Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

NO. 79.

GENTLEMEN.

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1880 Sunday, 18—Third after Easter. The patronage of St. Joseph. Double. 2 Cl. Monday, 19—Of the Feria. Thesday 20—Of the Feria. Wednesday, 21—St. Ansolem, Bishop and Doctor. Double. Thursday, 22—SS. Soter and Cains, Martyrs. Semi-Double. Friday, 23—St. George, Martyr. Semi-Double. Saturday, 24—St. Fidelis a Sigm, Martyr. Double.

In Memoriam.

Sister Mary Ursula, of the community of St. Joseph, Hamilton, Ont., who died at Guelph, Ont., March 19th, 1880, in the eighth year of her religious profession. R.I.P.

Beati Immaculati in via, qui ambulant in lege Domini. Psalm 118. He bore the shame, and bought for us the honour, He drained the bitterest cup;

'Tis His own hand, laid tenderly upon her, That now hath raised her up. What though, a fond heart faint in its pray-

ing, And hot tears blind the eyes, Do ye not know it was His own voice saying "My spouse, I bid thee rise"

Then rose the soul so loved, so cleansed, hastening
From trouble to His feet,—
And the sweet form was borne to rest from

chastening, For His great bridal meet. Rested the soul in His white robes victorious Safe in her Jesus' care, And robed in white they bore her, pale but

glorious, With Christ's dear words and prayer. And the sweet spring sunshine, warm and

tender, Beamed o'er her, like His love— And spake of peace beyond, and joy, and In His bright home above.

Said they "beyond?" Ah! 'Tis no hopeless No waiting through the night; Since Jesus, through the grave and gate of

dying, Hath broughtfour life to light. He answered prayer, and bent Him to re-

lieve her, He bade the suffering cease, And He hath still, for each poor tried be-Strength, patience, pardon, peace!!!

PASSION FLOWER,

Hamilton, Ont., March 22, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. FATHER McKEON, who was ordained recently in London, has been appointed to the mission of Windham, as assistant to Rev. Father Japes.

THE marble statue for the new church at La Salette, of which mention is made in another column, is to be executed by Mr. T. R. Atkinson, of Simcoe, after a most charming design furnished by Father Japes.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, who is superintending the distribution of fill up leisure time without corrupting either taste or morals. A movewestern I lands of Ireland, has ment has been started in London for agreed to furnish ships to distribute the Constellation's relief cargo.

Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. can agree with, says it has been set It is of great value, on account of its affoat under great promises. The artistic composition and precious promoters of the movement have

cealed in the underbrush, sprang upon Lady Dufferin. She would report says, had it not been for the gallantry of Lord Hamilton, an man to drop his belief in celibacy, if man to drop his belief in celibacy, if man to drop his belief in celibacy, if undoubtedly have been killed, the

"The Toronto papers opposed to the teachings of Ingersoll are making a sad mistake, and all their efforts only tend to advertise the infidel. London had the same experience with the ex-Monk Widdows. The Council refused him the use of the City Hall, and forthwith the people regarded him as a martyr, and his lectures were crowded."—Advertiser.

Which proves that there is something wrong with "the people" who could be so easily humbugged by noisy mountebanks. There is a class of persons who will believe anything you wish to tell them adverse to the Catholic Church,

New York, who were lately organized in opposition to Roman Catholicism, are already opposing each other. At the close of the services

IT is related that Gen. Grant, while abroad, visited the Jesuit establishment where Gen. Sherman's son is making his novitiate for the Jesuits. Gen. Grant, in conversation with shame. The demons are not more young Mr. Sherman, it is said, congratulated the latter on his manfully accepting what he thought his vocaand well-wishers. If this be true, it is evidence that Gen. Grant is hardly the sort of man the Methodists would desire to support. In fact, it goes some way toward establishing the fact that Gen. Grant is a "Jesuit in disguise."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

London, like Cincinnati, is cursed with cheap concert halls where drunkenness and other vices are cultivated under the name of amusements. There are two systems advocated for putting an end to these pests. One is the closing or discouraging as far as possible of all places of public amusements, and may be called the "Puritan system." The other aims to substitute a rational, clean, and enjoyable form of entertainment that will agreeably the opening of concert establishments where coffee and other such beverages shall be the only means of EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has presented her Imperial Crown to the sented her Imperial Crown to the some that all classes of religionists managed to get the active support of Dean Stanley, who presided on Feb.

persons belonging to the Imperial remarks, ministers must live, especimeeting bills for spring bonnets and India rubber rings for teething pur-

public must see that it is the proper thing to respond in a way that shall be worthy of the cause. M. Loyson, notwithstanding the fact that his church owes nearly \$2,000, while its income is extremely precarious, looks forward with hope to that no distant time when the French nation will secede from the Roman Catholic Rue Rochechouart in the pulpit of Notre Dame. At present, however, he states that, unless the members than their brethren, have protested against the absurdities which charla-Faith and replace the apostle of the THE "Independent Catholics" of ous, he must abandon his work, in which event, Mrs. Merriman will be compelled to resume her place in the rank of book-agents and M. Loyson to evolve some startling lecturesubjects from his inner consciousness. at one of the meetings recently, Dr. He is a failure in France, and the Fishblatt said Father Broenek, of the Protestants of other countries do not Bishop McNamara concern, had cloped with Miss Austin. His wife and three children, he said, were cals want, is a terrible example of in the hall seeking information as to the effects of Romanism. "But," as his whereabouts. Are these the an astute contemporary remarks, all over the world. Of a revival, in "movers" of the "movement" that with a sigh, "the Romish Church is a Methodist temple, the Courier says: was to "move" the Catholic church away from Rome? Well! they can console themselves with the reflection to the console themselves with the reflection was to move the console themselves with the reflection to the console themselves with the reflection to the consoler than the consol

of female dissoluteness is total loss of

The scavengers of the local departtion, even in opposition to the expressed repugnance of some friends examples of what men can become spectator, or rapidly flirting the when they cut all acquaintance with modesty and decency. They write stuff which they would not utter in a crowd, and would not dare repeat before ladies; and still they rub up against gentlemen as if they rub up against gentlemen as if they were the fortunate white-heads a joke of the most questionable taste. of society. The Americans are notoriously the most vulgar-spoken people on the earth. They have borrowed their coarse realism from the Germans, the power of prurient grouping from the French, and drollery and wit from the Irish. If you see three Irishmen together enjoying a hearty laugh, you may be sure something funny has been said. If you see three Frenchmen under the same circumstances of proximity and merriment you may rest assured something grotesque or sacrilegious has been spoken; if you see three Americans bumping their foreheads, doubled up with laughter, you may rely on it, something very filthy has been related. The local reporter is the prophet of the corners. His style is borrowed from the street. He is the privileged free-trader of the purlieus. We must keep our children from the contagion of the street—our boys and girls must be kept off the street. But how keep the street out of the parlor? That is a difficulty of no small dimensions. The reporter sticks his dirty yarns and filthy tales under the door and between the slats of the windows

good, that they prefer to put off all Court, were hunting in the forest the other day, when suddenly a ferocious bear, which had been conmeeting bills for spring bonnets and passed, evangelical affairs will be only "middling" until the time of poses. What is the use, he asks as dispassionately as he can, under the vivalist will not come forth to be

eport says, had it not been for the gallantry of Lord Hamilton, an attache of the Embassy, who came to the rescue. After firing several shots from his revolver he succeeded in despatching the brute.

"eircumstances, of eineman to drop his belief in celibacy, if you are not going to increase his income? Poverty is all very well for a monk who really knows nothing of the luxuries of civilization, but when a man sacrifices himton, but when a man s bordering on imbecility, (vide some published sermons in daily papers.) The latest attraction in the way of revivalists, a boy evangelist, has not had that success which he had reason to expect; and several tans dare to perpetuate in the holiest of names. It is not strange that the irreligiousness of our young men should shock thoughtful people When one reads a description like this, taken from the Buffalo Courier. one cannot be too thankful that the Catholic Church has established forms and ceremonies for worship with which no man can meddle which are as beautiful as they are dignified, and which are the The boy evangelist, not being con-

tent with rushing from platform to that her smallest acts are reviewed tion that they are no worse than was Martin Luther.

that her smallest acts are reviewed microscopically by the spirit of the age." And therefore, she has not time upon the seats, or half way up tried the thumbserew on the ex-orator of Notre Dame.—Catholic tall, thin body to its utmost height, and swinging his arms. With coat One of the saddest consequences of female dissoluteness is total loss of e yes; now prostrate in the aisles; now shame. The demons are not table shameless than an abandoned woman towering up from a pew back, with hands beating one another, or stretched to heaven, or pointing to leaves of the Bible backward and

OF WEXFORD PILGRIMS. The degree of interest incited in the Catholics of Ireland and elsewhere by the

The degree of interest incited in the Catholics of Ireland and elsewhere by the appartitions at Knock, and the miracles performed through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, have been no less ardently manifested by Catholics in Wexford. Several persons from Wexford and its vicinity, who were lately at Knock, testify the result which a visit paid to the seene of the apparitions has had in effecting wonderful changes in their ailments. On Wednesday, March 3, William Nolan, house-painter, John Evoy, house-painter, and Patrick Roche, a juvenile, all from Selskar, Wexford, left by the seven o'clock train for Dublin, en route for Knock, county Mayo. For some time previous the spiritual exercises, which should be considered as most essential, were piously gone through, and the pilgrimage in honor of the Blessed Virgin was begun. The journey from Dublin to Knock is described as an unusually long one, the nearest railway station being Ballyhunis, from hence there is accomodation to the chapel, a distance of ten miles. William Nolan, aged about 22, was, in May, 1873, working in the eruployment of the late Mr. Visier, at Mr. Joseph Furmedistic composition and precious stores.

We are glad to see our contentport of the active support in a entire support in the morning of the first at a meeting in its furthermorphism proved institution in an enlarged size, being now fifty-six columns instead of forty-eight. This enterprise is commendable, and we hope the good people of Detroit and the surrounding country will give Mr. Savage leaders for the government of the first are emigrating large namely, a coffee major and support which the private flat the trish are emigrating large manners, out-gring tasked to their full capacity.

A storty comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Lord and Lady Dufferin, together with several in the properties of the store of the contragend and precision of the store of the site of the store of the windows the form of the store of the store of the store of the windows the form of the store of the store of the windows the form of the store of the store of the store of the windows the form of the store of the windows the form of the store of the store of the store of the store of the windows the store of the stor

painter, also residing in Selskar. Evoy's left eye was completely useless, and his occupation was greatly interfered with in consequence. Another young fellow named Patrick Roche, also from Selskar, was considered a hopeless case of inevitably approaching blindness, being beyond medical remedy.

medical remedy. The three persons named arrived at Knock on Thursday morning at half-past mine. They were accompanied from Ballyhaunis by a Catholic clergyman, who paid them great attention. The scene inside the chapel is described as giving evidence of the great piety which has ever characterized the Lish Catholics. Groups of devout pilgrims were to be seen reciting the Rosary, and the Holy Way of the Cross was gone through by immense numbers. Outside the chorch and fronting the gable wall where the Blessed Virgin appeared, pious pilgrims were still engaged in prayer. Momentos of the miracles effected were to be seen in the miracles effected were to be seen in the church and outside. The entire day on Thursday and all Thursday night was spent inside the sacred edifice. William Nolan describes the sensation of pain as most acute during the greater portion of the time he was in the chapel, but when coming away he had the consolation of feeling a wonderful change, and this change has since continued in such a manner that he is now able to run and walk in a way which has surprised every person acquainted with him. Though he person acquainted with him. Though he was previously able to do without carrying a stick, yet he was unable to lay his foot solidly on the ground. This he has since been able to do, and is now almost

John Evoy is also able to testify to the ood results which has attended his visit. good results which has attended his visite. Sight has been partly restored to him, and he is now able to distinguish almost any object with the organ of vision which was previously affected.

The young fallow named Patrick Roche The young fellow named Patrick Roche

has similar good news to tell. His case was considered hopeless, but now his people look forward to a future which could never have been enjoyed by him if his sight remained as it was.

Whitst in the chaple of Knock, Messrs. Nolan and Evoy, in conjunction with the clergyman who travelled with them from Ballyhaunis, witnessed, they state, a brilliant star shining out from the crucifix which surmounts the tabernacle. This

star is stated to have been seen by several others.

The return journey was completed at half-past one o'clock on Saturday, when a large number of friends and relatives witnessed the wonderful changes which had been effected. Some of the cement taken from the walls of the chapel was eagerly sought after by large numbers.

star is stated to have been seen by several

CANADIAN NEWS.

whose premises were seized a short time, ago for containing an illicit malting es-tablishment, was tried on Tuesday before bench of magistrates on the above charge,

and was fined \$100. Benjamin Mitchell, charged with the murder of Wm. West, at Perth, in November last, was found guilty of manslaughter at the Assizes on Wednesday, and sentenced by His Honor Judge Patterson to ten years' confinement in the Kingston Penitentiary.

Thursday morning, as a boy named Jos. Gallagher was riding into Guelph from the freight sheds on a freight train, he was thrown into a cattle guard by jumping off at a street crossing while the train w, s moving rapidly, sustaining serious, if not-fatal injuried. He was picked up uncon-scious, and now lies in a critical condition.

A workman named Harry Finnagan, an A workman named Harry Finnagan, an employee on the G. W. R. as sectionman, left home at Ingersoll in good health on Thursday morning to attend his duties, which called him to Paris. After being at work for some time he was taken ill. His mates carried him into the station, where he died in a few moments. Cause supposed to be heart disease.

About three weeks age, a Mrs. Robert

supposed to be heart disease.

About three weeks ago, as Mrs. Robert Glover, of Anderdon, was returning from Windsor, she lost a pocket-book containing some \$23, between Sandwich Town and the River Canard bridge. The loss was announced in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Marseilles, and the finder, Joseph Monforton, promptly restored it to her. This is the second purse, lost this year, recovered through the kind offices of Father Marseilles.

LETTER FROM STRATFORD.

The success of the grand bazaar held in

the Stratford Town Hall, during Easter

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE LATE

week, has been a source of pleasure to many. For the first four days the weather could not have been more favorable, but on Friday and Saturday the old proverb, "after the sunshine comes the shower," was verified. However, every-thing within was so attractive that even the rain did not prevent the crowd from gathering in the evening. On entering the hall our attention was first drawn to "St. Joseph's Fancy Table," which grace-"St. Joseph's Fancy Table," which grace-fully draped in red, white and blue, and festooned with evergreens, occupied the southern side of the h ll, opposite the doors. It was presided over by Miss Corcoran and Miss Dunne, and in every way did ample credit to these young ladies and their able assistants, foremost way did ample credit to these young ladies and their able assistants, foremost among whom we noticed our friend Mrs. Jas. Corcoran. The other faney table, "St. Mary's," ably conducted by Miss Byrne and Miss Dillon, occupied a prominent position in front of the gallery. We would have been glad had we been at library ways are stable to the same than the same and the same table to the same table table to the same table liberty more carefully to examine the elegant work with which both tables were furnished, but while admiring the beautiful needle-work on Miss Corcoran's chair our attention was politely drawn to the "City Post Ollice," where our kind in-formant bade us seek "a letter from a dis-tant clime." Having journeyed through tant clime." Having journeyed through the crowd to the aforenamed place, our letter was handed from the wicket, through which the post-mistress had so lately learned to smile. So absorbed were we in our foreign letter that the dinner hour drew near without our dinner hour drew near without our knowledge; but we were not permitted to remain long in ignorance of the fact. Looking up towards the stage, we saw the curtain slightly raised, revealing tables invitingly spread for the mid-day meal. The temptation, too strong for resistance, forced us to make our way towards the refreshment rooms. This department, presided over by Mrs, Jas. Corcoran, it is needless to say, was conducted in the most admirable style. The truth is, that everything in connection with the bazzar most admirable style. The truth is, that everything in connection with the bazaar was in its way so perfect it would be almost impossible to pass aught but a favorable criticism. As usual, the young ladies were foremost in the ranks. To know they did their part, it wil be sufficient to repeat a remark passed by a gentleman who had fallen victim to their parts when we have that the young the state of the parts of the p persuasive powers, namely, that the young ladies assisting at the Stratford bazaar were the most persevering he had ever met. Despite the rain, on Saturday evening the Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, of thanksgiving or prayer; immediately afterward, perhaps, getting off a joke of the most questionable taste."

—Catholic Review.

APPARITIONS AT KNOCK.

MORE MIRACULOUS CURES—CURES

in Hungerford, near Tweed, were on Saturday poisoned by eating wild parsnip. One child is dead, and the mother and four other children are in a dangerous condition.

Mr. George Gray, of Mount Forest, Ontwhose premises were seized a short time, ago for containing an illicit malting establishment of the containing an illicit malting handsome chair, Mrs. Corcoran, Stratford; case of wax flowers, Mrs. Orr Wilson, Stratcase of wax flowers, Mrs. Orr Wilson, Stratford. The case of surgical instruments also in connection with MissCorcoran's table, and contested for by the leading doctors of the town, though for a time seeming within Dr. Shaver's grasp, was ultimately awarded to Dr. Robertson by a large majority of votes. The ladies in connection with St. Mary's table judged it expedient to postpone several of their raffles for a few weeks, consequently we cannot give the entire list of prizes. The lotteries already decided on that table are, barrel of flower, Miss Bell, Stratford; horse, Mr. Scott, East Zorra; dressing gown, Dr. Kilroy, Stratford. To show how well the bazaar was appreciated by the townspeople we need only remark that many have since expressed their regret that it was not of longer duration.

ANOTHER HORROR REPORTED. Brighton, Ont., April 12.

longer duration.

What at present promises to form a paralled to the Biddulph horror occurred near the village of Wooler on Saturday night last. The house of a man named Haskins was, about ten o'clock on that evening, discovered to be on fire, and when those who first saw the fire arrived, they found the housed and charged remains of

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Neither the magnificence of the scenery nor the vivacity of the denizens of the surrouding grove, attracted much of M. de Chambelle's attention. When he caught sight of the pavillon, he burst forth in exclamations of delight. "Is it possible!" he exclaimed. "Do I really see, not a cabin or a hut, not one of those abominable wigwams, but a real house! fit for civilized people to live in! and is it really to be sold, my dear sir, there, just as it stands, furniture, birds, flowers, just as it stands, furniture, birds, flowers, and all? What may be the price of this charming habitation?"

D'Auban named the sum he thought it fair to ask for the plantation, and said the house was included in the purchase. M. de Chambelle took out his pocket-

M. de Chambelle took out in particulation.

"It will do perfectly well," he exclaimed. "The interest of this sum will not exceed the rent we should have had to pay for a house at New Orleans. It is what we wanted.'

