

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—“CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME.”—St. Paulian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

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
unequaled in the city.
N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1880.
Sunday, 13—Third after Easter. The patronage of St. Joseph. Double. 2^o.
Monday, 14—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 15—Of the Feria.
Wednesday, 16—St. Anselm, Bishop and Doctor. Double.
Thursday, 17—St. Soter and Gains, Martyrs. Semi-Double.
Friday, 18—St. George, Martyr. Semi-Double.
Saturday, 19—St. Fidelis a Sign. Martyr. Double.

Written for the Record.
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 Innocentii in vita, qui ambulavit in lege Domini. Psalm 118.
He bore the shame, and bought for us the honour.
He drained the bitter cup,
'Tis His own hand, laid tenderly upon her,
That now hath raised her up.

What though a fond heart faint in its praying,
And hot tears blind the eyes,
Do ye not know it was His own voice saying
"My spouse, I hid 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—
Ant' spake of peace beyond, and joy, and splendour.

In His bright home above.
Said they "beyond?" Ah! 'Tis no hopeless sighing.
No weeping through the night;
Since Jesus, through the grave and gate of dying,
Hath brought our life to light.

He answered prayer, and bent Him to receive her,
He bade the suffering cease,
And He hath sufficed, for each poor tried believer.

Strength, patience, pardon, peace!!!
PASSION FLOWER,
"Enfant de Marie."
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 Lady Marlborough's relief along the western I. lands of Ireland, has agreed to furnish ships to distribute the Constellation's relief cargo.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has presented her Imperial Crown to the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. It is of great value, on account of its artistic composition and precious stones.

We are glad to see our contemporary the *Home Journal*, of Detroit, coming out 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 that generous support which he so richly deserves.

JAMES REDPATH writes from Queenstown to the *New York Tribune* that the Irish are emigrating in large numbers, out-going steamers being taxed to their full capacity. Should the crops fail again this year the rush will be still greater. Redpath points out southern colonization as the best mode for providing for the emigrants.

A story comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that Lord and Lady Dufferin, together with several

persons belonging to the Imperial Court, were hunting in the forest the other day, when suddenly a ferocious bear, which had been concealed in the underbrush, sprang upon Lady Dufferin. She would undoubtedly have been killed, the report says, had it not been for the gallantry of Lord Hamilton, an attaché of the Embassy, who came to the rescue. After firing several shots from his revolver he succeeded in despatching the brute.

"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 Wildows. 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.

The "Independent Catholics" of New York, who were lately organized in opposition to Roman Catholicism, are already opposing each other. At the close of the services at one of the meetings recently, Dr. Fishblatt said Father Broenek, of the Bishop McNamara concern, had eloped with Miss Austin. His wife and three children, he said, were in the hall seeking information as to his whereabouts. Are these the "movers" of the "movement" that was to "move" the Catholic Church away from Rome? Well! they can console themselves with the reflection that they are no worse than was Martin Luther.

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 young Mr. Sherman, it is said, congratulated the latter on his manfully accepting what he thought his vocation, even in opposition to the expressed repugnance of some friends and 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 fill up leisure time without corrupting either taste or morals. A movement has been started in London for the opening of concert establishments where coffee and other such beverages shall be the only means of quenching the thirst. The London *Univers*, speaking of this movement as one that all classes of religionists can agree with, says it has been set afloat under great promises. The promoters of the movement have managed to get the active support of Dean Stanley, who presided on Feb. 28th at a meeting in its furtherance, and there is every prospect that ere long London will be able to boast of the satisfactory establishment of a new and very novel institution, namely, a coffee Music-hall Company managing their affairs in a purely commercial manner, and if the proposed temperance music-halls will be made as attractive and entertaining as the intoxicating music halls, they have a good chance of success. There is certainly room for such establishments, and we do not, says the *Univers*, know of anything more useful in a vast place like London, and we ourselves may add, or a less vast place like Cincinnati.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

It is M. Loysson's opinion that he is too little understood by his countrymen, as they have not come forward with alacrity, to enable him to support a promising and rapidly increasing family. As he candidly

remarks, ministers must live, especially when they have assumed certain responsibilities in the way of meeting bills for spring bonnets and India rubber rings for teething purposes. What is the use, he asks as dispassionately as he can, under the circumstances, of encouraging a man 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 himself for a principle, and is forced to provide for contingencies, the liberal public must see that it is the proper thing to respond in a way that shall be worthy of the cause. M. Loysson, 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 succed to the Roman Catholic Faith and replace the apostle of the Rue Rochechouart in the pulpit of Notre Dame. At present, however, he states that, unless the members of his congregation are more generous, 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. Loysson to evolve some startling lecture-subjects from his inner consciousness. He is a failure in France, and the Protestants of other countries do not care enough about him to bolster him up. What the ultra-Evangelicals want, is a terrible example of the effects of Romanism. "But," as an astute contemporary remarks, with a sigh, "the Romish Church is too wise to persecute now. She knows that we are on the look out, that her smallest acts are reviewed microscopically by the spirit of the age." And therefore, she has not tried the thumb-screw on the ex-orator of Notre Dame.—*Catholic Review*.

