TER TRADE

GOODS.

E SOLD CHEAP.

PALACE.

DRY GOODS HOUSE. large stock we have just es containing 36 pieces of oring in Brussels Carpets, a few days at \$1.35-bor-segoods—usual price \$1.50 to-day and all this week a ur new Millinery Rooms. e of being opened—carpen-rking day and night. All the novelties from Parlis, gland, and novelties from parkets, all very attractive in as cheap. In connection opening, Mantle opening, opening, Mantle opening, we have a Clothing openindous stock.

LL MORE-ORDINARY

HAT HAS BEEN

OVE HOUSE FERENT CASES

SETS wholesale price ranging wholesale price ranging or dozen. The lot will be ee extraordinary price of

ER PAIR SHMERE Sale will be NEXT WEEK.

Briliant Black Lustre n 10 to 12 o'clock each ther notice, for TEN rs of the Great Print Sale 10 o'clock a, m., and from m. each day until further

CR—We will sell you "The Prints" at FOUR CENTS ing the above hours.

WELL & CO. GLOVE HOUSE

THIC INSTITUTE.

SATHS.

Avenue, London, Ont. CTRIC VAPOR BATHS

correct VAPOR BATHS.

Indicical effect of the Moliere baths is to perfect the perspitor of the skin, to give a living iele, instead of the weak, a which the majority of peoskin is thus fitted for imen of the atmosphere, and arbon from the blood—two vocesses. To a person hable mexposure to slight drafts, rifance to cold imparted by or Baths is one of the most In no diseases are the effects an in Kheumatism and Goutmates the functions of the eat extent dormant, and its tlet for refuse matters of the allified by inaction. The use smedies this state of things, me time, beauty to the skin e body. Its utility in chronice liver and spleen, and in ociated with chronic indigeserate depression of spirits, as affectives of the spirit season of spirits, as affectives of the spirit season of spirits, as affectives of the spirits and the season of spirits, as affectives of the spirits and spirits.



VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1880.

NO. 112

REMOVAL!

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and the position of Protestantism in regard to have the largest and the poor:-"It has been made a reproach most attractive stock of bers that, at least in the large cities, the Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, poor are not welcomed to the churches. the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1880.

Second Sunday in Advent. Semi-

ever, that Congress will never stultify itself by granting him a pensiou, unless he becomes disabled from doing more harm, and then give it to him out of gratitude.

—Catholic Columbian.

RELIGION is the foundation of the state and without this element the Republic must go to the dogs. Then as patriots let us lift up our voice-for what is sometimes foolishly called a Protestant country, but for our own America—discovered by us—explored by us—saved in every crisis by our valor and by our wisdom,—yes, our country—still all Catholic in its ancient systems of invisorabless is it is in its interest. tems of jurisprudene—in its institution of marriage—in all that makes Christian of marriage—In all that makes christian civilization—in every sense our country, and the only question is, what can we do? If infidelity and corruption continue to increase our civilization is threatened. Mahomet is at the door, and Alaric thunders at the gate of the citadel!—Buffalo Union.

our spirits are willing to serve God, -Cath

An effort is being made in Brooklyn to elide the aristocratic element from at least one Protestant church circle. It may perhaps seem strange that Brooklyn, in pite of comparatively recent rise and progress, has numerous old families and that the 'best people' actually exist in great numbers within its hallowed precincts. The 'best people,' are those who can not afford to wear good clothes, and who do not dare to go to church and mirgle with the "old families." Now there is an attempt on foot to build a temple in which people whose ancestors came in after Grant's administration and then did not succeed in making money may worship. An effort is being made in Brooklyn Grant's administration and then did not succeed in making money may worship. This temple is also to be free from ecclesiasticism and sectarianism. It is to be entirely new in all its methods and nothing like the ordinary thing—it is to be an "industrial church." Its upholders do not hope to take the wind out of Talmage's hope to take the wind out of Talmage's sail or to deprive Beecher of his clie but only, in a phrase, to help its members
"to make a week's wages support the loved
ones at home" and to help everybody to
everything. Stock will doubtless soon be for sale, for Brooklyn's religions, in a business point of view, are "at the top of the heap."—Catholic Review.

