and right God; if to the dollar, of Satan. Prudent in exceedingly bad taste, but criminal and devotion nearest to the Catholic

PLACARDS were affixed on the walls of Rome last week announcing that the Rev Dr. Sommerville was to give a mission at Chatham, com- as to occasionally solve the problems preach in the Argentine theatre to mencing on the 6th of June and con- presented in college mathematics all comers. The entrance was to be tinuing two weeks. Two of the Fathers will preach in English and one in French and German. In the evening the discourses will be given in English. On the 20th instead to be a front brakeman on a freight train belonging to the citizens of Rome, its belonging to the citizens of Rome, its intended use for Protestant peaching are well enough in their way, but it is gave offence to the public, and caus are well enough in their way, but it is gave offence to the public, and causmission will close, and then the Fathers will proceed to Wallaceburg, to give a mission in the new Church. mission will close, and then the Fathers will proceed to Wallaceburg, to give a mission in the new Church.

The rush of emigrants at Queenstown is so great that the steamship companies are obliged to pay detention money to many who had secured passage ahead, but have to be kept back for want of accommodation.

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The rush of emigrants at Queenstown is so great that the steamship constant in the prohibition by the syndic of the projected "Gospel conference." It was stated that two Englishmen, one a lieutenant-colonel in the British army and military attache to the British Embassy, had obtained from the Syndic of the projected "Gospel conference." It was stated that two Englishmen, one a lieutenant-colonel in the British Embassy, had obtained from the Syndic himself permission to hire the Argentia for Dr. Sommer to hire the Argentia for Dr. Sommer to hire the Argentia for Dr. Sommer to hive the valle at Cincinnati, in which he charges that the money asked for, to alleviate the sufferings of the Irish those whose union the control of the project that the sufferings of the Irish the administration of this sacrament, as well as in the administration of this peasants is intended for the possible singual at Cincinnati, in which he charges that the money asked for, to alleviate the sufferings of the Irish the work of the projected "Gospel conference."

The rush of emigrants at Queenstown is so great that the steamsh ed passage ahead, but have to be cordinary words of the English landrate back for want of accommodation. to the British Embassy, and it was asserted by the *Popolo Romano* that no British or other Colonel had had any interview with the Syndic on the subject. Dr. Sommerville hired the Alhambra theatre in Prati del Castello and subsequently the Manzoi with hard work were able to pay the theatre near Sta. Maria Maggiore. Protestant agents distributed tickets in the coffee houses and dining saloons gratuitously, and on these tickets nothing was printed save admission a full supply of lecturers in America now, and altogethr too many of the Bradlaugh stamp. We would be willing he should be kept even in the cal performance. I saw some gentlemen, who received them from the waiters in a well-known trattoria. tain townland. Along each side of tearing them up. The waiters did not know for what purpose the tickets were available. The Protesletter from Garibaldi, addressed to ground, and not even Irish toil and tant bible and tract sellers who perambulate the streets are considered a nuisance, and occasionally are

> The Brothers continue to evacuate the communal schools in France. Prefects and Mayors wrestle in rivalry of routing them. "Chassez les Freres" is the legend of the day

GENTLEMEN,
See our IRISH and SCOTCH
TWEEDS and SERGES—the
nicest patterns and most dur—

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ban and keep them there? Instead of being to the disgrace of Gladstone, these appointments are to be honour-ed, and so is his manly, straight-forward defence of them.

ban and keep them there? Instead of being to the disgrace of Gladstone, annals of the ages prove that the school had five pupils on its first day of lay management; it had only two on the second. All the rest follow authority of Jesus Christ, mayest though guide us, here gathered in which the mission of the church was most freely exercised over souls." of the fathers to put a stop to this increase. The Pontiff concluded with an exjustice and folly—the injustice of with which, through thee, He infidelity to Church, and with blessings on the Bishops, the clergy and the whole of France.

structors, who have given their lives to the education of the masses; and the folly of setting up a host of well sacred spouse thou art, be aided and

body known as "'Old Papists.'" on the floor between a Bible and a

tinguished Irishman, J. Boyle O'Reilly, acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer in the following | with all the solemnity the Church counsels. words:—"It seems an odd and rather superfluous to task introduce as a lecturer the man who originated and lecturer the man who originated and lecturer the man who originated and organized the lecture system; and, as Mr. Redpath (applause) needs no introduction, I shall take the liberty of troduction, I shall take the liberty of surprising the lecturer by reading to him an extract from a speech made by a delegate from Ireland to the national Methodist conference lately national Methodist conference lately " No, Mr. Chairman; it is not sively: only not the truth, it is a wicked and a cowardly lie." There were very few variations from the lecture reported in these columns a week ago at some length, the principal of them being that, near the middle of his discourse, the lecturer paused to say:-'Mr. Cook, I believe, introduces his Boston lectures with a new feature, which he calls a 'prelude.' As I have a cold this evening, I propose to give an interlude. I take pleasure, there fore, in introducing to you a young lady, the daughter of a friend of mine, and a friend of the Irish race, Wendell Phillips (great applause). Miss Belle Bacon, of Melrose." Miss Bacon recited—to the the great satisfaction of the audience-"Give me Three Grains of Corn, Mother, after which Mr. Redpath resumed.

AT the recent Council in Philadelphia Bishop Shanahan delivered a most able sermon, closing with the following apostrophe to the Church:

-" Well then may we lovingly address her, paraphrasing St. Augusdress her, paraphrasing St. Augustine's words: Truly art thou, O Holy Church, the mother of mankind, for Well, other lands will gain by what France Church, the mother of mankind, for in the circles governing elementary thou dost teach men to offer to God education. But the policy does not succeed. The Moniteur Universal relates some typical cases. At the school in the Rue Legendre, Paris, the Brothers were ejected. All the charity, that languishing souls find the Brothers were ejected. All the charity, that languishing souls find the revery ill. Thou tionists who have attempted to destroy the Church of Christ.

The London Advertiser speaks in the following manner of the recent action of certain bigots in England whose prejudices would lead them to the length of excluding Catholics from offices in the gift of the Crown:—"Capital is sought to be made against the Gladstone Ministry

Tionists who have attempted to destroy the Church of Christ.

The London Advertiser speaks in the Gladstone Ministry

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The London Advertiser speaks in the following manner of the recent action of certain bigots in England whose prejudices would lead them to the length of excluding Catholics in Europe against religion. As regards France, we are not without anxiety from the religious point of view, and it is with our soul filled from offices in the gift of the with bitterness and our eyes wet with the comments on the town the comments on the town the comments on the town the comments on the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the dost lisp with tender infancy; thou dost speak with energy to youth—with calmness to old age. By thy holy influence sweet affection attacks and the comments on the truth, like the follows: the follows the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled to witness the pupils and many of the pupils' parents, assembled distribution of the Assumption, the priests of St. Sulpice, &c. The graves of the dead are as wide apart as China, pan, the Indies, Cochin China, Africa, and apan, the Indies, Cochin China, Africa, and lapan, the storm that is growling, and to restore peace and tranquillity. But in the struggle, God helping, we shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall exercise our mission to our constitutional system is after all lore of the find the storm that they are united by the storm that is growling, and to restore peace and tranquillity. But in the struggle, God helping, we shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall exercise our mission to our constitutional system is after all fire and marched at the heels of the storm that is growling, and to restore peace and tranquillity. But in the struggle, God helping, we shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail the beloved teachers. The Rue the storm that is growling, and to restore peace and tranquillity. But in the struggle, God helping, we shall not fail in the execution of our Pontifical duties, and shall not fail the storm at the beachers. The Rue the storm that its more of the storm that its provides and the cach men that they are united by the send of the storm that its more of the storm that its provides and

dispersing the most competent in vests us! May we, acting for CARDINAL NEWMAN recently read paper on "The Conversion of Engand." Having disclaimed all notion of giving offence in the choice

THE Religious Intelligence tells us that "There is in Indiana a religious the Most Holy Trinity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost—whom the Son, and the Holy Ghost-whom thou wouldst have us specially honor man must write and speak on such matters as occupied his mind, he One of these hobbies is known as all the faithful here gathered; and

NO. 86

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

"You go to any of the great cathedrals and you will find them crowded with people and swarming with priests gorgeously arrayed in vestments. You will hear splendid music swelling in lofty strains. The air is heavy with incense thing from swinging censes but there is flung from swinging censers, but there is hardly any facility for preaching the 20spel, and, in fact, that is least, the smallest part of the service."

So said a Methodist preacher last Sun-

It is a matter of regret that Catholics do not receive the Sacrament of Matrimony Mass was said, at which the parties as-sisted, and, as advised by the confessors, received the Holy Communion. The

The Duke of Abercorn is known as one of the "good landlords" of Ireland. A recent transaction with his tenants in Donegal is reported in several of the news Donegal is reported in several of the news-papers of Ireland just received, which well illustrates what kind of justice and fair treatment holders of land often experience at the hands even of the best of Irish land-lords. The Duke of Abercorn is a Con-servative, and his son was a candidate in Donegal on the Conservative side for a sent in the House of Commons at the late seat in the House of Commons at the late election of members of Parliament. His tenants, nearly all of whom, by the way, were Presbyterians, were Liberals in politics, and voted, almost to a man, for their Presbyterian minister, who was the Liberal candidate. The result was, the Duke of Abercorn's son was badly defeated. Almost immediately on the ascertainment of this potices to with and deline. ed. Almost immediately on the ascertainment of this, notices to quit and deliver up possession of their holdings were served upon all the tenants of the Duke of Abercorn, whom he could reach by such a process, with the following clause appended: "In case you shall refuse or neglect to deliver up the said premises, I will proceed to recover the possession and double the yearly value thereof."—PhiladelphiaStandard.

The Jesuits in France are again experiencing the effects of their sainted found. er's answered prayer. The storm of peris losing; and the sons of St. Ignatius are at home wherever there are souls to be won for Christ. One gets so used to

In Temptation.

Mystical Rose, Mystical Rose, How beautiful and fair art thou, Thy leaves of grace, and love unfold I pray, and shelter me this hour.

Mystical Rose, Mystical Rose, O, peerless and beautiful flower, Thy mystic fragrance I implore, Give praise to me this hour.

A garden of the soul, I have sweet rose, I seek to plant thee here, But cruel cold winds, they soon rush in Then, mystical power, draw near.

"Rose of my Heart," in Heaven above, Thy blooms penetrate the Sacret Heart. Then bloom o'er me, in love, I pray And keep me clean of heart. "de Sales."

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON

· CHAPTER IV.

Charles IV.

A still small voice spoke unto me Thou art so full of misery:
Were it not better not to be?
A second voice was at my ear,
A little whisper silver clear,
A murmer "be of better cheer."
So heavenly toned that in that hour From out my sudden heart a power,
Broke like the rainbow from the shower,
Tennyson.

But a mere celestial brightness, a mere othereni beauty
Shone on her face and encircled her form
when after confession,
Homeward serenely she walked with God's
benediction upon he walked with God's
When she had passed it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music.
Longfellow. Longfellow.

A few days later d'Auban met Madame de Moldau coming out of the church of the mission. He saw her before she could the mission. He saw her before she costs see him. She seemed to be gazing with admiration on the seene before her. It was an afternoon of wintry but exquisite beauty. No transparent vapour, no mist laden with dew obscured the grand outlines or dimmed the delicate features of nature. The distant hills and the smallest blade of grass stood out in beautiful distinctness in the brilliancy of the sunshine. But as he drew near, and she still remained motionless and absorbed in contemplation, he felt that it was not the beauty earth and sky that was filling her sonl with ecstasy-not the brilliancy of the cloudless heavens which riveted her upward gaze. He guessed, and rightly guessed, that she had that day laid at the foot of the cross the burden so long borne in silence; that the poisoned arrow had been drawn from her breast. He was deeply moved; for he loved the woman who midway in his life had come to sadden by her silent sorrow, and yet to cheer by her gentle companionship, the loneliness of his exile. He longed to hear her say that she was one with him in faith, that henceforward they would worship at the same altar, that one great barrier between them was forever removed. He spoke to her in a loud voice

"Yes," she said, in answer to his question, "it is as you suppose. I am a Cath-

For the first time since his mother had been laid in her quite grave in the little churchyard of St. Anne d'Auray, tears

rose to his eyes.
"Blessed be this hour and this day," he murmured, with uncontrollable emotion.
"It has made us one in faith. May not our hearts and our lives be also forever be united! Madame de Moldau, will you

strange expression.
"M. d'Auban," she said earnestly and steadily, "it is better at once, this very day, under the shadow of the cross beneath which we stand, to tell you the

Oh, yes!" he exclaimed; "the truth—

the whole truth. "The truth which what you said just now compels me to speak. For every possible reason we can never be more than friends; and if you would not drive me away from home, where after much suffering I have found peace, and if you would still help me to be good and happy, you will never allude to this

Is this an irrevocable decision?" "It is not a decision I have had to make; it is, I repeat it, a truth I am telling

"You are not free, then?" "No, I am not free." She paused and hesitated a little. "If I was so there would still be reasons why I could not be your wife,"

remained silent. The disappointment was severe. She saw it was. Her voice trembled as she said—
"You have been all kindness to me,

and the truest friend ever a woman had. not ask me to explain; if you can, banish the wish to know more about me than that I was once miserable and am now contented;-that I had neither faith nor hope when I came here, and that now, thanks to you, I have both."

"That is enough for me!" he eagerly cried—"quite, quite enough. I will seek to banish all other thoughts. The hope I had dared to indulge was not altogether a

fish one."
"I know it well. You wanted to help, to comfort me. Now your friend knows all." She said this, pointing to Father Maret's house. "He has given me the Maret's house. "He has given me the consolation, the advice I so much needed. He is teaching me where to find strength; he will direct my future course. But this I wish to say before I leave you today. Whether we are to continue to dwell in the same place, or should we part not to meet again, there is a thought that will never leave me as long as I live. I may forget many things—many there are I would fain forget, but what you "She stopped". The negroes panjoes many that the Indians accompanied with yells and shrieks their pantomimic and, for the most part, figurative performances.

Madame de Moldau had never witnessed anything like this before. She was a same that the continuous many there are I would fain forget, but what you had a more proportionally a same that the continuous many there are I would fain forget, but what you had a more part of their characteristic melodies; whilst the ludians accompanied with yells and shrieks their pantomimic and, for the most part of their characteristic melodies; whilst the ludians accompanied with yells and shrieks their pantomimic and, for the most part of the partomic part of their characteristic melodies; whilst the ludians accompanied with yells and shrieks their pantomimic and, for the most part of the partomimic and partomimic and

brought me here; that you brought me to limin?"

It was not all at once that d'Auban could collect his thoughts sufficiently to realize fully what passed that day, and how different had been the result from what he had expected. The event he had so ardently desired had indeed come to pass, and ardent also was the gratitude he felt for this great blessing; but the earthly hopes connected with it had sudden'y vanished. What he had felt to be the great barrier between him and Madame de Moldau was removed, and yet was he to give up all idea of marrying her. "Not free!" He repeated those words, over and over again. "Not free, and even if free, never to be his wife." He poundered over the meaning of these words, and formed a thousand different suppositions in connection with them. The mystery in connection with them. The mystery was to remain as deep as ever, he had all but promised not to try to discover it. A hard struggle it was, from that day forward, to conceal feelings which were stronger than he was aware of. During the whole of the past year he had looked forward to a time when he might avow them. He had formed projects and built up schemes connected with a vision of domestic happiness. When he used to domestic happiness. When he used to read aloud to the assembled party at St. Agathe, or when he drove Madame de Maldau in his sledge over the noiseless frozen prairies, or when bringing home the game after a hunting expedition, he was always dreaming of the time when she would be his wife; and as the hue of health returned to her cheek, and elastime when health returned to her cheek, and chas-ticity to her step, as her laugh was now and then heard about the house and in the garden; and above all, when she be-gan to attend the Church of the Mission, the garden; and above all, when she be-gan to attend the Church of the Mission, and to join in all its services, the dream turned into a real hope, the sudden over-throw of which was a bitter trial. Had she given him reason to hope? Had she encouraged him to love her? This is often a difficult question to answer, es-pecially when people have been thrown to-gather under extraordinary circumstances. gether under extraordinary circumstances, or when affection may exist to a certain degree unconsciously. He dwelt on that last thought. He could not but think she cared for him, but then, if she was not free, their relative position was not only a difficult, but also a dangerous one, and perhaps she would be advised to leave St. Agathe, or perhaps he ought to go away himself. This would be scarcely possible, considering how his own and M. de Chambelle's fortunes were embarked in his present undertakings. He felt himself bound, and this was the practical redifficulties which might arise on this point by giving way henceforward to the expres sion of feelings not warranted by simple friendship. He would not, by word or look, recall to her mind the words he had hastily spoken, or give her reason to think that he cherished them in his breast—nay, he would try to subdue them. He would work, not seven years only, as the patriarch for his bride, but, if needs be, all his life, without hope or reward. It was a difficult resolution to act up to, but his sense of honour, his feelings of gen-

erosity as we as the dictates of conscience, the dread of driving her away from St. Agathe, enabled him to keep it. His strength of character and habits of self-control stood him in good stead. She did not guess how much he was suffering, whilst everything went on usual in the course of their daily life.

Meanwhile, another conversation had taken place at St. Agathe. M. de Chambelle, a philosopher of the new school of our hearts and our lives be also forever be united! Madame de Moldau, will you be my wife?"

The moment he had uttered the words he would have wished to recall them; for she looked beyond measure grieved and distressed. It had been an irresistible im distressed. It had been an irresistible im. she looked beyond measure grieved and distressed. It had been an irresistible impulse. He did not feel sure that pulse. He did not feel sure that she was not angry. There was such a burning blush on her cheek, and such a singular expression in her countenance; but the blush passed away, and a look of great sweetness took the place of that him of his scepticism. It oozed from him in the silence of those watches whilst he lay suffering in his uneasy bed, and Christian love and fatherly kindness came near for the first time to his aged heart. was one green spot in that poor withered heart, but it had never been watered by the dew of heaven. Life had never been much more than a ceremony to him till it had become a suffering. He had bowed and smiled and fidgeted through its long course, and was puzzled at finding what a weary thing it had become. But when he recovered from his illness, the feeble, wistful face wore a happier look. The timid heart and narrow mind expanded in the

sunshine of faith. A festival day was at hand at the Mission. It was to take place on the 8th of September, and great preparations of September, and great preparations were making for it both at St. Agathe and at the Concession d'Auban. Wreaths of flowers, large nosegays of roses and magnolias, and heaps of candles made of the pure green wax of the country, had been conveyed across the river on the preceding evening; and early in the morning, Madame de Moldau, Simonette, and Antoine joined Therese and her friends, and helped them to decorate the church, ful were the bunches of feathers brought by the Christian Indians, and the skins of leopards and bisons which carpeted the floor of the sanctuary. Garlands of Spanish moss, intermixed with white and

purple blossoms, hung from one pilaster to another on both sides of the church. In the afternoon there was to be a feast of the children, and Simonette had prepared large bowls of sagamity sweeten

with maple syrup, and bakes caked of Indian corn. Great was the excitement of the youthful assembly, gay the scene, and happy the faces of the congregation, when, after green sward and began to play and eat under the tulip trees. A French fiddler struch up the "Carillon de Dunquerque," Ill direct my future course. But which set the country people, old and young, dancing away with all their hearts. The negroes' banjoes marked the cadence

have done for me. . . ." She stopped almost unable to speak for tears, and pointed to the part of the church where the altar stood, then almost immediately rase, entered into its suit; with the glass of the church where the altar stood, then almost immediately rase, entered into its suit; with the glass of the church where the church where the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the part of the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church where the church was also suit to the church where the church was also suit to the c have done for me...." She stopped almost unable to speak for tears, and pointed to the part of the church where the altar stood, then almost immediately added, "I never can forget that you of a child. As she was playing with a sh

brought me here; that you brought me to Him!"