ONE of the saddest consequences of female dissoluteness is total loss of shame. The demons are not more shameless than an abandoned woman. The scavengers of the local department of our daily press are the worst examples of what men can become 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 were the fortunate white-heads 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 purient 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 parlours. 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 parlour? That is a difficulty of no small dimensions. The reporter sticks his dirty yarus and filthy tales under the door and between the slats of the windows before we are up in the morning. We must keep him out at all hazards. We have no disposition to dictate to the managers of daily papers. They may print what they please and sell it where they can; but we will not permit them to sell their trash to our children. A good daily paper may needs have such things; a successful daily, maybe, cannot be without them. Well, then these good papers and these successful papers will not enter our homes. This may be old-foggyish; but we shall make it new-foggyish. News is good, entertainment is good. But morality is better than either.—*Western Watchman*.

APPARITIONS AT KNOCK.

MORE MIRACULOUS CURES—CURES OF WEXFORD PILGRIMS.

The degree of interest excited in the Catholics of Ireland and elsewhere by the apparitions 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 scene of the apparitions has had in effecting wonderful changes in their ailments.

On Wednesday, March 3, William Nolan, house-painter, John Eyo, 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 accommodation to the chapel, a distance of ten miles. William Nolan, aged about 22, was, in May, 1873, working in the employment of the late Mr. Visier, at Mr. Joseph Farlong's, Ferrybank. Coming to dinner one day he felt unwell, and after the meal was ordered to bed. Next morning one of the poor fellow's legs were terribly swollen, and from the trying sickness through which he afterwards passed, he was unable to follow the occupation he was working at. Bone disease was the term which the doctor gave his complaint, and after several months of confinement to bed, he was allowed to come out upon crutches, being regarded by every person as a cripple for the rest of his existence. A curate who officiated at Bolevoogue was visited, and the efficacy of the good priest's prayers and supplications was strikingly manifested in the fact that the boy was relieved from the necessity of two crutches, and with the help of a small stick was able to follow his calling. The stick was also thrown away after a little time. But there was yet sufficient pain and disfigurement in the limb to make his life unenjoyable. Recently he complained of severe pains; and hearing of the miraculous cures effected at Knock, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, his people encouraged him to visit the spot.

In his journey of pilgrimage he was joined by a man named John Eyo, house-

painter, also residing in Selskar. Eyo'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. The three persons named arrived at Knock on Thursday morning at half-past nine. They were accompanied from Ballyhunis 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 Irish 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 church and fronting the gable wall where the Blessed Virgin appeared, pious pilgrims were still engaged in prayer. Moments of 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 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 cured. John Eyo is also able to testify to the good results which has attended his visit. 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 fellow named Patrick Roche has similar good news to tell. His case was considered hopeless, but now his sight has been partly restored to him, and he never had been enjoyed by him if his sight remained as it was.

Whist in the chapel of Knock, Messrs. Nolan and Eyo, in conjunction with the clergyman who travelled with them from Ballyhunis, 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 who had been invited to the banquet which had been effected. Some of the cement taken from the walls of the chapel was eagerly sought after by large numbers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A girl named Merrill, of Belleville, 13 years of age, was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. It is supposed that she died from convulsions.

The family of Cornelius Palmer, living in Hungerford near Tweed, were on Saturday morning 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, Ont., whose premises were seized a short time ago for containing an illicit mauling establishment, was freed Tuesday by a 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 was moving rapidly, sustaining serious, if not fatal injuries. He was picked up unconscious, and now lies in a critical condition.

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 ago, as Mrs. Robert Glover, of Anderson, was returning from Windsor, she lost a pocket-book containing some \$23, between Sandwich Town and the River Canada bridge. The loss was announced in St. Joseph's church, by the Rev. Father Marselles, 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 Marselles.

The following are the importations from England for the three months ending March 31st for the firm of James Wright & Co., hardware merchants of this city: Ex-S. Lake Winnipeg—198 bbls. iron, 2 1/2 casks iron chains, Ex-S. Quebec, 4 casks coil chains, Ex-S. Caspian, 77 bbls. band iron, Ex-S. Lake Nepigon, 796 band iron, 579 bbls. iron, 11 casks coil nails, 3,229 bbls iron, 1,893 bbls. iron, 50 bbls. spring steel, 419 plough mould boards, 153 bbls. iron, 552 bbls. iron, 263 plough mould boards, 208 gang plough plates. Total weight of iron and steel 438 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs.

LETTER FROM STRATFORD.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE LATE BAZAAR.

The success of the grand bazaar held in the Stratford Town Hall, during Easter 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, everything 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, gracefully draped in red, white and blue, and festooned with evergreens, occupied the southern side of the hall, 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 among whom we noticed our friend Mrs. Jas. Corcoran. The other fancy 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 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 Office," where our kind informant bade us seek "a letter from a distant clime." Having journeyed through the crowd to the aforementioned 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 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 bazaar was in its way so perfect it would be almost impossible to pass night but a favorable criticism. As usual, the young ladies were foremost in the ranks. To know they did their part, it will be sufficient to repeat a remark passed by a gentleman who had fallen victim to our 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, every one anxious to witness the drawing of prizes. In order to prevent any dissatisfaction in this regard, Mr. Buckingham, former secretary to Hon. Alex. McKenzie, kindly consented to preside over the drawings at St. Joseph's Table. The prizes drawn from this table and their lucky recipients were as follows: Hand-some silver tea service, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Brockville; embroidered cushion, Jas. O'Donnell, Esq., Gad's Hill; elegant wax cross, Jas. F. Woods, Esq., Stratford; cuckoo clock, Rev. P. Corcoran, Parkhill; hand-room set, Miss A. Gallaher, Stratford; handsome chair, Mrs. Corcoran, Stratford; case of wax flowers, Mrs. Orr Wilson, Stratford. The case of surgical instruments also in connection with Miss Corcoran'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.
What at present promises to form a parallel to the Biddolph 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 burned and charred remains of a man, who proved to be the owner of the house, lying about a foot from the door with his face buried in the dirt and ashes. The legs and lower part of the body were entirely consumed. It is supposed that the old man, who for some 25 or 30 years has lived in the house, was possessed of some ready money, and that he was first robbed and murdered, and then the house set on fire to cover up traces of the crime. An inquest is being held to-day.