You have been fortunate to hit upon it, then," said d'Auban with a smile, I suppose that from the mouth of the Mississippi to the sources of the Missouri you would not have found such a habita-tion as my poor friend's Folly. However, as Providence has conducted you to this as Providence has conducted you to this spot, and you think the etablissement will suit you, we better go over the house and afterwards visit the plantations, in order that you may judge of the present condi-

on and the prospects of the concession."
"I do not much care about that, my dear sir. My knowledge on agricultural subjects is very limited, and I am no judge of crops. Indeed, I greatly doubt if I should know a field of maize from one of the barley, or distinguish be-

companion. "Is this a cunning adventurer, or the most simple of men?" was the thought in his mind as he led M. de Chambelle into the house, who was at once as much delighted with the inside as he had been with the outside of the building. The entrance-chamber was decorated with the skins of various wild animals, and the horns of antelopes ingeniously arranged in the form of trophies. Bows and arrows, hatchets, tomahawks, and clubs, all instruments of Indian warfare, were hanging against the walls. There was a small room on one side of this hall fitted up with exquisite specimens of Canadian workmanship, and possessing several articles of European furniture, which had been conveyed at an immense expense from New Orleans. There was an appearance of civilization, if not of what we should call comfort, in this parlor, as well as in two sleeping chambers, in which real beds were to be found; a verandah, which formed a charming sitting-room in hot weather, and at the back of the house a well-fitted up kitchen, put the finishing Chambelle's ecstasies.

"One could really fanzy oneself in Europe," he exclaimed, rubbing his hands with delight. "I do not think Madame de Moldau "I do not think Madame de Moldau will believe her eyes when she sees this charming pavillion. It is really more than we could have expected. "I should think so, indeed," said d'Auban, laughing. "You might have

d'Auban, laughing. "You might have travelled far and wide before you stum-bled on such a house in the New World." "Ah, the New World—the New World, my dear sir. Don't you find it dreadcannot accustom

myself to the manners of the savages. Their countenances are so wild, their them. By-the-bye, there is only one thing I do not like in this delightful habi-

"I am afraid it is a very solitary residence. You see the Indian servant, our negro boy, Madame de Moldau, and self, we do not compose a very formid able garrison.

"But my house is at a stone's throw from this one. In the winter you can see it through those trees, and then the wigwams of our laborers are scattered about at no great distance." your laborers live in wigwams

Horrible things, I think; but I suppose they are used to them. Have you many savages, then, in your employment?"
"I have some Indian laborers, but they are Christians, and no longer deserve the

name of savages. I like them better than the negroes. My French servants and I live in the house I spoke of."
"Oh, then it is all right, all charming, all perfect. With a loud cry of 'A moi.

mes amis, Messieurs les Sauvages are upon us!' we could call you to our assistance. Well, my dear sir, I wish to conclude the purchase of this place as soon as possible. Will it suit your convenience if I give you Messrs. Dumont et Commagnie, New Orleans ?"
"Certainly. I have no doubt they will undertake to transmit the amount to

M. de Harlay's bankers in Paris.'

"I hope we may be allowed to take possession of the house without much delay; Madame de Moldau is so weary of the vile hut where we have spent so many weeks. "I can take upon myself to place the

pavillion at once at your disposal for a few days, and you can then make up your mind at leisure about concluding the purchase."

"Thank you, my dear sir; but my "Thank you, my dear sir; but my aute made up. I

mind is, I assure you, quite made up. I am sure we could go further and fare worse; the saying was never more appli-"But you are not at all acquainted yet

with the state or the value of the concession. You have not gone over the accounts of the last years

"Is that necessary ?"
"Indespensable, I should say,"d'Auban

"Indespensable, I should say," d'Auban answered, rather coldly.
"It would be quite impossible, I suppose, to let us have the house without the land? You see it will suit us perfectly as a residence, but I do not see how I am to manage the business of the concession. Is not that what you call it?"

D'Auban, more puzzled than ever by

by the simplicity of this avowal, exclaimed, "But in the name of patience, sir, what

can you want a house for in this country, unless you intend to work the land? You unless you intend to work the land? You do not mean, I suppose, to throw it out of cultivation and sell the slaves?"

"O no! I suppose that would not be right. There are slaves, too. I had not thought of that. Who has managed it all since M. de Harlay went away?"

"I have."

"I have."

"Then you will help me with your advice?" This idea made M. de Chambelle brighten up like a person who suddenly sees a ray of light in a dark wood.

"Oh yes, of course, everything must go on as usual, and you will put me in the way of it all." "I now propose," said d'Auban, "that

we take some refreshment at my house, where you can see the accounts, and then that we should go over the plantations."

"By all means, by all means," cried M.
de Chambelle, trying to put a good face
on the matter. "And as we walk along you can point out the principal things that have to be attended to in the management of a concession."

During the remainder of the day d'Au-

ban took great pains to explain to his guest the nature and capabilities of his proposed purchase, and the amount of its value as an investment. M. de Chamvalue as an investment. M. de Chambelle listened with great attention, and assented to everything. Two or three times he interrupted him with such remarks as these: "She will like the low couch in the parlor;" or "Madame de Moldau can sit in the verandah on fine summer evenings;" or again, "I hope the noise of the birds and insects will not annoy Madame de Moldau. Do you think, my dear sir, the slaves could drive

"I am afraid that would be a task beyond their power," d'Auban said as gravely as he could. "But depend upon it, after the first few days your daughter will get so accustomed to the sound as scarcely to hear it. "I am afraid," he added, "she must have suffered very much

one of the barley, or distinguish between a coffee and a cotton plantation."

D'Auban looked in astonishment at his companion. "Is this a cunning advented by the companion of the bast-companion of the companion question about crops, which certainly evinced an incredible absence of the most ordinary knowledge and experience in

such matters.

Before they parted, M. de Chambelle and d'Auban agreed that in the afternoon of the following day he should remove with his daughter to St. Agathe. D'Auban offered to fetch them himself in his boat and to send a barge for their luggage. M. de Chambelle thanked him very much, hesitated a little, and then said that, if he would not take it amiss, he should beg of him not to come himself, but only to send his boatman. Madame de Moldau was so unaccustomed to the sight of strangers and in such delicate health, that the very efforts she would make to express gratitude to Colonel d'Auban would gratitude to Colonel d'Auban would tax her strength too severely. He felt a little disappointed, but of course assented. The following morning he went through the rooms of the pavillion, arranged and re-arranged the furniture, and conveying from his own house some of the not over-abundant articles it contained to the chamber Madame de Moldau was to

"Antoine," he said to his servant, who was in the kitchen at St. Agathe, storing

was in the kitchen at St. Agathe, storing it with provisiors, "just go home and fetch me the two pictures in my study; the walls here look so bare."

"But Monsieur's own room will look very dull without them," answered Antoine, who by no means approved of the dismantling process which had been going and the corning in his master's house. on all the morning in his master's house.
"Never mind, I want them here; and oring some nails and some string with

You."
A little water-color view of a castle on habits so unpleasant, there is something so—so, in short, so savage in all their ways, that I cannot feel at all at home with lady's bed-room, whilst a selection from his scanty library gave a home-like appearance to the parlor. A basket full appearance to the parlor. A basket full of grapes was placed on the table, and then Therese came in with an immense nosegay in her band

nosegay in her hand.

"Ah! that is just what I wanted,"
d'Auban exclaimed.

"For the nest of the white dove," she

answered, with the sudden lighting up of the eye which supplies the place of a smile in an Indian face.

"You see we have found a cage for your wounded bird, Therese, and now we

"Ah!" cried Therese, putting her hand to her mouth—a token of admiration amongst the Indians—"you have brought her pictures, which will not fade like my poor flowers."

But she may get tired of the pictures, and you may bring her, if you like, fresh "Look," said Therese, pointing to the river. "There is your boat; they are

oming

"So they are. I did not expect them

He sent Antoine to meet the strangers and conduct them to the house, walked across the wooded-lawn to his home. All the evening he felt unsettled. In his monotonous life an event of any sort was an unusual excitement. He went in and out of the house, paced rest lessly up and down the margin of the stream. His eyes were continually turning towards the pavillion, from the chimney of which, for the first time for three years of which, for the first time for three years, smoke was issuing. He watched that blue curling smoke, and felt as if it warmed his heart. Perhaps he had suffered from a sense of loneliness more than he was quite aware of, and that the thought of those helpless beings close at hand, of whom he knew o little, but who inspired him with a vague interest, was an unconscious relief. He pictured them to himself in their new home. He wondered what impression the first sight of it had made on Madame de Moldau, and then he tried to fancy what she wa like. Therese thought her beautiful, and the German overseer said she was handsome. She was not, in that case, like her father. Would be feel disappointed when he saw her? Would she turn out to be a goodlooking woman with white cheeks yellow hair, such as an Indian and a German boor would admire, one because it was the first of the sort she had seen, and the other because he had not known any others. He missed bis pictures a

all about them. He grew tired of thinkall about them. He grew tired of thinking, but could not banish the subject from
his mind. As the shades of evening
deepened, and the crescent moon arose,
and myriads of stars, "the common people of the sky," as Sir Henry Wootton
calls them, showed one by one in the blue
realt of beaven, and were pictured in the calls them, showed one by one in the blue vault of heaven, and were pictured in the mirror of the smooth broad river, he still wandered about the grove, whence he could see St. Agathe and the window of the chamber which he supposed was Madame de Mouldau's. There was a light in it—perhaps she was reading one of his books—perhaps she was gazing on the dark woods and shining river, and thinking of a far-distant home. She was weeping. of a far-distant home. She was weeping, perhaps, or praying, or sleeping. "Again," he impatiently exclaimed, "again at this guessing work! What a fool I am! What are these people to me, and why on earth have they come here?" earth have they come here?"

That last question he was destined very often to put to himself, with more or less of curiosity, of anxiety, and it might be, of pain, as time went on.

The purchaser of St. Agathe was en-

chanted with his new possession, and began in earnest, as he considered, to apply himself to his new pursuits as an agriculturist and planter; but the absurd mistakes which attended his first attempts at the man gement of his property, increased d'Auban's astonishment that a man so unfitted for business should ever man so unfitted for business should ever have thought of becoming a settler. Instruction and advice were simply thrown away on M. de Chambelle. He might as well have talked to a child about the management of a plantation, and he plainly foresaw that unless some more experienced person were entrusted with business, the concession might be as well at once given up. At the end of a few days he frankly told him as much, and advised him to engage some other emigrant to act as his agent, or to join

him as a partner in the speculation.

M. de Chambelle eagerly caught at the idea, and proposed to d'Auban himself to

enter into partnership with him.
"Indeed, my dear Colonel," he urged, "you will be doing a truly charitable action. Whom else could I trust? on whose honor could I rely in this dreadful country of savages and settlers, many of whom have not more conscience than the

natives."
"Not half as much, I fear," said d'Auban; "but you could write to M. Dumont and ask him to look out for you at New

"And in the meantime ruin the plantation and go out of my mind. M. d'Auban,

There was an eager, wistful expression on the old man's face, which at once touched and provoked d'Auban, and "why on earth did he put himself in that position?" was his increase. do consider my position.' position?" was his inward exclamation. He was not in a very good humor that day. He could not help feeling a little hurt at the manner in which, whilst he was assisting her father in every possible way, and showering kindnesses upon them, Madame de Moldau avoided him. M. de Chambelle had asked him one day to call at St. Agathe, and assured him that, much as she dreaded the sight of strangers, she really did wish to ma e his acquaintance. D'Auban said he would go with him to the pavillion, but begged him to wait a few minutes till he had finished directing some letters which a traveller was going to take with him that evening. A. de Chambelle sat down, and as each letter was thrown on the table, he read the was thrown on the table, he read the directions. One of them was to a Prince Mitroski, at St. Petersburg. As they were walking to St. Agathe, he asked d'Auban if he had ever been in Russia.

"Yes," was the answer. "I was there

"I left it about five years ago."

"Yes," was the answer.

Were you in the Russian service?" Yes, I commanded a regiment of artillery. And you, M. de Chambelle, have you ever been at St. Petersburg?" "Oh, I have been all over the world," M. de Chambelle answered with a shrug, and then began to chatter in his randon sort of way, passing from one subject to another without allowing time for any comments. When they arrived at the pavillion, he begged d'Auban to wait in the parlor, and went to look for Madam de Moldan. In a few minutes he returned she had a bad headache, and and said begged M. d'Auban to excuse her. eral days elapsed since then, and no message had been sent to invite his return He felt a little angry with the lady, and still more with himself, for caring whether

she saw him or not. Foolish as all this was, it did not incline nim to a favorable consideration of M. de

Chambelle's proposal. "You are so clever," the latter pleaded You know all about this concession, and you manage your own so beautifully, and you understand so well how to behave to the laborers. When I speak civilly to to them they laugh, and if I find fault they turn their backs upon me, and make remarks in their own language, which I have every reason to suppose are not over and above polite. We are not in any particular hurry about profits; I do ot mind letting you into the secret. have got a large sum of money at the banker's at New Orleans, and I can draw upon them if necessary. You would then make all the bargans for us with Messieurs les Sauvages, and I need not have anything to say to them. I cannot tell you how happy it would be to me, and Madame de Moldau also."

"Indeed!" d'Auban said, with a rather

ornful smile. 'Of course you would make your own conditions. I assure you that I look upon it as a providential event to have met with such a friend as you have been to us in this look of the such a friend as you have been to us in this land of savages and alligators. By the way, I forgot to tell you how nar-rowly I escaped yesterd y one of those

horrible animals. 'Your reliance on Providence seems to me to have been carried to excess," d'Auban observed, still in a sarcastic tone. 'Suppose we had not met, what would you have done? Your daughter could not have endured the ordinary hardships of a settler's life. Had it not been for St. Agathe-

'Aye, and for Colonel d'Auban, what would have become of us? But you see she would come to Louisiana, and when we got to New Orleans nothing would serve her but to come on to this place.
What could I do?"

D'Auban laughed. "Is it, then, the

new fashion in France for parents to obey

their children?"

"Ah! ce que femme veut Dieu le veut!
One cannot refuse her anything."

"Perhaps she has had some great sorrow.
Has she lost her husband lately?"

"I suppose she has suffered everything a woman can suffer," the old man anything to the feeling which to aphed

swe.ed, in a tone of feeling which touched d'Auban. "She has one great blessing left," he

kindly said—"an affectionate father. O no, no! what can such a one as I do for her? But what I meant was that if she is bent upon a thing—"
"She cannot be dissuaded from it," said

d'Auban, again smiling. "Well, I could never say nay to a lady, and when you see Madame de Moldau—"
"I shall understand that her wishes are not to be resisted. I am quite willing to

believe it. "But with regard to the partnership, M.

"But with regard to the partnership, M. d'Auban."

"Well, I am sure you will excuse my speaking plainly, M. de Chambelle. I perfectly admit that you cannot manage your property yourself, but at the same time I would greatly prefer your applying to some other colonists to join you in the undertaking."

"What is the use of talking to me of other calonists." Is there a single person

other colonists? Is there a single person in this heighborhood whom you could now really recommend to me as a partner only consider how I am situated."
"Et que diable est-il venu faire dans

ette galere!" muttered d'Auban, and then said out loud: "But it is impossible to conclude an arrangement of this kind in an off-hand manner. There must be an agreement drawn up and signed before

"By all means, my dear sir, as many as ou please."
"But such formalities are not easily

accomplished in a place like this. "Then, for heaven's sake, let us dispense with them! The case lies in a nut-shell. I have purchased this land for the sake of the little bijou of a house upon it; and as regards the plantation. I am much in the same position as a Milant Angleis. I open same position as a Milord Anglais I once heard of, who bought Polichinelle, and was surprised to find, when he brought it home, that it did not act of its own ac-

cord. I have used my best endeavors to master the subject. I have tried to as-sume the manners of a planter; but chassez the naturel, il revient au galop, and mind is cantering back as fast as possible to its starting-point. There are things a man can do, and others he can't. I was not made for a colonist." made for a colonist.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

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

FROM THE DISCOVERIES OF CAR-TIER TO THE DEATH OF CHAM-PLAIN, A.D. 1534-1635. III.

Champlain began the foundation of Quebec in July, 1608. His choice of a site for the new town was indeed happy. The position of the old Indian village of Stadacona had previously suggested itself to Cartier as a spot so close to the Gulf as not only to permit, but secure easy communication enough with the ocean, and inward to control, by means of the facilities offered by the St. Lawrence, the interior of the gigantic empire of New France. Champlain fixed upon a site a short distance from the spot whereon Car-tier had erected his fort as that offering the greatest advantages for the erection of first permanent settlement in Canada. The place so selected, immediately to the right of the river St. Charles, and overlooking the St. Lawrence, was called Kebec by the natives in the vicinity. Stadacona had evidently disappeared in some of the internal con-vulsions which must have, during the which must have, during the

period following the departure of Cartier. listrubed the aboriginal nations.
. Champlain governed the new settlement with a firm and gracious sway. His powers, or "instructions," as they were termed, gave him supreme and absolute authority. was vested with the chief command on land and sea, in peace and in war, powered to do everything and anything he deemed necessary to maintain and preserve the countries under his control in obedience to the King, his master—authorized to establish all offices he might consider necessary in the departments of war, justice, and police—and directed to prescribe, subject, however, to the royal pleasure, "with the advice of prudent and capable persons," all laws, decrees, and statues called for by the exigencies instatues called for by the exigencies in-cidental to the rise and progress of the colony. Quebec had not safely passed the dangers of its first year's existence when a domestic difficulty threatened its utter domestic difficulty threatened its utter-destruction. A discontented colonist suc-ceeded in forming a conspiracy to cut off the governor—whose rule appeared to some very severe—and carry off the stores in the fort. An accomplice discovered the conspiracy. All concerned in the plot were condemned to death, but the leader alone was executed, the remainder being alone was executed, the remainder being sent to France, where the King admitted

them to pardon.

The firmness and discernment of Champlain in dealing with the conspirators served to secure respect for his authority amongst colonists, inspired confidence in th Mother Country, and promoted effectually the internal peace of the new settlement.
The Freuch governor was from the beginning desirous of establishing friendly relations between the colonists and aborigines. The latter were for very urgent reasons as desirious as the French themselves of maint ining a good understanding. The Indians then in the neighboring. The Indians then in the neighbor-hood of Quebec were of the Algonquin race, engaged in a deadly feud with the nations—a body of con-savages who held sway

federated savages who held sw in the upper St. Lawrence, consequence of their own inability consequence of their own inability t contend successfully with their enemies, th Algonquins eagerly sought an alliance with Champlian. They were, besides, through improvidence and other causes frequently in want of provisions, and had to seek assistance from the fort to save themselves from distress, if not actual starvation.
Throughout the winter of 1608-9 they experienced great kindness at the hands of the French commander. His kindness

could not, however, save them, in the spring of 1609, from very severe distress. His own supply of provisions had become scanty, and his first duty being to preserve his colony, he at length saw himself, with regret forced to ever all his colony.

regret, forced to curtail his alms-giving. It were worthy of remark here that in the autumn of 1608, Champlain sowed the the autumn of 1608, Champlain sowed the first crop of wheat planted in the territories of New France. He always, in fact, gave a very steady and commendable attention to agriculture, impressing upon the colonists the necessity of devoting whatever time could be spared to the cultivation of the soil. The attention thus given to agriculture served in no small measure to maintain the new colony and advance its growth.

and advance its growth.