It was not all at once that d'Auban down her back.

down her back.

"Do call Simonette to put up my hair," she said, with a bright smile, to d'Auban, who was standing a little way off.

He went to look for her. Therese said she was gone to St. Agathe to get some provisions which had been left behind. He saw, the minute he caught sight of her face, that the was in one of her troubled proceds.

"Madame de Moldau wants you," he

"There are people at your house who want you, sir," she answered.
"Have you been there?"
"No, but I saw their servant Hans at the pavillion.
He says they have brought you letters."

the pavillion. He says they have brought you letters."

"Are they French?"

"They speak French, but I think they are Germans and Russians."

"I must go and see about them. Will you tell Madame de Moldau that perhaps I may bring them to the village this afternoon! It will be an amusing sight for European travellers."

for European travellers."

"She must come home, sir. Madame de Chambelle is worse again. He is gone to bed with the fever."

to bed with the fever."

"I am very sorry to hear it; and what a pity that it should be to-day. She seemed so happy—so amused!"

Simonette made one of her usual sbrugs, and said, "She had better make the best of her time, then."

D'Auban thought her manner very disagreeable, but he knew it always was so when she was out of temper, and supposed this was just now the case. Simonette went on to the village, whilst he crossed the river, and hastened first to St. Agathe, where he found M. de Chambelle ill in he found M. de Chambelle ill in bed, as Simonette had said, and some-what light-headed—and then to his own house, where he found the three gentle-men she had mentioned.

He had never seen any of them before General Brockdorf was a stiff, military-looking man, a Hanoverian by birth, but an officer in the Russian army; M. Reinhart was also a German, and Count Leavacheff was a Russian. He was by far the most pleasing of the three. They had brought him letters of introduction from the Viscomte de Harlay, and also from M. Perrier, at whose house they had been staying during the days they had spent at New Orleans. They were now travelling to Canada through the Illinois and the

After half an hour's conversation, h set before them some refreshments, and, begging them to excuse him for a short time, he hurried back to St. Agathe, to see if Madame de Moldau had returned. She was so shy of strangers, that he did not venture to bring these travellers to her house without her permission. She had just arrived with Simonette, who had rowed her across the river. He saw at once that she was very nervous.

"Some travellers are just arrived," he said, as he joined them.
"So I hear," she answered. "Do they

"No, only a few hours. Two of them are friends of De Harley's. They would like very much to see his folly. Would you have any objection to my bringing them here?" stay long ?" erosity as well as the dictates of conscience.

Who and what are they?"
D'Auban mentioned their names, and added, "I have heard of the two first, but

I know nothing of M. Reinhart."

"He was on board the boat which brought us up the river. I would rather not have seen him again. Have they told

"Not much—nothing of importance; but everything about the Old World is more or less interesting here."
"Where do they come from?"
"From Paris, in the last instance."

Madame de Moldau bit her lip, and pressed her hand on her forehead. She ood the picture of irresolution. "It is very provoking that M. de Chambelle should be ill," she said "and

too ill even to advise me."

The tone in which this was said would have pained d'Auban, if he had not at the time observed that her eyes were filled with tears.
"There is really no necessity for your

eeing these gentlemen," he gently said. They need not come at all if it distresses you; or, if you like to stay up stairs, I could show them the hall and the verandah." "Oh! of course I know I can do as I

This was said with a slight irritation of manner which did not escape him. She seemed to have the greatest difficulty in

You can bring them here," she said at last, but did not mention whether it was her intention to see them or not. He supposed she meant to keep in her

wn apartment. When he left the house she went up When he left the house she went up to her father's room. He was dozing, and talked in his sleep of missing vol-umes, and the binding of a book which had been sent by the King of Poland. She sighed deeply, gave some directions to his Indian nurse, and went to change

ner dress.

When she came down to the parlor she had put on a large lace veil, which nearly covered her face as well as her head. She

called Simonette.
"Get the shawl," she said "which w used to hang against the window. My eyes are weak; I should like the room darkened."

This was done, and she sat down with back to the light. Simonette was ooking almost as nervous as her mistress. Here are the gentlemen," she said, when he hall-door opened. D'Auban almost started with surprise

at finding her in the parlor, and at the darkness of the room. He introduced the strangers. greeted them with her usual graceful dignity of manner, and then said in a low muffled voice which did not sound like her own: "I hope, gentlemen, you

will excuse my receiving you in so dark a room. My health is not strong, and the light hurts my eyes."

D'Auban thought of the way he had seen her a few hours before playing with the children in the broad sunshine, and

General Brockdorf made some com-

man's ecstasy at finding himself again in the capital of the civilized world. "For my part," he added, "I find it very in-teresting to travel through a country so unlike what one has seen elsewhere. The grandeur of the scenery is sublime, and makes one forget the vulgar evils of insufficient provisions, tormenting insects, and rapacious boatmen. I suppose that the beauty of the country has lost its

novelty, and perhaps its charm, for you, madame?"

"The views are beautiful and the climate also," Madame de Moldau answered, in the same unnatural voice. Turning to General Brockdorf, she said: "Is it for the sole pleasure of travelling that you visit this country?"

"Not altogether, madame. The Emperor of Russia has commissioned me to draw up a report of the natural features and peculiar productions of this newly-discovered continent. Everything which tends to progress, to enlightenment, and

discovered continent. Everything which tends to progress, to enlightenment, and to civilization attracts the attention of his imperial majesty."

bitrary means, and accordingly suspended the three Councillors supporting the bishop's opinions, filling their places with three of his own friends. This ill-

d'Auban, "in carrying out his vast designs?"
"He has achieved wonders," the Gen-

eral replied, "and only lives to plan yet greater marvels."

But are there not men of eminence "But are there not men of eminence and worthin Russia who, whilst they allow the merits of some of the Czar's innovations, do not approve of his mode of government, and who, whilst they admire the genius exhibited in the sudden creation of a new capital, have not transferred to it their attachment to the old Russian metropolis—time honoured Moscow?"

"You are right." exclamed Count "You are right," exclamed Count Levacheff, "the heart of Russia is in Mos-

"Not its brains," said the General. "Not its brains," said the General.

"That last-mentioned article," observed Reinhart, who had not yet spoken, and who kept his eyes fixed on Madame de Moldau with marked pertinacity, "the Czar chiefly imports from foreign countries. St. Petersburg is a haven of refuge for needy Frenchmen and German adventurers. The Czarovitch has announced his attention of sweeping away, when he comes to the throne, the invading hordes, as he calls them. He is a genuine Mus-

"He is as great a brute as ever lived," said Levacheff.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

ROM THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC

A. D. 1635-1672.

Written for the Record. M. de Mezy arrived in Canada in 1663, harged with the inauguration of certain mportant reforms in the administrative system of the colony. He succeeded to the administration of affairs at a most auspicious moment. The recall of M. d'-Avangour, effected through the influence of the bishops, had terrified the friends of

the liquor traffic. Supported as he was by the bishop, the secular and the regular clergy of the colony, and appointed didant to enquire into the causes of discontent, which evidently had for some time to company favorable circumstances could invest his selection for the government of Canada. Giving his first attention to the relations of the colonists with the aborigines, he found the chiefswilling to come to terms with the French. He extended a very gracious reception to the Iroquois envoys, but would not enter into any negotiations for peace, expressing his firm purposes to use every means within his graces in the relations between the clergy and a certain body of the laity. Those of the latter interested in trade with the Indians could not forget the humiliation they had to suffer through the harding of equal magnitude, in which the heroic zeal and exhaustless energy of the latter interested in trade with the heroic zeal and exhaustless energy of the latter interests of the natives, and enquire into facilities offering for the navigation of the north-dering for the nav negotiations for peace, expressing his firm purpose to use every means within his control to crush out foes so faithless, that with them lasting peace could not be observed. This threatening reply of the Governor, coupled with the arrival of bodies of soldiers and immigrants at Quebec, witnessed by the aboriginal envoys themselves, served to keep the Iroquois

Previous to the appointment of M. de Mezy no courts of justice, adequate to the growing wants of the colony, existed in Canada. The administration of justice was vested in tribunals carrying with their decisions neither authority nor res-

M. Dupont was accordingly despatched to Canada with M. de Mezy to make full enquiry into the state of the administration of justice within the colony, with the view of ascertaining the best means of securing the reforms evidently required. The representations of M. Dupont, made after exact enquiry and assiduous deliberation, led to the establishment, in 1663, of a "Royal Administration" and "Sovereign Council." The chief authority over all affairs in the colony—both ad-ministrative and judicial—was placed in the Sovereign Council. Through it also all decrees, ordinances and proclamations of the King were to be promulgated to the people. It was likewise vested with the people. It was likewise vested with the right of trying and deciding all causes, military as well as civil, as a court of upreme and final jurisdiction. The first members of the Council were the Gov-ernor and the bishop, with whom were as-sociated the Attorney-General and five others named by the Governor and the bishop conjointly. The number of councillors was afterwards increased to twelve. The first meeting of the Council was held on the 18th of September, 1663, when all the members took the oath of office. The edict of the King creating the Council was ordered to be registered, and the ap-pointment of an Attorney-General and five other councillors decreed. This dinance bears the signatures of M. de Mezy, M. de Laval, M. Dupont and the

newly elected councillors.
On the 20th of September the Council sued an ordinance for the election of a Mayor and two Aldermen by the citizens of Quebec. But the election held in conformity with this ordinance led to no last ing result in the way of securing munici-pal franchises for the people of that city. On the 28th of September was issued a decree prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The decree establishes a severe pecuniary pen-alty for the first infraction of its terms, with public whipping, and banishment for

subsequent offences.

In the exercise of the power vested in the Council at the time of its creation, an

ordinance bearing date the 18th of October, 1663, makes the appointment of a judge, an attorney, and a clerk of court for the Island of Montreal. This ordinance was followed by another on the 23rd day of October in the same year, authorizing M. de Maisonneur to continue in the exercise of his functions as Governor of the same jaland.

of the same island.

There had been some difference of opinion manifested in the Council as to the proposed election of municipal officers in Quebec. The breach then opened widened with the further proposed extension of such privileges by the election in urban communities of trustees charged with certain local functions. The Governor became chief of a minority in the Council, whose view was overuled by the bishop and the majority of the Councillors. M. de Mezy, however, determined to secure the triumph of his views by ar-

imperial majesty."
"Is the Czar as active as ever," asked advised course led to his recall, but be-fore the recall reached him M. de Mezy

was no more.

A royal edict, dated May, 1664, ceded A royal edict, dated May, 1004, ceded Canada to the West India Company, at whose suggestion the King appointed the Marquis de Tracy Viceroy of all the French possessions in the New World and M. de possessions in the New World and M. de Courcelles Governor of Canada. The in-structions of the Home Government to M. de Tracy were to first visit the French possessions in the West Indies, thence to proceed to Canada, where he was to employ every means to advance the interests of the colony by keeping in accord with the clergy, and checking the hostile savages. M. de Tracy did not reach Canada till June, 1665. His arrival, earneatly expected by the clergy and people of Quebec, long disturbed by dissensions, provoked by the hastiness and jealousy of his predecessors, was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic rejoicings in the metropolis of New France. He was shortly afterwards followed by M. de Courcelles, Provincial Governor, and M. Talon Intendant. Col. de Sullieres also came out in the same year at the head of proceed to Canada, where he was to em-

came out in the same year at the head of his regiment, which had achieved renoun in the wars with the Turks. The arrival of this regiment enabled the Viceroy to prosecute with energy his plans for keep-ing the Iroquois in check. He accordingly constructed three strong posts about the mouth of the Richelieu, through which these restless savages enjoyed easy communication for several months in the year with the country along the St. Law-rence. While M. de Tracy busied himself in thus asserting the determination of the in this asserting the determination of the government to protect the French settlements. M. Talon, the Intendant, a man of liberal, independent and comprehensive views, gave his attention to the departments of administration allotted to his core—justice, finance and police. The Sovereign Council was improved by the addition of new members, and the return of the bishop, who had not attended since of the bishop, who had not attended since the arbitrary removal of several of the Councillors by M. de Mezy. The rules for the administration of justice were simplified, and the machinery of the law courts modified to work with the expedi-

tion required, especially in a new

aggressive meddlesomeness on the part of the Jesuits in secular affairs, charging them with controlling the bishop, and through him ruling the colony. These complaints received from that officer the compaints received from that officer the fullest attention. An impartial investigation into the charges, thus advanced, led M. Talon, in his report to the Home-Government, to relieve the Jesuits from the odium cast on them by the malignity of their foes. Amongst other representations in this report, is an and open its trading marts to all but forand open its trading marts to all but foreigners. The Sovereign Council, some
years after, in a memorial to M. Colbert,
presented the same views. The recomthe Intendant in favor of a strength of the In the spring of 1666 the King in Council extended the trading privileges of the colonists, without, however, entirely removing the monopoly of the Company. Three of the Iroquois nations, intimidated by the manifestation of energy made by M. de Tracy in the erection of the forts near the Richelieu, had sent him delegates to conduct a treaty of peace. But the Mohawks and Oneidas holding aloof, the Vicerov decided on invading their territory, and carrying terror to their remotest settlements. An expedition of three hundred regulars and two hundred militiamen left Quebec under the command of M. de Courcelles in midwinter, 1666, to invade the Mohawk country expedition pushed its way resolutely through seven hundred miles of unbroken forest to find the enemy, on its arrival in his territory, withdrawn to the recesses of the wilderness. De Courcelles was thus obliged to return without inflicting on the savages that signal punishment their arregance and cruelty demanded. But the daring and intrepidity evinced by the French in thus venturing into hostile territory hundreds of miles from their own settlements in the most rigorous season of the year, filled the Mohawks with terror. M. de Sorel, commandant of a fort at the Richelieu, undertook, the following spring, another expedition against the same tribe, which had barbarously murdered their French officers at Fort St. Anne on Lake Champlain. The savages, at the approach of M. de Sorel, sent deputies to meet him, to offer such reparation as he might require for the deaths of the officers. The representations of the Iroquois envoys placated the weath of M. de Sorel, who ordered the envoys to be sent to Quebec. Here they were received with kindness and distinction, but one of them boasting that he himself had slain one of the murdered officers, a relation of the Viceroy, was sentenced to death and executed.

The Viceroy then decided on another expedition against the Mohawks, determined either to extirpate the race or destroy its power for mischief forever. M troy its power for mischief forever. Mede Tracy, though seventy years of age, took the chief command. After reaching the territory of the enemy, through hardships, as severe, it may be said, as soldiers ever underwent, the French troops found the Mohawk villages deserted. The stores of corn and provisions, happily found in good condition in these villages, saved the soldiers from famine. But the discovery of booty so precious could not save the Indian habitations, which were razed to the ground, and their remains, with the residue of provisions unrequired by the French commandant consigned to

the flames.

The blow thus inflicted on this haughty tribe was severe in its immediate consequences, leading to famine with its long train of evils. The expedition, unwilling to pursue the savages into the recesses of the forest, returned to Quebec amid the acclamations of the people of that city, now relieved of the terror the Iroquois

name had so long inspired.

M. de Tracy shortly afterwards returned M. de Tracy shortly afterwards returned to France, leaving the chief administra-tion of affairs in the hands of M. de Cour-

celles.

The Civil Government was still administered by M. Talon, who applied his whole energy to the development of the agricultural, mineral, and marine resources of the colony. His efforts to induce emi-gration from France not meeting, for a time, with any marked success, through the indifference of the Government, leave was obtained for the soldiers stationed in the country to remain in Canada as colonists. The officers were granted extensive seignories, with their faithful followers as vassals. Besides, M. de Talon, on his temporary retirement to France in 1669, succeeded in having an armament with three hunequipped at great cost. By the grants to the soldiers and the arrival of the new immigrants the rapid advancement of the colony was secured. Its population was

now more than six thousand, exclusive, of course, of aborigines.

The extent of its trade may be judged from the fact that in one year alone eleven hundred sail visited the port Quebec, and that the estimated value of the furs exported to France, for a similar period, reached the almost incredible figure of 550,000 frances. This spirit of enterprising activity led the Intendant to encourage the extension of French dominion to the ity led the Intendant to encourage the extension of French dominion to the west. In 1670 he despatched M. de St. Lusson to the great lakes beyond the Ottawa. The Jesuit missionaries had already predisposed the native tribes in the west to a ready acceptance of French sovereignty. Accordingly, in May, 1671, by the intermediary of Father Allonez, the Algonquins around Lake Superior assembled at Sault Ste. Marie, and acknowledged with the gladdest acclaim the sovereignty over their country of King. vereignty over their country of King Louis XIV. In token of his acquisition of this new region for France and for Catholicism, M. de St. Lussn erected a large wooden cross bearing the arms of his country's sovereign. Encouraged by the wooden cross bearing country's sovereign. Encouraged by the country's for M. de St. Lusson, Talon described with Lation required, especially in a new country.

The events immediately preceding the recall of M. de Mezy led the Intendent to enquire into the causes of discontent, which evidently had for some time distracted the colory and still left its distracted the colory and still left its.

change of policy.

The Governor maintained peace with the Iroquois by justice, firmness and prudence. He erected a fort at Cataraquie, and caused the French name to be res pected from the great fresh water lakes in the west to the trading posts at Ta-dousac. During his administration the aborigines were afflicted with that virulent malady the small-pox, which carried them off in thousands. The devotedness of the missionaries throughout this period that the King should take the colony out of the hands of the West India Company and open its trading marts to all but foreigners. The Sovereign Council of the missionaries throughout this period of trial for the redman, beyond eulogy as it most assuredly is, calls for recognition, however feeble. But that devotedness, eigners. extirpating whole tribes and effacing en-tire villages.

The peace secured by the prompt action of M. de Tracy enabled the missionaries to prosecute the work of evangelization amongst the Iroquois nations. Amongst the Cayugas and Onondagas they met with gratifying success. M. de Courcelles resigned the Government in 1672. His administration witnessed the humbling of Iroquois pride, and the cementing of French alliance with the friendly tribes. It procured the advancement of the colony in wealth and population, en-couraged agriculture, fostered commerce, and extended the dominions of New France to the cheerless shores of Lake Superior in the west, and far off to the de-solate coast off Hudson's Bay in the north. M. de Courcelles retired with distinction, leaving, like M. Talon, M. de Tracy and the energetic Intendant, an honored name in our annals.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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Lashed to the Mast. M. H. CROWLEY.

night, Ho! mate, lower boats, to you bark pull the

oar, We'll lend her a hand e'en if 'tis our last; Let the storm, my brave lads, and the wild

ocean roar
We'll save the young lad that is lashed to
the mast."

Courageous, undaunted, they faced the wild

All were quiet as death on a dark, mournful day,
As the many sad faces scanned wave after

wave, Hope fled on fleet wings as the deep seemed

to say.
I have buried them all in a watery grave.