A sudden death has just put a premature end to the career of a lady whose life was full of the most thrilling dramatic incidents. The Countess de Civry was the natural daughter of the late Duke Charles of Brunsswick, one of the most wicked and dissolute princelets that ever disgraced the roll-call of European potentates. His sub-jects turned him out in 1830, but he car-ried his vast wealth with him into exile. Of course he was a Protestant, and his daughter was christened by a Protestant minister. But when she came to the years of discretion she embraced the Catholic field. faith, under the guidance of that great monk, Father Lacordaire, and became a devout member of the Church. For this the duke disinherited her and bequeathed his millions to Geneva, the city of Calvin. his millions to Geneva, the city of Calvin. However, by French law she was entitled to a portion at least of her father's property, and had been successfully carrying on a law-suit against Geneva which was to have been decided on principle by the Court of Brunswick this very month. Her death prevented her from seeing the end of it; but she will be always reckoned on the court of the court of Brunswick this very month. Her death prevented her from seeing the end of it; but she will be always reckoned on the court of Brunswick this very month. Her death prevented her from seeing the end of its but she will be always reckoned on the court of the court of Brunswick this very month. Her death prevented her from seeing the many a one who has, while engaged in the builty affairs of the world, allowed his faith to grow cold.

C. M. B. A.—All the members of this society are particularly requested to attend next meeting, Monday, Dec. 6th, as business of special importance will be considered. among those who sacrificed their worldly sidered.

THE Detroit Free Press emphasizes the remarks of The Catholic Review regarding to the Protestant clergy and church mem-Underclothing, &c., in They are not, of course, thrust out of the synagogues; but attendance at church is either too expensive or too humiliating for them. They cannot afford to pay the prices which must be asked for sittings in order to recompense the pastor, whose tal-ents command a large salary, and the choir Sunday, 5—Second Sunday in Advent. Semi-Double.

Monday, 6—St. Michael, Bishop of Myra and Confessor. Double.

Thesday, 7—St. Am'rosc. Bishop, Confessor and Doctor. Double.

Wednesday, 8—Immaculate Conception of B. V. Mary. Com. Octave. Double.

Thursday, 9—St. Entichianus, Pope and Martyr. Double.

Friday, 10—Translation of the House of Our Lady of Loretto. Double-Major.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The starting of a fund for Gen. Grant's support is one of the schemes of his many satellites. It would be hard to see Grant go to the poor house, after having served Americas owell by advertising our government all over the world. We trust, however, that Congress will never stultify itself by granting him a pensiou, unless he lounging at home." No attempt is made to disguise the fact that all this Protestant to disguise the fact that all this Protestant display is intended for the convenience of man, not for the worship of God. In Catholic Churches all things are spread at the feet of the Most High. All ornament, all expression tends towards the Sacrifice, the flame of the candles, the fumes of the incense, the notes of music—light, color, the tones of the human voice, art and nature,—all are reverent before the forms which veil Our Lord. Man effaces himself before his God; he forgets all but the divine which veri Our Lord. Man enaces minisent before his God; he forgets all but the divine Presence. In the Protestant churches, there seems to be no God. There man worships himself under the symbols of comfort and luxury. The poor dare not enter; if they go at all to these churches,

young men, who are attentive to their If, at times, we appear to grow careless in our religious exercises and for a time fall into our human infirmities, we should take courage and arouse ourselves to a new life, as did the three beloved Apostles, whom our Lord took with Him into the Garden of Olives. Leaving them alone, He went forward asking them to watch and pray. Three times did He return, finding them sleeping, but their spirits were willing, though the flesh was weak. This He knew, and finally bade them take their rest. So is it with us. We watch and pray, but fall asleep, become careless, through the weakness of the flesh, whilst our spirits are willing to serve God. Catheral was true manhood in the determination. The Catholics, and they are sneered at for being effeminate. We must say that it is rather unfortunate for the age that piety is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a struggle of mind that forces the loody into subjection, for attention to religious duties as practical Catholics, and they are sneered at for being effeminate. We must say that it is rather unfortunate for the age that piety is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in that they do not show the wickedness of nature, it is rather a characteristic of women than men. But in t duties as practical Catholics, and they are against on account of its weakness. Piety, then, instead of a weakness is a sign of strength and its absence in a young man, or an old man, argues a weak mind; tells of a man who cannot bring his grosser nature into subjection. The Catholic young man, attentive to the requirements of his religion, is a noble character and one who displays true nearbood in the on, is a noble character and one who dis-plays true manhood in the determination to live to accomplish the end of existence. His monthly approach to the Sacraments, his regular attendance at Mass, his frequent presence at the Holy Sacrifice on week days, the truly Chesisian damagane under all on presence at the Holy Sacrifice on week days, his truly Christian demeanor under all circumstances and the light shed about him by a bright example, all conspire to make him esteemed in the eyes of everyone. A Catholic young man should glory in being practical in his faith. He can make converts and atone for the bad example of worthless Catholics. Is such a one soft? A day will come, when time will merge into eternity and then those who are "soft" because attentive and practical Catholics. because attentive and practical Catholics will receive their reward, whilst the others who are now the scoffers, will learn their folly too late. What glorious strength would not Christianity receive did our young men prove as faithful as the young women, in their religious duties! With out stalwart Catholic young men, who are an edification to the world, what can we expect of the generation that they will be the fathers of ?—Catholic Columbian.