The spring of 1609, fortunately for both colonists and aborigines, opened at a much earlier period than usual. The arrival of that bright, gladsome, and ever welcome season, prompted Champlain to the immediate execution of the scheme of exploration he had meditated during the dreary days of winter. He accordingly dreary days of winter. He accordingly set out to visit the country beyond Mount Reyal. Nearly midway between Quebec a body of Algonquins, who induced him to form an alliance with their nation against the Iroquois. Returning to Quebec for reinforcements, he was not able to resume his journey till the end of May. Accompanied by a body of Indian allies he ascended the St. Lawrence through Lake St. Peter, to the north of the Richelieu, and, entering that stream, proceeded southward till be reached the waters of the beautiful lake which bears his own waters of honored name. Here they encountered a body of Iroquois, whom they easily dis-

After this brief but successful campaign Champlain returned to Quebec. His colony having received an accession of strength by the arrival of M. de Pont Gravi, several weeks previously, with a large body of men, and all things looking favorably to the advancement of the settlement, the governor set sail in autumn

for France.

The wisdom of his course in forming an alliance with the Algonquins against the Iroquois has been much questioned. The motives of the French chief in thus acting must have proceeded from some not inaccurate knowledge of the character of the united tribes of the Iroquois race. His object was to extend French power as far inward in the new countries as he could possibly venture. In action as he could possibly venture. In acting on this policy he seems to have desired on the one hand to cement the friendship of his colonists with the savages, wherever the latter seemed well disposed, but firmly resolved, on the other, to terrify by energy, severity, and determination su tribes as might manifest hostility. If in forming an alliance with the Algonquins, he provoked the lasting bitterness of their foes, he also secured the unalterable de-votion of a race even at that time, after

In 1610 Champlain returned from France, where he had been well received by the king. He re-visited Europe in the following year, and also in 1612. In the spring of 1611 he selected a site near Mount Royal for a new settlement. His

many serious reverses, widespread and

good judgment is as apparent in this selection as in that of Quebec.

In 1613, he proceeded on a tour of exploration on the Ottawa River. He had been assured by an adventurer that the Ottawa led to the North Sea, and wished to satisfy himself of the truth of this assurance. After proceeding far to the north-west, following the course of this great stream, he found the natives unfavorably disposed to the prosecution of his exploration. He accordingly returned to Quebec, and soon after departed for France. The Prince de Conde—Champlain's protector and friend at court—secured without difficulty assistance for the equipment of a fleet carrying settlers and provisions to New France. On this voyage Champlain was accompanied by four Recollet missionaries, pioneers of Christianity in the territories

of New France.

The pohey of Richelieu in regard to the proposition of the count and rivative was a matter of the first of the first of the modern of the first of the first of the first of the modern of the count of the central government, would upon less provocation than even the writers most friendly to them claimed they received in the mother country, resist its authority and seek the protection of England and the alliance of its North American colonies.

The pohey of Richelieu in regard to good judgment is as apparent in this selec-ion as in that of Quebec. pioneers of Christianity in the territories

of New France.
In 1615, accompanied by some friendly savages, he ascended the Ottawa, reached Lake Nippissing, and through its outlets proceeded to Lake Huron. Turning southward, he discovered Lake Ontario, in July, the same year. Having engaged in a conflict with the Iroquois, his allie and their French associates were routed, Champlain himself being amongst the wounded. Obliged to winter amongst the savages, he did not reach Quebec till June, 1616. Leaving for France, in the same year, he found the interests of the colony seriously compromised by the im-prisonment of his patron, Prince De Conde. Every effort was made by his enemies to remove him from the gov ernorship of Canada, but the Duke Montmorenci, baving purchased the viceroyalty of New France from De Conde, continued Champlain in the position. Reaching Canada again in 1620, the latter at once applied himself to strengthen Quebec and advance its strengthen Quebec and advance growth. His absence had greatly tarded the advancement of the colony. Twelve years had elapsed since its formaion, and yet its population was not more han sixty souls. The ill-advised conduct than sixty souls. The ill-advised cond of William de Caen, who had, with nephew, been appointed by the Duke superintendent of the colony, likewise much to dispirit the colonists, many of whom left the country never to re turn. The de Caen's were Huguenots, anxious to make the new colony a refuge for their co-religionists in France, and thus provoked dissensions at Quebec.

In 1623, Champlain, owing to the troubles at Quebec, and the rapid diminution of the settlement, undertook another vayage to France. The Duke de Montager and the contage of the contage o ei had meanwhile transferred his viceroyalty to the Duke de Vestadour, pious noblemen who had retired from e world to the seclusion of a monastery. His object in accepting the position viceroy of Canada was to promote the conversion of the natives to Christianity. The aborigines were now at peace with each other, and a more favorable time for the prosecution of such a view could not be desired. The very first year of his viceroyalty saw the departure from France, under his orders, of three Jesuit missionaries for Quebec and New France. The Jesuit missionaries were upon their arrival hospitably received and comfortably lodged by the Recollet fathers. The Huguenots vainly sought to excite hostility against the Jesuits to procure their banish.

ment. Champlain did not return till 1626 —then to find the colony distracted by ill-feeling, and retarded by despondency which seemed to have seized on the minds of the greater portion of the settlers. He had several years before laid the foundation of the castle of St. Louis, and com-menced the erection of a stone fort. The menced the erection of a stone fort. The latter was in 1626 in the same unfinished condition in which he had left it on his departure for the mother country. The whole colony of Quebec at this time included but fifty-five persons, while the settlements at Tadousac, Three Rivers, and Montreal, had almost disappeared. One of the principal causes of this unfortunate state of things was the meddlesome spirit of the Huguenots, emboldened by the spirit of the Huguenots, emboldened by the large powers enjoyed by the de Caens, as superintendents of the colony. Champlain now determined to make a decisive effort to rid the dominions of New France of the down of the do of the demon of religious discord

Cardinal Richelieu had, in 1624, become the leading statesman of France. His policy in home affairs was to abrogate the privileges enjoyed by the Huguenots, who constantly, placing sect before country, proved a source of weakness to the State which no statesman of his capacity could

Champlain succeeded in having the attention of this able minister directed to the condition of New France. Cardinal Richelieu at once determined to remove religious dissensions in the colony by religious dissensions in the colony by annulling the powers granted to the De Caens, and to secure the formation of a vigorous colonial Government interested in the advancement of the country, by forming a company of one hundred partners—gentlemen of station, influence, and means. To this company was ceded, with the most ample powers, the entire territory of New France, including Florida. The company, in return, bound itself to The company, in return, bound itself to send to Canada at once two or three hundred artisans, and afterwards several thousand colonists of both sexes. The company, besides, engaged to provide for three years, lodging, provisions, clothing and the necessary implements for their and the necessary implements for their colonists—then to grant them sufficient quantities of land to enable them to support themselves—to see that none but French subjects and Catholics should settle in the country, to the entire exclusion of strangers and heretics—to provide three priests for each settlement, guaranteeing the expenses of religious worship for fifteen years, besides granting a portion of cleared land for the maintenance of the church, and of its educational and

religious establishments in New France. Some writers, referring to the establish ment of the company of the hundred partners, dilate on the illiberality, as they chose to term it, of Cardinal Richelieu, in excluding all Huguenots from the colony But the conduct of the sectaries in France forces us to the conclusion that that eminent statesman acted from a sense of duty justifiable under every consideration.

The Huguenots in France had proved an element of weakness. They maintained in the midst of the kingdom a quasi independent State, but their influence was ever felt to be in opposition to the best interests of France. Their sympathy for her Protestant neighbors and rivals was openly expressed, while numbers of their adherents were found at various times

The policy of Richelieu in regard to the French possessions in America, was profoundly wise, prudent, and comprehensive. The very terms of the charter granted to the hundred associates made it a matter of interest and profit for that company to spare no effort and to lose no occasion to fill the territory of New France with a class of colonists best adapted to advance the cause of religion, and ensure the permanence of French supremacy within the extensive dominions ceded to the partners.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A CATHOLIC LEGEND.

Among the peculiarities of the Roman ritual may be noticed the striking symbolism of the washing of the celebrant's hands (or rather the tips of the thumb and forefinger) before he touches the sacred elements, reciting the while a portion of the twenty-fifth psalm: "I will wash my mine hands in innocency, and I will go to Thine altar" And he will observe that the "Canon of the Mass"—that portion of the service which we should call the consecration - is said by the priest inaudibly. The reason given by ritual authorities for this direction is b sed on the fear lest the sacred words so often repeated in the hearing of the people might become too common and familar, and even be used profanely.

A legend on this subject, as told by a

A legend of the seventh century, is worth notice, as having received the stamp of no less an authority than the Council of Nicæa: "A party of boys watching flocks in Apanæ, in Syria, took it into their heads one day to while away their time by going through the ceremonies of Mass. One acted as Celebrant, another as Deacon and a third as Subdeacon. All went on pleasantly until he who personated the Celebrant pronounced the sacred words of consecration, when suddenly a ball of fire, rapid and fierce as a meteor, fell down heaven, and so stunned the that they fell prostrate on ground. When this singular from hear boys that the ground. When this singular occurrence was afterwards related to the Bishop of the place, he went to examine the spot, and having learned all the particulars of the case, caused a church to be built thereon to commemorate so remakable an event. From this circumstance, it is said, the Church derives her LAND

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AN EVICTION SCENE DESCRIBED.

Mr. James Redpath, the special correspondent of the New York Tribune, whose letters from Irrland are written in a fair, impartial spirit, writing from Athlone,

says:
It is never more then ten minutes from famine to landlordism. Whatever may be his politics or his creed, every Irishman, when you to speak to him about the distress in Ireland, is sure to introduce the question of land tenure. It underlies very other topic; it corps out every-

Landlords in Ireland bear no more resemblance to landlords in America than autocracy bears to democracy; and yet, because they are called by the same name, the average fair dealings of the American landlord has been made an efficient shield against the honest and deserved assaults by Mr. Parnell on the Irish landlords. The truth is that there are very few land-lords in Ireland. There are land-owners, land-pirates, land-vampires—but America, even in the South western States, in Mississippi, for example, or Louisiana, has no class and few individual examples of the landlords in Ireland. The exodus of negroes from the Southwest to Kansas is negroes from the Southwest to Kansas is more largely the result of unfair dealings with colored tenants than the result of political violence against colored voters. And yet the Mississippi and Louisiana planter, when he rents his land on shares—even on the hardest terms—recognizes the right of his tenant to a subsistence; he furnishes not the land only but the land furnishes not the land only, but the land fenced in, with houses and stables and stock and seed. He makes advances that stock and seed. He makes advances that enable his "people" to support themselves until the crop is gathered. He does not cheat his tenant until autumn. But the Irish landlord recognizes no such principle and adopts no such policy. As a rule, he furnishes the land only. He refuses to give long leases. His tenant is a tenant at-will, who can be thrown out at the shortest potice; and in pine cases out of shortest notice; and, in nine cases out of ten, except in the province of Ulster, whenever the tenant makes an improve-

ment.

Last Sunday, I took a trip of forty miles to Knockaroo, near Ballybrophy, in Queen's County, to attend an indignation meeting. Two of the most radical speakers of the Land League—two thoroughly earnest and honest men—Messrs. Davitt and Ferguson, had been advertised to address it. I went down with them and the respresentative of the leading Dublin journal. The country between Cork and Dublin, excepting near the cities, gives no evidence of being an ancient and fertile land. It is singularly devoid of human habitation for a district that has been trodden by the Irish race that has been trodden by the Irish race for two thousand years. No part of our country in the North, from the Hudson to country in the North, from the Hudson to the Missouri, appears to be more thinly settled. Although it is called the most fertile district in Ireland, it reminds one of Daniel Webster's description of New Hampshire: "A good country to emigrate from." Messrs, Devitt and Ferguson said that it had once been densely populated, but that men and women of the old race had been driven out to give place to bul-locks and sheep. Sheep are royal crea-tures. They don't give the English Governments half the trouble that Irish folks give them. Hence, old homesteads (my companions said) have been made into sh cottier sheep-walks; and where the Irish cottler once reared his family the English grazier now raises his flocks. Ireland, they all contend, could comfortably support twice its present population, and hence, as they love their soil and race, they oppose what they regard as the twin evils sheep-walks; and where

OF EMIGRATION AND LANDLORDISM.

We drove over the country for a few miles in an Irish jaunting-car. As we came near the old church at the side of came near the old church at the side of which the meeting was to be held two brass bands approached and serenaded the orators of the day. They played "Marching through Georgia," The Dublin delegation was suddenly diminished by one member (probably a Yankee journalist), who made an excuse to hide his tears. I tell you these patriotic tunes in a foreign land make a fellow feel homesick! In a large room built within the churchyard boundary a lunch had been spread for the invited guests by the ejected tenant whose wrongs had called the neighborhood together. There was a side of bacon, a load of the country of the state of the st gether. There was a side of bacon, a loar or two of bread, and several bottles of sherry and Irish whiskey. A peat fire smouldered in the great old fire place. I shall never blame the Irish for their inshall never blame the Irish for their in-temprate habits again. They have three strong excuses for it—their lot is wretched; their homes are cold; and the liquor is said to be good. I was introdued to an old farmer named Malachi Kelly. He has a wife and five children. He has borne the reputation all his life long of being an honest temperate and industrious man. , temperate, and industrious man For thirty consecutive years he has rented ninety-eight acres from Erasmus Dickson Barrows (I believe he is a baronet) and hi Half of the land was what is called fair tillage; the rest was mostly swamp, "not worth five shillings an acre." He paid at first \$535 per annum for the farm. He made improvements. The rent was instantly raised to \$640. The landlord solemnly agreed not to raise the rent again, and to roof the dwelling house and to huild action of the standard solution of the stan build certain out-offices. He kept neither promise. The tenant spent \$1,500 in permanent buildings in 1873. As soon as he had done so, the landlord again raised his rent to 8775. Last year, owing to the bad season, old Mr. Kelly did not pay his rent. He was summarily evicted—turned out in his all out in his old age into the world penniless and homeless, and the buildings that he paid for became the property of the land-lord. The lindlord refused either to give him time or to reduce the rent. THE PEASANTS ASSEMBLED.

THE PEASANTS ASSEMBLED.

The Land League have determined to bring all the power of public opinion to bear, whenever an unjust eviction occurs, by calling a public meeting—they call them, as we do, indignation meetings—at the scene of the eviction. The assemblage was 3,000 strong. There were two brass bands. There were processions with green sa les and green banners. One of these

banners bore the strange device: "Emancipate the white slave by buying out the felonious landlord!" The men were decently dressed—not quite so well as on St. Patrick's day at home—but still there were very few ragged peasants in the crowd. On its outskirts, as if feeling that they lagged superfluous on the scene, were a few aged men with knee-breeches and the old-time men with knee-breeches and the old-time dress. And their faces told of a mental decay, of a weary life. The young men are bright and intelligent; there is hope in Young Ireland. Half a dozen speakers addressed the audience. It was an out-of-doors assembly. All over Ireland Sunday is the popular day for political gatherings. The leading idea inculcated by the speakers was to refuse to lease farms from which honest tenants had been unjustly evicted. The people were urged to do nothing unlawful, but to combine to refuse to lease, and if any stranger leased the farm to punish him with social ostracism. Some punish him with social ostracism. Some speakers pleaded for a land system by which tenants would be protected in their rights; others, that the Government should rights; others, that the covernment should buy the land and sell it on easy terms to the tenants; while Mr. Davitt did not hasitate to take the same ground towards landlords in Ireland that Garrison held towards slaveholders in America. A New wards slaveholders in America. A Jewy York journal incidentally mentioned, al-though it was praised for its liberality in contributing to the relief fund, was de-nounced for its libels against the former class. The leaders of the Land Leaguers class. The leaders of the Land Leaguers have not yet fixed on a policy, but they are creating public opinion, and leave for the precise methods by which tenant rights or peasant proprietorship can be secured. It is significant as indicating how widely

any hour, and if it had been revoked he would have seven years more to serve. And yet I have nowhere met a more earnest or self-sacrificing or a sincerer man. It does seem as if England might have other uses for such men! At the would have seven years more to serve.
And yet I have nowhere met a more earnest or self-sacrificing or a sincerer man. It does seem as if England might have other uses for such men! At the meeting, close on the outskirts, there was a squad of soldiery—the constabulary are armed men, under military discipline.
There was no pretence that they were needed there to preserve order, for every-body there was of one mind. These troops were there simply to overawe the people. The best proof that the Irish have given that they are a great race is to be found not in the annals of their barbarous kings and yawping bards, nor even in their more more made were the sent to establish and to sustain the republic. Reading its history we cannot but feel that there, where Providence has been so lavish of its blessings, there has always been the interference of an unsympathizing government; and hence, if I may use so strange an expression, the very plans of Providence seem to have been thearted. The city of New York is the largest Irish city in the world. Should not New I work then, be foremost in responding to this call for help that comes from yon given that they are a great race is to be found not in the annals of their barbarous kings and yawping bards, nor even in their

me," writes the Rev. Joseph Flood, the parish priest, "in the Cavan portion of my parish, while Protestants and Catholies to keep together the body and soul of the victims of this year's visitation, I was hurried off to the Mede portion, no less distressed, to witness a scene—the first in my life—a heart-less eviction of five whole families—thirty ouls in all, of ages varying from eighty to

two years. "At twelve o'clock to-day, in the midst "At twelve o'clock to-day, in the midst of a drizzling rain, when ever men's lips are busy discussing how relief can be carried to this home and to that, an imposing spectacle presented itself through a quiet part of the parish of King's Court, by a carriage containing Mr. Hussey, Jr., son of the agent of the estate of Lord Gormanstown. Behind and before the carried that the court of the carried carried that the carried that th manstown. Behind and before the carriage came about a dozen of outside cars, with a resident magistrate, an inspector of police, about forty of her majesty's force, the sheriff, and some dozen of as rapacious looking drivers and grippers as I ever laid

my eyes upon.
"There is dead silence at the halt before the first doomed door. The silence was broken by myself addressing the agent, craving to let the poor people in again after the vindication of law, when, to my disgust but not to my dismay, one of the crowd is observed by me taking

notes.
"The sheriff formally asks: 'Have you

the rent?"
"The trembling answer is: 'My God! how could I have the whole rent—and such a rent, on such a soil, in such a year as this?"