Look! look! that dark spot! 'tis a sailor

Look! look! that dark spot! 'tis a sailor they ery,
He swims—now he climbs and springs on the deck."
And quick in the ice frozen rigging on high, He throws his brave arm 'round the young sailor's neck.
"Tis the skipper. Hurrah, for the skipper, brave man,
The young sailor boy is now saved at last.
Rewarded be him that does all he can To save a poor sailor that is lashed to the mast."

The young sailor lad though bound by

hope In the mother of mercles—the star of the sea.

Aye! many are lashed by passion and sin. To the mast of destruction that quickly doth

To be dashed 'gainst the rocks of despair,

with a din,
When all energy, hope and manliness fail.
Yet, a short little prayer to the Star of the

Will produce a strong hand to wrench off the

THE PASSION PLAY

THE OBER-AMMERGAU.

CHAPTER I.

In a pleasant valley of the Highlands

fection with him. In two days he was a

corpse. The contagion spread; and, before the end of three weeks, eighty-four of the villagers, about one-fourth of the

whole community, had been laid in their

The terrified survivors, having lost ail hope in human aid, met together and

ound themselves by a solemn promise to God, if He would stay the plague, to give a representation every ten years of the Passion and Death of Christ From that

moment, as the tradition goes, the pesti-

lence was arrested in its course; and those

who were already infected quickly recovered. Faithful to their yows, the grateful

villagers gave the first representation in the following year, 1634; and, ever since,

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE PLAY.

New York, April 21, 1880.

mast in the storm, still he prayed to

e free, an angel of God, his faith and his

religious obligation of their yow. They represented, too, that their Play, which had been conducted under the enlight-M. H. GROWLEY.

A bark on the wild wide ocean
Was helplessly fighting the sea,
While the waves dashed o'er and
der's roar.
It was frightful to hear and see,
But the mad'ned waters with fury dashed
Against the frail bark to whose mast was
lashed
A poor, little sailor boy, stiff and stark,
The only one saved from the fatal bark. end guidance of the Benedictine monks attached to the neighboring monastery at Ettal, was free from the abuses that ex-isted elsewhere. Their prayer was heard, and a special exception was made in their

favor.

In the year 1810 the Passion Play seemed once again on the point of extinction. The monastery at Ettal had been unhappily suppressed some years before; and when the monks were gone, there seemed to be, no longer, any sufficient guarantee that the religious character of the Play would be upheld. A decree was accordingly passed by the authorities at Munich, forbidding its further celebration. The energetic villagers, however, sent deputies to the capital to plead their cause before the king; and their Play was spared. From "How came he up there," our skipper said.
"So young, so fair, so pretty and bright,
I fear the poor lad, alas! is dead,
For he's been there aye many a day and "pull, jolly tars, pull strong and We'll save the young lad, and a sailor he'll king; and their Play was spared. From that time it has been left unmolested; be,
So pull, jolly tars, pull strong for the mast."
All faces on board with eagerness watched
The frail, little boat on the wild waters
tossed.
Not a muscle was moved, not an eye turned
waside. and it now remains tolerated rather than encouraged by the civil and ecclesiastical rulers, a solitary example of the ancient aside
While—"My God! they're capsized, the poor
satiors are lost,"
Was the wild cry on board, "they are lost,
they are lost!"
All were quiet as death on a dark, mournfal

Christian drama.

In addition to the constant revision which the Play received, for many generations, from the hands of the Benedictime monks, it has been greatly improved and embellished within the present century. When the monastery at Ettal was suppressed, one of the monks, Ottmar Weis, who afterwards became parish priest of Jessewany, where he died in 1843, was tor some time allowed to retain his convent cell. By him the design of the convent cell. By him the design of the Play was re-cast, and a great part of the text was written anew. About the same time the music, which is now in use, was composed by Rochus Dedler, the village organist and school-master. Previous to the performance of 1850 the text was again revised by the parish priest of Ober-Ammergau, Anton Alois Daisenberger, who had been himself a nuril of Ottmar who had been himself a pupil of Ottmar Weis. This venerable man, after a quarter of a century spent in the active work of his parish, has retired upon a small stipend. But he still lives amongst his stipend. But he still lives amongst his people; and during the preparations of the past year he was always ready to encourage them by his presence, and to assist them with his counsel. Neither the text nor the music has ever been published; and they are known in their integrity only to those engaged in the performance.

of that passion which makes your young life misery.

And 'twill soothe your poor soul with a sweet peace again.

Integral of the poor soul with a sweet peace again. in the year 1634, it will naturally be asked how the decennial repetition has happened to fall on the year 1871. The answer to this question is easily given, and is not without interest. About the year 1680 it was deemed expedient that each recurring representation should corres-pond with the beginning of each successive decade of the century. To attain this end the time for the next performance was anticipated by four years; and thus the year 1680 became, as it were, a new starting point, from which the successive of Bavaria is a picturesque village situated on the banks of the River Ammer, just where it issues from a deep and nar-row gorge. The inhabitants, who are simple and primitive in their ways, deperiods, of ten years each, were thence-forth reckoned. The play was, therefore, really due in 1870; and, in point of fact, simple and primitive in their ways, depend for their livelihood chiefly in the art of wood-carving, to which they are greatly devoted, and in which they have attained a high degree of perfection. This little village, which, from its position is called Ober-Ammergau, is the last resting place in Germany, and, I may almost say in Europe, of a kind of religious drama that was common enough in times. Some of the principal performers were, by royal authority, exempted from active and the players had to leave the stage for the battle-field.

But suddenly the war broke out: the call to arms rang through the peaceful village; and the players had to leave the stage for the battle-field.

Some of the principal performers were, by royal authority, exempted from active service, and reserved for garrison duty. Joseph Mair, who represented Christ, had an interview with the king and obtained sentries, entered the valley by a secret path, and unconsciously carried the in-

Sedan; live died in the hospitals of, but his fate is scarcely doubtful.

As soon as the war was over the first thought at Ober-Ammergau was to continue the series of representations which had been so rudely interrupted. In each decennial celebration the practice the theatre, an extra performance is given on the following day. This year, accordingly, the play was acted for the first time, on June the twenty-fourth; and it was repeated once or twice each

week until the close of September.

Those who witnessed it early in the Those who witnessed it early in the season came away greatly impressed with the religious spirit and artistic skill that marked the performance. The news spread abroad that a Highland village in Bavaria was giving to the world such a living picture of the great drama of Redemption as had never before been seen. The name of Ober-Ammergau became famous in the fashionable assemblies of

the people of Ober-Ammergau urged the tickets for the Play. When they arrive, with a cordial smile of welcome, they give their names, and at once an attendant is at hand to lead them off to some neighboring house, where rooms have been neatly set in order, and religiously guarded for them. Those who come late, and have made no provision, must be content to wander about by day, and at night to lie in the hall or on the staircase, of some hospitable dwelling, after the more fortunate lodgers have gone to bed.

"I had not written before; but I arrived at mid day on Saturday, and the Play was

at mid day on Saturday, and the Play was not to come off until Monday. So, being early in the field, I set to work at early in the field, I set to work at once, and, after some hunting about, got shelter and welcome in the house of an humble family. Speaking comparatively, I may say that I am luxuriously lodged. I have four clean, whitewashed walls all to myself; a bed, a chair, a dressing-table; and myself; a bed, a chair, a dressing-table; and a second table for writing at, which has been generously supplied by my hostess, not, I fear, without some sacrifice of her personal convenience. The room is lighted by two rustic windows. Over the bed is a crucifix, with the inscription 'Praised be Jesus Christ.' My portmanteau rests on a large and venerable stove. And, when every thing is tidily stowed away, I have just room to move about without coming into collision with my furniture.

"After taking possession of my lodgings, I went out for half an hour to see the town; and on my return, I found my table ad-

and on my return, I found my table ad-orned with a bunch of wild roses in an earthenware mug. A lovely boy of three years old, and a pretty little girl of eight, years old, and a pretty little girl of eight, were playing about in their bare feet. They were the children of my hostess, and are both to appear in the Play. We soon made friends, and, ever since, they have been my constant and most welcome visit-

ors, "This was Sunday morning. The masses began at three o'clock in the parish church, and went on without intermission until ten. The parish mass, called the Hoch Amt was at half-past eight. It was a Missa Cantata, with organ, orchestra, and choir. The music was simply magnificent. I cannot say if it would entirely satisfy the critical taste of musical scholars. But it seemed to me to rise above the domain of criticism. It burst forth from the lofty organ-gallery like a song of joy and tri-umph coming from a higher and purer sphere. It swelled through the ample sphere. It swelled through the ample nave; it found its way into every heart; and few, I think, who heard it, were disposed to weigh its merits according to the

nice laws of musical science.

"Then the devotion of the people was "Then the devotion of the people was something beautiful to see. Men, women, and children, all had their prayer-books and their beads. Except for a few minutes, they knelt during the whole time of the mass, and were evidently absorbed in earnest, thoughtful prayer. It could not be that a people who had produced such music, in a segluded valley It could not be that a people who had pro-duced such music, in a secluded valley, were insensible to its influence. But they did not come to hear it as a fine display of art. It seemed rather to enter into their souls, and to blend with their prayers, as they knelt before the altar of God. Never before had I witnessed such a combination of refined art with simple, earn-

"After Gospel, the music was hushed formed with an entire absence of ostentation and display.
"Many English Protestants were there,

and a large sprinkling of regular English tourists, a class not generally remarkable for good behavior in Catholic Churches abroad. But here they seemed all deeply decennial celebration the practice is give a performance once a week, for about three months of the summer; and if, on any occasion, the crowd should be part, to the rear of the church, and looked on with attention and respect. What the place wight he to-morrow it is hard to

TO BE CONTINUED.

TWO CONVERTS. in lie following year, 164; and, ever a plant and urises against an autorise spatial and urises against an autorise against an autorise

PRIESTS AND MINISTERS.

The Notre Dame Scholastic states that The Notre Dame Scholastic states that Professor Huxley, in a lecture delivered before the Liverpool Philomathic Society, on "Scientific Education," said: "It was my fortune, some time ago, to pay a visit to one of the most important of the institutions in which the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in these islands are trained; and it seemed to me that the difference between these read the second process of the s difference between these men and the com-fortable champions of Anglicanism and of Dissent was comparable to the difference between our gallant volunteers and the trained veteraus of Napoleon's Old Guard.

trained veterans of Napoleon's Old Guard.
"The Catholic priest is trained to know
his business, and to do it effectually. The
Professors of the college in question, learned, zealous, and determined men, permitted me to speak frackly with them. We
talked like outposts of opposing armies
during a truce—as friendly enemies; and
when I ventured to point out the difficulties their students would have to encounter from scientific thought they replied ter from scientific thought, they replied, "Our Church has lasted many ages, and has passed safely through many storms The present is but a new gust of the old tempest, and we do not turn out our young men less fitted to weather it than they have been in former times to cope with the difficulties of those times. The heresies of the day are explained to them by their professor of philosophy and science, and they are taught how these heresies are to be met.'

"I heartily respect an organization which faces its enemies in this way, and I wish faces its enemies in this way, and I wish that all ecclesiastical organizations were in as effective a condition. I think it would be better not only for them, but for us." Undoubtedly, there is no man better qualified to judge of these matters then Mr. Huxley. For these are the only then Mr. Huxley. For these are the only men that effectually oppose him, and call out thus at every step he advances in his theories: "Prove first your premises, and then draw your conclusions. You are not permitted to draw a general conclusion from particulars. Never draw a greater conclusion then your premises warrant you. Do not use the argument 'a posse adesse, 'etc., etc.'

The misfortune is that the multitude of

The misfortune is that the multitude of those who are led astray by false science in opposition to divine revelation are not sufficiently educated in the very first principles of accurate reasoning, and so fail to detect the baseless sophistry by which they are led astray, and accept without examination the vain and conflicting theories of modern times. ories of modern times.

THE BUILDERS OF ENGLAND'S CATHEDRALS.

Speaking of "Benedictine Life and Work in England in the Olden Time," the Rev. Canon Richards, of the Diocese of Newport, said recently: "The church was e monk's home. Seven times a day, e Holy David, did he enter in to sing the Divine Office, at the hour of midnight for Matin song, at Prime when the day dawned, at Tierce and Sext and Fone, at the Vesper hour and at Complin when the day was done. 'Religion,' says Carlyle, hung over them like an all-embracing heavenly canopy, like an all-mosphere or life element.' All other labor was subordgreatly devoted, and in which they have attained a high degree of perfection. This little village, which, from its position is called Ober-Ammergau, is the last resting place in Germany, and, I may almost say in Europe, of a kind of religious drama that was common enough in times gone by.

It happened in the year 1633, that a fearful pestilence swept over the districts of Southern Bavaria. For some weeks the secluded valley of Ammer was free from its deadly breath. All ingress and egrees was rigorously forbidden by the local authorities, and every pass was carefully guarded, to shut out the dreaded contagion. At length, however, a native of the place, who had been working in a neighboring district, wisning to return to the family, eluded the vigilance of the sentices, entered the valley by a secret life element.' All other labor was subord-inated to, and was inter-penetrated with, one supreme purpose, the work of prayer and praise. To build a house worthy of being the dwelling-place of God was David's and Solomon's ambition. It was the one supreme ambition of the Benedic-tine. What a splendid inheritance have ontoined with a reversit opirit. For it was no mercenary hand that built them. The master-mind that design-ed them was often an humble monk. The ed them was often an humble monk. ed them was often an numble monk. The builders were his own brethren, who with the patience of true artists, labored day after day, year after year, whilst the sacred structure rose with slow and stately pro-gress to a glorious completion; but not till gress to a glorious completion; but not till gress to the religious character of the scene. They retired, for the most part, to the rear of the church, and loosed on with attention and respect. What the Play might be to-morrow it is hard to anticipate; but, from what I have seen to-day, I cannot doubt that it will be solemn and impressive."

To be continued. day. We run up a structure in haste to-day that we may get into it by the morrow. But in the old monasteries, the life of the individual was absorbed into the larger life In the year 1849 two Anglican clergymen, both of them Oxford men, set off from

A FAMOUS WORK OF ART.

In the glittering court of Elizabeth of England, was a page named Conrad von Gemmingen, a member of an old and noble Bavarian family. At that time it was Bavarian family. At that time it was customary for young nobles to serve as pages in foreign courts, that from their early years they might learn the noble carriage and the knightly manners that became their future station. The queen seemed to be particularly pleased by the guileness, the candour, and the fine figure of the German youth. One day when she made her appearance at a court festival in

guileness, the candour, and the fine figure of the German youth. One day when she made her appearance at a court-festival in all the splendor of her royal robes, covered with diamonds and precious stones, the noble boy seemed to be dazzled and overpowered by the splendor. Noticing this the queen smiled and asked the page: "Do these stones please you?" When he answered "Yes," she said, smiling: "Then, Conrad, as soon as ever you become a prince, I will make you a present of this finery as a token of my good will."

Many years passed by. The queen had entirely forgotten the German page and her promise. Conrad von Gemmingen had gone back to his native country and entered the Church. Admitted after a time amongst the canons of Eichstatt, it came to pass that, in 1593, he was named coadjutor to the Bishop Kaspar von Seckendorf, and in 1592 was made Bishop of Eichstatt, and thus successor of St. Willibald. In this manner the condition laid down by the queen of England was really fulfilled; her little page was a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Then Bishop Conrad called to mind the circumstance of of his youth mentioned above, and made Conrad called to mind the circumstance of of his youth mentioned above, and made up his mind to recall her promise to the memory of the proud queen, who was now pretty well advanced in years. He there-fore sent a messenger to inform her that he was now Bishop of Eichstatt and had a head of the Protestant Church and an enemy of the Catholic religion, was yet too proud to let herself be accused of not keeping her word. She sent at once to the Bishop the admired finery, in which glit bishop the admired therty, in which gittered numbers of pearls and diamonds. Greatly rejoiced at the almost unhoped for present, the Bishop determined to offer up the tressure to the Lord of lords and the King of kings. He therefore ordered a monstrance to be made, in which all these pearls and precious stones of the royal robe blankly fore exerct.

pearls and precious stones of the royal ross should form part.

And this is the origin of the Eichstatt monstrance, the celebrated ornament of the cathedral of that place, which at the the cathedral of that 'place, which at the beginning of this century was sacrilegiously stolen by state robbers. The accounts re-maining at Eichstatt give us some idea of the magnificence of this article which was destined to be a throne of the Eternal Wisdom. It cost 150,000 florins; the gold alone was worth 14,000 florins; the large alone was worth 14,000 florins; the large diamond, 7,000 florins; the large pearls, 1,500 florins; the smaller ones in the hands of the Child Jesus, 1,000 florins; and each of the pearls in the crown that surrounded the luna, 100 florins. Thus were the jewels of the Protestant queen of England turned into ornaments for the King of kings.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS. One of the greatest divines that ever graced the Church of France—the immortal Fenelon—has well remarked that "it is ignorance which renders women frivolcus." When they arrive at a certain age, without habits of application, they cannot acquire a taste for it. Whatever is serious appears to them sad; whatever demands an early age they want experience and authority that would make them useful at home. They do not understand the domestic occupations, unless their mothers have taken pains to instruct them. In this state of things a girl abandons herself this state of things a grif abandous hersen to indolence, which is a langour of the soul, an inexhaustible ennui. She accus-toms herself to sleep a third more than is necessary for her health. Too much sleep enfeebles her and renders her delicate, whereas moderate sleep and regular exercise would produce gaiety and strength, forming the true perfection of the body, to say nothing of its influence on the mind. Idleness and weakness being thus united to ignorance, there arises from this union a pernicious taste for amusement. Girls brought up in this way have all an ill regulated imagination. Their curiosity, not being directed to substantial things, is turned towards vain and dangerous objects. turned towards vain and dangerous objects. They read books which nourish their vanity, and become passionately fond of romances, comedies, and fanciful adventures. Their mind become visionary; they accustom themselves to the heroines of rom-

BETTER THOUGHTS.

To know how to pardon, it is but to re-tember that one is human.—St. Ambros. Beauty and death make each other seem

Christianity: it is man clothed with the

Christianity: it is man clothed with the supernatural and crowned with Jesus Christ.—P.Felin.

Created after the image of God, let us take care not to dishonor that divine likeness.—St. Ephrem.

The great Washington said, "Be careful

not to encourage the supposition that mor-ality can be maintained without religion." He who reflects too much will accomplish

He who reflects too much will accomplish too little. Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

I know of nothing upon earth, unless sacrifice and the cross be mingled with it.—Pere de Ravignan.

There is nothing more touching to a kind and generous heart than to see one, to whom it has refused compassion, withdraw silently, and never ask it again. The prayer or appeal that is never repeated is almost always remembered with regret.—M.A.T.

Life is a web, time is a shuttle, man is a

Life is a web, time is a shuttle, man is a weaver. The principle of human action is the thread in the web of life. That which goes into the web will invariably come out with the web, and nothing, it cannot be contested, will come out with the web which has not been put in.

Even with the greatest facility of mind a child can do nothing without labor, nothing solid, nothing durable. He will be like unstable ground without resisting cultivation, but also without depth, and which, in the end, at the time of harvest, will have produced nothing.—Mgr. Dupanloop,

The life of man cannot be without hav-The life of man cannot be without having some end in view, and it is towards this end that we must direct all our actions, all our words; otherwise we would be like vessels without ballast, and, reason not being seated at the helm of our soul, we should do nothing but wander here and there at hazard all through our lives.—St.