> THE fact of being a Catholic and believing all the Church teaches is not suflicient for salvation, but rather a great hindrance to it, if we do not join good works with our faith. This indifference to the practice of our religion is what will cause the ruin of many souls. "I would that thou wert either hot or cold, but because thou art lukewarm, I will vomit thee out of my mouth." This warning should make us feel the necessity of being fervent in our faith, if we would be saved. We

The Toronto papers contain interesting reports in reference to the very great success of the mission now being given in that city by the Redemptorist Fathers. Great crowds fill St. Michael's Catheral both mornings and evenings. The sermons are powerful efforts, and these, together with the religious exercises, cannot fail to bring comfort and consolation to many a new the hear while warms.

THE URSULINE MONASTERY-ESTAB-LISHED 1639.

A M. D. G.

INSTRUCTION NEEDED IN NEW FRANCE-THE WAYS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE-ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES.

[Continued.]

As stated in the introduction to the "sketches" already commenced in the RECORD, the original intention was merely to give a few of the more remarkable og and organist whose pay is counted by the hundreds, sometimes by the thousands, of dollars. Even if they were able to afford ject of making known in some degree the currences in the early history of the difmany almost insurmountable difficultiesinsurmountable to any than than those endowed with an enduring Faith in God's Providence—which had to be met and overcome. The choice of incidents where they exist in such profusion has been they exist in such profusion has been found to be a matter of no little difficulty. endowed with an enduring Faith in God's found to be a matter of no little difficulty, and therefore we have decided to enlarge the scope of the sketches. With this object we shall go back, and in the next ensuing papers give an account—brief as may be—of the first establishment of the Universe and of the statement of the statement of the Universe and of the statement of the Universe and of the statement of the Ursulines, and afterwards continue the sketches from where we have left off, down to a recent date.

Thirty years (1639) had elapsed since the illustrious founder of Quebec, who had mainly in view "to plant in this country the standard of the Cross; to teach the knowledge of God and the Glory of His Name; desiring to increase Charity for His creatures," had made the attempt to fix a permanent settlement upon the for His creatures," had made the attempt to fix a permanent settlement upon the shores of the Saint Lawrence. With no other neighbors for thousands of miles than savage hordes, the little colony founded in 1608 would have been for twenty years merely a central post for twenty years merely a central post for the fur traders, had it not been, above all, a refuge and rallying point for the Missions. Hence, while providing for the spiritual welfare of his own people, CHAMPLAIN had not failed to invite missionaries for the conversion of the pagan Indians. The call was accepted by the sons of Saint Francis as early as 1615. Ten years later came the JUSUITS, to share the labors, the perils and the merits of the RECOLLETS.

In 1629, the little fort of Quebec was beleagured at once by famine and by a hostile fleet. It was not a Strasbourg surrendering with its army 300,000 strong: it was simply the captivity of about jifty people; but it annihilated, at one blow, the fruits of twenty years, labor and head.

into the pagan darkness from which he was beginning to emerge.