"'Get out!' is the word, and right heartily the grippers set to work. On the dung-hill is flung the scanty furniture, bed and bedding; a search is made for pig or goat, and forthwith they share the tate of the evicted master; the door is nailed, and the imposing army marches on to the next holding till every house has been visited and every soul set forth.

"At this moment there is a downpour of rain on that miserable furniture, on that poor bed and bedding; and an old man whose generations have passed their simple lives in that house is sitting on a stove outside, with his head buried in his hands, thinking of the eighty-three years gone by. And are those tenants to blame? that they were about the most simple-minded, hard-working, honest, and virtu-Carolina ten years ago; Quinn was silenced all her past sorrows.

ous. Their only guilt is this, that an agreement' with my Lord Gormanstown, some five years ago, defranchising them of any claim under the Land Act, and involving an intolerable rise of rent, together with the common misfortunes of the country these few years past, and this in particular, has left them unable to pay the entire rent—the half, the nineteenths of the rent would not be accepted. Priests joined the poor tenantry in petitioning again and again. No answer was given but, 'Have you the whole rent? Have you the law expenses? If not, out you go?'"

The half dozen reprobates who swear by these leaders are base vagabonds, who have lost both the instinct and manner

They explain the apparently vindictive feeling of the peasantry and other leaders, like Mr. Parnell, for example, and Mr. Daviti, to the landlords as a class. The two classes are hostile at every point, and existing famine has intensified their mutual antagonism.

AN EMINENT PRESBYTERIAN MIN-ISTER ON IRELAND.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New York University and pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, spoke at an Irish Relief entertainment given under the management of a Committee of the Irish Home Rule Club in New York. The following extract from his address has a ring that is creditable to

the speaker:—
Of all the titles that our land possesses Of all the titles that our land possesses, there is none more precious, perhaps, than that of which it boasts—"the refuge of the oppressed." It is with pride and with joy that we recognize as a foundation fact in this our republic that those who were oppressed in foreign lands began the history of the nation; that they came from under the sceptre of tyranny, and here established themselves with a knowledge of what true liberty was; and no land has contributed more in this regard to the foundation of this republic and to its upbuilding than that green isle and they consider the milkery early and all bloss on as we entered the jaunt of the railroad station to divide the station to divide the railroad station to divide the station to divide the railroad station to divide the foundation of this repair is divided the foundation of this repair is divided the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in a breach of charity, he politely required the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in the row hand is to appear the foundation of this repair is distributed more in this regard to the foundation of this reposition was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in a breach of charity, he politely required the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in a breach of charity, he politely required the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end whose misch to even more in the was continued that the discussion was of the foundation of this reposit in the discussion was becoming heated, and fearing it might end in a breach of charity, he politely required the beaution to divide a politic promability of the politic promability of the politic promability of the politic promability of the foundation of this reposit in the dis

own civic history, and gather the matter the found not in the annals of their barbarous kings and yawping bards, nor even in their more modern and really illustrious authors and orators, but in the fact that after centuries of such insults and the most hideous wrongs, they still boldly assert the inextinguishable spirit of their nationality, and are making rapid progress in tolerance and intelligence.

A TENANT EVICTED.

Before I left Dublin to attend the indignation meeting at Ballybrophy I read a letter from a Roman Catholic priest in a neighboring county, Cavan. It was dated February 19. However sad may be the stories I may have to tell of famine in the West, I cannot believe that there wills be any greater illustration to depict of man's crulety to man.

"In the midst of cries of distress around me," writes the Rev. Joseph Flood, the parish priest. "in the Cavan portion of enriched that we are apt to forget our indebtedness to Him—it is but appropriate for us to stop awhile in the extending of our gainful arms, to use those arms in our gainful arms, to use those arms in the handing over of our plenitude to those that need. I do not believe this is the occasion of a political harangue; I do not believe this is the appropriate time to touch upon so tender a subject as politics, either here or abroad; and yet, when I look at Ireland, and see the potentiality of that large-hearted people, I cannot but say this, even if I am wrong in saying it here: I cannot but wish that these laws which we in America do not like, those laws of primegeniture and entail, were abrogated, and the land of Ireland held by the people of Ireland in fee.

OUR NEW OLD-CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following from a city contemporary will serve as a fair specimen of the stories that are now printed, copied and commented on by the secular and religious ss of the country: There is quite an interest lately awak

ened among our Catholic friends in regard to the organization of an independent Catholic church in this country. A number of priests having separated them-selves from the Roman church and gained over, it is said, a number of Catholic members to their way of thinking, now propose a regular independent organiza-tion. The movement has been going on for some time, and last Sunday large for some time, and last Sunday large meetings were held in New York, at which es were delivered by several priests, who had abandoned or were preparing to abandon what they call the Roman church and it was stated that quite a number of other priests were engaged in the work and still many more had expressed their desire to do so. We do not see any notice of the matter in the Catholic papers that reach this office, yet some secular papers state there are many thousands of Catholic members who are in sympathy with these priests and have joined or will join in the

movement." McNamara and Quinn, and the priests en gaged with them in bamboozling the New York parsons, are silenced elergymen of this and other countries. They have seen the inside of nearly every lock-up from Maine to Texas, and from the Gulf to the

Hundreds of such cases occur in Ireland.

Here explain the apparently vindictive defeats all attempts at imposition. The poor servant girls turn from them with doubting scorn. As a last resort they are trying to fleece the preachers. They will not last long. If they can keep out of the Tombs for six months they will succeed in r ising enough money from their pious dupes to enable them to torture the priests of the country for a year to come.-Western Watchman.

AN ANECEDOTE OF MARSHAL SOULT.

On a certain day in the year 1830, a diligence, left the city of Paris for Marseilles, with three passengers—a priest, a young officer and an old man with a gray beard. The priest soon occupied himself with the recitation of his breviary; the young officer passed the time in humain. young officer passed the time in humming, and the old man was immersed in pro-found meditation. Finally, the young officer, tired of humming, and disposed and he always kept in mind the words which Marshal Soult addressed to him: "In my long career, which has not been without glory, I never repented having protected, defended, and respected the

priest, the aged and the weak."

Eighteen years afterwards, in the sad infamous days of 1848, in the suburb of St. Anthony, two victims gloriously gave up their lives: General Duvivier and Mons. Affre—or the officer and the priest of the diligence of 1830—the one a martyr of duty, the other, of charity.

which increase the difficulty of diffusing through every rank the refined and holy influences which are cherished by the domestic affections. Reckless speculation among capitalists, disturbing the steady uniform course of employment, and its sure counterpart, improvidence and debauchery among workmen—are the deadliest foes of the household virtues. In how small a compass lie all the elements of man's truest happiness if society were only conducted in a rational and moderate spirit, and its members of every class could be restrained from vicious indulgence and pursuit of phantoms. A marrirge con-tracted with thoughtfulness, and cemented by a pure and faithful love, when a fixed position is gained in the world, and a small fund has been accumulated—hard work and frugal habits at the commencement of domestic life, to meet in time the sible demands of the future family—a possible demands of the Inture rammy—a dwelling comfortably furnished, clean, bright, salubrious, and sweet—children well trained, and early sent to school, a small collection of good books on the shelves, a few bloosoming plants in the window, some well-selected engravings on window, some well-selected engravings on the walls, a piano, it may be a violin or fiute, to accompany the family concert; home made happy in the evening by cheerful tasks and mutual improvement, exchanged at times for conversation of friend and neighbor of kindred taste and ongenial manners—these are conditions f existence within the reach of every one of existence within the reach of every one who will seek them—resources of the purest happiness, lost to thousands, because a wrong direction is given to their tastes and energies, and they roam abroad in pursuit of interest and enjoyment which they might create in rich abundance at home. This is no romantic visionary at home. This is no romantic visionary picture. It is a sober, accessible, pos-siblity, such as even now, under the pres-sure of many adverse circumstances, is realized in the homes of not a few workingmen who have learned the art of extracting competence from narrow means, and maintaining genuine respectability in an humble station.

an humble station.

The Gospel does not make mention of any appearance of Jesus to Mary, because it records, in a special manner, only those that were intended to convince the disciples, and, through them, the entire Church; and besides, Mary was as much convinced by her faith alone, as the disciples were by the vision of their divine Master conversing and eating with them. But a pious tradition, the general opin-Master conversing and catting the general optu-ion of the saints, and special revelations, particularly those made to St. Bridget, do not permit us to doubt that our Lord, after His resurrection, appeared to her to reward her for her faith, her love and

A GOOD RULE.

A certain khan of Tartary, travelling with his nobles, was met by a derish, who cried with a loud voice: "Whoever will give me a hundred pieces of gold, I will

give him a good advice."

The khan ordered the sum to be given, upon which the dervish said: "Begin nothing of which thou hast not well considered the and."

The courtiers, hearing this plain senence, smiled, and said with a sneer: The dervish is well paid for his maxim."

"The dervish is well paid for his maxim."
But the khan was so well pleased with
the answer that he ordered it to be written
in gold letters in several parts of his
palace, and engraved on all his plate.
Not long after, the khan's surgeon was
bribed to kill him with a poisoned lancet,
at the time he bled him. One day, when
the khan's arm was bound, and the fatal
lancet in the hand of the surgeon, the
latter read on the basin. latter read on the basin:
"Begin nothing of which thou hast not well considered the end."

The khan, observing his confusion, inquired the reason; the surgeon fell pros-trate, confessed the whole affair, and was pardoned, but the conspirators were put

The khan, turning to his courtiers, who had heard the advise with disdain, told them that the counsel could not be too highly valued which had saved a khan's

HOME EDUCATION.

RULES THAT PARENTS SHOULD TEACH AND

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and placed in a conspicuous place in every house-hold:

hold:
1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that

ou mean what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give what

ou say.
4. If you tell a child to do something show him how to do it, and see that it is

done.
5. Always punish your child for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they

vex you or make you lose your self-command. 7. If they give way to petulance or ill. temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impro-

priety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden,

under the same circumstances, at an other.

11. Teach that the only sure way and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow tale-bearing.
14, Teach them self denial, not self-indulgence of an argry and resentful

Lagrange, is now preparing. In the meantime, a little memoir has appeared from the pen of Lucien Edward Henry, under the title of "The Last Days of Bishop Dupanloup," This, of course, is a mere blographical fragment compared with the larger work that is to come, and a very pleasant foretaste it is of the full feast.

Among other ancdotes told in its pages is
a very characteristic one. During the good
Bishop's last holiday, when his health was rapidly failing, he went on a donkey, led by a little boy, to call on a parish priest, who proved to be absent from home. At who proved to be absent from nome. At the presbytery, however, he found a messenger with a "sick call" from a dying woman. "I also am a priest," said the Bishop; and he set off up the mountains on a two hours' expedition, returning to his quarters in the pitch darkness of sweet evening. His hosts and some of the clergy came out to greet him with reproaches. "Do not scold me," he meekly pleaded, "for I am very wet," and slipped off quietly to bed.

The account given by Mr. Henry of the waning of a life that wasso precious to the Bishop's own country and to the whole Church is very pathetic. When his last off quietly to bed.

church is very pathetic. When his last illness came, he gave up lingeringly one pleasure and duty after another. He was wont to walk in an avenue reciting his Breviary, the book which, after nearly half Breviary, the book which, after nearly half a century of daily repetition, he pressed to his heart during those closing days, exclaming, "Oh, how could one live without it?" At the end of this avenue he was once found seated, wrapt in melancholy. His expression disturbed those who were about him, but, when they went to confort him he said in a many variety. o comfort him, he said, in a grave voice "My friends, I love only silence now."
And this from him whose eloquent voice had been heard so often, and with such splendid effect, in the interest of religion in the land where his absence, in the present crisis of her history, is indeed a calamity. Such are some of the marvelous transformations made by the presence

THE HERMIT AND THE PRIEST.

A certain priest was accustomed to come to the cell of a hermit who, lived in the wilderness, to celebrate Mass, and to administrater to him the Blessed Sacrament; but at length it happened that the pious hermit heard an ill report concern-ing the priest, and accordingly the next time the priest came he shut the door Master conversing and eating with them. But a pious tradition, the general opinion of the saints, and special revelations, are the priest was gone the hermit heard a gainst him and sent him away. As soon against him the priest came he shut the door against him and sent him away. As soon aga

chain and bucket of the same precious metal, and a leper was drawing up some of the water, and pouring it into a clean vessel. Now he seemed extremely desirvessel. Now he seemes extremely desir-ous to drink of it, and was only prevented by the repugnance he felt at seeing it drawn up by the leper. Whereupon he heard a voice which said to him: Why dost thou not drink? What harm has he done who has drawn the water since he has only filled the backet and poured the water into a vessel fit to receive it? The hermit reflected upon his vision, felt him-self reproved, called back the priest, and besought him to celebrate and consecrate for him as usual.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Eyerything good in man leans on omething higher.
The rays of happiness, like those of ight, are colorless when unbroken.
There is in every human countenance

either a history or a prophecy.

As large a demand is made on our faith by nature as can be made by miracles. Return equity and justice for evil done o you, and pay goodness by goodness. In the birth of Christ humanity felt the

first pulsation of the fatherly heart of The faith which looks forward is far richer than the experience which looks

No principle is more noble, as there is one more holy, than that of a true

obedience.

Man is the jewel of God, who has created this material world to keep His treasure

The poor old negro preacher was more than half right when he said: "Breddrin, if we could all see into our own hearts as God does, it would mos' skeer us to death."

It is just as much the nature of som people to be peevish and fretful as it is for others to be good-natured. A philoso-pher has said, not only quaintiy but truly, that it is more creditable for some men to be only half decent than for others to be

saintly. You will not be sorry for hearing be-You will not be sorry for hearing of-fore judging, for thinking before speaking, for holding an angry tongue, for stopping the ear to a tale-bearer, for disbeheving most of the ill-reports, for being kind to the distressed, for being patient towards everybody, for doing good to all men, for asking pardon for all wrongs, for

for asking pardon for all wrongs, for speaking evil of no one, for being courteous to all.

The beginnings of every work of God are weak, but the results are invincibly strong. The roots of all trees are at first mere slender filanents, or rather a sort of pulp which solidifies; nevertheless, from them are produced those huge trees, those oaks, of which are constructed vast buildings, ships and machines.

ings, ships and machines.

That is a beautiful custom in old-fashioned Catholic families, which leads them to dedicate the rooms in their homes to 9. Never give your children anything particular Saints, every room having in it a picture of the servant of God who is especially honored there and by whose

name it is known.

A man once took a piece of white cloth to a dyer, to have it dyed black. He was so well pleased with the result that after a time he went back to him with a piece of black cloth, and asked to have it dyed white. But the dyer answered: "A white. But the dyer answered: "A piece of cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but you cannot make

it white again.

Be careful that you do not commend HAPPY HOMES.

Let it be our object to multiply the number of virtues and happy homes. The domestic is the seed-plot of a noble and flourishing commonwealth. All laws are vicious, all tendencies to be deprecated, which increase the difficulty of diffusing through every tank the refined and holy

silenced by your impertinent talking,— Sir Matthew Hale. If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will effect it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into

If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God, even love of our fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—Webster. Some poorly instructed Catholics, who last year failed to go to communion at Easter, and consequently knew they were living in mortal sin, have thought that their guilt has put them out of the Church, and that therefore it did not matter whether or not they stayed away from Mass, fasted during Lent, or obeyed

other commandments, and, acting under this misconception, they have added sin to sin.

Every good act, says Mohammed, is charity. Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation of your fellow-man to virtuous deeds is equal to alms-giving, putting a wanderer on the right road is charity, and removing thorus and stones and other obstructions from the road is charity. A man's true riches hereafter is the good he does to his fellowmen. When he dies people say, "What property has he left behind?" But the angels who examine him in the grave ask

him, "What good deeds hast thou sent be-fore thee?" Those young persons whose shyness proceeds from an undue self-consciousness may be benefitted by the following remark of Sydney Smyth: "I was once very shy, but it was not long before I made two useful discoveries—first, that all man-kind were not solely employed in ob-serving me--a belief that all mankind have-and, next, that shamming was of no use; that the world was very clear-sighted, and es-timated a man at his just value. This cured me, and I determined to be natural and let the world find me out."

A proud man is a fool in fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge-pot. He sets his feathers like an owl to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self-conceit, that renders him the man of pasteboard, and a true buckram knight. He has given himself sympathetic love-powder, that works upon him to dotage, and transforms himself into his own mistress, making most passionate court to his own dear perfecAnnual subscription....

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

the onice in the week.

THOS, COFFEY,

Those publisher and Proprietor.

Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROW HIS LOSDING.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. CopFery.—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 stone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and excluded the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELE-

We alluded some time ago to the proposed celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste anniversary at Quebec, on the 24th of June prox. We then took the opportunity of expressing our pleasure at the steps taken by our French Canadian fellow-citizens in preparing for a worthy celebration, in a religious and national sense, of that day so dear to their

We are glad to know that the preparations have been going on uninterruptedly since, and that everything now seems to promise origin. success to the promoters of the celebration. The idea of gathering the French race on the national anniversary in that venerable and historic city, which may be justly termed the cradle of Catholicism and of civilization on this continent, merits the fullest realization and calls for the highest eulogy. The assembly of the representatives of the Franco-Canadian race now scattered throughout the North-American continent, in a place so suggestive of heroic endurance and fearless enterprise as the city of was but ill-prepared for a severe Quebec, should not be allowed to contest. But the gauntlet, once pass by without leaving some traces | thrown down, was taken up with of practical good behind it. A mere alacrity by the leaders of the popular exhibition of numerical strength, on party, who now, at the close of the such a day and in such a place, were certainly very satisfactory to all complete than any achieved since concerned, but such a display would | the Union. The Home Rulers have, not do anything of permanent good. We are therefore glad to refer to that feature of the celebration which, on a former occasion, merited an humble encomium-the holding of a convention of leading best means of promoting the interests of their race.

To Catholics, any such convention, composed of the representative men of a race which has given Catholicity so broad a demain in the New World, must prove highly interesting; and we venture to assure our French Canadian fellow-citizens that Irish Catholics in particular will look forward with eagerness to the results of that convention. We have always held the opinion that there is no country so well adapted to the French Canadian as Canada: no country wherein he has a freer and a wider scope for the display of his industry and ingenuity as this Dominion

We have been of late very forcibly struck by the reported emigration from Lower Canada to the New England states. We do not see that the removal of the French Canadians grieves us is to think that while made a year or two ago in the or pass over her claims with indiffer-Province of Manitoba, to abolish the ence.