If proficiency encourages industry, so also does industry produce proficiency.
They act and react upon each other. The
execution of any work is of itself a part of execution of any work is of itself a part of our education; it qualifies us for the next thing in hand; while doing nothing inca-pacitates us for any sort of exertion in the future. All our faculties will rust if not used, and will become sharper by each ex-ertion. But each exertion must be made intelligently; we must know where to plant our forces, and how to manage them; we must accustom ourselves to use the best methods, and to do all we undertake in the best way. Then success and industry will go hand in hand, and the pain of useless labor will be entirely replaced by the pleas-ure of conscious power.

ure of conscious power.

The prodigal in the far country remembered his father and his father's love. The consciousness that his father loved him still noved him to return, and to accuse him-elf with a profound humility. The sense of his unworthiness and of his ingratitude is sharpened by the sense of his father's tenderness. The sunshine of his childhood and of his boyhood, and the light of his father's countenance, rose full upon him once more, and he knew that, although he was all the page of the sense of the sens was all changed, his father was still the same; that, although his heart was harden-ed, his father's heart was yet full of kind-ness. All this he felt while he was still far ness. All this he felt while he was still far off in his misery. How much more when his father fell upon his neck, gave him the kiss of peace, and arrayed him once more in the raiment and the ring of his sonship! The consciousness of his own selfishness and ingratitude deepened all his contrition. He was keen while he was yet trembling ontinued attention fatigues them. The inclination for amusement which is strong in youth, and the example of persons of the same age, have inspired them with the dread of an orderly and laborious life. At the dread of an orderly and laborious life. At the dread of an orderly and laborious life. more generous, because a more loving orrow. So it is in the Sacrament of Pensorrow. So it is in the Sacrament of Pen-ance, when we have indeed tasted that the Lord is sweet, and have been made the sub-jects of His miraculous love. When we have received from Him the pledge that, when as yet we were sinnirs, Christ died have received from 11th the pledge that, when as yet we were sinnirs, Christ died for us, and while we were yet in our sins, our Heavenly Father loved us with an everlasting love,—Cardinal Manning.

THE THURIBLE.

The vessel in which the incense is burned is called the *Thurble*, a word of Greek origin, meaning the same as our word *censer*, by which it is more generally designated. Accompanying the Thurible is a little vessel, shaped like a boat, in which the incense is kept, and from which it is taken by a

is kept, and from which it is taken by a small spoon.
In ancient times the material of the Thurible was sometimes very precious. Constantine the Great, as we read in Anassasius (Vita S. Silvestri, i. 31), presented, among other things, to the basilica of St. John Lateran at Rome a number of Thuribles of the purest gold, set with a profusion of very and precious stones.

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THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEATER FROM MISTORY

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laty of the diocess.

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The religious organization known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, founded by the late Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, never enjoyed anything of healthy growth in Canada. The movement originated in the strong desire manifested by many members of the Anglican communion to curb the Ritualistic tendencies of this body. At its inception meetings in its support were held in various places, and a good deal of enthusiasm evoked. But when the leaders of the new church adopted what they considered a strict Protestant polity, but which many of them, at first willing to secede from Anglicanism, viewed as another form of Methodism, a general revulsion of feeling set in in favor of the older system or sect.

Reformed Episcopal organizations were, however, successfully inaugurated in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and some few other places. The new sect has been, till now, governed in connection with the American Reformed Episcopal body, but a feeling, promoted, at least so it is believed. by one or two clergymen ambitious for Episcopal distinction, that the Canadian organization should be governed separately from the American body, led a year or two ago to a secession from the attenuated ranks of the Reformed Episcopalians in Canada. The secessionists, led by the Rev. Mr. Ussher, of Montreal placed themselves under the jurisdiction of Bishop Gregg, of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Great Britain.

Bishop Gregg visited Canada last He did not, as far as can be learned, but his presence and addresses contributed largely to further among formed Episcopal sect the desire of

of Dublin, Ireland, and thirty thou- Christian and monarchical. sand people in Marseilles, France, at-

TORAL

We published last week in full the pastoral of the Bishop of Ossory, to which we had previously referred. The warnings laid down in that letter invite the most serious attention of Irish Catholics in America as well as in Ireland. We have on this continent a most

pernicious class of journalists, who, under the mask of devotedness to Ireland and her interests, proclaim doctrines utterly at variance with the teachings of Holy Church. These journalists clothe their arguments with such vehement ardor for Irish nationality, and such boisterous hatred for English misrule, that they attract the attention and enlist the sympathy of many unreflecting Irishmen. We ourselves claim to be as devoted to Ireland as any of the class we refer to: but our devotion to Ireland arises not from hatred of its oppressors, but from love of its Catholicity. We know how much Ireland has suffered for its faith. We know, too, that Irish nationality owes its preservation to its adherence demn that journalist who would screen the one or contemn the other as an enemy of Ireland.

We have striking proof at hand of

and their descendants who have lost

their birthright of Catholic faith. They are to be found throughout America. Do they even claim to be Canadianized, blushing for shame at the very thought of their Irish origin? We desire all Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in the United States and Canada to become good citizens of their respective countries, but maintain that they cannot be trusted in their protestations of loyalty to the country of their adoption, when they forget that of their anceserica owe it to themselves, as good

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

The British House of Commons has a difficulty on hand in regard of the seating of Mr. Bradlaugh, member elect for Northampton. This gentleman is an avowed atheist, and at first declined taking the oath of year and preached in various places. allegiance administered to all members before they can take their seats. increase the number of his own im- He insisted on his right to affirm, mediate followers in this country; but objection being taken to this course he decided on waiving his objection to the taking of the oath. the Canadian adherents of the Re- On his presenting himself to do so, Sir Henry Wolf, from the opposition forming an organization entirely in- benches, protested against the addependent of the American organiza- ministration of the oath to a man tion. The separation from Ameri- who had publicly declared his discan control has now been effected, belief in the existence of God, and and a bishop for the Canadian branch | consequently in the binding power elected. The new system will now of an oath. The House debated a have freer scope in dealing with the motion proposed in this sense by Sir Anglican body in Canada. The dis- Henry Wolf and declared by a decontent prevailing amongst large cisive majority that the whole matbodies both of clergy and laity, in ter should be referred to a select the latter communion, may be committee, which has since been inadroitly taken hold of by the Re- structed to enquire into the fact and formed Episcopal body to pro- circumstances of Mr. Bradlaugh's mote its own growth. If its leaders claim to affirm instead of taking the manifest anything of worldly wisdom oath, into the law referring to the they can certainly turn to profit the matter, and into the jurisdiction of dissensions of Canadian Anglicanism. | the House in relation to it. Mean-We are not, however, admirers or time Mr. Bradlaugh remains withwell wishers of the Reformed Epis- out the walls of Parliament. The copal sect. Its doctrines are of the borough of Northampton has been levelling character peculiar to inno- always famous for its radical provation entered into for innovation's clivities, but its achievement in the sake. But if Anglicanism has this return of Bradlaugh at the last elecnew foe to contend with, it owes it to tion surpasses its previous record its own lack of fidelity to principle, and While a constituency should be alto its own persistent rebellion against lowed the widest latitude in choosing | Marquis of Ripon is distinguished by Catholic authority and Catholic a member, we cannot see that by high conscientiousness, which is teaching, without which there is no any stretch of argument in favor of evident from the fact of his change atheist and republican should be FORTY thousand of the population allowed in a country claiming to be

THE BISHOP OF OSSORY'S PAS- by different constituencies, but by THE INFINITE AND THE FINITE. one in particular, which, because of the disloyalty of the member elect manfully attested by brave and generous actions, suffered virtual disfranchisement. In two such cases a partisan judge gave the seat to candidates who had received but a mere fraction of the popular vote. The constituencies interested were not given another opportunity of making a choice, and thereby suffered manifest and unquestionable injustice.

In the case of Northampton, we could see no injustice in ordering another appeal to the electors. We doubt, radical as the majority then s, if they would sustain Bradlaugh n his openly-expressed opinions of disrespect for religion and disregard of the binding obligation of an oath

AN INTERVIEW.

Anent the recently proposed demonstration by communists in Paris, which the government, by commendable foresight, prevented, we learn that M.M. Louis Blanc, Clemenceau and Barodet, waited on the Minister of the Interior to hear his reasons to Catholicity, and therefore con- for the prevention of the communist manifestation. The minister stated that the government could not permit any demonstrations likely to cause disturbance in the streets, prethe degeneracy of those Irishmen ferring preventation to repressive foreigners could not be allowed to organize manifestations calculated to bring the government into con-Irishmen? Do they not rather tempt. The deputation retired disboast of being Americanized or satisfied with the minister's statements and unconvinced by his

reasonings. The French Cabinet may soon have on hand a communist difficulty, the creation of its own weakness and unprincipled repression of Catholic sentiment. The amnesty granted to hundreds of the very worst classes of communists, who, at a critical period in the history of their country, tors. The Irish Catholics of Am- deluged the streets of its capital city with blood, has brought to that same citizens of the United States and of city a most dangerous and restless Canada, to discountenance the infidel class, as ill-disposed to every fixed and communist doctrines advocated form of governmental authority as it by journals professedly Irish. They was nine years ago. The removal of cannot better do so than by refusing the seat of government from Versailto patronize such journals. Irishmen les to Paris, carried out by the prein the United States will be all the sert Republican majority in the more truly American, and Irishmen French Legislature, has once more in Canada all the more truly Cana- placed the chambers at the mercy of dian, by adhering to the faith which lawlessness, and the irreligious tengave their ancestors the heroism dency of the measures adopted without which good citizenship and through the influence and active inpatriotism are an empty boast and a tervention of the Cabinet has, instead of satisfying the spirit of radical innovation, incited renewed agitation, which must, we fear, end in the disruption of the present French

system of government. To call this system republican were incorrect. It is a form as absolute and tyrannical as that obtaining in Russia. It is the tyranny of an aggressive minority, enjoying through severe discipline and some eases, of terrorism, the ruling their greater purgatory, they can hardly nower over the great mass of the people. The legitimate consequences of the abject impiety and feeble truckling to communism manifested by the government of M. de Freycinct, disrespect for authority, contempt for government, and almerciful as long as he can; he is longhatred of all legal restraint-are daily growing more evident.

Nothing but a change of rulers can rrest the tide of revolution. This tide, if not rolled back, may do what no other revolution has yet fully done, not only arrest French progress, but leave the country a heap of smoulder-

The government would do well to ake heed of the impending danger from the attitude of the deputation that waited on the Minister of the Interior. When the representatives of the people protest against the

new Governor of India:-" The such liberty the return of a professed of faith. A nobleman and public man in his position would not have changed his ancestral religion if he had not been moved by high conscientious scruples. As a conscientious Cases have occurred in Ireland of man he will not fail to do justice not just in God to punish forever? If

Assuredly every rational mind can conceive a point at which God would cease to be God if He were to withhold His hand from punishment! Man is a mere speck -God is the infinite. When "the speck' would make itself the infinite, what kind of crime is that? It is true there has been an infinite atonement-but that only makes the crime of "the speck" all the greater; and when this speck, in spite of this infinite atonement, continues again and again rebellious against this God, this infinite, would He not cease to be God-would He not bring himself down to the level of "the speck," if at some certain point of this rebellion he did not set down his foot, and stamp out this rebel? You may put this stamping out process as far back as you wish-you may make this infinite infinitely merciful, but however far back you put it, at some point he must be just, else would He cease to be God. We will grant that the terms going to heaven forever-and for what? infinitely merciful, and infinitely just, as dwelling at the same time and in the same being, are to our minds apparent contradictions, but then who has ever proved that our minds are capable of understanding God? It is the trouble with these men who want to reform the world, that they will persist in thinking that that God which they conceive in their little finite minds is the God. What presumption is here! How shall the finite comprehend the infinite? They cannot even tell us, these little minds, what mind is, let alone what God is. They would argue from reason, and they cannot even tell us what that mind which reasons is. And there measures. He also added that is another inconsistency. These men who stand by reason alone tell us the mind is matter, the combustion, so to speak, of so much flesh, so much fish and so much vegetable. And yet this mind, which is but matter-this simple combustion of flesh and fish, this it is which presumes to

think that it comprehends God. Bah! But you will, perhaps, say this is only begging the question. We do not believe that it would be either just or merciful in God to punish forever. This leads the question. The Protestant world is fast losing hold of its pelief in an eternal hell. Every day we hear the doctrine of " eternal punishment for the wicked" called in question, not only by professed infidels like Ingersoll, but even by men who claim to stand by "the bible, the whole bible, and nothing but the bible." And not only is this doctrine of unbelief whispered amongst the laity; it has been publicly taught in some of the churches.

"An almerciful God," we are told, "cannot punish forever." Here at the outset is a remarkable inconsistency. These men who make this objection have most probably all their lives sneered at the Catholic doctrine of "a middle state." Speak to them of purgatory and they would laugh at your 'popish superstition." And yet what is this objection about "an almerciful God" but a plea for purgatory. They do not go so far as to contend that God will not punish at all; no, their plea is only that he this objection about "an almerciful God" will not punish forever. But this is purgatory. Any punishment which is not eterwhich will end somewhere, undergone in the next world, that is purgatory. The only difference between their doctrine and ours is, that we claim purgatory only as a punishment for lesser guilts. They claim purgatory as the only punishment for all sin, however grievous, and however numerous. Is this? Surely, our lesser purgatory is conthorough organization, not devoid, in tained in their greater. If they claim

reject our lesser one.

"An almerciful God cannot punish for Is not this looking at God only from one side? God is almerciful we grant; but is he not also aljust? Nor are these things altogether incompatible. God is suffering, and often appears to receive in sults with a degree of patience which to our human eyes borders on pusillanimity. He forgives the sinner again and again: as long as he sees any disposition to amend, so long he restrains his justice; but there is a point beyond which mercy cannot go, a point at which mercy ends, and justice begins; a point at which the erring soul ceases to be a child, and becomes a rebel. Justice is as necessary for our God is merciful, would you therefore have him pusillanimous? On to different ground. What is sin? And here again we are met by presumption. These minds that are only matter right of the government to preserve -these combustions of fish and flesh the public peace, it is certainly an think they can understand sin as well as opportune occasion for vigilance and God, and yet who has yet thoroughly understood sin? Nay, can it ever be understood without understanding what THE Hindoo Patriot, of Calcutta, God is? Sin depends for its nature on speaks in the following terms of the the nature of God. As God is great, so sin is great; as God is less great, so sin will be less great. Sin depends upon God for its existence. If, then, we cannot comprehend God, we cannot comprehend sin. Our apprehension of God is only an approximation, not a realization. So also our knowledge of sin is only an approximation, and is far from a realization. How then shall any man say that it is

height of rashness to discuss the justice or mercy of God with regard to sin? You are out of court, rash men! Your ignorance of the nature of God and of the nature of man, an the nature of sin, all place you out of court in this discussion. Never until you see with the eyes of the angels -never until you are received into the mysteries of God-never until you have passed the portals of the life-to-come, can you be heard in evidence. Until then your evidence in the case, if you reject revelation, will be worthless; nay! it will be worse than worthless--it will be perjury. And there is another inconsistency This denial of the eternity of hell implies a denial also of the eternity of heaven, for surely these men who deny the eternity of punishments will not accept an eternity of rewards. They are willing, forsooth, to go to heaven forever but not to hell. They see no inconsistency in What have they done to merit heaven? Nothing, absolutely nothing. What has the greatest saint done towards heaven? "He has not done nothing." That is all, nothing more, nothing less, and for this "not doing nothing" these men are willing to receive an eternal reward; but for their crimes, for their sins, which are

WALLACEBURG LETTER.

absolute rebellions, they will not accept

an eternity of punishment. Is this consis-

tent? Is this rational? SACERDOS.

mentioning in the pages of your admirable and truly Catholic journal. On Saturday, the 22nd inst., His Lordship Right Rev. of Confirmation to about ninety children. Previous to the conferring of the sacred rite the several candidates underwent a searching examination at the hands of His Lordship, who appeared extremely well pleased with the intelligent responses and bright appearance of the children. After congratulating the parents and the pastor, Rev. J. P. Ryan, on the progress of religion and education in the new pastor, Rev. J. P. Ryan, on the of religion and education in parish, His Lordship proceeded to impress on the congregation the solemnity of the obligation contracted by confirmation, and the duties which its reception imposes. He next dwelt eloquently, and most convincingly on the necessity of true christian faith, and pointed out the notes, or distinguishing marks which characterize the Church of God on earth, and render it next to an impossibility, that any one possessed of ordinary intelligence, and plessed with divine grace could at all fail blessed with divine grace, could at all fail to acknowledge the holy Catholic Church as alone holding and teaching that one, true, apostolic faith. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London, and the Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor.

Next day, Sunday, the 23rd, our grand shippers thronged the streets, and Catholics, mingled with Protestants of almost every denomination, came trooping along the roads that lead to the spot indicated by the glittering gilt cross that decks the tapergnittering gilt cross that decks the taper-ing spire of this new temple raised in our midst to the honour and glory of God. The splendid and commodious steamer Hiawatha brought a large accession to our numbers from Sarnia, Courtright, and Port Lambton. The services of dedica-tion of the church commenced precisely there not a certain inconsistency in all at 11 a.m., His Lordship, with cope and mitre, entoning the opening prayer in front of the entrance porch, while the re-sponses were made by the attendant and assisting clergy. Then a procession was formed, which moved all round and about the church, which the bishop springled with holy water, while the clergy sang in alternate choirs the 50th Psalm.

After the litanies had been sung, the church was singularly blessed in its in-terior, after which high mass, Coram pontifice, was celebrated. Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown, celebrant; Rev. Father Williams, O. S. F., of Chatham deacon; Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, sub-deacon. The choir, under the leadership of Miss McCarron, organist, and the control of the control and assisted by the Messrs. Marentette, of Chatham, executed Lambillotte's Missa Paschale very effectively, I might say faultlessly. After the gospel, His Lordship addressed the people on the grandeur of the solemn and consoling ceremony they came that day to witness.

Here was the crowning of all their labors, the compensating hour of all their our idea of God as mercy. Because good pastor's anxiety and zeal. This magnificent church, he might say one of thevery best and grandest of his diocese, was now completed and perfected in every detail, He congratulated the people on their spirit of self-sacrifice and love for God's house. which enabled them, though few in number and comparatively poor, to erect so splendid a temple of Cotholic worship, in this remote part of Canada. He extolled Father Ryan's untiring energy and pious zeal, which never slept, but knew how to overcome every obstacle, and were rewarded in this magnificent church, which, is lead to be the control of the control o his lordship knew, would be the means o certain salvation forhundreds now living, and for thousands yet unborn.

The church, which measures in its entire

length 125 feet by 48 feet in width, and affords sitting accommodation to six hundred, was closely packed in every available space, and could not contain less than double that number, while many remained outside who could not effect ar

In the evening the church was again very well filled, the Protestant element predominating, when vespers was sung by the Rev. Dean Murphy. Rev. Father

next to nothing of sin, is it not the eloquent lecture, lasting one hour and a admirable exposition of true Catholic doctrine, as distinguished from the false, was listened to throughout with wrapt attention, and I have no doubt with much untold profit to the many Protestants who heard him, every one of whom seemed well satisfied with his clear argument and

most blessed sacrament was given, and all departed full of joy and gratitude to God for all they had heard and witnessed.