The Grand Jury at the Walkerton Assizes has brought in three true bills against Abraham Davis for the murder of three Indians some years ago. His son-in-law swears positively that he saw the old man shoot them and put their bodies in a boat, then fill the boat with stones, break a hole in its side, and shove it out in the lake. Owing to the absence of other material witnesses the trial has been postponed until the Fall Assizes. Davis has been sent back to prison, and the witnesses bound over to appear against him.

The total amount collected in Belleville for the Irish Relief Fund \$1,412.70.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

Neither the magnificence of the scenery nor the vivacity of the denizens of the surrounding grove, attracted much of M. de Chamblé's attention. When he caught sight of the pavilion, 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 wigwags, but a real house fit for civilized people? My dear sir, there, 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 Chamblé took out his pocket-book and made a brief calculation.

"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 exactly what we wanted."

"You have been fortunate to hit upon it, then," said d'Auban with a smile, "for I suppose that from the mouth of the Mississippi to the sources of the Missouri you would not have found such a habitation as my poor friend's folly. However, as Providence has conducted you to this spot, and you think the establishment suit you, we better go over the house and afterwards visit the plantations, in order that you may judge of the present condition 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 between a coffee and a cotton plantation."

D'Auban looked at astonishment at his companion. "Is this a cunning adventurer, or the most simple of men?" was the thought in his mind as he led M. de Chamblé 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 touch to M. de Chamblé's ecstasies.

"One could really fancy oneself in Europe," he exclaimed, rubbing his hands with delight.

"Do not think Madame de Moulau will betray her eyes when she sees this charming pavilion. It is really more than we could have expected."

"I should think so, indeed," said d'Auban, laughing. "You might have been led on such a home in the New World."

"Ah, the New World—the New World, my dear sir. Don't you find it dreadfully uncivilized? I cannot accustom myself to the manners of the savages. Their countenances are so wild, their 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 them. By-the-by, there is only one thing I do not like in this delightful habitation."

"What is it?"

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

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

"Ah, your laborers live in wigwags! 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 charming, all perfect. With a light 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 a cheque on Messrs. Dumont et Compagnie, New Orleans?"

"Certainly. I have no doubt they will undertake to transmit the amount to M. de Harley's bankers in Paris."

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

"I can take upon myself to place the pavilion 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 mind is, I assure you, quite made up. I am sure we could go further and farther away; the saying was never more applicable."

"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 year."

"Is that necessary?"

"Indispensable. I should say," d'Auban answered, rather coldly.

"It would be quite impossible, I suppose, to let us have the house without 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 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 do not mean, I suppose, to throw it out of cultivation and sell the slaves? "

"Oh 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 Harley went away?"

"I have."

"Then you will help me with your advice?" This idea made M. de Chamblé 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 Chamblé, 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'Auban 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 Chamblé 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 Moulau can sit in the verandah on a ha-laita?" or again, "I hope the noise of the birds and insects will not annoy Madame de Moulau. Do you think, my dear sir, the slaves could drive them away?"

"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 during the voyage up the river?"

"Oh yes, she has suffered very much," the old man answered; and then he hastened to change the subject by asking some question about crops, which certainly evinced an incredible absence of the most ordinary knowledge and experience in such matters.

Before they parted, M. de Chamblé 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 large party of their luggage, and he arranged that the boat should be ready to start at eight o'clock. He 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 Moulau was so unaccustomed to the sight of d'Auban, and in so delicate health, that her efforts she would make to express her 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 pavilion, arranged the furniture, and conveying from his own house some of the most over-abundant articles it contained to the chamber Madame de Moulau was to occupy.

"Antoine," he said to his servant, who was in the kitchen at St. Agathe, storing it with provisions, "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 disbanding process which had been going on all the morning in his master's house.

"Never mind, I want them here; and bring some nails and some string with you."

A little water-color view of a castle on a cliff and a totem pole of the Madonna della Saggiola soon ornamented the lady's bed-room, whilst a selection from his scanty library gave a home-like 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 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.

"Oh, you see we have found a cage for your wounded bird, Therese, and now we shall have to tame her."

"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 flowers every day."

"Look," said Therese, pointing to the river. "There is your boat; they are coming."

"So they are. I did not expect them so soon."