French language in the courts and Legislature of that Province, may be taken as an evidence of the feeling entertained towards French Canadians by the new settlers in the Northwest.

We have been glad to see Father Lacombe, a missionary of some twenty-five years' experience in the Northwest, take such interest in the colonization of that country as to form special and select bodies of colonists to place there. The French colonists in the Northwest have before them a very bright future. That country was first opened up by their ancestors. Its rivers and its lakes, its mountains and its plains, bear yet many of the names given them by the first French explorers. From St. Paul, in Manitoba, to Hudson's Bay, the whole of that immense country bears French nomenclature an I evidence of French heroism in the early days of its history.

As that is the land of the tuture, the land of promise and of destiny, we hope to see the attention of the convention, to be held in connection with the celebration of the Twenty-Fourth of June next, directed to its colonization. The convention can do much to strengthen the hands of Father Lacombe and others interested in the work. And we say that if the convention had for a pratical result the establishment of but one hundred happy Catholic homes in the Northwest, such a result were ample reward for the labors attending its organization. But we have strong hopes that the convention will, in the large results it shall achieve-if it take up this questionentitle itself to the lasting gratitude, not only of the French race, but of the best friends of Canada of every

THE ELECTORAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

The result of the parliamentary elections in Ireland is a very decided proof of the unaltered purpose of Ireand to secure its own soil for its own people, and to rest satisfied in the matter of legislation with nothing short of complete control over Irish local concerns. As we remarked some weeks ago, the elections were sprung on the popular party in Ireland when that party as far as heard from, wrested from the Conservatives one seat in Cork city, one in Tipperary, one in Dublin city, one in Wicklow, and the seat for the borough of New Ross. From the Liberals, the two seats for French Canadians to consider the Roscommon, one of the seats for Kildare and one for Wicklow. They lose Athlone, Mallow and Drogheda. which return Liberals pledged to Home Rule and Tenant Right over the regular candidates of the party. In the Province of Ulster they retain Cavan, while the Liberals lose Carrickfergus.

The Conservatives will have about twenty-five Irish supporters in the next Parliament, a smaller number than they have ever had since the Union. The Home Rulers will have about seventy members, and the Liberals about ten professedly faithful to their party. The Home Rule party will thus in the next Parliament find itself twice as powerful as the other two parties in Ireland. This, with a restricted franchise and a lack of organization, is a wonderful change, in fact, a revolution. What was wanted in the last and previous Parliaments was a united Irish to the manufacturing districts of representation. With such a repre-New England will benefit them sentation, placing the grievances of morally or materially. We feel, on their country calmly but forcibly the contrary, that for them the before the government and legislachange is in these respects one for the ture, little doubt can be entertained worse. But what especially ag- that the case of Ireland would at once receive respectful attention, they go to New England our own and in due time draw from English Northwest is filling up with a class statesmen an efficient scheme of reof people who may at no distant form. It is to hoped that, profiting period exercise such influence in by the experience of the past, the the Councils of the Dominion as to newly-elected Irish representatives, throw into jeopardy the privileges fully alive to the impolicy and danenjoyed by the French race in the ger of disunion, will from the first Province of Quebec. The attempt present a solid front to every effort made to deal unjustly with Ireland,

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

This country has had of late more than its due share of crime. In States the best constituted crime will from time to time rear its horrid front to the affright and disgustof law-abiding people. The perversity of certain individuals and certain classes of humanity is in fact almost unaccountable, were we not to have before our eyes the power of human passion in its many evil tendencies, power sadly manifested in everyday life, in every rank of society and condition of mankind. We need not allude here to the several deeds of violence committed in the Province of Ontario within the past few months. The public have had these crimes detailed to them, till every one should have grown so familiarized with crime as to cease blushing at its infamies, and weeping over its atrocities. Our attention to this subject has been drawn by a recent brutal crime committed in a quiet rural district of the Province of Quebec. The outrage and murder reported from Arthabaska is a crime of an atrocity fortunately rare in that Province, but of so shocking a nature as to demand the fullest and most searching investigation from the authorities of the Province of Quebec. Whether ill-deserved or not, these latter have the reputation of being very slow, lax, and careless in dealing with cases of crime. wherein promptitude is demanded as the first attribute of justice. If anything can prevent the recurrence of crimes of this kind, it is prompt and severe application of the machinery of the law in detecting and punishing the guilty parties.

In the case of the crime we allude to, there can be no difficulty, if only ordinary care be exercised, to detect the criminal. The associations of the murdered girl must of necessity have been limited, so that it cannot be difficult to find circumstantial evidence pointing to any of her associates, who might have some particular motive to urge the commission of the crime. Then, the distance between her father's house and the place where the murder was committed is so very short that some clue will surely be found to the indentity of the criminal.

The case is one that demands a speedy application of justice. Crimes of a nature so atrocious must not be tolerated by the inaction of our law officers. The very bluntest sense of public morality revolts from neglect ing with the culprits in cases of this kind. We have often in this country boasted of our immunity from crime. Some of us have even instituted comparisons with the neighboring States to belaud ourselves. During the past few months we have, however, heard nothing of such comparisons. If the good time is to come, when such comparisons may be justly instituted-if law, order, and Christian morality are to prevail in Canada-let our criminals be dealt with justly, but severely, and crime stamped out with a vigor to know no term till its object shall have been accomplished in the fullest possible measure. [Since the above was written, a

young man named Cleephas Lachance has confessed to having committed the crime. The details of the deed are sickening in the ex-

PRINCE JEROME AND THE JESUITS.

The aphorism "murder will-out might in connection with Prince Jerome Napoleon's recent manifesto. anent the Jesuits, be changed, with great appropriateness, to "pusillanimity will-out." The Prince has had a record in every respect so deplorably comtemptible, that his friends must have, if not for his sake, at least for the sake of his family, hoped he should in some measure obliterate the remembrance of his blunders, his cowardice, and his treachery by a dignified and guarded silence. For the contre temps--we use a mild term-of his past life, any attempt at explanation had injured instead of benefiting him. The sad death of the Prince Imperial placed him rather suddenly in the position of head of a noble and distinguished family, whose misfortunes had almost effaced their faults. As head of that

family his duty was clear. He had not only himself to consider, but his under the Federal system, the minor ancestors on the one hand, his posterity on the other. If the course of the Republican Government of France called for an expression of his opinion, surely he might have against union of any kind with found in their conduct on the amnesty question, the seat of government question, and others wherein the cowardice of the administration was made so painfully manife: t, occasion to give expression to his views. Not so, however. The Jesuits, being the object of persecution, every man's hand seemingly raised against them, he likewise joins in the cry against that devoted body, and gives them a blow as unprovoked as it was unexpected and cowardly. We venture to say that if anything were wanting to begin the reaction in favor of the Jesuits, was such a course as Prince Jerome Napoleon has pursued. He can do ne possible good except by way of negativeness, but good deeds of that kind inflict disgrace without entitling the doer to anything of

BISMARCK THREATENS TO RESIGN.

The world is from time to time confused by the news that Bismarck threatens to resign. Whenever the German Chancellor, foiled by the good sense and determination of the Reichstag, seeks to carry some favorite scheme of his own over the clearly-expressed desire of that body, he has recourse to what politicians should regard as a contemptible little piece of theatrical hypocrisy. The Chancellor has acquired such absolute sway over the mind of the German Emperor that he knows full well the latter's determination never to abandon him. Socialism, with its freaks in the indiscriminate use of dynamite and gunpowder, has so frightened the old monarch that his good nature has become an easy prey to the wiliest and most determined of German politicians. Bismarck will not resign because he has lost the confidence of the representatives of the people of Germany. He never could claim that he really enjoyed that confidence, and will resign only when he has ceased to rule at court a contingency postponed till the demise of Emperor William. The trouble this time has not proceeded from the Reichstag, but from the Bundeserath, a more important body, or leniently in discovering and dealnorth Germany. This body, by a vote of 30 to 28, rejected a measure imposing stamp duties, which Bismarck had set his heart upon carry. ing. The bill was simply a scheme to still further strengthen the hands of the Imperial Executive at the expense of the minor States. His whole course in the Federal councils has been to destroy as far as practicable the autonomy of the smaller States, by augmenting the powerimmense as it certainly is already-of the Imperial or Prussian executive. In this case Bismarck has not the slightest notion of retiring. He simply desires by his threat of resigning to overawe the majority of the Bundeserath into submission. One of the arguments on which he bases his threatened withdrawal is for him a rather singular one. He is reported to have declared to the Emperor that the representatives of a majority of the people have pronounced in favor of his scheme. Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony did indeed so express themselves. But in a body like the Bundeserath, representing several States, these States are looked upon as independent individualities, wholly irrespective of the number of people they contain. Under every Federal compact due regard is had to this principle. The component parts of the federation are in ome measure under every such system guarranteed an equality, without which the Federation had never been formed. In the case of Germany,

The question of population has

were not this the understanding at

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North German Confederacy, the

annexed themselves wholly to Prus-

sia, without securing any share of

influence in the Federal compact.

tion were the real source of power States, even Bavaria and Saxony themselves, whose representatives were with him on this particular question, were the first to protest Prussia. The German Confederation is in a very sad position in every respect, and it would not under certain circumstances surprise us to know that Bismarck had actually withdrawn. His most cherished plans have not succeeded. He has been again and again checkmated in his domestic policy. His foreign policy has had that temporary success which promotes enmity, but produces no lasting result tending to the maintenance of peace or the promotion of happiness or civilization. He has made Europe an armed camp, disturbed the world, and banished all hope of tranquility for generations to come. Well were it for the world and for mankind had he resigned. But alas!!

STRONG PROVOCATION.

We are not a little astonished to see the following article going the rounds of our Protestant contemporaries. It is a new style of battling with Rome, when common-sense argument carries the day in her favor. It speaks for itself most abundantly:

Colonel Shakespeare, of Baron's Court, Fulham, England, has been convicted of boxing his wife's ears, but it must be admitted he had strong provocation. Mrs. Col. Shakespeare had for a considerable period coquetted with the Church of Rome. Her undoubted right to do this was never denied by her husband, but he did object to her using her arts and persuasions to carry over his daughter and suasions to carry ever his daughter and his minor son to the same Church. A priest from the "Oratory" was introduced into his household without his knowledge or consent; and his wife and daughter were received into the Roman Catholic Church while he was yet in ignorance of the whole proceeding. When the facts were made known the Colonel had a scene with his wife. They got into an argument about religious questions, and the Colonel was apparently worsted. At least, he thought it worsted. At least, he thought it prudent to stop further dissemination of error by warming Mrs. Shakespeare's ears. She left the house the next morning and took her children with her. As the daughter was of age she was allowed to remain with was of age she was allowed to remain her mother, but the son has been brough back under a writ of habeas corpus. The case has caused much gossip in England, the parties to it being of the highest respectability. - English Paper.

Now, if Mrs. Col. Shakespeare were anything else but a good pious Catholic the colonel would ere this most probably be without a wife, for she would have obtained a bill of divorce, and get married again, and the Colonel would do likewise, and the family would be handed over to the tender mercies of another Mrs Col. Shakespeare, and perhaps the same course of events would be repeated, and in a few Shakespeare's. Is this the effect of the "enlightenment" we are coaxed to embrace? Is this the "civilization" we behold when we are asked to come out of the "darkness of Rome?".

Rome upraised woman long ages since from bondage and dishonor, and gave her the exalted station she now occupies, and Rome will fight to the bitter end to keep her in that exalted station. "Strong provocation" is no argument to bring to Rome when you want to box your wife's ears, and when you want a Bill of Divorce you will have to seek for it somewhere outside of Rome.

CIVIL RIGHTS. We are not of those who admired the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, whereby negro slavery was within the United States of America brought to so sudden a termination. The object for which the American people contended with the secessionist movement was to establish the supremacy of the national government over each and every State of the Union. True, the insurrectionary States had seceded through tear of seeing their so-called domestic institution, slavery, abolished. But at the time of the secession of these States there was not on the part of the free States any attempt through their congressional delegations to propose or carry out a scheme for the immediate emancipation of the slaves. The secession movement had grown out of the discussions anent the extension of rancor engendered by the admission smaller States might as well have the Kansas troubles. It took sudden and decisive action on the election of Lincoln in 1860, an election which pronounced the doom of that paramount influence so long exercised in matter. The German Chancellor holding States. The intemperate knows perfectly well that if popula- appeals of politicians on both sides director and partner in the Free Press

of the great questions, which for half a century had engaged the at. tention of the American people, had aroused the most bitter sectional animosity. New England and South Carolina were in these conflicts pitted against each other, by some sort of common consent, similar, no doubt, to that which in certain combats of antiquity prompted the adverse armies to leave the issue of the conflict to a few chosen warriors on each side.

The Puritanism of the former, so bitter, exclusive, and unrelenting in its frequent assualts on the proslavery tendencies of the patrician republicanism of South Carolina. aroused a spirit of hostility which culminated in a hearty desire on the part of that State, and others whose views it sustained and represented. to secede from a union wherein such assaults were permitted without an opportunity for the sharp, severe. and decisive rejoinder the hot blood of the south would desire. But no one, till the war had broken out, dreamed of abolishing slavery without compensation to the slave. owners, still less to invest the negro population when thus emancipated with the right of franchise.

Events, however, precipitated the abolitionists to extreme courses. The proclamations of President Lincoln were issued as means of fomenting trouble in the southern States by causing a negro insurrection against the planters, during the absence of nearly all the available fighting men of the south on the field of battle. The constitutionality of the proclamations was questioned, and a strong feeling prevailed in the north that the President had taken a very ill-advised step in issuing such proclamations. But nothing succeeds like success. The south fell bleeding at the feet of the north. The two Houses of Congress were bent on reconstruction with the absolute emancipation of the slaves and their immediate enfranchisement, as means to keep the white population of the south in awe. That policy appeared to work like a charm for a short time, but the south, the south of Calhoun and Lee, soon rose in the pride of its glorious achievements and shook off negro sway. In no State of the south do the negros hold anything like the influence they might, even now, hold, had a scheme of gradual emancipation and gradual enfranchisement been adopted after

They clamor for civil rights. No one ventures to refuse them the rights guaranteed every citizen by the law and constitution. But the short-sighted policy of the northern Republicans has caused the poor negroes to suffer much severe treatment at the hands of those over whom they were directed by political adventures to ride rough-shod in the palmy days of reconstruction. We hope the white population of the south will by wise measures in regard of the franchise protect the negro, and above all educate him to a proper knowledge and exercise of his "civil rights."

THE DONNELLY CASE.

Great interest has been manifested in this case during the past week, and considerable anxiety evinced by those directly interested as to the course the crown would pursue in the matter of the proposed change of venue to another county. On Monday, the affidavits of the parties for and against the change were handed in. The affidavits favoring the holding of the trial at a distance were two from Charles Hutchinson, prosecuting attorney, and Chief of Police Williams. The statement made by these gentlemen was in effect, that a prejudice against the Donnelly's, and in favor of the prisoners, existed in the minds of many persons in the county, and that therefore an impartial verdict would not likely be pronounced by a jury selected in this vicinity. Against the change, we have the affidavits of some of the oldest and most prominent residents of Middlesex, namely: John Morgan, who held the position of Reeve of the township of Adelaide for six years; slavery to the territories, out of the Daniel Regan, of the city of London, merchant, lately alderman of that city, and of Texas, the omnibus bill, and at present license commissioner under appointment by the Ontario Government; John McDougall, farmer and cattle dealer, and a resident of the township of Lobo for torty-eight years, and who testifies that quite as decided opinions in the case came under his observation in outnothing whatever to do with the the national councils by the slave- lying counties as is to be found in Middlesex: Josiah Blackburn, managing

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Printing Co., being connected with the business for over twenty-five years; Hugh Macmahon, of the city of London, counsel for the prisoners. The affidavits of the prisoners were also submitted, claiming that it would be a great injustice to remove them to a distance, thereby entailing a large amount of expense in the matter of having witnesses for the defence brought so far away fron their homes. A strong point was made by Mr. Macmahon of the fact that the statements made by the Mail and Globe newspapers tended in a large measure to create a prejudice in the minds of people at a distance against the prisoners. The exaggerated and sensational gossip sent to Toronto by the correspondent of the latter paper has been heartily condemned by those who should be the best judges of its worthless character. In places far removed from the scene of the murders, this gossip would most likely prove very injurious to the prisoners.

On Tuesday afternoon, Judge Wilson decided the case should be tried in the city of London, but the trial has been postponed.

IN A CLOSE CORNER.

We have often heard Protestants assert with considerable gravity, that their Roman Catholic neighbors were not permitted by their priests to read the scriptures-not even the Catholic version of the Bible. When assured such was not the case, they would shrug their shoulders and shake their heads and smile, and tell us they knew better-their Minister had told them so-and he, being an educated man, and a preacher of the Word, must know all about the matter. In vain we assert that Catholic Bibles are for sale in the bookstores, to be the obtained in every style of printing and binding to suit the circumstances of all classes, and that the people are recommended to buy and read them by their priests. The same shrug and shake and smile will greet us, and we are informed that it cannot be the case, since they were told differently by this spiritual advisers.

Dr. Iranæus Prime, of New York, lately had published in his Protestant religious paper of that city, the Observer, a letter from a missionary in New Mexico. This precious missionary goes on to say, among other things :-

"Besides my own country, New Mexico, I have been in other Catholic countries, viz.: Mexico, in the State of Chihuahua, California, Brazil, and Ireland. I have always taken deep interest in religious affairs, and in whatever country I have been I have endeavored to ascertain the religious beliefs and habits of the people. The Bible is not only not circulated, and the laity not only not exhorted to read the Bible, but they are positively prohibited from reading it, and norted to read the Bible, but they are positively prohibited from reading it, and not only Protestant versions, but even Roman Catholic versions."

The New York Freeman's Journal, edited by Mr. McMaster, a convert to Catholicity melanation of the diocese 1.22 changle and costly, and 22 changle and costly, and being grand and costly, and being grand and costly, and costly cos

The New York Freeman's Journal, edited by Mr. McMaster, a convert to Catholicity, makes the following mies and elect schools, 39 parish schools, Catholicity, makes the following reference to the letter, from which we take the above extract:-

"We republish the above not to cell shame! Dr. Ireneus Prime said Roman Catholics were forbidden to read the Bible, and we called to his attention that, in the first nineteen buildings on the north side of Barclay street, beginning at Broadway, and in five minutes' walk from the Observer office, there were six—we think there are more—Catholic bookshops displaying, and trying to sell, as many as possible, of sundry editions of the Bible, in English. Dr. Prime's attention was in English. Dr. Prime's attention was called to the article we published, in a personal manner. The response was, no notice of the fact staring him in the face, but, bald and bare, notice of congratulations he received, for having published what we did not call false—but proved to be false—the shop-windows of Barclay street. Dr. Prime's course in that matter was not opposite of facts open and known to every one in New York city that cared to test Dr. Prime's veracity by a five minutes' walk down Barclay street, from Broadway, was animadverted on by men whose prejudices were all against the Catholic Church."