I am, yours,
A CATHOLIC.

Wallaceburg, May 24, 1880.
P. S.—The architect who drew up the plans and specifications of the church (dedicated to Our Lady Help of Christians) is Mr. George Waddell, formerly of Sarnia, now of Grand Rapids, Mich. The contractor is Joseph Lalonde, of this town. The style is pure Medicyal Carbia. town. The style is pure Medieval Gothic, in red brick; the caps of buttresses and water coursing all of Ohio sandstone, chiselled and cut by Blacker & Scott, o Sarnia; the turned arches of windows and doors consisting of white brick, which re-lieves the monotony of color in the walls and facades. The covering of the roof and spire is of Pennsylvania slate, variegated colors, furnished by Mr. R Davis, Detroit, Mich. A very fine gilt cross which over-tops the spire, is ten feet high and may be seen from a great distance The stained glass windows, both rich in tint and beautiful in design, came from the firm of McCausland in Toronto, and were donated by parishioners, who names appear inscribed underneath. T WALLACEBURG LETTER.

FULL REPORT OF THE CHURCH DEDICATION.

The events of the last few days in this locality are, I should presume, well worth locality are a should presume and locality are a sh tion, that the altar is really very chaste and beautiful, although not intended as permanent, and that the altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin Mary are Bishop Walsh, administered the Sacrament | surmounted with two very elegant statues in terracotta, from the firm of R. Benillac

which there is some difference of opinion as to the ownership. CATHOLIC. LETTER FROM TILBURY.

VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH

The little village of Tilbury, was the

of all, including a very commodious and

elegant vestry 20×30, amounts to the sum of \$12,638.80, all of which has been

paid with the exception of a trifle, about

cene of an occurrence on Monday the 24th inst., that but too rarely happens. True, it was the Queen's Birth Day, and the stranger witnessing the scene in question would, no doubt, have connected it in would, no doubt, have connected it in some way with the celebration of that festive day. Before the arrival of the six o'clock evening train, the depot at the little village was crowded with respectably dressed farmers whowere evidently in ex dressed farmers whowere evidently in expectation of some arrival. As soon as the train stopped, their presence was explained, for they had gathered together to meet their Bishop, who had come to visit that part of his diocese, and to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in the neighboring Church of St. Francois. A procession was invandible to remain the confirmation of the procession was invandible to remain the procession was invandible to remain the procession was invandible to remain the process. sion was immediately formed, in which from six to eight hundred persons took from six to eight hundred persons took part, and, bearing flags and banners, preceded His Lordship, who was accumpanied by the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. W. O'Mahony, of London, to the parish church. A few minutes after arriving His Lordship entered the church, when Mr. St. Jean, the worthy President of the St. John the Baptist Society stepped forward and on behalf of eight stepped forward and on behalf of ciety stepped forward, and on behalf of his associates and fellow parishioners read a beautiful address of welcome in both English and French. His Lordship English and French. His Lordship res-ponded in French and English, thanking them for their kind reception, and urging on them the necessity of adhering with fidelity to the practice of their faith. On of His Lordship's remarks Rev. Father O'Mahoney ascended th of the altar, and preached in English. At the conclusion of his sermon, benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the ceremonies of the day. In the morning at 9 o'clock the church was crowded by those desirous of assisting at the confirmation ceremony. High Mass was sung by Rev Fr. Duprat, pastor of Painscourt. After the Mass one hundred and five persons were confirmed. His Lordship addressed the newly confirmed in words of earnest counsel, as to the means of keeping stead-fast in the service of God. The sermon was preached in French by Very Rev. was preached in French by Very Rev. Dean Wagner. The children presented a neat and orderly appearance, and were thoroughly well prepared in the rudiments of the Christian Doctrine by rudiments of the Christian Doctrine by the pastor, Rev. Father Villeneuve. From St. Francois His Lordship proceeded to Stoney Point. A delegation from the parish, headed by St. John Baptist Society of this place, met the bishop at some distance from the church and the procession was received at the church door by Rev. Father, Fantery and his parishippers Father Fanteux and his parishioners. Here about ninety presented themselves for confirmation. From Stoney Point His Loreship proceeded to Belle River, Rev. Father Gerard, pastor, where one Rev. Father Gerard, pastor, where one hundred and nineteen were confirmed. Woodslee, the next parish, presented fifty-seven candidates, who had been well prepared by the pastor, Rev. Father Wassereau. His Lordship spoke in each place visited during the week, and encouraged the faithful to perseverance in the practice of their Christian duties.

COMMUNICATED COMMUNICATED. Tilbury, May 26, 1880.

A Countess Becomes a Catholic.-A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: I am informed that the Countess of Strathmore has been received into the Catholic Church. Her ladyship, who is the daugh-ter of Oswald Smith, Esq., of Blenden Hall, Kent, was married in 1853 to the Right Hon. Claude Bowes Lyon, Thirtend mass every day of the year. distinguished patriots being returned to the poor dumb millions of India." we know next to nothing of God, and O'Maheny delivered a very masterly and a representative peer of Scotland.

brilliant style.

After the lecture benediction of the

Goderich, May, 1880.

FRIDAY, JUN

O Jesu, Eternal The Father as Join'd with the The Sacred Ti

O Thee we here
And humbly
Before Thy bles
'Mid incense

Thy blood for u Thy body to u Blessed Heaven To prepare us

Thou art the liv To Thee, to To Give us the Wit To heal our su

TRIP FROM WA

Corpus

Written for the Record

SAR On Thursday morn good, and a pleasant River St. Clair was "J. C. Clark." T numerous, and the a large, and of a the steamers of the D and Sarnia route. wagons, 37,000 barre other articles of con on deck. Leaving V of the handsome new particularly attractive which was dedicated His Lordship Bishop On the way to Sa St. Ann, Walpole, F sented a fine appeara sented a fine appears is quite extensive, I of about 700 Indi people, and are alwa pale faces enjoy thems ings on their island Father Daranquet sa log church on this i the church was by people have to

attention in spirit Father Ryan, of Wa island on different preparations that we with lighted candle pure white linen which supported the not be out of place t years ago, in the Tre ton Diocese, Rev. D called upon by an quested Christian bu parent. In gratitude attention to her requ presented him with beaded moccasins at ing cap. Walpole Island is o ton, where there i priest of Corunna.

people have to

cuque were placed af ferred from the old at Baby's Point. The contained a beauti years ago. The largest brick ton was built by Mr. sent owned and occu McDonald. Conver steam

ticed. This vessel is Sewell, Esq., now of knowledging the con presented colors to teamer.
Approaching Cor grand, and it is a pl the well-trained orch side of the St. Clair Many windmills Hiawatha proceeds windmills are made water, which is used The one at poses. dence, Corunna, ha J. M. Cousins, Lone its white surface. hawthorn tree wondered at, as only

loaded with blosson leaves only. This t seats are placed on formed a shady sum The new Cathol looks well. On the tion last February, published in the CAT In Sarnia the Cat are most creditable people. Mr. Slatte people. Mr. Slatte over the boys, rep tendance of from fo number 125, and are building, separate to Some of the pupils three miles to go to Sisters of the Holy Mary teach them. community of Lady of Lake Huro to the separate sch has an attendance fifteen of whom box The sisters have fift being non-Catholics has been taking les years. Seven of the in drawing.

The Convent is si

tion that from its se of Lake Huron is ob garden around the O out, fruit trees are pear trees and orn and flower plants m well as enhancing th

thing has the appear beauty. Graceful pi Pius the Ninth, H XIII, and of other lelegance of the chee The study room i

pupils. Large map study room. Amor the library is a be American Encyclo room contains speci Written for the Record.

Corpus Christi. O Jesu, Eternal, The Father and the Son; Join'd with the Holy Ghost, The Sacred Three in One.

O Thee we here adore, And humbly bend the knee; Before Thy bless'd altar 'Mid incense burnt to Thee.

Thy blood for us was shed, Thy body to us giv'n; Blessed Heavenly food, To prepare us for Heav'n.

Thou art the living Vine, To Thee, to Thee we cling; Give us the Wine of Life, To heal our suffering.

To hear out.

Loving, trusting Jesu,
The Father and the Son;
Join'd with the Holy Ghost,
The Sacred Three in One.

E. A. SKIMINGS. Goderich, May, 1880.

TRIP FROM WALLACEBURG TO SARNIA.

On Thursday morning the weather was good, and a pleasant trip on the beautiful the steamers of the Dresden, Wallaceburg, and Sarnia route. A mowing machine, wagons, 37,000 barrel hoops, and various other articles of commerce were noticed on deck. Leaving Wallaceburg the view of the handsome new Catholic Church is particularly attractive. This is the edifice

is quite extensive, having a population of about 700 Indians. They are fine people, and are always pleased to see the pale faces enjoy themselves at picnic gatherings on their island. Many years ago, Father Daranquet said mass reguraly in foreign lands, and the number ren under instruction was 5396. a log church on this island. Sad to relate, the church was burned, and now the people have to cross the river for attention in spiritual matters. Rev. Father Ryan, of Wallaceburg, visited the island on different occasions, and relates that he was highly pleased on his first sick call to observe the strictly Catholic sick call to observe the strictly Catholic preparations that were made. A crucifix with lighted candles was placed on the pure white linen cloths of the table, which supported the sacred pyx. It may not be out of place to mention that some years ago, in the Trent mission of Kingston Diocese, Rev. Dr. P. J. Madden was called upon by an Indian woman who called upon by an Indian woman, who had drawn the corpse of her aged mother on a sleigh for many miles, and who requested Christian burial for her deceased parent. In gratitude for the good prieses attention to her request, the poor woman presented him with an elegant pair of beaded moccasins and a handsome smok-

ing cap.
Walpole Island is opposite Port Lambwalpole Island is opposite Fort Lamb-ton, where there is a very neat brick Catholic Church, attended by the parish priest of Corunna. It was beneath this church that the remains of Father Mon-

ton, the small steamer H. Sewell, was not ticed. This vessel is called after Henry Sewell, Esq., now of Hamilton. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Sewell knowledging the compliment, Mr. Sewell carried a beautiful lilv.

Scarcely had Mass begun when a young scale was begun when a young seven having a laws begun when a ground laws begun when a proper followed by presented colors to the owner of the

Approaching Corunna the scenery is

Many windmills are remarked as the Hiawatha proceeds to Sarnia. These loaded with blossoms, while the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that seats are placed on its limbs, and thus is

last February, a notice of it was published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

In Sarma the Catholic Separate Schools has been taking lessons for the past four years. Seven of the pupils take lessons in drawing.

The Convent is situated in such a position that from its second story a fine view of Lake Huron is obtained. The lawn and garden around the Convent occupy a space of about four acres, 150 grape vines are set

Within the walls of the Convent every thing has the appearance of freshness and beauty. Graceful pictures of the late Pope Pius the Ninth, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, and of other holy persons set off the elegance of the cheerful rooms.

The study room is large enough for 60 pupils. Large maps grace the walls of the study room. Amongst the many books in the library is a beautiful edition of the American Encyclopædia. The drawing room contains specimens of work done by

the scholars. One picture, called the "Mountain Torrent," is very prominent and was executed in December, A. D. 1878, by Miss Justina Pare. Pictures of Gibralter and Lakes of Killarney were also noticed. A picture of "The better Land" was in progress at the hands of Miss Ellen Murphy. The beautiful work of Miss Albina Pare, and that of Miss Hannah O'Reilly, in handwriting, were equally admired. In the music room, Miss Mary Donnelly, who has been taking music lessons for 7 years, played the "Carnival du Venice," on a "Chickering" piano, in a tasteful manner. The chapel is ornamented with lillies, and the soft light from the olive oil lamp puts all in mind of the presence of the Blessed Sacrament.

The community room is in perfect keep-

presence of the Blessed Sacrament.

The community room is in perfect keeping with everything else. Its walls are decorated with a picture of Mother Rose, referred to further on, and a framed engraving containing the words of the blessing of Pope Leo XIII. given last year from Rome to the whole congregation. Mother Rose was called Sister Mary Rose, when she and two other vous ledies in when she and two other young ladies, in 1843, made their yows at Longueuil, with good, and a pleasant trip on the beautiful River St. Clair was enjoyed on board the "J. C. Clark." The passengers were numerous, and the amount of freight was large, and of a variety common to the steamers of the Dresden. Wallaceburg. ters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. On December 8th, 1844, the community was canonically erected. The parish priest of Longueuil, Rev. L. M. Brassard, is call-ed the father and founder of the Congre-

The object of the Congregation is the education of young girls, and its members find in religion only a reward for devotedwhich was dedicated on Sunday last by
His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

On the way to Sarnia, the Islands of
St. Ann, Walpole, Fawn, and Stag presented a fine appearance. Walpole Island is quite extensive, having a population

children.

In 1877 the Congregation numbered 512, possessing 30 convents, of which 19 are in foreign lands, and the number of child-In Canada the mother house is at Hoche-

LETTER FROM ST. CLEMENTS.

It is always the custom of the Germans to celebrate the feast of Corpus Christi with great pomp and solemnity, and this year was no exception. On Thursday last our village presented an unusually gay and festive appearance. Flags of red, white and blue floated from almost every housetop and window; evergreens and arches decorated every corner; palm trees were planted on either side of the road for a distance of about forty rods on each side of the or about forly rous on each sac of the village, while the cheerful salutations, the happy countenances, and the unfeigned, fervent piety of the people added not a little to the grandeur of the seene. At an early hour search were seen flexible in early hour people were seen flocking in from all directions, and about 9 o'clock the from all directions, and about 9 o'clock the village was crowded. The church was beautifully decorated, especially the altars, which, dressed by the Sisters, could not be surpassed for loveliness. The aisles were strewn with palm and flowers. At ten o'clock High Mass began; the church was densely crowded. At either side of the appropriate provided the street for a companying action of the companying actions.

man bearing a large banner, followed by twenty-two others, bearing rifles and dressed in soldier's uniform, marched up the grand, and it is a pleasure to look upon the well-trained orchards on the Michigan side of the St. Clair River.

main aisle and took their places, eleven at either side of the altar steps, while he who bore the banner stood directly in front of the altar. Immediately after Mass a grand Hiawatha proceeds to Sarnia. These windmills are made use of in pumping water, which is used for irrigating purposes. The one at the Parochial residence, Corunna, has the makers name, J. M. Cousins, London O.t., painted on its white surface. It is here that a hawthorn tree can be seen and wondered at, as only half its branches are loaded with blossoms, while the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is so trimmed that the rest bear leaves only. This tree is not rest leaves only its limbs, and thus is procession was formed, consisting first of the little ladies with their flower corbs, reciting men carried a canopy; then came the choir singing Hosannas and Te Deums, followed seats are piaced on its intos, and thus formed a shady summer house.

The new Catholic Church of Sarnia looks well. On the occasion of its dedications of its dedication of the congregation of the congregation of the congregation of the congregation of the prayers. citing rosaries, litanies and other prayers. lished in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

n Sarma the Catholic Separate Schools
most creditable to both pastor and
they marched around a large square, on each corner of which is erected an inclosed people. Mr. Slattery, the head master over the boys, repoted an average attendance of from forty to fifty. The girls number 125, and are taught in a fine airy building, separate from the boys' school. Some of the pupils have a distance of three miles to go to school. Two of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary teach them. These sisters belong to the community of the Convent of Our Lady of Lake Huron, cituated convenient to the separate schools. The convent convents and the danger of the service of the day, concluded divine service. Too much praise cannot be given to our zealous and esteemed pastor, and to the kind and pains the convention of the service of the day. fifteen of whom board in the institution. The sisters have fifty music pupils, three being non-Catholics. One of the latter grand and impressive, and indeed their efforts have not been vain; but, of course my brief description will give your readers only a vague idea of the grandeur and sol-emnity of the scene. In the midst of our pleasure and happiness, however, we could not help feeling sad when we missed from its accustomed place in the church and proout, fruit trees are numerous, especially pear trees and ornamental trees. Shrubs and flower plants make a fine display, as well as enhancing the value of the properpresent seriously indisposed, and it is the heartfelt wish of the community that she will soon be restored to her health, and be

able to resume her duties. Preparations are being made for a grand concert and bazaar which are to be held here on the 1st of July in aid of the R.C. church, and books of tickets have already been issued for the drawing of prizes on the 8th of September. As there are some valuable prizes in the lottery, we trust our Catholic friends will generously patronize us.

Kenniqueda.

KUNNIGUNDA. St. Clements, May 28th, 1880.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

The devotions of the month of May were brought to a conclusion on Monday evening. During the month the attendance has been pretty large both morning and evening. Two masses were celebrated every day, at 7 and 7.30, at which brated every day, at 7 and 7.30, at which there was a good attendance, and an average of from four to twenty communicants, scarcely a morning pass that there were not at least four or five. A choir of school children sang those simple hymns in Mary's praise which sound se fresh and happy. The evening exercises consisted of a reading or discourse on the virtues of the Mother of God, with the singing of the litany and the benediction. As a rule the attendance was large. ance was large.

CORPUS CHRISTI. Last Sunday this feast was observed in Last Sunday this feast was observed in a particular manner, though in the services on Thursday reference to the festival was made. During the services the Blessed Sacrament was exposed upon the altar. At High Mass Rev. Father Bardon preached a thoughtful sermon, in which he pointed to the origin of the great feast, and why it was instituted. There was nothing, he said, unreasonable in the belief in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, for was it not as easy for God to change one substance into an-God to change one substance into another, as to create all material things out of nothing? The doctrine of transubstantiation was clearly explained. After Mass the Host was carried in procession around the church, the services closing with the benediction

THE PICNIC SEASON. It is approaching the time when we take our usual summer holiday. Our church picnic was held on the first of July for picnic was held on the first of July for many years, but last season the Agricul-tural Society used their grounds for a celebration of their own on that day, and a later date was appointed. It is likely the same thing will occur this year. Many seems to think that if we were to get up an excursion to some easily-accessible point it would be much was excessible. point it would be much more enjoyable, and prove a paying investment. If only for the sake of variety, it might be worth trying. By taking a little more time than usual to prepare, the change could easily be made.

The assessor has made his returns Perhaps when I write next I may be able to give you the figures for our portion of

the community.

The St. Cecilian Society orchestra as sisted the choir on Sunday evening with good effect.

Since Miss McKenna resigned, some Since Miss McKenna resigned, some weeks ago, Miss Amelia McGrory has had charge of the organ, and has filled the position very creditably to herself and to the satisfaction of all concerned, though she declines to take it permanently. A new organist is expected shortly.

Quite a number of children are being prepared for their first communion, which is to take place some time this month.

is to take place some time this month.

June 1st, 1880.

NEW CHURCH IN GALT.

church that the remains of Father Moncuque were placed after having been transferred from the old brick church situated at Baby's Point. The CATHOLIC RECORD contained a beautiful account of the translation, which took place nearly two years ago.