He sent Antoine to meet the strangers and conduct them to the house, and walked across the wooded lawn to his own 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 restlessly up and down the margin of the stream. His eyes were continually turning towards the pavilion, from the chimney 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 thought of those helpless beings close at hand, of whom he knew a 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 Moulau, and then he tried to fancy what she would like. Therese thought her beautiful, and the German overseer said she was handsome. She was not, in that case, like her father. Would he feel disappointed when he saw her? Would she turn out to be a good-looking woman with white cheeks and 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 his picture a little. The room, as Antoine had said, would look dull without them. Perhaps they had not attracted her notice at all, or if they had, she did not cherish care at

all 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 amidst myriads of stars, "the common people of the sky," as Sir Henry Wootton calls them, shone 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 Moulau'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, 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? 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 enchanted 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 management of his property, increased d'Auban's astonishment that a man so unfitted for business should ever have thought of becoming a settler. Instruction and advice were simply thrown away on M. de Chamblé. 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 the 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 Chamblé 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? I know of no one who would do better for me than you, who honor me to be in your debt, and who 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 Orleans."

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

There was an eager, wistful expression on the old man's face, which at once touched and provoked d'Auban, and he resolved to put himself in that position. It 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 kindness upon them, Madame de Moulau avoided him. M. de Chamblé 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 see his acquaintance.

D'Auban said he would go with him, and he left him to wait a few minutes till he had finished directing some letters which a traveller was going to take with him that evening. M. de Chamblé sat down, and as each letter was thrown on the table, he read it directed. One of them was to a Prince Mitroskoff 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 for some years."

"How long ago, my dear sir?"

"I left it about five years ago."

"Were you in the Russian service?"

"Yes, I commanded a regiment of artillery. And you, M. de Chamblé, have you ever been at St. Petersburg?"

"Oh, I have been all over the world," M. de Chamblé answered, with a shrug, and then began to chatter in his random sort of way, passing from one subject to another without allowing time for any comments. When they arrived at the pavilion, he begged d'Auban to sit in the parlor, and himself went to Madame de Moulau. In a few minutes he returned, and said she had a bad headache, and begged M. d'Auban to excuse her. Several 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 him to a favorable consideration of M. de Chamblé'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 natives, and you speak so civilly 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 not mind letting you into the secret. We 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 bargains 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 Moulau also."

"Indeed!" d'Auban said, with a rather scornful 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 me in this land of savages and alligators. By the way, I forgot to tell you how narrowly I escaped yesterday one of those horrible animals."

"Your reliance on Providence seems to me to have been carried to excess," d'Auban said. "I do not see how you could have done the ordinary hardships of a settler's life. Had it not been for St. Agathe?"

"Aye, and for Colonel d'Auban, who 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 answered, 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 this 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 Moulau—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. d'Auban,"

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

"What is the use of talking to me of other colonists? Is there a single person in this neighborhood whom you would really recommend to me as a partner? Only consider how I am situated."

"Et que diable est-il venu faire dans cette galère?" 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 witnesses."

"By all means, my dear sir, as many as you 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 nutshell. 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 Milord Anglais. I once heard of who bought St. Agathe, and was surprised to find, when he brought it home, that it did not set of its own accord. I have used my best endeavors to master the subject. I have tried to assume the manners of a planter; but *chassez le naturel, et revient au galop*, and my mind has come 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."

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 CAPTAIN TO THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN, A.D. 1535-1635.

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 him as a spot so close to the Gulf as not only to permit, but secure easy communication enough with the ocean, and inland 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 Cartier had erected his fort as that offering the greatest advantages for the erection of the rude buildings destined to form the first permanent settlement in Canada.

The place so selected, immediately to the right of the river St. Lawrence, and called Kebec by the natives in the vicinity. Stadacona had evidently disappeared in some of the internal convulsions which must have, during the period following the departure of Cartier, disturbed the aboriginal nations, and with a firm and gracious sway. His powers, or "instructions," as they were termed, gave him supreme and absolute authority. He was vested with the chief command on land and sea, in peace and in war, empowered 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 justice, police—and directed to procure, subject, however, to the royal pleasure, "with the advice of prudent and capable persons," all laws, decrees, and statutes called for by the exigencies incidental 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 destruction. A discontented colonist succeeded 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 sent to France, where the King admitted them to pardon.

The firmness and discernment of Champlain, fighting with the conspirators served to secure respect for his authority amongst the colonists, inspired confidence in the Mother Country, and promoted effectually the internal peace of the new settlement.

In 1623, Champlain, owing to the troubles at Quebec, and the rapid diminution of the settlement, undertook another voyage to France. The Duke de Montmorency had meanwhile transferred his viceroyalty to the Duke de Vaudouren, a nobleman who had retired from the world to the seclusion of a monastery. His object in accepting the position of 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, arriving 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 commenced 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 Tadoussac, Three Rivers, and Montreal, had almost disappeared. One of the principal causes of this unfortunate state of things was the middle-class 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 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 fail to denounce.

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 colonies 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 added, with the most ample powers, the entire territory of New France, including Florida. 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 colonists—then to grant them sufficient quantities of land to enable them to support themselves—to see that neither 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 establishment of the company of the hundred partners, dilate on the liberality, as they choose to term it, of Cardinal Richelieu, in excluding all Huguenots from the colony. But the conduct of the secretary 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 *grand* 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 in various times bearing arms against their own country. It is not within our province to discuss the policy of Richelieu with regard to the Huguenots of France—but, as regards his policy in relation to Canada, it must be confessed that he was far from generous of French authority in the New World, the exclusion of the Huguenots was a matter of necessity. In France they were hostile to French interests, and in America, removed, as they would be, from the direct control 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 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 mass 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 nine 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 intoningly. The reason given by ritual authorities for this direction is based on the fear lest the sacred words so often repeated in the hearing of the people might become too common and familiar, and even be used profanely.