"So, now, we, of course, do not ask Dr. Irenæus Prime to retract his indorsement of the above extract. He says it comes from a source not reliable, but perfectly reliable. It is as perfectly so as Dr. Prime is reliable. With him—till he attack the west himself out of the position. tempts to get himself out of the position he has put himself in, on the prohibition of the Bible to Catholics, we can have no discussion with him."

But, to gibbet him, once more, among

all except the very ignorant country Presbyterians for whom he writes, we translate, and publish the following, from the Illustracion Catholica of Mexico, in regard to the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who has circulated very nearly a million copies of the New Testament, in Spanish, in South America:

"I most earnestly recommend all Catholics to subscribe, so far as they are able, for copies of the New Testament translated by Father Scio, with opportune notes, so so as to arrest the propagation of Bibles without notes and forbidden by the Church. These copies of the New Testament have been brought to this country

understanding that this edition was first made with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Chili, and afterwards with that of the Most Eminent Cardinal

Manning.

"As all cannot subscribe for a large number of copies, I exhort all who have the means to take a few for distribution among their employees and among the poor. This will be one of the best works of

mercy they can do.

"At our residence, April 14, 1879.

"4 PELAGIO A., Archbishop of Mexico.
"I subscribe for fifty copies."

From the Catholic Columbian.

In reading the daily papers one cannot but be struck with the great number of crimes that are recorded. In the absence of all important political news, the journals fill their space with the most sensational and "I am exce disgusting stories. Parents, keep the poison from your children.

A DROWNING man catches at straws and the immoral, bad, liberal Catholic, grasps anxiously for little scandals amongst those who are faithful, for an excuse for his crime. Such men are better out of the Church, as they invariably are men little respected in the world for their opinions and generally disregarded for lack of character. It displays a very mean disposition for a person to offer his neighbors' faults in ex-tenuation of his own.

Ir people would only bear in mind the nature of the mission of the Church of Christ-that it is supernatural and has in view the salvation of the souls of men, they would not be so surprised at the fact that the Church never gives a decision on matters pertaining purely to the natural order, and having no bearing on faith—morals. The questions that have been raised by modern science do not affect the truths of our holy faith, and it is not at all necessary, as far as our religion is concerned, that they should receive an answer.

An infidel is not more severe or more exact in examining records of miracles to try to discover their nature and to disprove them, than is the Catholic Church. She acts cautiously in all such matters, as well as in everything else pertaining to her mission, as the custodian of faith and director of morals. Hence it is frequently many years before she pronounces upon the occurrence of miraculous manifestations, so that all possible human evidence may be examined. With the apparitions at Knock, she will do as she has done before, and without expressing surprise, proceed to investigate, so that the faithful may be assured of its authenticity. In the meantime those whose faith prompts the acts of devotion at the shrine, are permitted to practice that devotion. In good

9 asylums and 3 hospitals. No evidence here that the religion of Christ is losing its hold on the affections of men.

COMPLIMENTARY.

One of our good friends in Harrisburg ends us the following opinion of our course on the Irish question. When a man backs up his statements with the hard cash for his subscription to the paper, as in this case, there is evidence of a sincerity which we would live to see become more universal. We thank our friend very sincerely for his opinion:-

"Enclosed you will find one dollar. feel in duty bound to send my subscription in advance, for the reason that I have obdid not call false—but proved to be false—the shop-windows of Barclay street. Dr. Prime's course in that matter was not without salutary effect. His insincerity and declarations of what was the exact and narrow path of "The rights of Ireland." Few of the papers there are who walk therein. To the reflecting it would be a study to read the comments and editorials of a certain paper which professes to plead the cause of Ireland, on Mr. Parnell. Whether Mr. Parnell fails or succeeds in his ultimate designs, the newspaper man is sure to come out right. He can say:
"It is just as I told you."—Subscriber.

COMPLIMENTARY:—In the suit Cascaden vs Edgecombe, at St. Thomas, the Times pays the following well-deserved compliment to our fellow citizen, Hugh Macmahon, Esq., Q.C:—"Mr. Macmahon, the counsel for the defence, was retained only the day before the trial. The cool, calm, self-possessed manner in which he conducted the case throughout; the masterly manner in which he held his own ground on every occasion for dispute as to the proper practice, and his ready, off-hand way of overcoming the tactics of his opponents whenever they at-tempted to interfere with his freedom, was quite noticeable by the most casual obwas quite noticeable by the most casual observers of the proceedings. In every instance he came off conqueror—master of the situation—and proceeded in his further course without let or hindrance. In his address to the jury he was calm, and rarely impassioned. His matter was methodically arranged; his comments on the salient points of the evidence pertinent and comprehensive; his arguments close and cogent, and the conclusions which he drew for himself, and which he wished the jury to draw, and A.D. MDCCLXXIX, Leo XIII.P.P.Mª Joannes Walsh, Ep. Lendonensis. These the above named date a number of representation and at present an elegant brick church is rapidly approaching completion. It is 56 x 130 feet, and is to have a spire 140 feet in his ghost. We will be used to a number of representation and at present an elegant brick church is rapidly approaching completion. It is 56 we will be used to the above named date a number of representation and maximin. Since the above named date a number of representant and elegant brick church is rapidly approaching completion. It is 56 we will be used to the above named date a number of representant points of the evidence pertinent and comprehensive; his arguments close and cogent, and the conclusions which he drew for himself, and the co

as brief as the great importance of the case would permit. His management throughout won for him golden opinions. Any one who listened to him carefully on this occasion will be fully persuaded that there is no need to look abroad, in Toronto or elsewhere, for legal ability for the proper and successful conduct of the most important lawsuits."

THE HOME RULERS.

The result of the elections in Ireland has been the means of adding considerable strength to the Home Rule party led by Mr. Parnell. As showing the hopeful aspect of affairs, we publish the following cablegram sent by Mr. Parnell to a Chicago paper, which fully explains the position the Irish party will occupy in the next

"I am exceedingly well pleased with the result of the elections. Our party has gained nine seats from the Whigs and Tories, while a marked improvement has been effected in its personnel. The timid and insincere have been replaced by determined and zealous workers. We have carried Leinster, Munster and Connaught, except and connaught, except and connaught except and connaught. and Connaught, except one county. It is incorrect to suppose that the Liberals are rendered independent of the Irish members. Their majority disappears should we join the Conservatives. Moreshould we join the Conservatives. Moreover, our party will scarcely cross to the Ministerial side of the House of Commons, even though that side shall be occupied by the Liberals instead of Conservatives. Our presence in the opposition will be understood as a constant reminder of the slender nature of the tenure by which the Ministers hold their power. We expect that a good land bill will be introduced and passed immediately. We also anticipate early passage of a local government measure as well as a household franchise bill. This latter would enable us to carry every Irish seat in Parliament with a very every Irish seat in Parliament with a very few insignificant exceptions. Should the Liberals refuse to accede to our just demands, they can be very promptly reduced to order by a determined stand on the part of our members. The present Irish party is an immense advance in every respect upon previous representa-tions, and sufficient men have been returntions, and sufficient men have been returned of the class that know what they want,
and are determined to have it, to render it
practically impossible that the most powerful ministry can withstand them. As
showing the resolution of the people to
abolish 'andlordism, the election of Jas.
O'Kelly, who defeated the O'Connor Don
in Rescommon, after sitting there twenty in Roscommon, after sitting there twenty years, is considered the most remarkable demonstration of the election."

LOCAL NEWS.

Too Much Money .- The Thames Navigation Co. have determined to tie up their boats this season rather than pay the rate asked by the Water Commissioners.

Going West.—Mr. J. J. Skeffington of this city has accepted a situation on the Wolverine Citizen, published at Flint, Mich. He has also accepted a position in the Flint Light Guard Band, of which Prof. Gardner is the leader.

DIED IN JAIL.—A tramp named John Clark died in London jail last Friday from general debility. The coroner's jury gave it as their opinion that the magistrate should have sent him to hospital instead of the

now progressing favorably.

now progressing favorably.

INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to the sheds on the exhibition grounds. Constable Lutman observed a man going into one of the sheds, and, on giving chase, he ran away, the constable being unable to catch him. A bundle of rags saturated with coal oil was afterwards discovered in the shed where the reseal was seen to enter. where the rascal was seen to enter.

where the rascal was seen to enter.

Fires.—A small frame house, unoccupied, the property of ex-alderman Stringer, situated on Grey street, was destroyed by fire, on Wedensday night last. On Tuesday the machine shops of Mr. Yates on King street, took fire and damage to the extent of seven or eight thousand dollars was done. Insured for four thousand dollars

WINDHAM MISSION.

Kind mention was made a short time ago, in the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD, of the Windham mission. On this occasion it will be pleasing to notice a few of the many improvements that have taken place during the past four years. In 1876 the worthy and esteemed pastor, Rev. Henry Japes, resided near the frame church and Separate school house within a short distance of the village of Delhi. Now he has a chapel and house one mile South of Hawtrey village, Oxford county, at the Canada Southern crossing of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway. The former residence is removed, and the old church will also be moved on the comold church will also be moved on the completion of the new one referred to below. In 1877, a petition for a post office at the crossing was forwarded to Ottawa by Rev. Father Japes and promptly and favorably answered. Mr. Joseph McIlhone was appointed postmaster of La Salette, a name given through request by the rev. pastor. given, through request by the rev. pastor, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was at La Salette mountain, France, that, about 30 years ago, our Immaculate Lady appeared miraculously to the little children, Melanie and Maximin.

Since the above named date a number

by the Presbyter, who will present this recommendation, and whose name is Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, Private Chaplain to His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archibishop of Westminster, London, with the

eight hundred and seventy-nine, Leo the thirteentn chief pontiff, John Walsh being Bishop of London." A large statue of Our Lady, Help of Christians, is to adorn the magnificent tower. By October next, when the church is to be opened for divine worship, it will be worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000; 300,000 bricks will have been used. The reacher is to be covered to \$20,000; 300,000 bricks will have been used. The roofing is to be covered with colored slate of the most charming appearance. To Father Japes is due the credit of planning the building and directing the work generally and particularly. On another occasion we shall find time to speak of further improvements at La Salette, such as convent schools and the like. On the first and third Sundays of comments the law Sarvife so of the Mass every month the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up at Windham church, while Sincoe and Port Dover churches are also attended by the Rev. Father of La Salette.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder C. M. B. A. 2010. order C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.

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

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

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Windsor Edward Hanrahan Edward Hanrahan Hugh Daly. Henry W. Deare. Alex. Wilson. Daniel O'Connor. Patrick O'Dwyer. 3 Amherstburg. 4 London. 5 Brantford. 6 Strathroy. SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS.

President—J. T. Keena, Detroit, Mich. 1st Vice Pres.—F. J. Riester, Buffalo, N. Y. 2nd " —T. A. Bourke, Windsor,

Ont.

Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N. Y.
Treasurer—P. Walsh, Niagara Falls.

Marshal—R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Guard—Michael Powers, Niagara Falls.

Trustees—James Martin, Sebastian Gyar,
John Clifford, Joseph McKenna, and
James McGraw, all of Niagara Falls.

James McGraw, all of Niagara Falls.
SUPREME COUNCIL COMMITTEES.
Pres. Keena, on April 5th, appointed
the following standing committees for the
Supreme Council C. M. B. A.
Laws and their Supervision—Lawrence
J. McParlin, James S. McGary, Casper
J. Drescher.

J. Drescher.

Appeals and Grievances--W. C. Shields,
James M. Walsh, T. S. Alberstadt.

Printing and Supplies--Joseph McKenna, R. Mulholland, L. J. McParlin. J. Drescher.

Returns and Credentials—Charles I Friedman, J. D. Lavin, P. D. Corrigan. Many questions of imporance were brought before the late session of the

Supreme Council, among others the adoption of a \$1,000 class and a graduation scale according to the age of members, but it was deemed best to refer these questions to the several Grand Councils for con-sideration before the nxet convention. sideration before the fixet convention.

The report of the Supreme Recorder
was read, accepted, and ordered printed.
The summary shows a balance on hand of
\$1,800. A resolution was passed dividing the fund of the old Grand Council
of New York as follows: New York G. C.,
\$125, Pecceptagnia G. C., \$125, Michigan \$135; Pensylvania G. C., \$135; Michigan G. C., \$30 in supplies; Canada G. C., in supplies. A special committee, consisting of C. J. Hickey, Jos. McKenna and John Clifford, were appointed to have the Financial report of the Recorder, the minutes of this convention and the amendminutes of this convention and the amend-ments and suggested amendments to the laws and by-laws, printed and distributed among the several Grand Councils and Branches. One important amendment is that hereafter all benefic ry moneys are to be sent by Grand Councils, and Branches not under Grand Councils, in the form of nost office orders or draft wide words. post office orders, or drafts made payable to the order of the Supreme Treasurer. A record of such orders and drafts is to be kept by him, and then forwarded to

the trustees. The CATHOLIC RECOD, Western Home Journal, Catholic Visitor, Volks Freund, and Catholic Union were appointed Freund, and Cathouc Outon were appointed official organs. Eric, Pennsylvania, was selected as the place for holding the next convention. His Lordship, Rr. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, addressed the convention in an earnest, forcible manner, advising a strict adherence to the laws of the Association, and recommending the the Association, and recommending the adoption and preference of a system that will fall with the least burden upon the individual members; he expressed his pleasure at the growth and good works of the organization. Rev. Fathers Lanigan, of Niagara Falls, O'Connor, of Rochester, and McNab, of Medina, were present during the convention.

Dist. Deputy, J. A. Lambing, of Parkens, instituted Branch No. 17 at Petrolia, Pennsylvania, on 31st ult. This new branch

Pennsylvania, on 31st ult. This new branch arts with a membership of 14. starts with a membership of 14.

His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh,
London, Ont., Very Rev. Dean Wagner,
Windsor; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London;
Rev. W. Flannery, St. 1 homas; Rev. P.
J. Molphy, Strathroy, and Rev. P. M.
Bardon, Brantford, are members of the
C.M. R. A.

DEATH OF DR. FITZPATRICK. DEATH OF DR. FITZPATRICK.

Dr. E. Fitzpatrick died at the residence of his brother. P. Fitzpatrick, Hudson, Mich., on the 20th ult., of consumption, aged 33. Dr. Fitzpatrick was a graduate of Michigan University. While attending a sick call ten miles in the country, on a very stormy winter night, he took cold, which developed into the disease which aggregate him off. Admonished by his failcarried him off. Admonished by his failcarried him off. Admonshed by his falling health, over a year ago he relinquished his medical practice in Medina, N. Y., and shortly afterwards went to Hudson. Dr. Fitzpatrick was one of the early members of the C. M. B. A., and was second vice-President of New York Grand Council lest year.

last year.

In this City, on the 7th April, Catharine the beloved wife of Edward Brennan, aged 67 years.

New Abbertisements.

AT W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

-IN-DRESS TRIMMINGS.

> 138 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON

JOHN COOPER

PHOTOGRAPHER In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground foor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected. 79.1y

PARLOR PICTURE STORE

O. B. GRAVES CARVER & GILDER

Manufacturer of Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mautle Mirrors.

-IMPORTER OF CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets LONDON, ONT. 79.1y

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HATTER

400 RICHMOND ST., IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Call and be convinced. A word in me saves many a dime.

ALEX. MCDONALD, 400 RICHMOND STREET.



TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un-dersigned at this Department, will be received until noon on

Wednesday, the 21st inst.,

for the following works: ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON-Sheds in airing yards and repairs to

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON
—Airing yard wall, gas-house, etc.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENE TANGUISHENE—New wing for dormi

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH-Completing main building, dining ha and dormitories; also, three farm cottage

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Department, and at the several Institutions, on and after the 9th inst., where forms of tenders can also be procured.

The bona-fide signatures of two surcties to be attached to each tender. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. F. FRASER,
COMMISSIONER.

COMMISSIONER Department of Public Works, Ontario, April 2, 1880. 79.1 w

J. W. HARDY CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS, Having greatly improved his premises and enlarged his stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Is now prepared to furnish his numerou customers with FRESH GOODS at prices a low as any in the city. A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon.

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS

J. W. HARDY,

Corner King and Ridout Streets

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of TUENDAY, the 20th APRIL, Instant, for the immediate supply of FOUR LOCOMOTIVES.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and other information obtained, on application at the Mechanical Superintendent's Office, Intercolonial Railway, Moncton, N.B.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 6th April, 1880. 79.1 w

BUILDING STONE.

1880.

1880.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

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

Handkerchiefs. Gents' Shirts Made to Order-A Per-

fect Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

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

A CALL SOLICITED.

PEEL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED T. PEEL, No. 181 Dundas street, 2nd floor, opposite Strong's Hotel. 78.4w

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS

PROVISION DEALERS. The TRADE supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well cured and carefully selected. 22 NO STALE OR SOUR HOGS PACKED. Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West End, Dundas street. 7817

CHEAP BOOKS

We have in stock a few copies of the follow-ng works, which will be sent to any address ost paid on receipt of price. Life of Father Mathew. 20c. The Fate of Father Sheehy. 20c. Redmond, Count O'Hanlon 20c. Address—THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

Dr. PELLETIER'S RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,

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

AGENTS FOR LONDON B. A. MITCHELL & SON

144 Dundas Street west, north side J. W. ASHBURY. CHEMIST

DRUGGIST.

115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, 40-1y

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY,

J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARR PARTS OF THE WORLD. ### Has been in business over 25 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

FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market. ${f MONEA}$

TO LOAN! AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

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

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

London, March 18, 1880.

ALFRED CRAIGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIP-TIONS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Address— Send for Price List. ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada

PETHICK & MCDONALD

HAVE JUST OPENED OUT 3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds.

3 Cases of English Suitings. 1 Case of English Pantings.

I Case of Irish Serges. 1 Case of Scotch Serges.

Great care has been exercised in four TAILORING DEPARTMEN, in selecting Linings and Buttons to match the numerous Shades of TWEEDS and CLOTH'S.

PFTHICK & MCDOMALD, First Door South of Cl'.y Hall,

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

RICHMOND STREET.

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The Old Curate.

BY "TIRIA."

Of vanished years, when I was young, And o'er my heart had come no sorrow, When truth seemed throned on every

And life laughed brighter with each morrow,
No hours come back so full of light,
And childhood's hope and trust and honor,
As those, when robed in surplice white,
I answered Mass for Father Connor.

He was the curate, bent and old,
Of our poor little mountain parish,
A shepherd to the Master's fold
As true as e'er did lamblings cherish.
His hair was white as Alp-heads hoar,
His smile the pictured peace of heaven,
His years might innety be or more,
While all allowed them eighty-seven.