The largest brick store at Port Lambton was built by Mr. Sewell and is at present owned and occupied by Mr. John D. McDonald. Convenient to Port Lambton, the small steamer H. Sewell, was noticed. This vessel is called after Henry the control of the church of the communion railing knelt twenty-four the twenty-four the largest brick store at Port Lambton was built by Mr. Sewell and is at present owned and occupied by Mr. John D. McDonald. Convenient to Port Lambton, the small steamer H. Sewell, was noticed. This vessel is called after Henry the control of the communion railing knelt twenty-four the church was densely crowded. At either side of the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's communion railing knelt twenty-four third was densely crowded. At either side of the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's control of the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's countries the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's countries the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's countries the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's countries the communion railing knelt twenty-four the corner stone of St. Patrick's countries the countries and countries number of the members of the congregation The stone to be laid was in the north-west corner of the proposed building, and after prayers and reading, Bishop Crinnon laid the stone the following descent the stone, the following document having first been read to those present, as well as a list of other documents, and then deposited

ALD IT:—
FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD. FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD.

On the 15th day before the calends of June, A. D. 1880, being the 18th day of the month of May, and the third day within the octave of Pentecost, under the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

His Grace Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, being Archbishop of the Province of Toronto, His Lordship, Right Rev. P. F. Crinnon, D. D., being Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton, Rev. T. J. Dowling, pastor, and Rev. Francis O'Reilly, assistant to the Mission of Galt: under the reign of to the Mission of Galt; under the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and during the administration of the Marquis of Lorne,

Governor-General of the Dominion of Can-This corner stone of the church of St. Patrick was solemnly laid in the presence of a large number of citizens and visitors

His Lordship, the Right Reverend Peter

Francis Crimon, by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of the Diocese of Hamilton.

We have before described the building. It will be neat and comfortable, and will look well. The expense will be about \$5,000 -a good deal for a small congregation to houlder; but with the amounts collected and guaranteed, there is nothing but what can readily be met. The old church lasted can readily be met. The old church lasted its day, and was perhaps sufficient for the early days of the congregation; but the necessity for a new and more commodious building has for the last few years been very pressing, and this has been by none more fully recognized than by the congregation. The efforts they have made have been ably furthered by Rev. Father Dowling, who is had in high estimation by nave been aby furthered by Rev. Father Dowling, who is held in high estimation by our people generally, and looked upon with great affection by the Catholic con-gregation of Galt.—Galt Reporter.

BLESSED MARGARET MARY.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York, a neat little volume entitled "Pearls from the by the publishers on receipt of price. | son (N. Y.) Advertiser.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

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 and Guard—C. W. O'Rourke,

Amhersburg.

Trustees—Rev. Jas. P. Molphy, Strathroy;

C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry and T. A.

Bourke.

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Rec. Secretaries.
Edward Hanarahan.
Hugh Daly.
Henry W. Deare,
Alex Wilson,
D. J. O'Connor,
P. O'Dwyer,
J. K. Faulkner. Windsor.
St. Thomas.
Amherstburgh.
London,
Brantford,
Strathory
Sarnia, OFFICE OF GRAND PRESIDENT,

Windor, Ont., May 25th, 1880. To the Officers and members of the C. M. B. A., in Canada.

As there has been some misconstruction As there has been some misconstruction placed on the law in regard to paying assessments, I would say that our constitution provides that members are entitled to twenty days from the date of notice from the Financial Secretary, which notice shall be dated not later than five days from date of notice from the Grand Recorder. As recards Beauther it is or Recorder. As regards Branches, it is expected that they shall forward their Beneficiary, amounts on the state of the state ficiary amounts as soon as possible after receiving notice of assessment, according to the intent of sec. 4 of "Beneficiary Fund," and in nowise take advantage of the leniency or elemency of our council as expressed in sec., 8 of said part of our constitution; there must be no unnecesconstitution; there must be no unnecessary delay in this matter; branches must remit promptly, and thereby aid our grand and supreme councils in bringing about a state of things which will enable us to pay the Beneficiary of our dear deceased brothers within the prescribed time. I trust the branches under the Grand Council of Canada will ever rétain the good name they now have of heing the good name they now have of being the

first to remit on assessments.

I look forward to a glorious future for our beautiful association in Canada. T. A. Bourke, Grand President.

There are at present in the State of New York 2514 members, but 2314on ly were assessble for No. 1 (new series) assessment.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.
From the Catholic Union, Buffalo.
On Sunday last Brother James Lyons.

On Sunday last Brother James Lyons, of Branch No. 7, was buried from the Church of the Holy Angels, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people. Branch No. 7, of which the deceased had been an honored member and officer, turned out in procession to pay a last tribute of respect to their deported converded. It was pect to their departed comrade. It was during the march of the funeral preces-sion that the writer heard the best argument he has ever heard in favor of the noble Catholic beneficiary: One of the youngest members of the C. M. B. A., branch No. 7, remarked to the writer that it was a great pity that such an or-C. M. B. A. branches were two of young men aged 22 and 24 respectively; which ought to be a warning to young men not to put off joining the several branches too long; for while "old men must die," young men may die," and it is a mani fest duty of every man to make provi-sion for the family and relatives dependent on him. By giving these few lines prominence in your valued and popular journal, to help the noble cause of Catho-

journal, to help the noble cause of Catho-lic providence, you will confer a favor on a well wisher of C. M. B. A. Says the Celtic Mirror, a paper recently started in Augusta, Maine, "No better method of obtaining a safe, sure and cheap insurance upon one's life, for the benefit of wife and family, can be found for the Catholics than that afforded by member-ship in the Catholic Mutal Reneficiary

ship in the Catholic Mutual Beneficiary Association of America." C. M. B. A -At the meeting last Friday C. M. B. A —At the meeting last Friday evening, it was decided to celebrate the first anniversary of the Amherstburg Branch, by a public meeting at the Parish Hall, on June 16th, to which ladies as well as gentlemen will be invited. Sup eme President Keena will be requested to make the principal address. Grand President Bourke and a number of the Windsor branch are also expected to be present. branch are also expected to be present. The branch numbers 26 members, and is gradually increasing. Alex. Reaume resigned the marshalship, on account of his work keeping him away from town. Joseph Barron and John Burns were each nominated to fill the vacancy,—and an election will take place at the next regular

meeting, June 4th. - Amherstburg Eche Assessment No. 4 has been issued; it is for the Beneficiary of Edward Fitzpatrick, of Branch No. 10, Medina, N. Y., who died on the 20th March, 1880, aged 33 years. The Beneficiary of Patrick Monaghan, of Branch No. 1, Detroit, Mich., will be paid

by surplus.

Catholic husband and father, protect your wife and family by obtaining membership in the C. M. B. A. It is impossible to "lay up" \$2000 readier or cheaper

spent by the little ones.

GONE TO WINDSOR.—We are sorry Mr.
James Spereman, of the Inland Revenue
Department in this city, has been removed to Windsor. He proved himself
to be an efficient officer here, and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of
his acquaintance. his acquaintance.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—It has been decided to hold the annual picnic of this Society on the 14th of July. From the arrangements being made by the en-ergetic gentleman at the head of affairs, we have no doubt this will be, as it al-ways has been, the picnic of the season.

ways has been, the picnic of the season.

LEAVING CANADA.—Another large party of the sturdy sons of the soil of Ontario passed through here last night, under the care of Mr. R. W. Prittie, for Manitoba and points in the North-West provinces. The party, consisting of some one hundred persons, were joined at London by about twenty-five persons from stations on the L. H. & B., and P. D. and Air Line branches, and the vicinity of London s, and the vicinity of London.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday even-SERIOUS ACCIDENT,—On Monday even-ing three men working at the new building being erected on the market square came near losing their lives. It seems a large quantity of brick was placed on the floor on the top story. The floor gave way from the immense weight, and men and bricks came tumbling to the floor beneath. The names of the men are Archie Campbell and Harry Oakes. Although no fatal results are anticipated, the unfortunate men are very badly injured, and it will be some time before the recover from the effects of the accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A most sad accident, having a fatal termination, occurred be-tween five and six o'clock Thursday, at the tween five and six o'clock Thursday, at the grocery store of Mr. George Shouter, near the rail track, on the Hamilton Road. It appears that a little four-year old son of the proprietor was playing around the store. The father found it necessary to go to the cellar in order to procure some but-ter, and after going down the stairs he left the trap door at the rear portion of the store open. The child being in close prox-imity, stepped over the aperture and fell to the floor below, a distance of about eight feet. The neck of the little fellow had been broken by the fall, and medical

skill was of no avail.

Boiler Explosion at Winnipeg. branch No. 7, remarked to the writer that it was a great pity that such an organization was not started many years ago. If such an organization had existed twenty years ago there would now be few orphans dependent on the cold charity of the public in this city. How true this is, and what a simple and comprehensive argument in favor of this Catholic beneficiary! The death of a member does not leave a little family helpless and often penniless;—their all having been expended through the long illness of a husband and father; but the bereaved family is put in possession of two thousend dollars which will be. pennitess;—their an maxing over the pennites is put in possession of two thousend dollers, which will bring up a small family comfortably and not make it necessary to have recourse to an orphan asylum. Quite recently among the deaths in the C. M. B. A. branches were two of young tained a fracture of the knee, a broken jaw and a laceration of the head, besides the fracture of several ribs and other internal injuries, from the effects of which he cannot survive. He was from England, and is unmarried. Joseph Heagg, Samuel Drill, A. Little and John Webb, employees, are severely injured, two of them mortally. A. Little and John Webb, employees, are severely injured, two of them mortally. Patrick Cullen, who was working in the adjoining mill, was severely injured. He has a wife and two children. Bidwell Burrage, who was visiting the mill at the time of the explosion, was severely injured. He is a widower, having one child, now with friends near Belleville, Ont. The scene was sickening and battles description. scene was sickening and baffles description.

There were a couple of minor casualties among the yardmen. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

. ST. JEAN BAPTISTE AFFAIRS.

As the date of the annual celebratio As the date of the annual capproaches the enthusiasm increases, new members are continually joining and old members, who had partially abandoned the society, are re-joining in large numbers. It is now nearly sure that three societies will come here, whilst a large number of members of the Windsor and Detroit societies will attend the celebration at Quebec. All those who do not, as well as a large number of French Canadians who do not belong to any society, will join in cele-orating the day here. Besides the demonstration of the 24th of

June at Quebec, which will consist chiefly of an immense procession and the celebra-tion of a Pontifical High Mass by a French bishop, upon an altar erected on the his torical Plains of Abraham, at which thousands of people of all nationalities will as-sist, there will be a convention of the St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Canada and the United States, because in the matter of nationality the ordinary lines which form political boundaries between countries de not apply, and more especially where all are of one faith and have but one common interest, and regard Canada as the source and origin of all they hold dear to their memories. This convention will consist of memories. This convention with consists of delegates properly accredited, and only the delegates will vote upon and discuss the questions of general interest which will be brought before it. It is therefore important that every society be represented by its ablest members, and not more than two delegates probable will be admitted from delegates probable will be admitted from little volume entitled "Pearls from the casket of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," a collection of Letters, Maxims and Practices of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, religious of the Order of the Visitation, editor by Eleanor C. Donnelly. This will be found a charming volume by devout souls who have particular devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The price of the book is only 75c. Sent by mail by the publishers on receipt of price.

To those who are so unfortunate as to become prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Remedy. We do so with the utmost confidence, because it is everywhere received with marked favor, and has built upon its own merits such a sure foundation that it is known and used in all civilized countries.—Addison (N. Y.) Advertiser. meantime it may be said that it is expected

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. The CATHOLIC RECORD is the organ of the Grand Council of Canada, and also an organ of our Supreme Council. All matters for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's Avenue, London Ont.

A CHANGE—Mr. R. W. Barker, of Kingston, has been appointed Post Office Inspector for the London Division, exchanging places with Mr. Gilbert Griffin.

To our Friends in Kinkora.—Mr. Separate school trustees, the Warden and members of the county members of both Parliaments; the Warden and members of the county council and county for the county members of both Parliaments; the Warden and members of the county council and county for the county members of both Parliaments; the Warden and members of the county council and Council. ing places with Mr. Gilbert Griffin.

To our Friends in Kinkora.— Mr. David Haragan, jr., our agent for Kinkora and vicinity, will call upon our subscribers and others this and the following week. We hope they will find it convenient to settle with him when he calls.

Picnic.—The girls attending the Separate Schools of this city, accompanied by their teachers, took a trip down the river on Tuesday last on the Princess Louise. A very pleasant pie-nicking time was spent by the little ones.

Gone to Windsor. He proved himself to be an efficient officer here, and estemed by all who had the pleasure of the county founcillors and town officials of Amherst burg. Theodule Girardot has accepted the position of orator of the day. The rev. clergyman who is to deliver the sermion at the mass has not yet been decided upon. A meeting is to be held on Monday, May 31st, at Patrick Barron's shop on the gravel road, and another at the school house in Colchester, on Wednesday, June 9th. Both meetings will be at 7 o'clock p. m., and a number of the officers from Amherstburg will be at each meeting. — Amherstburg Echo, May 28th.

WALLACEBURG SEPARATE SCHOOL.

STANDING OF PUPILS.

The following is the quarterly report of the standing of pupils in the Wallaceburg separate school, under the efficient manage-ment of Mr. Michael J. L. Reid, from

ment of Mr. Michael J. L. Reid, from January 1st, to March 31, 1880. 3rd Class.—Mary Ann Evoy, 1,800: Ann Halpin, 1,748; Catherine Hogan, 1,740; Gabriel McIntyre, 1,690; Mary Jane Me-Donald, 500; Henry Uberre, 450; Sarah Milord, 400; Flora McDonald, 360; Eliza-beth Brabeau, 300; Margaret McDonald, 240

240.
4th Class.—Catherine Evoy, 2,970; Elizabeth Uberre, 2,380; Mary Price, 1,945; Edith Hutchinson, 1,670; Victoria Forhan, 1,520; Josephina Claney, 1,420; Margaret Price, 1,125; Margaret Gormully, 525.
5th Class.—Margaret Carolan, 3,000; Louisa McGann, 2,400; Catherine McGann, 2,300; Ronald McDonald, 1,900.
At the summer examination, a special

At the summer examination, a special prize will be given to the foremost pupil of the 3rd class, by Mr. Michael Clancey. Rev.

James Ryan, P. P., will present another prize to the most successful pupil of the 4th class. These prizes will be irrespective of those of the school trustees.

The average attendance is seventy, and is too large for one master. An assistant

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,

Capital Stock Incorporated



LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY.

TO Special attention given to the erection of Rods on CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES, HALLS and other PURLIC BUILDINGS.

Address all communications to 494 KING STREET EAST,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

NOTICE. THE REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING of the Operative Journeymen Tailors' Society will be held on Monday evening, June 7th, at 7.39 p. m., at the Western Hotel. All the members are requested to attend, and others respectfully invited.

By order, J. WARD, President.

H. E. NELLES.

ASSIGNES,
FEDERAL BANK BUILDINGS,
London, Ontario,
Is prepared to take assignments for the banes
fit of creditors as heretofore, notwithstanding
the repeal of the Insolvent Act. All matters
of Trusteeship will recive carefull attention.
8i.lm

THE SULPHER BATHS ARE A Now open for Ladies and Gratlemen, Season Tickets for family, \$10; single season tickets, \$5; single baths 25c., or six tickets for \$1. Season tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50; single bath, 10c.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tu, for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Faturs, etc. FULWARRANTED. Catalogus sent Free.
VANDUZEN & THE, Cincinnati, O.

DUBLIN.

A widow lady, named Mrs. Margaret Molloy, living in St. Alphonsus-avenue, Crumcondria, committed suicide, by taking poison, on May 4th. The deceased leaves six children, and as she had been in reduced circumstances it is supposed that anxiety for their future welfare preyed on her mind and caused her to take away her life.

away her life.

It is understood that the Borough Franchise Bill for Ireland will be the first measure passed by the new Parliament. Amongst the measures which it is believed the Government will introduce in the present or the next session of Parliament are:—A bill to justify the 'growing confidence of the tenant farmers in the Liberal party by a reform of the land laws: a bill to improve the Artizans' and Laborers' Dwelling Act; a County Government Bill, one of the objects of which will be the lightening of the labors of the House of Commons. House of Commons.

On May 5th, a man named Garrett Dardis, aged about 36 years, lost his life at the Old Custom House Dock, Dublin. at the Old Custom House book, Technical tappears that Dardis was one of the night-shifts engaged in discharging coal from a steamer, and on proceeding on board he walked by mistake into the dock, in which there were some eleven feet of water. The men engaged with him suc-ceeded, after a time, in recovering Dardis from the water while still alive, but he died in the car which was bringing him to

the hospital, At the meeting of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, on May 6th, the Lord Mayor was requested to communicate with the new Chief Secretary, to ascertain the earliest day on which he can receive a deputation, to lay before him the actual state of the country, according to the information before the committee. The committee are of opinion that serious and wide-spread distress must continue for the next four months, and that the responsibility of preserving the people responsibility of preserving the people from starvation should be placed on the shoulders of the Government

LOUTH.

On May 2d a destructive fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Joseph Donnelly, of Shop street, Drogheda, who keeps a hardware and general fancy warehouse. The fire was completely got under in twenty minutes, but the shop was completely gutted. The houses on either side escaped.

escaped.

The oldest priest in the diocese of The oldest priest in the diocese of Ardagh, the venerable Canon Monaghan, P. P., died on May 4th. The veteran clergyman, notwithstanding his very advanced age, continued his pastoral labors up to a very recent period. His remains were buried in his parish chapel of Loughand

CARLOW.

The death, on May 4th, is announced, in his 84th year, of the Rev. Joseph Murray, P. P., of the united parishes of Benne-kerry and Tinryland. Father Murray made his preparatory studies in Carlow College. Being appointed to a bursur in the Irish College, he proceeded to Rome, and made a most distinguished course of studies in the College of the Propaganda. So much was he esteemed for learning and culture that he was selected to pre-pare and deliver the Latin oration before the Pone and cardinal the Pope and cardinals on Pentecost Sunday, 1825.

A sale took place in Maryborough on May 5th of five cows which had been seized for rent of a farm held at nearly 100 per cent, over the Government valuation by a farmer named Bedington. In anticipation of disturbances fifty extra police were drafted into the town, but their services were not required. Mr. Clarke, the landlord, bid £5 for the first cow, and all the others were bought for ed, while a handsome amount was raised by the sale of tickets for the concert.

Ulverton, 1. Q., writes, "The Eclectric On, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

Thomas' Eclectric Oil, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

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Thomas' Eclectric Oil, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

Thomas' Eclectric Oil, is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Redington, as caretaker for the purchasers amid cheers. A public meeting was then held, at which Mr. Lalor, M. P. for Queen's

the Cork tunnel on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The excursion train with pilgrims for Knock had just left the cork station, and he was resuming his work in the tunnel, when a second engine came along and ran over his body. Death was almost instantaneous. Deceas-

number of the militia corps of Munster on a site on the King's Inch, or on the military drill field, where the annual races have been recently run. This last is the finest camping ground in Ireland, the Curragh excepted, nothing being wanted but the water supply, which is about being procured. From a sanitary point of view the place is unequalled, its elevated position and limestone strata rendering it free from dampness.