A legend on this subject, as told by a reclus of the seventh century, is worth notice, as having received the stamp of no less an authority than the Council of Nicee: "A party of boys watching flocks in Apame, 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, bright and heavy as a meteor, fell down upon them, and they fell prostrate on the ground. When this singular occurrence was afterwards related to the Bishop of the place, he went to expiate the spot, and having learned all the particulars of the case, caused a church to be built thereon to commemorate so remarkable an event. From this circumstance, it is said, the Church derives her custom of reciting the Canon in secret."

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THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change...

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

We alluded some time ago to the proposed celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste anniversary at Quebec, on the 24th of June prox.

We are glad to know that the preparations have been going on uninterruptedly since, and that everything now seems to promise success to the promoters of the celebration.

To Catholics, any such convention, composed of the representative men of a race which has given Catholicity so broad a domain 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 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 to the manufacturing districts of New England will benefit them morally or materially.

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.

As that is the land of the future, 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.

THE ELECTORAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

The result of the parliamentary elections in Ireland is a very decided proof of the unaltered purpose of Ireland 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.

The Conservatives will have about twenty-five Irish supporters in the next Parliament, a smaller number than they have ever had since the Union.

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 representation. With such a representation, placing the grievances of their country calmly but forcibly before the government and legislature, little doubt can be entertained that the case of Ireland would at once receive respectful attention.

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 disgust of law-abiding people.

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.

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 or leniency in discovering and dealing with the culprits in cases of this kind.

[Since the above was written, a young man named Clephas Lachance has confessed to having committed the crime. The details of the deed are sickening in the extreme.]

PRINCE JEROME AND THE JESUITS.

The aphorism "murder will-out" might in connection with Prince Jerome Napoleon's recent manifesto, agent the Jesuits, be changed, with great appropriateness, to "pusillanimity will-out." The Prince has had a record in every respect so deplorably contemptible, 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.

family his duty was clear. He had not only himself to consider, but his 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 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 manifest.

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.

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 Bundesrath, representing several States, these States are looked upon as independent individualities, wholly irrespective of the number of people they contain.

tion were the real source of power under the Federal system, the minor States, even Bavaria and Saxony themselves, whose representatives were with him on this particular question, were the first to protest against union of any kind with 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.

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 his minor son to the same Church.

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 years there would be various Mrs. Col. Shakespeares.

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 fear 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.

of the great questions, which for half a century had engaged the attention 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 assaults on the pro-slavery 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 negroes hold anything like the influence they might, even now, hold, had a scheme of gradual emancipation and gradual enfranchisement been adopted after the war.

The 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; Daniel Regan, of the city of London, merchant, lately alderman of that city, 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 forty-eight years, and who testifies that quite as decided opinions in the case came under his observation in out-lying counties as is to be found in Middlesex; Josiah Blackburn, managing director and partner in the Free Press

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

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 from 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 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. Iraneus 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 exorted 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, makes the following reference to the letter, from which we take the above extract:—

"We republish the above not to call shame! Dr. Iraneus 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 called to the article we published, in a personal manner. The response was a 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 without salutary effect. His insincerity and declarations of what was the exact 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 annulled and annulled by men whose prejudices were all against the Catholic Church."

"So, now, we, of course, do not ask Dr. Iraneus Prime to retract his endorsement 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 attempts 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, our Translators, and publish the following, from the Illustration Catholica of Mexico, in regard to the Rev. Kenneth 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 Seio, with opportune notes, 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 by the Presbyter, who will present this recommendation, and whose name is Rev. Kenneth Vaughan, Private Chaplain to His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, London, with the

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 employes and among the poor. This will be one of the best works of mercy they can do.

"At our residence, April 14, 1879. "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 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 extenuation of his own.

If 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 time we shall hear how we may regard these beautiful apparitions at Knock.

In 1820 there was not a Catholic church in Brooklyn. Now the Catholic population of the diocese is 1,270,000, and there are 160 priests to administer to their wants. There are 85 churches, some being grand and costly, and 22 chapels and stations, 1 theological seminary, 2 colleges, 11 academies and 12 schools, 39 parish schools, 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 sends 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 like to see become more universal. We thank our friend very sincerely for his opinion:—

"Enclosed you will find one dollar. I feel in duty bound to send my subscription, for the reason that I have observed, from the first to the last mention of Mr. Farnell in your paper, you have not swerved one step either to the right or left of the straight and narrow path of 'The Rights of Ireland.' Few of the papers here as 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. Farnell. Whether Mr. Farnell 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 Cascard 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 attempted to interfere with his freedom, was 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, were driven home with irresistible force. In his address there was nothing loose or superfluous, and it had the merit of being

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 telegram sent by Mr. Parnell to a Chicago paper, which fully explains the position the Irish party will occupy in the next Parliament.