A lowly servant of the Lord,
His heart was with the poor and needy,
But for his work, or for his hoard
Of praise or pence he never was greedy.
He said his primal Sunday Mass,
In summer and in winter weather,
While yet the dews were on the grass,
And morning mist hung o'er the heather.

His garb beseemed his reverend air,
For silken hose and silver buckles
Gleamed 'neath his priestly roquelaire,
Fair trimmed with Mechin to
knuckles;
His golden snuff box carved and quaint,
He'd grandly offer when he'd meet you;
And lawyer, farmer, sinner, saint,
By Christian name he'd ever greet you.

His little patch of garden ground, Fenced here by hedgerow, there by paling, Held snug within its circling bound A long, low house with bright green rail-

An orchard, too, whose luscious fruit
Was once the heaven of all my wishe
A mimic cascade—and at foot
He had a pond for golden fishes.

Oh! well I knew the latticed porch That, woodbine clad, stood o'er the er The cupid with his plaster torch That guarded well old Molly's pantry; And, looking back through years afar, I see the dovecot o'er the gable, The shed above the jaunting-car, And Jack the pony in the stable.

Or, stealing tiptoe by the path
Where Pincher lay—that bitter snarler—
I lift once more the latching lath,
And kneel within the old priest's parlor;
And while he dons his silken stole,
To hear my murmured child confession,
My thoughts spin round from pole to pole,
And I forget my one transgression.

And, in a kind of whirling haze,
 I see the clock where chained was Ixion,
 Bome china ware with gold ablaze,
 A painting of the Cruelfixion—
 The book-case quaint with diamond pane,
 A dim old thrush whose days were closing,
 The father's hat and walking-cane,
 And pussy on the hearth-rug dozing.

ming,
Yet would the grouping gossips pale
At news that Father James was ooming;
When farmers round the chapel-yard
Hushed rude debate and felgned anger,
And loungers left the drowsy sward.
As ceased the bell its Sunday clangor.

How oft with happy heart I've trod
Before the priest in fair procession,
And heard him murmur prayers to.God.
And crave sweet Mary's intercession;
Then, while with trembling tones and slow
The "Introibo" he would falter
The painted window seemed to throw
A glory round him at the altar.

And when the holy rites were done,
The Sunday sermon duly ended,
He had a smile for every one
With words of love and blessing blended;
He'd softly touch a baby's circek,
And ask was that the last he christened;
He'd meet a beggar worn and weak,
Lo! something in her hand has glistened.

At noontide, up the gravelled walk, On sunny days, within the garden Good Father James loved well to talk With surly Dan, the orchard warden. He'd read for him the dial plate, Explain how earth rolled on its axis, Or, turning to affairs of State, Grow trate over tithes and taxes.

O, many a time we've sat beneath
The little porch at golden even,
And heard him speak in rapturous breath
The never ending joys of Heaven;
Or, hap, with faltering voice he'd tell
Some page of Ireland's troubled story,
For ah! he loved his country well,
And deeply mourned her bygone glory.

By memory's light I oft-times see A boy with open book before him, Read slowly by the old priest's knee "Cesaris Commentariorum."

For he would hear my lessons through, E'en verbs with all their conjugation. He taught me chess and cribbage, too, Square-foot, algebra and equations.

He touched all themes with master hand—He'd Latin names for birds and beagles; He knew the price of corn and land, Geology, the age of eagles; The Perisci of frigid zones, Whose shadows travel round them daily; O'Connell and the Ogham stones, The Koran and the works of Paley.

Oh, dreamy, dreamy, vanished hours!
Oh! star gleams through a radiant vision
Conid buried hopes or withered flowers
Revive for me your life elysian,
I'd be again that sinless boy,
Who, Sunday clad, strode o'er the mead

While upward soared the lark in joy, To woo the sun beyond the shadows

Once more through leafy lanes I'd steal While birds their matin hymns were sing

ing.
And sy stood the old mill-wheel,
And soft the chapel bell was ringing—
My little prayer book in my hand,
My jacket with a pansy blossom,
A holy quiet o'er the land,
And sabbath peace within my bosom

And sabbath peace within my obsoli.

So brightly rolled the hours away,
We could have prayed they'd last forever,
But oh! there fell one mournful day,
When Autumn winds were on the river—
A whisper ran, 'twas sad and brief,
It told that Father James was dying,
And strong men turned to hide their grief,
And all the village maids were crying.

And then the doleful tidings spread,
While tears came fast and faster rolling,
That he, our grand old priest, was dead,
For him the chapel-bell was tolling;
And robed within his coffin cold
He calmly slept as in a palace,
Upon his breast a cross of gold,
And in his hands the silver chalice

And when the night had darkly come,
'Mid women's tears and children's we
They bore him from his olden home,
And laid him by the altar railing.
Six tapers round the coffin placed
Unblanched within the gloom were The pulpit, too, that off he graced, Was, with the altar, draped in mourning

Was, with the attar, draped in moduling.

Next day, above the kneeling crowd,
With sparges came the last ablution,
And all the people wept aloud
As pealed the solemn absolution.

Then, while the wind signed, down the nave
Slow thro' the fane the mourners bore him,
And ladd him in his lonely grave,
And heaped the brown earth lightly o'er
him.

Ah me! the change from bygone days! I've seen since then the quaint old gard Where stood the orchard, eattle graze, And daisies blow o'er Dan, the warden. The house is now the village school, No dovecot towers above its gable, The master's wife holds queenly rule Where once stood Jack the pony's stabil.

Where once stood siek the poly skan Beyond a leafy winding road Where sally trees are sighing only. Within the grassy field of God A carven stone stands gray and lonely. In time-worn letters 'neath the cross "Pro anima orate" greet us, And fainter 'mid the golden moss, "JACOBUS CONNOR REQUIETUS."

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

A child named Mary Timmins, sged two years, of 10 Ward's cottages, Dublin, received such injuries from burns, while in the house of a neighbor, and alone with other children, that she died in the Rich-mond Hospital, on March 17th.

The body of a man was taken out of the Liffey, on March 15, by some coalporters engaged at work on Sir John Emerson's engaged at work on Sir John Emerson quay, and was identified as that of John Duncan, aged 31 years, an engineer on board the *Hibernia*, who had been missing since the 16th of February.

The Holy Father, Leo XIII., has testifi-

ed his interest in the noble institution for poor Magdalens at High Park, Drumcon-dra, by sending to the bazaar which is being organized in its behalf, a handsome and valuable gift in the shape of a

A pensioner from the constabulary, named Henderson, died suddenly, on March 18th, at his residence, Kildare, near Bray, from heart disease.

A girl named Mary Mulhall, while engaged taking corn from a threshing-

machine, at Mr. Grandy's, near Tinahely, on March 12th, got caught in the machine, and had the flesh torn from her left arm, leaving the bone quite exposed. Poor hopes are entertained of her recovery.

WEXFORD.

The assizes in the county Wexford were opened on March 17th. There were only eight bills to go before the grand jury, and these were of such a character as to require no special observation from the

KING'S COUNTY.

A relief committee has been formed in Kinnetty, King's County, to meet the ex-

isting distress in the neighborhood.
On March 18th an inquest was held in Tullamore on the body of a laborer named Samuel Biggs, who was drowned in the canal on the previous morning. It appeared from the evidence that while in an intoxicated state the unfortunate man, who resided on the canal line, was supplied with drink. A man named Mack accom-

LOUTH.

On March 15th the late goods train from Dundalk to Enniskillen knocked down and ran over a farmer named Maguire. He was killed instantaneously.

LONGFORD.

On March 16th intelligence reached the olice at Granard that a man named John McCape, a butcher, had been murdered at a place called Mullingee. Sub-Inspector Martin and a party of men proceeded to the scene of the murder, and had the body removed to a neighboring house. He immediately afterward arrested two men nam-ed Caffry and Kiernan, and lodged them in the barrack. The police also found some wearing apparel, having blood stains on them, belonging to the accused. The prisoners were brought up at the petty ses-sions, and were remanded.

KERRY.

extraordinary Presentment Ses sions, held on March 14th, at Tralee, for the barony of Trughenackmy, it was resolved to spend £5,000 on useful works, and presentments for about that amount were

Four Sisters of the Presentation Order have left Killarney to join the Rev. Father Malo in Christianizing and civilizing the Sioux Indians in Dakota,

LIMERICK.

St Mary's old cathedral has been closed for internal and external decoration and restoration, at a cost of some £4,000; and yet the work is not complete, nor satisfac-tory to the aesthetic taste of Mr. Street, known to fame as a church restorer and de-corator. It is estimated that £4,000 more will be required to complete the restora-

TIPPERARY.

Captain Chippendale, Governor of Nenagh jail, is under orders to proceed to Mullingar, and take charge of the county Westmeath prison.

WATERFORD.

An old man named Martin Green, en gaged in stone-breaking at the Water-side, Bolton street, Waterford, died quite suddenly, on March 11th, it is supposed, from the disease of the heart.

The criminal business of the Waterford

Assizes was resumed in the County Court, on March 15th, before Mr. Sergeant Robon March John, before an Esgeath Roominson. Micheal Ryan, formerly head porter at the Tramore station, was indicted for having, in last January, embezzled three sums of money, the property of the Waterford and Tramore Railway Company. Evidence was given to show that in each case he had received the money for the freight of goods in the discharge of his duty, and had given receipts for it in two cases, but that he had not account. ed for the money. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a recommedation to mercy, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The re-trial of Thos. Power, late collector of Kilma thomas Union, was adjourned to the next assizes, the prisoner being liberated on bail. Patrick Walshe was convicted of sheepstealing, and sentenced to three months

imprisonment.

The importations of American tinned beef into Belfast are increasing at an enormous rate. The last steamer of the Unicorn Line had forty tons consigned to local merchants, and one firm in town has on the way from New York 149,652 tins. The quality of this tinned meat gains universal approbation, and the public seem to give it the preference, when it can be procured wholesale at 6d per

throwing. The police do not appear to have been over-officious on this occasion any more than the last. DOWN.

In Rostrevor, on March 13th, a man named Peter Neill, 38 years of age, died in his own house from hydrophobia. In harvest last the deceased, while herding cattle, was bitten by his own dog on the thumb, and on March 10th he took ill and died in dreadful agony. The deand died in dreadful agony. The de-ceased was employed by Mr. Calvert as a shepherd. He leaves a wife and a large family to mourn his loss,

TYRONE.

At the Tyrone assizes, at Omagh, on March 15th, Peter Conway, sen., and Peter Conway, jun., (father and son), were charged with the murder of James Miller, on the 14th of July last, at Gultan, near Pomeroy. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the younger prisoner and not guilty as regarded the elder. Peter Conway, jun., on being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied—"I am not guilty, my lord—not replied—"I am not guilty, my lord—not guilty, although I am found guilty." He was sentenced to be executed in Omagh jail on the 14th of April

MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN.

An accident of a melancholy character had happened at Carraville, near Castleshane, county Monaghan. It appears that while a man named Robert Wallace, a respectable trader, was engaged in cleaning a horse, the animal kicked him violently in the stomach. He died from the effects of the wound in a short time. GALWAY.

At a hurling match, on March 16th, at

Woodford, Loughrea, a young man named Page was killed in a fight.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, preprietor of the Boughrea Journal, died on March 13th, at his residence, Loughrea, to the regret of his family and all who knew him. Mr. Kelly had arrived at the good old age of 77. On March 12th, a batch of one hundred

police, under the command of Sub-Inspectors Knox, Dunsterville and Brooks, proceeded to the district of Moycullen, county Galway, on the property of Mr. Guilfoyle, to assist in the service of ejected with drink. A man named Mack accompanied him to within a few yards of his lodgings, but he never reached them, his dead body being discovered in the water opposite the house. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the man was drowned while drunk.

LOUTH.

Guilfoyle, to assist in the service of ejectment processes. They travelled over ment processes. They travelled over met processes. They travelled over ment pro acteristic hospitality of Connemara and treated to potatoes and poteen, the latter having been left on the wayside. No severity is attributable to Mr. Guilfoyle who is a good landlord, but rent is due in

some cases for over five years. ROSCOMMON.

On March 15th, the body of a young man named John Crane was found drowned in the River Shannon. It appeared that the deceased, who was about twenty years of age, is the son a respect-able shopkeeper residing at Ballaghader-reen. He left home on the 13th, stating that he intended going to Ameaica on the evening of that day. He was in Athlone, and stopped in the lodging-house of Mrs. Jones, in Mardyke street. After leaving this house he was seen under the influence of drink, but not drunk, and the supposition is that he wandered down Lloyd's lane and accidently walked into the Shannon and

On March 16th, a process-server name d Thomas Hebron was beaten by a number of persons, who collected for that purpose, while in the act of serving processes at the sui of Captain Bridges, on the townland of Clooncrin, near Ballinlough. Hebron was taken into the house of John McDonnell in a helpless state, and while there a party of about fourteen entered with faces blackened, and demanded that Hebron should be given up until they would kill him. McDonnell said the unfortunate man should not be molested while in his house—they heard a cry of "Police, police are coming!" and the assailants decamped. It has been found, on examination by Dr. Duff, that one of Hebron's eyes is completely smashed, with other serious injuries. One of the principals, Patrick Hunt, has been arrested, identified, and sent to Roscommon goal pending further in-quiry. Hebron is so ill that he could not be removed to his own home.

SLIGO.

Consequent on the recent rioting in Esk-ragh, Tullnaglug, &c.—townlands a few miles from Tobercurry—the authorities have deemed it advisable to erect an iron barrack at Eskragli. An extra force of fifty police have been brought into the

town to superintend its erection.

John Kilmartin, who was put forward at the Sligo Assizes for robbing a processat the Sigo Assizes for robbing a process-server of his ejectments and making him swear never to visit the place again, was acquitted on March 13th. Twelve of the thirty-six men charged with having taken part in the riot on the estate of Mr. Phibbs, part in the riot on the estate of Mr. Philoson, near Tubbercurry, on which occasion two bailiffs and several police constables were injured, were put on trial the same day. At eleven o'clock at night, after four hours' deliberation, the jury, being unable to agree, were discharged. The men were tried again and acquitted.

LEITRIM.

A man named Robert Ross, a farmer, esiding at Glencor, Leitrim, committed nicide on March 7th. He went to an outhouse, it was supposed, to feed some cattle, where he was found strangled by a rope, which he fastened to a beam. It is said some pecuniary loss was the cause

See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but ARMAGH.

A land meeting took place at Portadown on March 15th, and was largely attended, but a mob of roughs assembled in an adjoining field and threw stones. Nugent, of Liverpool, send to this country a number of destitute families now residing in Connemara, and settle them in colo, ies in the West.

ARMAGH.

A land meeting took place at Portadown on March 15th, and was largely attended, but a mob of roughs assembled in an adjoining field and threw stones. When the meeting broke up they set upon several of the tenant farmers and beat some, severely wounding the head of one; golo, ies in the West.

An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is ensured the worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is ensured the worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is ensured to supply HOTEL KFEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satistaction. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

who suffers from sore throat would try the

Great Shoshonees Remedy.
Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont., says Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, SUITHING, OHL., says.

Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted
with Kidney disease, and had been under
the care of three physicians without any
beneficial result. She has since taken
four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy,
and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ohl., says:
My wife was varylow with Lung disease.

My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she
was perfectly restored. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$2; Pills 25 cents
a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illuess ordismissal. TERMS:-For Board and Tuition in Eng-lish and French, per annum, \$100. Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Jeseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-ly

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the system of the supplied with all
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No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call. London, January 2¹, 1880. 68-3m

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good oppor-tunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 6½, 7½, 8½ 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 13c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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From Dr. Thomas, of New York.

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

Whitelaw, Woodstock.

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

London, Feb. 20, 1880.

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The following explanation of a legal term is offered by a Teutonic member of the Canton police force: "Ven I git me out a habeas scorpious I can chust as vell catch a man where he ain't as where he is!"

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ann," said he, "tears are useless. I have analysed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water."

"What would you give to be as young as I am?" asked a fop of Talleyrand. The wrinkled old wit and diplomatist looked at him a moment and said. "My faith! I would almost be willing to be as foolish."

"My wife," remarked a prominent manufacturer, "never attends auctions." manufacturer, "never attends auctions."
She went once, and seeing a friend at the opposite side of the room, nodded politely, whereupon the auctioneer knocked down a p tent cradle, and asked her where she wished it delivered.

A Few Things to Avoid.—Walking between two umbrellas on a pouring wet day; "just another glass before you go;" being the mediator in a quarrel between a man and his wife, and taking a new hat to an evening party.

to an evening party.

There is a story told of a blunt old sea captain who was noted for his extreme personal plainness. Being present at a party, he had taken no part in the dance, as his hostess had some difficulty in providing him with a partner. At last she led up to him a prim and staid spinster, at the same time whispering a few words of anology in his ear. "Oh, you needn't make any apology, madam," said he, with alacrity, "any old thing is good enough for me."

A Duchess of Queensberry, noted for

A Duchess of Queensberry, noted for her beauty, was in the habit of saying, when any high compliment was paid her: "That is very well, but it is nothing to the carter." The author of the compliment was paturally anyons to hearn how the carter." The author of the compli-ment was naturally anxious to learn how the carter had surpassed him in gallantry, when her grace would reply—"I once in Piccadilly noticed a man who was driving recaully noticed a man who was driving a wagon puffing at a short pipe which had gone out; the fellow observing me notice him, called out aloud, 'Madam, madam, let me light my pipe at your eye.' Oh, no, sir, you are nobody to the carter."

The Great Puzzle. WHAT THEY ALL SAY OF IT.

The Boston Post respectfully presents the following, showing what prominent people have to say of the gem puzzle. Each person has been allowed to express one unintimidated opinion, which has been fairly counted: Carl Schurz: It ish van pig hoombug and

Senator Blaine. The man who got it up

Senator Blaine. The man who got it up deserves to be sunstruck.

Dr. Mary Walker: It is exasperating and tantalizing. I would give all my old pants if I could do it.

Rev Jo, Cook: It is the natural offspring of a pathogenic and perspicious perspicacity, and during the protoplasmic stage its inventor should have been percolated insuperably through the innate particles of a barn-door. barn-door.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps: It bothers me a good deal, but not so much as your pesky

Mouroe doctrine.

John A. Logan: It was gotten up to distract the attention of the people while redtongued rebels plotted for the destruction

of the Union. W. Almon Wheeler: Never heard of the gem puzzle. There are none of them in this (the Adirondack) region, but plenty of

chubs and perch. General Joshua L. Chamberlain: It is a grand thing. I shall order a puzzle for each member of the senior class in Bowdoin College, and hereafter it shall be one of the regular studies of the institution.