Fortunately, the fleet which three years later brought back the White Flaz, bore also a more numerous colony than had been carried away. The new colonists were not mere traders: they came provided with implements of agriculture; a few had brought their families to make this distant shore their home. The powerful "Company of the Hundred Associates," moreover, were pledged to increase the number of immigrants to four thousand before the end of ten years:—and such was the ber of immigrants to four thousand before the end of ten years:—and such was the prospect the noble and devoted Champlain was given to contemplate, before closing his eyes upon the seenes of his long and arduous labors. His death on Christmas day, 1635, filled with mourning his own countrymen, whatever they were sentitured countrymen, wherever they were scattlered throughout the land; the Indians also wept for the kind-hearted Governor, whom the regarded with reverence and affection. He was succeeded as Governor of New France by the gallant De Montmagny, who continued the plans of his illustrious predecessor. In his company, besides his officers cessor. In his company, besides his officers and soldiers, were two noble families—Le Gardeur de Repentigny and Le Neuf-comprising forty-five persons; with workmen, artisans, and laborers, giving to the

men, artisans, and laborers, giving to the infant city a population of nearly two hundred and fifty souls.

The fort was now enlarged and partly built of stone and the streets of the city were traced. The Jesuit Mission House having received reinforcements, a Residence was established also at Three Rivers; another Mission house was built in the another Mission house was built in the distant country of the Hurons—eight distant country of the Hurons—eight hundred miles west of Quebec—and there, in the midst of persecutors, was a little band of faithful converts. The wandering Algonquin and Montagnais, more docile than the Hurons, wherever they had met the Missionary, had received with joy the glad tidines of salvation. the glad tidings of salvation.

An immense interest in the success of

in our faith, if we would be saved. We cannot be tepid.—Catholic Columbian.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN TORONTO.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN TORONTO. missionaries made known the wonderful effects of Grace in these new Christians, as well as the ardor of their own longings to shed their blood for the cause of God. Princes and Prelates, courtiers and ladies of them, as well as many presens in the Princes and Prelates, courtiers and ladies of rank as well as pious persons in the humbler walks of life, vied with each other in raising funds for the missions and other charitable purposes. One of these pious aonations provided for the establishment of the converted Algonquins and Montagnais on the model of the Reductions of Paragray. Thus was commerced in of Paraguay. Thus was commenced, in 1637,—by Noel Brulart de Sillery, prime Minister of Louis XIII., who renounced the world and embraced the ecclesiastical

interests to their spiritual welfare, and her memory will remain dear to Catholics.—

London Universe.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC CITY.

There, at a distance of only four miles from Quebec, were little Indian girls waiting to be instructed. Other little French maidens were growing up among the set-tlers, within and around the city. It is easy to imagine with what anxiety pious fathers and mothers looked upon their daughters, for whom it was impossible to procure the advantages of education and instruction. For their sons these precious advantages were prepared in the college of the Jesuits, opened in 1635. Had Divine Providence, while providing for the bird unfledged, rocking in its little nest, forgotten the birdlings of a Christian home? If left without intellectual and moral culture, would not the descendants of European would not the descendants of European civilization sink to the level of the de-

graded beings around them, and become, perhaps, more savage than the natives themselves?

But Providence had not forgotten the little ones in New France, as we shall soon

Far from these vast regions where the spot were less shaded we might have recognized the features, now so familiar to
thousands on both sides of the Atlantic. It
was Mother Mary of the Incarnation, hastening to thank St. Joseph for an immense
favor. The long years of waiting were
over; the "amiable Crosses of Canada"
which promise her "the delights of Paradise," because there she will find an
opportunity of "winning souls to God,"
are before her.

To many of our readers, the same of

To many of our readers, the tame of Mary of the Incarnation is, already, a household word: perhaps there are none who have not heard something of the history of this remarkable woman,—the first teacher of female youth in Canada; the first, also, whose name, from this Northern America, has been carried to Rome, to be inscribed as a candidate for the highest honors upon earth. Born, in 1599, of a family not wealthy, but honorable, and distinguished for pro-bity and virtue, Marie Guyart had the

for the conversion of the pagan Indians. The call was accepted by the sons of Saint Francis as early as 1615. Ten years later came the Jesuits, to share the labors, the perils and the merits of the Recollers.

In 1629, the little fort of Quebec was beleagured at once by famine and by a hostile fleet. It was not a Strasbourg surrendering with its army 300,000 strong: it was simply the captivity of about jifty people; but it annihilated, at one blow, the fruits of twenty years' labor and hardships, depriving the French monarch of his only foothold on the American continent, and plunging the poor Indian anew into the pagan darkness from which he was beginning to emerge.