"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 Leicester, Munster and Connacht, 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. 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 bill will be introduced and passed immediately. We also anticipate early passage of a local government franchise bill. This latter would enable us to carry 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 representations, and sufficient men have been returned, 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 landlordism, the election of Jas. O'Kelly, who defeated the O'Connell Don Rossomon, 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. GORMA WEST.—Mr. J. J. Skeffington of this city has accepted a situation on the Wolverine Cotton, 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 jail.

HOLY COMMUNION.—The children who have made their first communion during the past two years will approach the Holy Sacrament in St. Peter's Cathedral next Sunday morning at the half-past eight o'clock mass.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named John Hurly had his leg cut off Tuesday evening, while working in the Ontario Car Works. Medical aid was in attendance shortly after the accident, and the injured man is now progressing favorably.

INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to the shops of the property of ex-alderman Stringer, situated on Grey street, when 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 oil was afterwards discovered in the shed where the rascal was seen to enter.

FIRE.—A small frame house, unoccupied, the property of ex-alderman Stringer, situated on Grey street, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday 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 Hawtry 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 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 McIlhonn was appointed postmaster of La Salette, a name 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 of respectable buildings have been erected, 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 height. On the corner stone there are two inscriptions.—Summo Deo in honore B. V. M. sub titulo Assumptionis Christianorum, and A. D. MD. CCLXXIX, Leo XIII. P. M. Joannes Walsh, Ep. Londinensis. These translated, mean:—"To God in the highest, in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, under the title, Help of Christians," and "In the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and seventy-nine, Leo the thirteenth 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 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 every month the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up at Windham church, while since and Port Dover churches have also attended by the Rev. Father of La Salette. MAURICE.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.

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

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

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

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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.

Appeals and Grievances—W. C. Shields, James J. Walsh, E. S. Alberstadt. Printing and Supplies—Joseph McKenna, R. Mulholland, L. J. McParlin. Returns and Credentials—Charles B. Friedman, J. D. Lavin, P. D. Corrigan.

Many questions of importance were brought before the late session of the Supreme Council among others the adoption of an \$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 consideration before the next convention. The report of the Supreme Recorder was read, accepted, and ordered printed. The summary shows a balance on hand of \$1,500. A resolution was passed dividing the fund of the old Grand Council of New York City; New York G. C., \$135; Pennsylvania G. C., \$135; Michigan G. C., \$30 in supplies; Canada G. C., \$30 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 amendments and by-laws, printed and distributed among the several Grand Councils and Branches. One important amendment is that hereafter all benefit money are to be sent by Grand Councils, and Branches not under Grand Councils, in the form of post office orders, or drafts made payable to the order of the Supreme Treasurer to record of such orders and drafts is to be kept by him, and then forwarded to the trustees. The CATHOLIC RECORD, Western Home Journal, Catholic Visitor, Volks Freund, and Catholic Union were appointed official organs. Erie, Pennsylvania, was selected as the place for holding the next convention. His Lordship, Rt. 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 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 McNaly, of Medina, were present during the convention. Dist. Deputy, J. A. Laubing, of Parkersburg, instituted Branch No. 17 at Petrolia, Pennsylvania, on 31st ult. This new branch starts with a membership of 14.

His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Rev. M. J. Brennan, London, Rev. W. Flannery, St. Thomas; Rev. P. J. Molphy, Stratford, and Rev. P. M. Barlow, Brantford, are members of the C. M. B. A.

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 carried him off. Admitted by his father's 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 last year.

MORE LONDON FEVER.—We are informed that there is every likelihood of a company being formed for the purpose of heating buildings, dwellings, etc., by McLennan's Heating apparatus.

In this City, on the 7th April, Catharine, the beloved wife of Edward Brennan, aged 77 years.

New Advertisements.

AT W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velvetens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

JOHN COOPER

PHOTOGRAPHER

In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photography Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected.

PARLOR PICTURE STORE

O. B. GRAVES

CARVER & GILDER

Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors.

IMPORTER OF CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS. PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets, LONDON, ONT. 79.17

MC DONALD

BOSS

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 time saves many a dime.

ALEX. McDONALD,

400 RICHMOND STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned 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 roofs.

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

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE—New wing for dormitories, etc.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH—Completing main building, dining hall and dormitories; also, three farm cottages.

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

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

C. F. FRASER, COMMISSIONER.

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

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 numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the city.

A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon. WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

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 THURSDAY, 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, Montreal, N.E.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

BUILDING STONE.

Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and base stone a specialty. 79.1w

1880. 1880.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

New Shirts, White and Colored.

New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

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

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

A CALL SOLICITED.

T. PEEL,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Military and Band Uniforms, Knights Templars Coats, and Cavalry Coats, and 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. 78.1w

O'MARA BROS.

PORK PACKERS

PROVISION DEALERS.

The Trade supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well selected and carefully selected.

NO STALE OR SOUR HOGS PACKED. Office—Market Lane, Packing House—West End, Dundas street.

CHEAP BOOKS

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

Life of Father Mathew.....25c
The Fate of Father Sheehy.....25c
Redmond, Count of Halifax.....25c
Address—THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

DR. PELLETIER'S

RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris.

A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhoea, Weakness, Obstruction of the Spleen, Stricture, Obstruction of the Gall, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

AGENTS FOR LONDON,

B. A. MITCHELL & SON

114 Dundas Street west, north side.

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Successor to Pudding-bell & Glass, 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, repaired and retailed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 175 PRIZES, 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.