A very extraordinary affair, is reported from Ballyfeared. A police constable named Fitzgerald was left in charge of the barracks on May 6th, while the other constable went on patrol. When they returned at eleven o'clock they found the place on fire in three separate rooms. The fire was extinguished, when it was found that some boxes had been by moopen and £16 abstracted. Constable hatzegrald, who was seen coming towards the place when the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his hard that some boxes had been by moopen and £16 abstracted. Constable hatzegrald, who was seen coming towards the place when the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his hard that some boxes had been by more and £16 abstracted. Constable hatzegrald, who was seen coming towards the place when the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his hard the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his hard the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his hard the fire was discovered to the fire was discovered to the very serior when the fire was discovered to the fire when the fire was discovered to the park in the transfer of the house, she received two years before. Before the new tenant was ready to take possession of the house, she received a warning, in accordance with a resolution passed at the land meeting held in January, forbidding any one to take a farm from which an evicted two years before. Before the new tenant was ready to take possession of the house, she received a warn

when the fire was discovered, told an extraordinary story in fexplanation of his absence. He said that some men with backened faces had come to the barracks and having entered seized him and took him away, and that they had rifled the trunks and set fire to the barracks. Fitzgerald has been placed under arrest, charged with robbery and arson.

MAYO.

At the Ballycastle petty sessions, on May 13th, Miss Gardiner proceeded against three of her tenants for going into possession of holdings in the neighborhood, from which they were lately evicted. The National League, through Mr. Mul.

works involving an outlay of nearly

LIMERICK.

A farmer named James Keane, when re-turning to his home from Limerick re-cently, was waylaid by some men and severely beaten. Four of the offenders were brought before the magistrates and

A meeting of the citizens of Limerick was held on May 4th, to devise means of relieving the great distress which it was stated at present existed there, and after ne discussion a committee was formed for the purpose of applying for a grant to the two funds. Some gentlemen con-sidered that before they applied for ex-traneous aid the citizens themselves ought to do their duty towards their own poor, while others were of opinion that a great deal had already been done locally.

Mr. O'Meara proposed a resolution that a subscription list be opened on the spot, the money collected to form the nucleus of a fund for the relief of distress, but as of a fund for the rener of discress, but as it appeared that the meeting had been specially called for the purpose of apply-for a grant to the funds in Dublin, he withdrew it after some warm discussion had taken place on the subject.

CLARE.

The Rev. John Fogarty, P. P., Carrigaholt, died on April 27th, and his obsequies held in the parish church, Carrigaholt, on May 1st, and were attended by a large number of his friends, parishioners, and clerical brethren. The rev. gentleman died after a protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude. He was for many years curate in Scariff, and was prior to his promotion to Carrigaholt Administrator of Ennis.

smith, accompanied by their grandfather, proceeded to the People's Park for the purpose of enjoying themselves. At the same time a squad of military were purpose of enjoying themselves. At the same time a squad of military were practising ball firing at the shooting range in the park. While the children were walking along the outside of the embankment that runs from the Queen's Island towards the Holywood and Bangor Railway, a stray bullet from the firing party struck one of them—Lizzie Thompson, about thirteen years of age—on the right arm, inflicting a very serious wound. On April 29th, at broad noon, four police executed an order of eviction at the suit of Mr. Alexander Strachan, against a widow occupying a house on

the suit of Mr. Alexander Strachan, against a widow occupying a house on the Ballygaddy Road, Tuam, over which it happens this amiable man, by reason of a long lease, has some control. The little furniture the unfortunate being was possessed of was ruthlessly thrown on the public road, and it was a melancholy sight to witness the dismal distress depicted on the hunger-bitten face of that poor, deaf old woman. Mr. Strachan has already distinguished himself on that very Road, and has a fine expanse of bare, blackened walls, now in his profitable possession, that were formerly the happy omes of industrious people.

MONAGHAN.

During the recent contest in Monahan, the men of Farney were, as ever, in the vanguard of the battle which resulted in vanguard of the cause of and deliver the Latin oration before Pope and cardinals on Pentecost day, 1825.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

sale took place in Maryborough on 5 th of five cows which had been ded for rent of a farm held at nearly per cent. over the Government value
or eard deliver the Latin oration before with a glorious victory for the cause of the such a glorious victory for the cause of the nembers of the National Band cheerfully lent their aid to the popular party, and the excellent music of their band contributed, in no small extent, to the enthusiasm that prevailed during the election. A number of gentlemen in Carrickmacross arranged a diorama and concert to come off in the Market House concert to come off in the Market House of the 10th without delay." by the sale of tickets for the concert.

GALWAY.

amid cheers. A public meeting was then held, at which Mr. Lalor, M. P. for Queen's County, denounced the present land laws. The cattle were afterwards escorted home to Mr. Redington's farm by the people and the Maryborough Brass Band, amid the utmost enthusiasm.

CORK.

A pointsman named Michael Toomey, aged 50 years, was killed on May 5th, in the Cork turnel on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The excursion train with pilgrims for Knock had just

The Rev. Walter Conway, C. C., rece ly met with a very serious accident which occurred to him while riding a young and restive horse. Father Conway was thrown

Death was almost instantaneous. Deceased leaves a wife and large family.

It is stated that an extensive emeaning ment will be established at Fermoy, as soon as the contemplated waterworks are brought to a completion. The militia authorities are to brigade the greaten number of the militia corps of Munster on a site on the King's Inch, or on the military drill field, where the annual races is military drill field with the field. An iron hut for a police station has been drived at Williamstown, country Galway, in consequence of an outrage alleged to have been recently committed and the following circumstances:—A widow named Tormy took a farm from Captain Bodkin, from which a tenant had been extended at Williamstown.

of a seizure of sheep under

charged with robbery and arson.

KERRY.

Ample employment for the next few months has been provided for the laborers in Ballyconnell district by the magistrates and associated ratep yers at the late road expression.

After the cases were all dismissed on points of law, in being proved that the doors were not closed when the people retook possession. After the cases were took possession. After the cases were very a large crowd of country farmers as

sembled at the hotel, where the deputy of the Land League addressed them. LEITRIM.

On May 5th, at Ballinamose, county Leitrim, a Mr. Atchison, from Roscommon, arrived in the above town, escorted by a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and proceeded to the townland of Drumand proceeded to the towntand of Drum-cromawn to fence in a farm belonging to a man named McTigue, whom he evicted a short time ago. The country people as-sembled in hundreds, and, having chased both Atchison and the police, succeeded in preventing them making the fence, thus proving the truth of the old adage— "Unity is strength," narticularly amount "Unity is strength," particularly amongst the brave "boys of Ballinamore," who on many previous occasion, signalized them-selves in the cause of Ireland.

ROSCOMMON.

The Roscommon Messenger of May 8th, says:—"For the past week the weather has been very favorable for getting down the crops and has been largely taken advantage of. Vegetation looked well, but the frost at night and occasionally cold winds have told severely on the early potatoes and young grass. Perhaps at no period during recent years did so much of the prosperity of the country depend on a single harvest as now. Anything like a general failure after the late disastrous seasons would prove ruinous, as betrous seasons would prove ruinous, as be-tween public and private debt the burden on the people, it is to be feared, would prove on much. On the other hand—and it is to be hoped this is the correct view if the harvest proves a good one, the great increase in the area under tillage cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the country, and will do much towards enabling the people to tide over their present dif-ficulties, though it will take several good years to place many of the farmers in the position they held a few years ago.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago doctors gave him up and said he

"Well a day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

ELECTRICITY-Thomas' Excelsion Eclec. tric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.—Pain 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. It posi-tively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back, of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from differnt parts of canada, which we think should be parts of canada, which we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:—
J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful."
—Wm. Mc Guire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agents left, it acts like a charm—It was slow at first, but takes splendidly now—H. Cole of Jona writes,

didly now .- H. Cole of Iona, writes "Please forward 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left.

ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.
Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized

Meetings.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday's evening, Ilth June, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:39. All members are requested to be present. D. REGAN. President.

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

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WANTED-AN ACTIVE CATH-OLIC gentleman of good habits and dusiness disposition to transact business in its own section. Also to a few ladies a profit-BROTHER, LB 2677, New York.

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Queen's Avenue, a few doors east cost Office. 38.1y CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEM-BER of the College of Physicians and surgeons. Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohto, and of the Homceo-pathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 23 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y

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and picturesque part of the city. That the
locality has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions
in its immediate vicinity is the best proof.
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Monday in September, and is divided into
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deduction is made for withdrawing pupils
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TERNS:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100.
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43.17

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which is at once agreeable healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of foul-ing the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free those deleterious substances which make some preparations dan-gerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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The Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets, New Gallery lately erected.

78.1y

Ayer's Hair Vigor,



Summer Goods previous the object of having a con for the New Premises, mined to have such, if that object.
Our Store will be close mark down the entire s may rely on getting Ex gains at this sale. The Millinery and Dress will be carried on as usual THOS. BEA HUMOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.]

STORE CLOSED

GREAT COST P

T. BEATTIE

having decided to remeplace of business to m premises, which they are the next block, will offer

valuable stock at a Great

so as to make an Entir

-COMMENC Saturday Mornin

In one of the inter other day, Robert C Williams were marrie "Mary of R. Guile." An Englishman, who he can stand Ash Wed while, but 'ash Monda too 'ard.

"I will preach from a Scripture dis evening, dominie, "where de 'Po 'Pistle at the 'Phasians.'

"And how does Cha school ?" kindly enquir a little six-year-old be well 'nough," replied th "but I don't like stayin' It is the confession has been thrice married cures a man's roma teaches him humility, a him a philosopher.

A Boston man had stolen from him. A received a letter conta dollars, that read, "I Remorse naws at my co naws again, I'll send yo Mrs. Smith, who has coal up-stairs three ti with prospective joy that the coal fields of the hausted in two thousar One of our Boston

stark mad. He was he customer to-day: "N Spring lamb; it is mu inhabitant has been in never heard anything perience.—Boston Trans An American papellet by Benjamin Frank

the advances made of art of "getting on." "He that by the plot Himself must either The Yankee version a

" He that by his trad Must either bust or "I believe in a perso Moody, at a revival m mote western city. 'true—you're right that old farmer, rising from tness. Whereupon looking woman rose fithe pew, took him by slowly out, and the as for the first time, that was filled with domes

of the hereafter. street with a dinner p kind-hearted gentler "Where are you going To school." "And school? You learn
"To write?" "No" "What do you do?" to be let out."

Dr. Adam Clark

At the conference, about to be introduced ers were not to disc wives. Dr. Clark, who of the front seats chapel, partially shell of the president, was out unperceived, whe "Dr. Clark is about ference, Mr. Presiden Mr. President—You

Dr. Clark.
Dr. C. - I must, sir
President — You mu
Dr. C.—I will, sir. we are not to tell of that is about to be bro to hear nothing that I I tell her everything talkative wives may them; but mine is no posited with her is ke President-Very may stop, as your wif

Wouldn't Pay for Billy Smedley was on the top of a bee saloon in Butte City knee he rested an el ing his arm so as which rested on his were well worn, and His hair stuck out the crown of his hat, while right foot peeped for ful, from his boot. drawn from a short lazily from his lips. closed and dreamy.
dreamland. Bill h ups and downs of W poor. He had grow looked at things in what he had in his yo

way smiled to him garianded.
"Hello, Bill! bee said the tax-collector

STORE CLOSED ON FRIDAY. GREAT COST PRICE SALE,

-COMMENCING-

Saturday Morning, at 9 a.m.

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having decided to remove their present place of business to more commodious premises, which they are about to erect on the next block, will offer the whole of their

valuable stock at a Great Sacrifice.
Goods will be sold at and BELOW COST so as to make an Entire Clearance of all here." Summer Goods previous to removal, with the object of having a complete New Stock for the New Premises, and we are deter-mined to have such, if prices will effect that object

that object.

Our Store will be closed on Friday, to mark down the entire stock. Customers may rely on getting Extraordinary Bargains at this sale.

The Millinery and Dressmaking Department will be carried on as usual during the Sale. THOS BEATTIE & CO.

HUMOROUS.

"I will preach from dat portion of the Scripture dis evening," said a colored dominie, "where de 'Postle Paul pints his 'Pistle at the 'Phasians."

In one of the interior counties the other day, Robert Guile and Mary Williams were married. Now she is "Mary of R. Guile."

An Englishman, who is boarding, says he can stand Ash Wednesday once in a while, but 'ash Monday every week is

"And how does Charlie like going to school?" kindly enquired a good man of a little six-year-old boy. "I like goin' well 'nough," replied the boy ingeniously, "but I don't like stayin' after I get there."

It is the confession of a widower who has been thrice married that the first wife cures a man's romance, the second teaches him humility, and the third makes him a philosopher.

A Boston man had sixty-five dollars stolen from him. A week afterward he received a letter containing twenty-five dollars, that read, "I stole your money. Remorse naws at my conshens, and I send you some of it back. When remorse naws again, I'll send you some more."

Mrs. Smith, who has to luga scuttle of

Mrs. Smith, who has to lug a scuttle of coal up-stairs three times a day, reads with prospective joy the announcement that the coal fields of the world will be exhausted in two thousand years.

One of our Boston butchers has gone stark mad. He was heard to remark to a customer to-day: "No, sir, this is not Spring lamb; it is mutton." The oldest inhabitant has been in to say that he has never heard anything like it in all his experience.—Boston Transcript.

An American paper quotes a coup-let by Benjamin Franklin, as illustrating the advances made of late years in the art of "getting on." Franklin wrote;

"He that by the plough would thrive. Himself must either hold or drive."

The Yankee version adapted to the times

" He that by his trade would rise. Must either bust or advertise."

"I believe in a personal devil," said Mr. Moody, at a revival meeting held in a remote western city. "That's true, that's true—you're right thar stranger," said an old farmer, rising from his seat in his ear that the whole when a sale, faced plead nestness. Whereupon a calm-faced, placid-looking woman rose from the other end of the pew, took him by the ear and led him slowly out, and the assembly knew then, for the first time, that the old man's mind was filled with domestic thoughts instead

of the hereafter. A little fellow of five going along the street with a dinner pail is stopped by a kind-hearted gentleman, who says:—
"Where are you going, my little man?"
"To school." "And what do you do at school? You learn to read?" "No."
"To write?" "No" "To count?" "No."
"What do you do?" "I wait for school to be let out."

Dr. Adam Clark and his Wife.

At the conference, once, a subject was about to be introduced which the preachers were not to disclose, even to ers were not to disclose, even to their wives. Dr. Clark, who was seated in one of the front seats on the floor of the chapel, partially sheltered from the eyes of the president, was in the act of slipping out unperceived, when a voice was heard: "Dr. Clark is about to leave the conference, Mr. President."

Mr. President—You must not go out, Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark.

Dr. Clark.
Dr. C. - I must, sir.
President -- You must not, Dr. Clark.
Dr. C. -- I will, sir. You state, sir, that
we are not to tell our wives the subject
that is about to be brought forward. I want to hear nothing that I cannot tell my wife; I tell her everything. Those who have talkative wives may refrain from telling

them; but mine is not such—what is de-posited with her is kept safely.

President—Very good, doctor, you may stop, as your wife can keep a secret.

Wouldn't Pay for Breathing the Air. Billy Smedley was resting his left foot on the top of a beer-keg in front of a saloon in Butte City, Montana Territory, the last time I saw him. On his bent left knee he rested an elbow, thereby arranging his arm so as to support his chin, which rested on his hand. His clothes were well worn, and here and there a rent. were well worn, and here and there a rent. His hair stuck out through a hole in the crown of his hat, while the great toe of his right foot peeped forth ruddy and cheerful, from his boot. The wiffs of smoke, drawn from a short, black pipe, curled lazily from his lips. His eyes were half closed and dreamy. His thoughts were in dreamland. Bill had experienced the ups and downs of Western life; had been rich and poor by turns, and was now very poor. He had grown philosophic, and looked at things in a way different from what he had in his youth, when life's pathway smiled to him, and seemed roseway smiled to him, and seemed rose-

garianded.
"Hello, Bill! been looking for you,"

"Want to collect your tax." "Haint no property." "I mean your poll-tax."
"Don't own no pole."
"A poll-tax is a tax on yourself, you

"I ain't no property." "But the county court levied this tax

a you."
"Didn't authorize 'em to levy any tax

"The law does, though."
"What if it does; 'spose I'm goin' ter
pay for breathin' the air i" Still you are one of us, you live

"I didn't bring myself into the world."
"You exercise the privileges of a citizen; you vote."

"Don't want to vote if you charge for "Don't you want a voice in the selec-

"Don't you want a voice in the selection of officers?"

"No; if there was no officers you wouldn't be here consumin'ny time."

"The schools must be supported. We must educate the children."

"If you do they won't work."
"There are other county expenses—
paupers, and so on. If you were to die vithout means you would want us to

bury you."
"No, you needn't." "Why, you would smell bad to other people!"
"I kin stan' it if they kin."

"I will levy on your property," said the officer, growing impatient; "I will

hunt it up."
"I'll help you; I want to see some of

"I'll help you; I want to see some of my property."

The officer moved on rather abruptly, while Bill continued, as if musing:

"Let them fellers have their way, and they'd make life a burden. Want to assess my existence; want to charge me for enjoyin' the bright sunshine; ask me to pay for beholdin' the beautiful landscape; charge me for looking at the grass grow and the rose unfoldin'; charge me for watchin' the birds fly, an' one cloud chase t'other."

The eyes continued to blink dreamily.

The eyes continued to blink dreamily. The whiffs of smoke reached up in graceful spirals toward the blue dome. The foot-falls of the tax-collector grew absenter and absenter.—New Orleans Picay-

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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INDIGESTION & DEBILITY. It is more strengthening than Cod Liver

Oil or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strength-ening it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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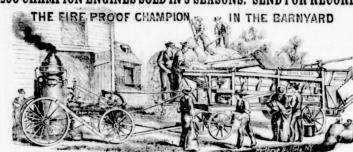
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W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
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The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,682 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

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4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege shows the staff securing of the province of the content of the c

should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, sac, economical Company, and be not led away by the delisions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.

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JOHN A. ROE, Manager. ov. 20, 1879. 58-1

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From Henry Armstrong, near Woodstock. My Dear Sir,—Your Thermo Electric Vapor Bath, it appears to me has decided advantages over any bath with which I am acquainted. Having made a full trial of it this week, I am now ready to pronounce it a great success. For rheumatism, I consider it unequalled, and I am sure that no one who gives it a fair trial will ever leave dissatisfied. Your Bath stands ahead of anything else I have tried, both as a luxury and a sanitary agent. I take great pleasure in commending them to all similarily affected.

HENRY AEMSTRONG.

To Dr. Wilson.

To Dr. Wilson.

From Chas. Magee, Woodsteck.

Being recommended by a friend of mine to come to you for treatment for Bronchical Consumption. I have taken two weeks' treatment with Electricity and Molece Baths, and am now cured of all my consumptive symptoms.

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THE LONDON
TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS
have opened to Hunt's Block, Richmond St.,
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Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1;
Molliere Bath, \$0e; Hotard Cold Baths, \$5e.
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DRS. STREET & MCLAREN,

Near Kingston, on Monday, two boys went out in a canoe to fish. When near Sincee Island the boat upset, and George Xavier was drowned. His companion was rescued in an exhausted condition.

During the Foresters' fete in Galt on the Queen's Birthday the band stand gave way, nearly crushing to death a young man who was sitting underneath it witnessing the games.

A little four-year-old son of John Doyle, of West Williams, while climbing a fence on his father's farm on Thursday morning, was killed by a rail falling on him. He died almost instantly.