Fortugately the fleet which the server of probation had been to her the

vine Son, her only and ardent desire. The conversion of the heathen, throughout the universe, was the continual object of her supplications. (Her letters at this period are almost one continual expression of regret at the benighted state of so many souls, for whom, it seemed to her, the Blood of Jesus had been spilt in vain; and of prayers to God that He would have mercy on them.)—Glimpses of the Monastery, Vol. I.

Note—The coincidence of the ancient City of Tours, the See of St. Martin, uncle of the glorious St. Patrick, having taken such a prominent part in the evangeliza-tion of Canada is a circumstance that can-not fail to strike the reader as it has the present writer.

TO BE CONTINUED. THE PASSION PLAY IN NEW YORK.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette.

We object to it because it makes merchandise in the markets of public entertainment of the agony and atonement of
our Lord Jesus Christ. This is a Christian
nation. We use the Bible to give solemnity and binding force to judicial oaths; our
laws protect the Christian Sabbath and its
worship; our Christians is a legal holiday,
and our legal dates count from the birth
of Christ. Nearly all our people are either
professors of the Christian religion or are
in the fullest sympathy with its doctrines
and sentiments. The religious press
should cry out against this great implety.
The great secular newspapers, which are
so potent in forming public opinion, should
denounce it in the interest of the general
religious sentiment of the people. The

denounce it in the interest of the general religious sentiment of the people. The pulpit should lift up its voice against it. Christian people should everywhere discourage it. Respectable theatre goers should avoid it as they would the haunts of profanity and blasphemy. Let not Christ be dishonored and His great work for the salvation of men by brought into for the salvation of men be brought into contempt by making a theatrical show of His passion, and by coining into money the agonies of His great sacrifice.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Board of Aldermen to-day adopted resolutions condemning the proposed production of the Passion Play, and calling upon the corporation attorney to give the second condemnial to the proposed production of the Passion Play, and calling upon the corporation. of his life in the practice of good works—the Christian village of Sillery, (now the parish of Saint Columba of Sillery.)

mon Council has power to pass an act to prohibit the play, and if it has, he is instructed to prepare an ordinance that will cover the case. Alderman Marshall was the only member voting against the resolution.

Define the play of the play of the pass of the pass of the pass of the play of the

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

AFFAIRS STILL MORE THREATEN-ING.

TROOPS BEING SENT INTO THE COUNTRY.

Dublin, Nov. 24.-Fifty-seven sacks of

consideration of the fact that only £2,000

Last week thirty-nine new branch es of

the Land League were organized in different sections of Ireland. The Marquis of Conyngham's Clare estate was put up for sale the other day.

Some portions no one would buy at any price. The prices offered for other portions were so small that the sale abruptly ter-minated.

Wexford borough, without opposition, to fill a vacancy.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—A Limerick correspondent says the Government, in consequence of representations made in connection with the late attempt to murder a bailiff at Newpallas, and the determination of the people to hunt bailiffs out of the of the people to hunt bailiffs out of the town, have ordered an iron barrack for the temporary accommodation of special police to be erected in the neighborhood where the outrage took place. The structure was removed by rail to Newpallas to-day, but the police were unable to get any one to remove it to its intended site. The barracks still remain at the railway station. Lendon, Nov. 24.—Telegams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America, but large quantities also come from Cork. They escape the vigilance of the police in some way and but few seizures are reported.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—The date of the trials of the indicted Land Leaguers has been fixed for the 17th December. Among the fourteen men arrested at Cork this

the fourteen men arrested at Cork this morning for participating in the Fenian procession is a soldier. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

The five persons arrested near Loughrea, county of Galway, for assisting to reinstate a family in a house from which it was evicted, and who were remanded for trial, have been discharged, the magistrate stating it was no case for a jury.

ing it was no case for a jury.

London, Nov. 24.—A Dublin despatch says the commander of the forces in Ireland has received a sudden summons on Wednesday to meet Forster, Chief Secre-

Wednesday to meet Forster, Chief Secretary, at the Castle.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—Merchants and other citizens declare they will not serve on the jury in the State trials, for fear of severe injury to their business, or murder. As the merchants have business with all parts of the content have for their file. of the country they fear being "Boycotted"

of the country they fear being "Boycotted" if the traversers are convicted.