MONEY

TO LOAN!

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

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

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, March 18, 1880. 77.1f

ALFRED CRAIGIE,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Address—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.

1 Case of Irish Serges.

1 Case of Scotch Serges.

Great care has been exercised in Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, in selecting Linings and Buttons to match the numerous Shades of TWEEDS and CLOTHS.

PETHICK & McDONALD,

First Door South of CP's Hall,

RICHMOND STREET.

The Old Curate. BY "TRIA." Of vanished years, when I was young...

Oh! well I knew the lilted porch That, woodbine clad, stood over the entry...

Oh, many a time we've sat beneath The little porch at golden hours...

Oh, dreamy, dreamy, vanished hours! Oh! star gleams through a radiant vision!

And in his hands the silver chalice And when the night had darkly come...

The Catholics of Minnesota have raised over two thousand dollars to help Father Nugent...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN. A child named Mary Timmins, aged two years, of 10 Ward's cottages, Dublin...

WICKLOW. A pensioner from the constabulary, named Henderson, died suddenly, on March 15th...

WEXFORD. The assizes in the county Wexford were opened on March 17th...

KING'S COUNTY. A relief committee has been formed in Kinnitty, King's County...

LONGFORD. On March 16th intelligence reached the police at Granard...

KERRY. At an extraordinary Presentation Session, held on March 14th...

LIMERICK. St. Mary's old cathedral has been closed for internal and external decoration...

TIPPERARY. Captain Chippendale, Governor of Newgate jail...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

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...

TYRONE. At the Tyrone assizes, at Omagh, on March 15th...

MONAGHAN. An accident of a melancholy character had happened at Carraville...

GALWAY. At a hurling match, on March 16th, at Woodfort, Loughrea...

ROSCOMMON. On March 15th, the body of a young man named John Crane...

SLIGO. Consequent on the recent rioting in Eskragh, Tullnaglug...

LEITRIM. A man named Robert Ross, a farmer, residing at Glencor, Leitrim...

A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY. Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory...

WASHING MACHINES. THE "Plus Ultra" of Washing Machines is "The Triumph" of J. W. STONER...

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture...

DR. HANAVAN, MARKET SQUARE, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE OF McGILL UNIVERSITY. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons...

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

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH. Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO. This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor...

PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDS. MCBROOM & WOODWARD. Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be ready for gratuitous distribution...

NEW CHINESE POTTERY. DIRECT FROM CHINA. The first ever offered in London.

BRONZE LAMPS! FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF PLATED WARE. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Very Low, at

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL, DUNDAS STREET. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

REMOVAL! McBRIDE & BOYD. Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland.

JAMES W. LOTHIAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER. Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker, 381 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Electropathic Remedial Institute, 241 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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

PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDS. MCBROOM & WOODWARD. Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be ready for gratuitous distribution...

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JAMES W. LOTHIAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER. Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker, 381 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Electropathic Remedial Institute, 241 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

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EVERY LADY IN LONDON
SHOULD INSPECT THE
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY
OF
NEW GOODS!
NOW OPENED AT
T. BEATTIE & CO.'S.
Goods Never Were Cheaper!
AND OUR STOCK
Never Was So Large!!
T. BEATTIE & CO.,
140 Dundas Street,
HUMOROUS.

The young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit 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 your small so as to make room for your cheeks."
A little boy was asked to define the word "responsibility." He said: "My father suppose I only had two buttons on my breeches, and one came off, all the responsibility would rest on the other button."
The following explanation of a legal term is offered by a Teutonic member of the Canton police force: "Ven Igit me out a habeas scorpions I can chust as well catch a man where he's at as where he's in."
A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ann," said he, "tears are useless. 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 advise thee to do it. If it be that thin lock of wood in a sore place, hit him on it. Throw sand in his eyes, and never lose an opportunity to seize him around the legs and trip him that his heels may kick at high noon. Give every man thine ear, unless he be like this one, thine opposer in quarrel, who naturally would like to be out for number 45, then it must follow as the night the day that man must get up tolerably early if he would get the bugle on you. Farewell, my blessing with thee goes; and also be careful of yer money, and sleep with yer watch under yer pillow."

boy had come back to his home to bid the folks good-by one more. "Yet here I exclaimed the wind sets heavy in the shoulder of your sail; an' if you don't look out you'll get left. Here—my blessing 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 who you can get it, 'cause it's easy to digest, n' besides, 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 advise thee to do it. If it be that thin lock of wood in a sore place, hit him on it. Throw sand in his eyes, and never lose an opportunity to seize him around the legs and trip him that his heels may kick at high noon. Give every man thine ear, unless he be like this one, thine opposer in quarrel, who naturally would like to be out for number 45, then it must follow as the night the day that man must get up tolerably early if he would get the bugle on you. Farewell, my blessing with thee goes; and also be careful of yer money, and sleep with yer watch under yer pillow."