U. S. Grant: Have had two sleepless nights, and can't get the hang of the thing yet. Will give any man a position in my new whiskey ring, as soon as I am inaugurated, if he will show me how to do the 13-15-14 combination.

Polenius' Advice to his Son.

Grandfather Lickshingle started up from a doze in his easy chair and remarked: "And so you never heard the advice

that Polonius, an old chum of mine, gave to his son?"
The family said no one had said any-

thing about Polonius, neither the son of Polonius.

Polonius.

"Ah, very well, then," said grandfather.

"I—I'll tell you about 'em. You see
Polonius' son, Charley—I think his name
was Charley—was going to Europe on a
little splurge. Charley had engaged passage on a cunard steamer, and they were
sage on a cunard steamer, and they were
showt to sull in the gang relark. The about to pull in the gang-plank. The

boy had come back to his home to bid the folks good-by once more. 'Yet here?' exclaimed his father; 'aboard, aboard, for shame; the wind sets heavy in the shoulder of your sail; an' if you don't look out you'll get left. Here—my blessin's with you; here's 15 cents for pocket-money, an' these few precepts in thy memory keep: Give thy thoughts no tongue, but allus take cold tongue yourself whe you can get it, 'cause it's easy to digest, 'n' besides, its one of these things that admits of no doctorin.' The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel, for you don't know how soon you may want to borrow some money from 'em. Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being' in, an' you see no chance to get out, then my son, hit out from the shoulder. If thou canst get one in on thy opposer's stomach, I'd have thee do it. If it be that thine adversary has a sore place, hit him on it. MILLINERY T. BEATTIE & CO.,

140 Dundas Street.

HUMOROUS.

The young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit up too late with the daughter.

A young man was accusing another of having a big mouth. "Yes," said the other, "but nature had to make yours small so as to make room for your cheek!"

A little boy was asked to define the word "responsibility," so he said: "Well, suppose I only had two buttons on my breeches, and one came off, all the responsibility would rest on the other button.

The following expianation of a legal



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Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Bt.
Pati's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Pati's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals, 31 manual organ between the common of the co



Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—2) Locomotive Engines reproportion, being each year of about the long. 20 Locomotive Engines 16 First-class cars (a proportion being

16 FIFSt-ciass Steepers, 20 Second-class cars, do. 3 Express and baggage cars. 3 Postal and smoking cars. 249 Box freight cars. 100 Flat car, 9 Wing Ploughs.

2 Wing Plougns.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand can manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawlings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-In-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

G. JOLLIFFE,

& Burns) STEAM & GASFITTER

BELL HANGER, ETC. DEALL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and
Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special 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

BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid!

INDIGESTION & DEBILITY.

It is more strengthening than Cod Liver Oil or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strength-ning it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,

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



Clergy and School Teachers.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Gos.

Advertising Bureau (10 Springer St.), where advertising Couracts may be made for 1 th M NEW YOUR ST.

A WEEK in your own town, and on capital couracts may be made for 1 th M NEW YOUR ST.

A WEEK in your own town, and on capital capital couracts will be sufficiently and the springer of the strength of the strength of the springer of the spring

On the above days we days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th and 17th of April.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has evently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. Zar Call and inspect our display.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,

GREAT SALE! ROCKERY

GLASSWARE AND CHANDELIERS,

LAMPS, ETC.,

AT COST. We will continue a few days longer only. The Store will be

open THURSDAY & SATURDAY Evenings till 9 o'clock.

L. C. LEONARD, Dundas Street, Opposite Kingsmill's and Powell's Dry Goods Stores.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

250 CHAMPION ENGINES SOLD IN 3 SEASONS. SEND FOR RECORD



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. Nine Leading Insurance Companies License the CHAMIPION to be used within f Barns or Stacks Insured by them. We are testing and finishing Six CHAMPION eek. Threshmen should come and investigate for themselves. Send for Circulars. FARM ENGINES, PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTY.

4-3-1-1-7-6

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the [machines sold throughout theworld last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



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

THE SINGER MANF'G CO'Y, 222 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

W. L. CARRIE,

STATIONER,

417 RICHMOND STREET,

Opposite the office of the Advertiser. A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a few days.

T. & J. THOMPSON,

Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND

AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils.

Dondas Street, - - London, Ontario

CHURCH BUILDING

A SPECIALTY.

DEALER IN FANCY

HARDY'S GROCERY,

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

Remember the Store!

Sixth Door South of King Street, LONDON, ONT. 42.1y

Encourage Canadian Enterprises! Insure your Property in the

MOINT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

HON. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State, President. T. R. PARKER,
Sec. and Agent, London Branch

FFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St., London N. B.—Money to Loan at 8½. 36-6m McLENNAN & FRYER

PLUMBERS GASFITTERS, STEAMFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c.

244 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF X-CUT SAWS, AXES, CHAINS,

Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc., CHEAPER THAN EVER JAS. REID & CO., No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

CIGAR COMPANY,

LONDON

61 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers. W. H. ROBINSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Opposite City Hall
DEALER IN CHOICE
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS,
ETC. AU Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as

by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA. Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

Capital, - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, . \$600,000. Paid Up, . . \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000. Total Assets, \$720,000.

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

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

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

BUCKLY & BELL FOUNDRY
Beth of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fr A Incas, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED, Cancel sent Free,
WARRANTED, CHURCH SET THE Cincinnation

BOOKSELLER,

MAILS AS UNDER. CLOSE. Due for Delive eat Western Railway, Going EM P.M. P.M. A.M. F.M. F.M. ESASTAN Line BEAST AND LONG BLOOK RAILWAY P. R. Buttalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc. 500 115 ... 800 130 63 800 York 115 ... 800 246 ... Boston, Eastern States, etc. New York E. Seast of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quelsee and Maritime Pro-vinces ... Harol Bases Hamilton ... W.H. Going West—Main Line-coe Mt. Brydges ... Railway P. Beltiwell, Gien-coe Mt. Brydges ... Railway P. Beltiwell, Gien-coe Mt. Brydges ... Railway P. Beltiwell, Gien-coe Mt. Brydges ... Baltway Beltiwell ... Beltick Western States, Mani-toba, etc. 1 15 5 00 7 30 5 00 ... 5 00 1 15 5 00 5 30 toba, etc.

Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh'st-burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States

Thro Bags—Chatham and Newbury 700 800 245 700 800 245 . Newbury Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wy-00 2 45 oming y, waterdand Wyoning State on Sta est, Theiford, Parkhill and anada S. R., L. & P. S. and St. Clart Branch Mails.
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From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract or Superintend the building of mason work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoil Church, without any cost to the people; Can do the same for others. Unquestionable referances from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—PETER SHEEDY DOUGHIN, Ingersoil. FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.

Every requisite for FUNERALS

Provided on Economical terms.

The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS'
FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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

W. T. STRONG,
PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,
STRONG'S HOTEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
FOR The MICHAEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
FOR The dispensing of PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS. A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only.

Open on Sundays for Dispensing.

LLAWLESS; Postmaster, London Post Office, 29th Nov., 1879.

REMOVAL!

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK

NEW STORE! Opposite Their Old Stand

CALL AND SEE THEM. WILSON & CRUICKSHANK.

EVERYTHING CHEAP & GOOD. LASGOW MACPHER W. COUSINS,

\$1500

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

LONDON POST OFFICE. Arrangement

LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,

No. 131 MAPLE STREET, LONDON, - - ONT.

TEST IMONIAL. I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.

London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

CHEAP LOT SPADES SHOVELS

COWAN'S HARWARE 127 DUNDAS STREET.

TEN HARKNESS' BRON CHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Wholesale and retail by HARKNESS & CO.,

NATIONAL POLICY.

GREENS'

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES WHERE TO ORDER.

F YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS RIDING Boot, walking boot, cork boot, shooting SANDERS & LASHBROOK.

ARD MEN. CATA-

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bottle, or six for
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CORBYN, vest, Toronto.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enloyment 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 Sofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

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

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

RE-OPENED!

TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS

have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, \$0; Hot and Cold Baths, \$26; To-ly Drs. STREET & McLAREN.

THE STAR

HOUSE

HINTS TO FARMERS.

Economy of time and labor are the two pre-requisites to successful farming. Experience proves that neither can be obtained without the aid of good farming implements. There are at the present day such a variety of implements made, that sometimes it proves a difficult task for the farmer to select the good from the bad. Yet, it is one of the simplest things in the world for a farmer to judge, out of any variety, the good ones. The first thing that every farmer should do, if he is not familiar with the working of any implement, is to ascertain what manufacturers are noted for making good farm machinery, and to ascertain what satisfaction the implements have given to those who are using them. Having found out these things it will be an easy matter to select a good implement. It is true that there are manufacturers who are reliable and do make good machinery, but who sometimes descend, for the sake of a momentary gain, to the production of cheap, inferior implements, trusting that their former reputation will carry them out in placing on the market and putting into farmer's hands, such a class of implements. With the unwary such a line of conduct on the part of these manufacturers may for a time be successful, but time will show up the deception, and the saying that a "burned child avoid's the fire" will prove true in this case. But the unsuspecting farmer has been made the victim of the deception perhaps at yreat cost. Remember, it is not always at yreat cost. Remember, it is not always at yreat yet. the fire" will prove true in this case. But the unsuspecting farmer has been made the victim of the deception perhaps at great cost. Remember, it is not always the cheapest article, at first cost, that will prove the cheapest in the end. Of all implements, the most useful, and, in all implements, the most useful, and, in fact, the most indispensable to the farmers, are the plow, the gangplow, the grain drill, the reaper and the mower. To be a successful farmer, and economise time and labor to the best advantage, no farmer can do without these implements in these days of keen competition. To be possessed of the best and most practical of these implements should be the aim of every farmer. There are many to select from, and, like all other commodities, you will find among the different styles, good, bad, and worthless. Yet, it seems that there should be no difficulty for any farmer to be able to post himself con-cerning the qualities of each. In the selection of farm implements it is highly sary that every farmer should be placed in a position to know where reliable implements of the most improved pat-tern can be obtained, whether he posstern can be obtained, whether he possesses any knowledge regarding them or not, and feels satisfied, that he has procured full value for his money, and, at the same time feel assured that he has the best class of implements that are made. Agents travelling over the country very often tell curious tales, and make very exaggerated reports to farmers concerning the quality of the implements they sell. Yet gerated reports to farmers concerning the quality of the implements they sell. Yet no farmer should allow himself to be persuaded wholly by an agent, especially if he does not know something about the firm such agent represents. Therefore, in order that every farmer who reads this paper may know the right agent from the wrong, and may know the right firm to deal with, we have taken this means of letting our farmers know that if they on farmer should allow himself to be persuaded wholly by an agent, especially if he does not know something about the firm such agent represents. Therefore, in order that every farmer who reads this paper may know the right agent from the wrong, and may know the right firm to deal with, we have taken this means of letting our farmers know that if they want the best farm implements in the country, which can be bought at the very lowest prices, and feel satisfied that when they get them they have the best, we tell them all that these implements can be procured from the firm of Crawford &Co., of the Globe Works of this city, of the Globe Works of this city, of the Globe Works of this city, of the Globe wrong and selling implements which will in ever particular, and feel assured that those who deal with this firm will, after a long trial of their manufactures, give them the credit of manufacturing and selling implements which will in ever case prove to be just what they were represented.

THE GLOBE LIGHINIG ROD

WORKS.

WORKS.

Some years ago this country was pestered with a number of Yankee lightning rod pedlers, who succeeded in swindling out farmers to an alarming extent by persuad ing them to purchase their worthle itations of the genuine lightning rod. They were manufactured nowhere in particular, and sold by irresponsible persons whose whereabouts could not be ascertained when the swindle became apparent. A few years since some energetic capitalists few years since some energetic capitalists of this city, among whom was Mr. T. C. Hewitt, a thoroughly practical man, formed a company for the purpose of manufacturing the real article. They purchased the premises on King street where the works are now located. The building is

works are now located. The building is 325 feet long, by 40 feet wide.

After entering the office and sale room, we are shown into the machine shop, where lathes are constantly at work turning out material. This room is also used for sale of the constantly at work turning out material. This room is the engine Further on is the engine shown in the constant of the c material. This room is also used for grinding iron. Further on is the engine room and blacksmith's shop, while yet further still we come to neatly-arranged stables for the horses, as also places where stables for the horses, as also places where are stored away the magnificent long wagons of the Globe Lightning Rod Company. On entering this section of the premises we were at first under the impression that we had gone into a livery stable, such was the number of horses and the proportions of the place. Everything is order and neatness. Feed for the horses and the proportions of the place. Everything is order and neatness. Feed for the horses and the proportions of the place. Everything is order and neatness. Feed for the horses are the present competition. Give them a call. Alter & CANPROV'S meat market. 286 the proportions of the place. Everything is order and neatness. Feed for the horses and all other matters have their well-arranged places, and everything is to be found in its place. Coming back we take a look up stairs, and here we find the most improved machinery for turning out both the corrugated and cable rods. In this room is stored away in cases 7000 glass balls, manufactured in Hamilton, for the tops of rods. This is only a small portion of the amount required for the geason's work. On the south end of these premises is situated the tin shop, where are made the various devices for ornamenting the rods. Those who wish to be protected from lightning can be presided over by a rooster, a horse, a cow, the cardinal points, arrow vanes, and such like, to suit the tastes of all. It will require 1000 packets of gold leaf to finish these emblems. This item alone is a matter of some \$7,500 per annum. Thus we can have some idea of the immense extent of this business. Some tons of copper are on the way from England, and six tons of annealed iron has been ordered from New York. The Company give the purchaser of each been ordered from New York. The Company give the purchaser of each rod a guarantee, good for ten years, that the rod they have purchased will propose the promptly attended to.

They keep a full line warranted. Repairing on short notice.

The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, HOURD & SMITH.

The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, HOURD & SMITH.

They carriage warranted Repairing on short notice.

The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, HOURD & SMITH.

They carriage warranted Repairing on short notice.

The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, HOURD & SMITH.

tect their buildings, and should it fail to do so they return the money with interest. This is as fair as any company could be asked to do. The rod manufactured by the above Company surpasses any sold in the Dominion for durability and safety.

NOTICES.

YOUR PICTURE.—See John Cooper's advertisement in another column. He is the oldest as well as the best photographer in London.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. - The great clearing sale of crockery and glassware still continues. Real bargains can be had. Mr. Leonard has to move in a few day's and the stock must be sold.

Don't Forget it.—McDonald the hatter is the hatter of the city. Everything he has is new and stylish, and he has everything. The cheapest shop in the city. Edge Block, Richmond street.

THE PLACE FOR GROCERIES .- A. W. Hardy, corner of King and Ridout street, is push-ing the grocery trade. Everything fresh and good and cheap. Lowest market prices for butter and eggs and all kinds of provisions

The "Myrtle Navy" brand of smoking tobacco has stood the test for over ten years and during that time it has lost no friends

the Indian agents.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

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

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale

dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

COMMERCIAL. London Markets.

7	Lon	don, Ont.,	April 1	2, 188	30.	
1		RAIN				
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_	Geese, each		0 45	to	0 60	1
g	furkeys, each		0 75	to	1 25 1 50	1
n	Dried Apples # tb.		0 90	to		1
	Onions, & bag		1 00	to	1 25	1
a	Hay, ₱ on		8 00	to	9 00	1
V	Straw, P load		2 50	to		1
e	Live Hogs, & cwt.	******	5 70	to	6 00	1
	Dressed Hogs		9 00	to	0 65	1
0	Chickens, P pair. Ducks		0 50	to	0 65	1
	Ducks		0 30	to	0 22	1
	Turnips & bush		(25	to	0 30	1
	Apples H box			to	0 80	1



D. A. MACDONALD.

(CANADA) Province of Ontario.

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

PROCLAMATION

To all whom these presents shall come, o whom the same may concern,-Greeting :

O. MOWAT.) Whereas James Don-Attorney-General, shelly, Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly, and John Donnelly, lately residents of the township of Biddulph, in the county of Middlesex, were upon the morning of Wednesday, the 4th of February last, cruelly murdered by some person or persons unknown.

By Command, ARTHUR S. HARDY, Secretary



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-

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

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

LONDON CHILDRENSCARRIAGE FACTORY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. OUR STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE I now complete in all lines. We have o

on on complete in all lines. We have on hand every style and price, from \$4.00 to \$4

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

78.6w



NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

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

mates will be part unit. ... the work. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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 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 worksoft his 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 party or parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract 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 By Order, F. BRAUN, Secr



NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed. Tender for Lock Gates Lachine Chand. Will be reconstruction of Gates and the construction of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSIAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 2th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accombany 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 party or parties whose tenders are not accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tenger 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.

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, 20th March, 1880.

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

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

Twenty per cent, only of the stock is ever sold in Great Britain and Ireland. A considerable amount of the Canadian reserve has already been disposed of.

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

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

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

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

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

Dedosite of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made. Secretary. 78.2w

INSURANCE NOTICE! THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to a change

his old customers that owing to a change in the General Agents of the Scottish Commer-cial and Quebee Insurance Companies, he is no longer acting as Local Agent for these two lompanies, but has made arrangements with he old and reliable

the old and reliable

ROYAL & WESTERN

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

Illian Palli.

Albion Buildings, Richmond Street,

F. B. BEDDOME.

REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

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

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London. JAS. MILNE,
MANAGER.

Every Farmer says the NEW MODEL MOWER, made at the Globe Works, is the Most PERFECT Mower in the Mar-

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

to Look out for Worthless Imitations.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, CONTROL OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, CONTROL

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable per-

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS.

MONEY TO LOAN

REAL ESTATE

AT 71 PER CENT.

J. BURNETT & CO.,

Victoria Buildings, opposite City Hall, Rich-mond Street, London.

PRESIDENT.

ket. And what every tarmer says must be true.

Globe Works, London.

THE STAR

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN Has opened out one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY

EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap

Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place! THE STAR HOUSE

Next to the City Hotel. DUNDAS STREET.

THE OLDEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST

FARM INSURANCE CO'Y IN CANADA.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE, folsons Buildings, London, Ontare

Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario. setts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to

CROWELL WILSON, Prestdent,
D. BLACK, Vice-President,
W. R. VINING, Treasurer,
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,622 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns].

the Receiver General within eigns and the Receiver General within eigns the date of the notice.

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

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

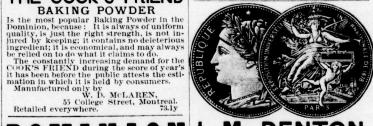
By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary. turns).
3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township in the Programs. in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always
open to the inspection of the members, and
the Directors are desirous that the privilege
should be avareled. should be exercised.

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

For insurance apply to any of the agents, raddress, D. C. MACDONALD, 50-ly Manager



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