"Boycotting" spreads like wildfire. At Byle, county of Rosscommon, a miller refused to grind grain for a tenant who paid rent. The latter took the grain to market, but the Land League emissaries kept purchasers away. Another tenant was unable to sell his butter for the same reason. A country shonkeeper was warned unable to sell his butter for the same reason. A country shopkeeper was warned
to transfer his accounts from a respectable trader who, although a member of the League, incurred its displeasure by having abstained from joining
until "Boycotted." A blacksmith refused
to shoe his landlord's horse, as the landlord was not a member of the League. In
Boyle the Leaguers are endeavoring to
"Boycott" respectable traders who refused to subscribe for the crection of a
platform at a Land meeting.

platform at a Land meeting.

London, November 25.—The Press A sociation is aurthorized to state that For ster declared at the Cabinet Council to-day there was no necessity to adopcoercive measures in Ireland at precoercive measures in Ireland at present. The Cabinet thereupon decided that an early session of Parliament was unnecessary. The Cabinet finally agreed upon the proposals to be submitted to Parliament on the Irish land question. No more Cabinet Councils will be held before Christmes. Christmas.

Christmas,
London, Nov. 25.—Large quantities of
arms are daily arriving in Dublin, and are
rapidly sent all over Ireland.
The last day spent by the Orangemen on
the farm of Boycott, near Ballinrobe, was
devoted to festivals and sports, witnessed
by a large hostile growd of peasures. The

An unusual number of minor outrage are occuring throughout Ireland. Mr. Forster has started for London to attend a

It is stated that the Irish Executive intends to station a military force permanently at Claremorris, and also increase the nently at Claremorris, and also increase the garrison at Castlebar, so that it will be easy to send troops from these two centres to any point in the west of Ireland. Parnell's defence fund grows slowly. It now amounts to about £2,500. The League argently appeals for more money. The League argently appeals for more money. The start of Enniscorthy, where eight months of the Castle of Esso for the defence.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—Fifty-seven sacks of Boycott's newly threshed corn have been despatched from Loughmask to Cong for shipment to Galway, thence by train to Dublin. They were sent to Cong under an escort of cavairy, infantry,, policemen and Uistermen.

Cork, Nov. 24.—Fourteen men were arrested this morning for participating in a Fenian procession from which shots were fired. The police state that the shots were directed towards them.

London, Nov. 24.—The case of Philip Collison, charged with libelling Alexander Sullivan, is postponed until Saturday. The Lord Mayor of Dublin announces the

protestant clergy generally, several farm-

consideration of the fact that only £2,000 have been raised of the ten thousand necessary to defend the Land Leaguers. He transferred to that fund £108, the balance of the political defence fund, of which he is the sole surviving trustee.

K annedy, a landlord near Longnera, who recently refured to accept Griffith's valuation, was fired at last night whilst walking in his garden. Three shots were fired, but all missed.

Last week thirty-nine new branch es of A Battalian of the Grayd, he have a surviving trustee.

Boycott, who leaves on Saturday.

A Battalion of the Guards has been ordered to Ireland. The strength of the Battahon is about eight hundred men, and will go as reinforcement. It contains very few, if any, frishmen. The Battalion will leave London for Dublin on Wednesdav. London, Nov. 30.—Four regiments are under orders for Ireland. Nearly a thou-

were so smain that the sale abruptly terminated.

London, Nov. 24.—Healy, the secretary of Parnell, recently committed on the charge of intimidating a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for

carried naked swords.

The parish priest of Ballinrobe has received a letter in which he is threatened with death if Boycott is shot. The letter bears the Monaghan post office.

A correspondent at Rome hears the Irish Land League has ordered all the money from America to be sent to Paris instead of Dublin.

of Dublin

LOCAL NEWS

London can now boast of a weather prophet, Mr. Moses Oates. He says December will be temperate, January colder than last winter, and February the cold month of the winter. All of which may come to pass, or it may not.

Many names are mentioned as candidates for municipal honors. We hope the voters will duly consider every man's fitness before recording their votes. Carelessness in this respect often places the city in a most humiliating position. Our city shopkeepers are now one and all putting their best foot forward for the holiday season. The prospects are bright for a good run of business during the

A paper mill is to be erected immediately on the north bank of the River Thames, opposite the waterworks. At least fifty hands will be employed. Per-mission has been granted the company to make use of the waste water from the

waterworks. Some of our city reporters are very en-terprising. They are now suffering from an attack of the interviewing fever. One of them recently attacked a dealer in furs, and found out all about skunk and other skins. We should like to see the noteskins. We should like to see the note-book men continue their researches. The pea-nut man at the bank and the old centleman who says something to every-body at the post office yet remain unex-plored. See to it gentlemen.