S. R. WARREN & SON
CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS
COR. ONTARIO & WELLESLEY STS., TORONTO.
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American Church, Montreal, 65 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's Church, Toronto, 55 stops, 3 manuals; St. James Church, Stratford, 55 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Church, Toronto, 65 stops, 3 manuals. With every possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. On hand—Two manual organ, \$2,200; One manual organ \$1,000; One manual organ \$450; One manual organ \$300. 7317

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
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 following in each year of about the following, viz:—
20 Locomotive Engines
10 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
20 Flat cars.
2 Winged coaches.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flat cars.
10 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

L. G. JOLLIFFE,
PLUMBER,
STEAM & GAS FITTER.
BELL 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, also to the fitting up of plumbing, gas fitting, etc. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 375 Richmond Street, London, Ont. 42 1/2

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 strengthening it.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,
BRASS FOUNDERS.
IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE and Fittings, Manufacturers of Oil Well Brass Works, Barrels, and General Oil Well and Refiners' Supplies. OFFICE AND WORKS—75 King Street West.

Polonus' Advice to his Son.
Grandfather Lickhinge started up from a doze in his easy chair and remarked: "And so you never heard the advice that Polonus, an old chum of mine, gave to his son?"
The family said no one had said anything about Polonus, neither the son of Polonus.
"Ah—very well, then," said grandfather. "I'll tell you about him. You see Polonus's son, Charley—I think his name was Charley—was going to Europe on a passage on a tinard steamer, and they were about to pull in the gang-plank. The

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th and 17th of April.
On the above days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment.
Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has recently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles.
Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. Call and inspect our display.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,
126 DUNDAS STREET.
GREAT SALE!
CROCKERY
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

THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION IN THE BARNYARD

ADDRESS WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.
Nine Leading Insurance Companies License the CHAMPION to be used within feet of Burns or Stocks Insured by them. We are testing and finishing SIX CHAMPION per week. Threshmen should come and investigate for themselves. Send for Circulars.
FARM ENGINES, PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTY.

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 the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.
Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.
THE SINGER MAN'G CO'Y,
222 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

HARDY'S GROCERY,
358 RICHMOND ST.
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 1/2
Encourage Canadian Enterprises!
Insure your Property in the
UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF TORONTO.
HON. J. C. AIKIN, Secretary of State, President.
T. R. PARKER, Sec. and Agent, London Branch.
OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St., London, N. B.—Money to Loan at 8%.

McLENNAN & FRYER PLUMBERS
GASFITTERS,
STEAMFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, ETC.
214 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.
Call and examine our economical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, etc. Patent applied for.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF X-CUT SAWS, AXES, CHAINS,
Coff Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER
JAS. REID & CO.,
257 No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.
LONDON
CIGAR COMPANY,
61 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,
W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.
W. H. ROBINSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
DEALER IN CHOICE DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, ETC.
All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.
Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.
38-1/2

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,
ST. JOHN'S HOTEL 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.
38-1/2

REMOVAL!
WILSON & CRUICKSHANK
Have removed to their
NEW STORE!
Opposite Their Old Stand.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
WILSON & CRUICKSHANK.

WANTED

FARMERS AND HOMEOWNERS! For best and most durable American-made machinery, see our list of engines in American-made as well as English. We have a large stock of all the best machinery for sale in this country, and we will forward you circulars containing full particulars of our machinery, and if you have a horse, and we will forward you circulars containing full particulars of our machinery, and if you have a horse, and we will forward you circulars containing full particulars of our machinery.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,
COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.
Capital - \$1,000,000.
Subscribed - \$600,000.
Paid Up - \$500,000.
Reserve Fund - \$83,000.
Total Assets - \$720,000.
Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased and sold. All business transacted personally at Company's offices for Loans and save time and expense.
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.
JOHN A. ROE, Manager.
London, Nov. 20, 1879. 45-1/2

T. & J. THOMPSON,
Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils.
Dundas Street - - London, Ontario.
CHURCH BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract for Superintending the building of masonry work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoll Church, without any cost to the people. Can do the same for others. Unquestionable references from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—PETER SHERIDAN DOLGIN, Ingersoll.

FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING,
180 KING STREET, (180)
Every requisite for
FUNERALS
Provided on Economical terms.
The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDREN'S FUNERALS.
ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.
W. HINTON
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, 221 King Street.

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,
ST. JOHN'S HOTEL 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.
38-1/2

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.
Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE,
LONDON, ONT.
Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, etc. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church fixtures when architects plans are supplied.
HARRISON - Rev. F. Molloy, Stratford, Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

CAUTION!
Each Plug of the MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED
T. & B.
IN BRONZE LETTERS.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.
CHINA TEA HOUSE!
Just opened to-day with a first-class new stock of
GROCERIES.
EVERYTHING CHEAP & GOOD.
W. COUSINS,
211 Dundas Street south, near Clarence.
58-3m

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE!
CARTE D'OR,
CARTE BLEUE,
CARTE NOIR.
IMPORTED DIRECT!
Which we can sell at LOWER PRICES Than have ever been offered.
FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,
169 DUNDAS STREET,
4th Door East Richmond Street.
CARRIAGES
W. J. THOMPSON,
King Street, Opposite Revere House,
Has now on sale one of the most magnificent CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.
LONDON POST OFFICE.
Winter Arrangement.

MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.	Due for DELIV.
Great Western Railway, Going East, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, etc.	A.M. 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
By Railway P.M. for all places West of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
By Railway P.M. for all places East of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
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By Railway P.M. for all places East of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
By Railway P.M. for all places West of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
By Railway P.M. for all places East of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
By Railway P.M. for all places West of London, etc.	5.00, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15	8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.