The Montreal Chief of police is looking for a man named John Thompson, who advertises in the country papers, offering \$16,000 to lend on real estate, the conditions being that applicants for loans must send him \$10 by letter for attending to the

business.

Arkona, Ont., May 29.—About ten this morning Wm. M. Brett, medical student, accompanied by a small boy eleven years of age, while driving a high-spirited horse belonging to Dr. Brett, when rounding a corner the horse got the start of the driver and ran against a tree, smashing the buggy and killing the boy instantly. Wm. Brett also received some very serious bruises and a nervous shock.

A most distressing recident occurred a

A most distressing accident occurred a A most distressing accident occurred a Parkhill Friday evening, causing the instant death of Sarah, the only daughter of James Long, of Moray, aged fifteen. She was coming down the track east of the Main street, but unfortunately was too late; for within two or three steps of the bridge No. 4 Express struck her, throwing he fully forty feet. She expired a few moments afterwards. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the whole place, as east a gloom over the whole place, as the family is well-known and universally respected. The engineer is excuerated from all blame, as he whistled several

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Simcoe, Ont. May 30.—An accident, which has terminated in the death of one man and the serious injury of another, occurred about 3 o'clock this morning. On the Air Line Railway, a short distance from this station, a through freight, No. 31 going west due here at 2.45 a m. passed the stawest, due here at 2:45 a.m., passed the sta-tion running at the rate of eight miles an hour, and on reaching the switch, which had been left open, ran off the track, plung-ing down an embankment a distance of 15 or 20 feet. The engine fell on her side and twelve or more empty freight cars were piled in wild confusion on top and on every side, and immediately caught fire. The alarm was sounded and the Wellington fire brigade promptly responded, but reached the scene too late to save the life of Frederick Chilcott, the unfortunate engineer, who had stayed at his post manfully, and had died a horrible death while performing his duty. Deceased leaves a wife and two sons at St. Thomas. The fireman, Wm. or 20 feet. The engine fell on her side and had died a horrible death while performing his duty. Deceased leaves a wife and two sons at St. Thomas. The fireman, Wm. Ashmore, was also partly covered with coal, but succeeded in extricating himself, escaping with a few slight burns and bruises. Alex. Thompson, a brakesman, who was standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing on the tender at the time of the standing of the stan accident, was so fortunate as only to have his leg broken near the knee as he fell from

of injuries from which it is possible they will never fully recover. A fire broke out in the Springfield Hotel on Cathedral Street, which quickly assumed large proportions, the flames being confined to the interior of the headling. portions, the flames being confined to the interior of the building. In less than an hour the fire was completely extinguished, but in the meantime five occupants of the but in the meantime five occupants of the stretchers. hotel had been carried out on stretchers. Two were hired women, who, in their terror Two were hired women, who, in their terror at the sight of the flames surrounding them, had jumped from a fourth story window ness in ideas abroad, such hazy views had jumped from a fourth story window into the yard at the rear of the hotel. had jumped from a fourth story window into the yard at the rear of the hotel. Their names are Agnes Colb and M. L. Thibadeau. The third, a man, was horribly burned about the face and hands and presented a frightful appearance. He was found in the fourth story of the hotel leaning against the window and suffocated by smoke. Several others were more or less injured. The fire gained such headway at the moment the alarm was given that there was no possibility of any of those sleeping on the third and fourth stories getting down stairs. It originated on the second down stairs. It originated on the second flat, but nothing more is known of the manner in which the fire started. The age to the premises will amount to

ANOTHER MIRACLE.

Tht following is a special despatch to ne Boston Herald:— Norwich, Conn.—Mary Ellen McNamara, of this city, aged 12, has been paralyzed from epileptic attacks five years, for four years unable to walk or feed herself. She lost herspeech, except a few words, and her intellect was impaired, and almost

gone at times. At the request of her father, her uncle in Ireland went 200 miles and obtained a piece of cement from Knock church, about three inches by three fourths of an inch, which arrived by mail last Mon-

eloquent tirade against the whole of so-ciety, winding up with the declaration, "There is no God." That was some sonso-lation to him on being convicted of hav-ing stolen an umbrella.

To read the papers, day by day, de-voutly, as every right-minded and intelli-gent American citizen is in conscience bound to do, one must arrive at the con-clusion that to the rightly constituted hu-

bound to do, one must arrive at the con-clusion that to the rightly constituted hu-man soul and reason there is nothing in this world so fascinating as human misery, suffering, sin, crime. The virtues are tame, weak and uninviting in comparison which the vices. An experienced editor of a daily newspaper who knows his busi-ness, and has a right appreciation of the taste of the public, would khock the Ten Commandment into a stickful of non-pareil, while he would publish an extra for the Seven Deadly Sins, with proper pareil, while he would publish an extra for the Seven Deadly Sins, with proper illustrations, Is it not so? Consult any morning paper and weigh the good and evilof the day together, and see on which side the balance stands. A celebrated trial some years back did more probably to familiarie, the rubble already familiar some years back did more probably to familarize the public, already familiar enough in all consience, with vice, than anything known here within the century. And for this reason: the newspapers were full of it day after day; they laid it out on the breakfast table every morning; they brought in new instalments in the afternoon; they furnished extras with it; they noon; they furnished extras with it: they made it the subject of daily conversation There was no escape from it, any more than there was from the smell of the bone factories at Hunter's Point, when the

wind brings it this way.

It may be said, if this be true on one side, so it is true on the other. The papers publish everything, good and bad alike. So they do, especilly the bad. And why? Because, as we said at the beginning, the tendency of the age is pessimistic even in thought, let alone act. It seems a positive pleasure to six men out of a dozen to find that five of the dozen are rascals or rogues, and when the odd man finally falls in with the downward current and is swept away, a chorus of triumphant "I told you so's!" fall with benison on the poor wretch's head. It is the same in the intellectual realm. The leading lights of the world the technical control of the world, the teachers of the people, are all engaged in a wild goose chase after "the unknown," and "the unknowable." They search for it in the toes of horses, in the web of a duck, in the vertebra of a snake, ing is more plainly true in this world than the sentence of God to the whole human

the sentence of God to the whole human race—"the wages of sin is death."

There is an unhealthy tone about all our popular literature from the newspaper up, that is depressive and, to very many, demoralizing. A famous old professor, to whom many a boy who sat under him owes more then he probably ever dreams of, used to say, with regard to novel reading, that a little of it was not bad, none of it was better, but much of it took the backbone out of a man. It weakens the manly sense, clogs the taste, and unfits one for serious mental effort. It is the same with the average newspaper is really is too much of it. A newspaper is really a large volume that thousands of persons who tell you they never have time to read a book, read up and down and through and through every day of their lives, under going on, you know.

growth, and a higher and firmer view of things. If the world is going to the devil, the reason is very plain. It is because we let ourselves go, and let the devil get the

EXCITING OCCURRENCE NEAR BALLINASLOE.

The Ballinasloe correspondent of the Ex

Yesterday evening a desperate encounter ook place between the people and the blice at Castlepark, five miles from Ballthe hands of W. L. Hacket, Esq., J. P., the hands of W. L. Hacket, Esq., J. P., sud-sheriff, County Roscommon, on the lands of a farmer named John Burke, against whom a decree was issued in October, 1879, at Athlone Quarter Sessions, at the instance of John Kelly, for a lot of rotten sheep sold by defendant to plaintiff. Mr. Hacket proceeded with three of the constabulary from Creagh Station at four o'clock P. M. to Burk's farm, which is on the property of Messrs, W. and J. Hynes, Dublin, and was met with such resistance at the hands of a large body of men that of an inch, which arrived by mail last Monday.

A part was powdered and mixed with water. The girl drank of the water, and bathed the base of her skull. Wednesday she walked up and down stairs. Friday she walked up and down stairs. Friday she walked up and down stairs. Friday she walked nearly a mile, and to-day nearly two miles. She has had most of the city doctors, who pronounced death or idiocy certain; also many travelling doctors, without help. I saw and examined the girl apart from her father to-day. She is the size of a child of 8, with arms like a child of two or three monts in diameter, and legs like a child of 2 or 3 years. She talks distinctly and intelligible, but her vocabulary is small. She walks like one unaccustomed to it, but steadly, hapidly and wassisted. She feeds and otherwise attends to herself, which she had not done for four years. In all things she corroborated her father. She has had no fits nor pain since she took the first cement, and her appetite has greatly increased.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

The tendency of most people who have forgotten how to say their prayers is pessimistic. The world is always going to the devil, according to the man who does not believe in God, or what is much the same thing practically, who has forgotton the duties he owes to God or that he owes any at all. Not to believe in God is to be a philosopher by the standard of the favorite philosophy of the day. There is a good caricature of a French thief convicted in the act and sentenced. On receiving his sentence he bursts out into a short but eloquent tirade against the whole of society, winding up with the declaration, is the standard of the favorite philosophy of the day. There is a good caricature of a French thief convicted in the act and sentenced. On receiving his sentence he bursts out into a short but eloquent tirade against the whole of society, winding up with the declaration, the duties have a standard of the police moved on they were met by a volley of stones. A hand-to-hand encounter between police and people eried out they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they were met by a volley of stones. A hand-to-hand encounter between police and people eried out they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they were met way a volley of stones. A hand-to-hand encounter between police and people eried out they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they wrould not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they would not allow the sheep to be seized, and as the police moved on they would not allow the sheep to do do his duty. The people eried out they would not allow the sheep to do do his duty. The people eried out they would not allow the sheep to do do his duty. The people eried out they stable O'Connor, Ballinasloe, got another blow from a stone on the head, and subconblow from a stone on the head, and subconstable Delaney, Creagh, was cut on the hand. A man named Michael Burke was seized, handcuffed, and, having been brought before Mr. Paul, was ordered to be summond. The names of several of the rioters were taken. When the mob was routed the seizure of sixty ewes and lambs was quietly made. I was informed that several of the villagers were joint owners of those sheep, and were exasperated at their being seized.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., May 31, 1880.

G	RAI	N						
Wheat, Winter	40	100	lbs		\$1	80 to	0.1	90
Spring "			4		Ĩ	50 t	01	70
Corn					. 1	60 t	01	07
Oats								
Peas					. 1	10 t	01	20
Barley								
Rye								
Buckwheat					. 1	19 t	01	25
Beans					. 1	50 t	02	00
FLOUR	AN	DF	EEI).			-	
Fall Wheat Flour		40	Cwt	. 3	25	to	3	50
Mixed Flour			44	3	00	to	3	25
Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat				3	00	to	3	25
Buckwheat Flour				2	25	to	2	50
Graham Flour				3	00	to	3	25
Cracked Wheat				2	25	to	2	50
Cornmeal			"	1	50	to	2	00
Bran, per ton				13	00	to	14	00
Shorts, #				14	00	to	18	00
Shorts, ♥ 'Oatmeal, ♥ cwt		***		2	50	to	3	00
PH	ODI	UCE						
Lard, # 15				. 0	09	to		12
Eggs, Store Lots, &	doz			. 0	09	to	0	12
" Farmers'				. 0	10	to		
utter, Crock								16
. Rolls				. 0	16	to		
Cheese Dairy & th.				. 0	11	to	0	1.4

- 1	Lard, F ID U 09	10	0 12
	Eggs, Store Lots, & doz 0 09 "Farmers' 0 10	to	0 12
	" Farmers' " 0 10	to	0 12
	utter, Crock 0 14	to	0 16
	. Rolls 0 16	to	0 18
	Cheese, Dairy, # tb 0 11	to	0 14
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Mutton tb 0 06	to	0 08
	Lamb, # tb, 0 04	to	0.06
,	Beef, pr tb # qtr 0 07	to	0 08
	Geese, each 0 45	to	0 60
,	furkeys, each 0 75	to	1 25
	Dried Apples # tb 0 06	to	0 06
	Onions, # bhl 1 50	to	2 00
	Hay, # on 9 00	to	9 50
	Straw. # load 2 50	to	3 50
	Live Hogs, & cwt 3 75	to	4 00
	Dressed Hogs 5 00	to	6 00
	Chickens, # pair 0 50	to	0 65
	Ducks 0.50	to	0 65
•	Turnips ♥ bush 0 20	to	0 25
	Carrots 0 15	to	0 30
	Apples, # bag 1 25	to	1 50
	Potatoes bag 0.50	to	0.55

SKINS AND HIDES. Lambskins, each..... Calfskins, green, # b. " dry "... Hides, green, "... dry "... London Stock Market.

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10 Richmond st. London, May 31.
Ruyers, Sellers London Loan English Loan Co... London Life..... Royal Standard ... Financial

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived.
The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-livered promptly at the lowest rates. Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop

good business should notice the U. S. Mor Wringer Company's advertisement in an other column.

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

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark-ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS

FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. New Boot and Shoes Store in St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in

large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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

SEND 25c. IN STAMPS, AND get the following books END 25c. IN STABLE, get the following books and magazines young Ladies' Journal, two Blackwood's azines, Story Book, Sporting Book, and auriful picture in English seenery. Ad a John Connor, Market Square, Lon 85 Jm.

WE CHALLENGE

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY.

5 PERGLASS.

J. W. TURNER.

SALES! CHINESE

THE YEAR ROUND

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION of the Purchasing Public to the above somewhat unusual heading, our idea is to protect people generally from being misled by certain advertisements calculated to influence at least the unthinking. The people of London and surrounding country are no doubt aware, or should be, that THE DODGE OF SELLING OUT, REMOVING and GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, in order to get patronage under the guise of selling cheap, is a VERY OLD ONE, and also a reprehensible practice, particularly when these FLAMING MANIFESTORS are not carried out; and when those dodges are PERIODICALLY PRACTICED, people should be on their guard, frown down such practices, and stamp them out by buying their goods from houses WHO SELL CHEAP ALL THE TIME, in a straightforward, business-like way. Every intelligent buyer knows well that to carry on business honestly a living profit must be made, and the very idea of selling goods BeLow cost, at an actual loss, bears on the face of it at least Too Much Generostry to Be Real. We have no hestitation in saying—and our sales so far this season prove the truth of the assertion—that WE ARE NOT BEING UNDERSOLD IN THE CITY. Our goods are Fresh, Seasonable and UNIFORMLY CHEAP all through. Customers are well served at the counters of our large and attractive Store which extends from street to street. A. B. POWELL & Co.

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 6, 7, 2, 8 9e per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10e per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 4 beck sell by retail at wholesale prices. FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

1880. 1880 NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

J. J. GIBBONS

A CALL SOLICITED.

TRUTHS. HOP BITTERS, CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

THEY CURE

diseases of the Stomach, Bowels d, Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary Or s, Nervousness, Sleeplesness and es ally Female Complaints and Drunk \$1,000 IN GOLD

rious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters as them before you sleep. Take no other The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief

LEATHER LINES.

TAX COLLECTORS

LAST DEMAND

THE RATEPAYERS of the City of London who have not paid their taxes for 1879 are requested to pay the same forthwith, at the Collectors' Office City Hall; otherwise the same shall be collected by distress, as the law directs.

London, May 19th, 1880.

DRY GOODS.

COST PRICE

CHEAP GOODS

THE KID GLOVE HOUSE

JAMES EATON & CO.

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. New House Furnishing Goods, New Sheetings, Tickings and Twillings, New Table Linens, Lace Curtains, New Quilts, Table Covers, &c., &c.

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

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

be paid for a case they will not cur elp, or for anything impure or in as found in them.

is the Cheapest, Surest and Best. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

By Tom Hood's Ghost.
STITCH! STITCH!!! STITCH!!! SITICH!! SITICH!!!
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 sett'
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.

WM. SCARROW Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc Wholesale and Retail,
DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

NOTICE.

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES TAYLOR, Collectors.

CROCKERY.

NEW POTTERY

DIRECT FROM CHINA.

The first ever offered in London.

FULL STOCK OF

BRONZE LAMPS!

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF

PLATED WARE

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

Very Low, at

REID'S

CRYSTAL HALL, DUNDAS STREET.

CARRIAGES. LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY

J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Has been in business over \$\mathcal{B}\$ years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

King Street, Opposite Revere House,

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you

w. J. THOMPSON.

GAS FITTINGS. 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 Holly System Steam Heating, speciaties. Country houses fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing and Heating. All work will be personally attended to, and done promptly. Estimates, etc., furnished.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, PLUMBER,

STEAM & GASFITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Spe-cial attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42.1y

McLENNAN & FRYER. **PLUMBERS** GASFITTERS, STEAMFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c.

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



WEEK in your own town, andno sked. You can give the business a tri

P. C. BARNARD,

Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Mat-ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator. Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Bar-nard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other busi-

ness,

—REFERENCES.—
Jas. Hamilton, Esq., late Mgr. B. U. Canada,
John McBeth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.
Chas. Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney.
W. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex,
D. C. McDonald, Esq., Mgr. L. Mtl. Ins. Co.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St. 88.3m

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

Dealer in Fancy Goods 417 RICHMOND STREET, Opposite the office of the Advertiser.

A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on and. Music not in stock can be procured in a hand. Me few days.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Super-

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



Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

20 Second-class cars,

3 Express and baggage cars.

3 Postal and smoking cars.

240 Box freight cars.

106 Flat car.

2 Wing Ploughs.

2 Snow Ploughs.

2 Flangers.

2 Wing Plough.
2 Show Ploughs.
2 Show Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
40 Hand cars.
40 Hand cars.
40 Hand cars.
41 Hand cars.
41 Hand cars.
42 Flangers.
43 Hand cars.
44 Drawings, specification.
45 Drawings, specification 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.
45 Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.
46 By Order,
47 BRAUN,
48 Secretary.

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

LACHINE CANAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of June next, is unavoidably postponed until the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for xamination on and after Tuesday, the 8th day of June.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD of JUNE next, is un-avoidably postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for xamination on and after

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880. 85.3w



WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron. Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of worksof this class, and are requested to bear in mind thattenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

Ninety per cent, only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. estimates will be paid until the control of the work.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,
By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary,

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

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterion ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

Manufactured only by

W. D. MCLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal, Retalled everywhere.

VOL. 2

GEN See our IR TWEEDS nicest patte able textur Our Cutt

unequalled

N. WII

ECCLESIA Sunday, 13—For Feast of St. A Monday, 14—St. Dup. Tuesday, 15—St. Wednesday, 16— Thursday, 17—3t Friday, 18—St. \ Saturday, 19—St

The BY Two lights on a
Two snowy cl
Two vases of dy
The Morning o
With a gleam fo
And a grace fo

The sound of a l Float over a li And trembles as And the Pries O'er a Sign of W In the cup—o'e As red as the R.
As white as th
But the red is th
Beneath which
And the white i
Within which Ah! Words of th

The sigh of a H

The gleam of a
Be glad,—sad
He made,—and
With thee, all From his hand From his lips Goes the little I Still doing the And over the rin The blood flow The heart of the With the way A silence falls of An awe on ear For the Heart to Still beats in

The priest come
Where brows
In the tender c
A Host lies, p
And the hearts
Meet there,— Oh! Love! that Oh! Faith the Oh! Hope that O'er the waste Christ's Heart In the palm of

The Sister

termined to

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the instituti searcely dee mend the ob our people. orphans on great, and w termine to s on the bear to the Asylu spot cannot which to er most pleasin sion to the g casion with

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CHAT

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