A burglury on a large scale was enacted in this city on Sunday morning last. Three desperate characters broke into Mr. Clarke's exchange office and succeeded in procuring a large sum of money. They had been closely watched by the police for some days previously, and without knowing that the robbery had taken place, the letectives arrested two of them as they were about to leave by the Great Western. were about to leave by the Great Western. The third person succeeded in getting away from one of the officers after a desperate struggle. It is a comfort to have such desperades behind prison bars. All the circumstances connected with the transaction serve to show that they are most consummate scoundrels.

... A man named Thes. Johnson, a stone mason employed on the Air Line bridge, which is being rebuilt at Tilsonburg, was instantly killed on the 25th, by a heavy pulley block falling on his head.

devoted to festivals and sports, witnessed by a large hostile crowd of peasants. The presence of the military was sufficient to preserve peace.

The procession, for which the fourteen the procession of the military was sufficient to preserve peace.

The procession, for which the fourteen the procession of the military was sufficient to preserve peace.

The procession of the military was sufficient to preserve peace.

"Thou, as thou older growest, art ever richer

roses for that blue-eyed young lady who arrived a few hours ago at the castle; and if monsieur le chevalier is not paying his court to her, I am much mistaken. Madecourt to her, I am much mistaken. Made-leine is in the third heaven; she will get something handsome for her flowers. Look, they are going into the church. He is showing her all about the place. We shall see them, I hope, on the green next Sunday evening. M. le Baron likes to see the boys and girls at play after ves-ness."

"Aye, and Mademoiselle Isaure is to give a marriage portion to the best be-haved girl of the village. A little bird has whispered to me that your Jane's eldest daughter is to be the Rosiere."

The old woman wagged her head, and

laughed at her gossip's shrewd guess. The supper bell was ringing when the young people returned to the castle. It was served in a hall, where, at a long table, sat all in a hall, where, at a long table, sat all the baron's household, as well as his family; grey-headed serving men and won en, with babies on their knees; and boys and girls with bright sunny faces, looking both good and happy. Mina sat between Bertha and Isaure, and Raoul on the between Bertha and Isaure, and Ber looking both good and happy. Mina sat between Bertha and Isaure, and Raoul on the opposite side. He seldom took his mounted to explore the ruins of the abbey eyes off her; and when the meal was over he went with her and his sisters to the parapet which formed a sort of terrace overhanging the moat. There they sat on the bench, and made Mina describe the new world where she had lived so long— and Bertha and Rooul listened with flushed cheeks and eager eyes, and I source cried at the tales she told them of the revolt and the destruction of the Natches. And they all wished they could see Ontara, and would have liked to live at St. Agathe if France had not been their native land and the most beautiful country in the world. Mina fired up a little at this, and then Raoul, to appease her, said that he had certainly never seen North America, but one day. And then she would not be outdone in civility, and admitted that, although she hated l'aris, the country in France, and particularly the Forez, was very charming. Then Isaure said she must visit the old Abbey of Ste. Odile, and the Roche qui pleure, and the Shrine of our Lady of the Wood. And Bertha said she liked the Roche qui vire better and the Roche qui pleure; and the Shrine of our Lady of the Wood. And Bertha said she liked the Roche qui vire better than the Roche qui pleure; and a dance on the village green better than anything else in the world, except a ball at Montbrison, the only one she had ever been to. And then she and Raoul laughed with Isaure about the ball, and explained to Mina wher if she would davee with him a minutet. And she said she did not know how, and her if she would davee with him a minutet. working at the open window by the side of Madame de la Croix, and Madame Armand played on the spinnet over and over again the baron's favorite tunes, whilst he dozed in his great arm-chair, The stars had risen one by one in the darkening sky and the great clock of the castle struck nine. Then the laughter was hushed, and the spinnet shut up, and after night prayers had been said, every soul in the house withdrew to rest.

Mina sat a while on her mother's lap,

great tall girl as she was, and rested her head on her shoulder, before the shutters were closed in their bed chamber. The perfume of the jessamine which covered the mullioned windows was filling it with fragrance. The moon was shining on the red brick floor, and throwing changeful lights on the tapestried wails

Don't you think this a very nice charm ing place, mamma? and our friends, don't e them very much ?" Ah!" said her mother, stroking her cheek, "my Mina has found out at last, she, that white people can be pleas-

"Yes, they are very pleasant, and so kind to me. Isaure told me a beautiful story about the fair-haired Ermengarde and her daughter, who was called, like her, Isaure—and then M. Raoul said there w s another Isaure, who wrote verses, and was crowned at Toulouse some hundred years ago. He laughed about ladies vriting verses. I did not tell him, and that I write verses sometimes

"But as you will never sing them be-fore great crowds, or be crowned like Cle-mence Issure," answered her mother, laughing, "there is no harm in it."

"No, but I had rather M. I aoul did not know."

ow."
Don't be afraid; I will not tell him." "Mamma, to-morrow I am to ride the dun pony, and to see so many interesting things. I hope it will be fine. And in the afternoon we are to fish in that pretty little stream that runs through the most. Have you been to the church, mother? Oh, it is such a beautiful, grand old church, with banners in it and shield, and Have you been to the church, mother? Oh, it is such a beautiful, grand old church, with banners in it and shield, and the tomb of a crusader, of a Baron de la Croix, who went to the Holy Land with Godfrey de Bouillon. M. Raoul says he took leave of his wife at the church door after they had said a prayer together before a law Manner when he want to the holless and any my ish their courses."

"I don't the rid of a fear of some though the pictures and cornfields, and I should like a law that would prevent people from buying and selling other men. I like people who do some good."

"The knights-errant used to defend all a mistake."

"I don't the rid of a fear of some thought of a law that would prevent people from buying and selling other men. I like a law that would prevent people from buying and some good."

"The knights-errant used to defend all a mistake." after they had said a prayer together before the altar. Mamma, when he said that, he asked me if I would kneel down by his sid, at the same place, and sa a prayer that what he wished mappen.

"The Ringhts-errant used to defend the helpless, and punish their oppressors."

"Then I should like them."

"And you would like Raoul," whispered betthat in arma's eat; "he is so good to see I'

Life and Falsehood.

I bowed myself in grief, and leaned on the breast of earth.

"O deathless mother!" I cried, "why bringest thou ever to birth.

Beauty of bough and bird, white flower and innocent leaf, "That we have seen my false there—he died before I was born." That we then the only time. Seaty of long and the sun our hearts of meaner worth?

Here where I grieve receive me back, and bury my grief!

fore I was born. That was the only time he spoke gravely, for he does nothing but laugh, and say such funny things that he makes me laugh too. Will you look at the crusader's toub to morrow? and please That was the only time the crusader's tomb to-morrow? and please thou older growest, art ever richer th:
call me early, dearest mamma, for we are to ride before it gets hot, Bertha says, and

Bring to us, too, Oh bring again our boyhood's struth!

Still dost thou shine or sadden, taught by the open sky!

So, by the heavens, should men measure their joy or ruth.

Teach us to perish by truth, not live by a lie! "Gronge Parsons Lathrop.

FOO STRANGE

NOT TO BE TRUE

By Lady Georgiana Fullerron.

By Lady Georgiana Fullerron.

Well, I saw him gathering Madeleine's roses for that blue-eyed young lady who arrived a few hours ago at the castle; and or ide before it gets hot, Bertha asys, and to ride before it gets hot, Bertha asys, and to ride before it gets hot, Bertha says, and to ride before it gets hot, Bertha says, and the grass."

Madame d'Auban tenderly pressed her lips on her daughter's cheek. Mina went its obd, and was soon fast a sleep. But Madame d'Auban lav awake, thinking of German castles and haunted chambers and of palaces, enclosing, even as in living graves, warm and loving hearts. And she mused on he child's destiny—her lovely, gifted child, dooned to share her p-rents' strange and unsettled existence. It was long before she closed her eyes. But in the morning she was sleeping heavily, when him abounded the steps leading to one of the entrances of the parish church, which stood between the court of the castle and the entrances of the parish church, which stood between the court of the castle and the village.

The ride proved a delightful one to the new friends. The dun pony had carried Bertha and Isaure for many years. It was long to marry. He is going on his travels first."

The evening of that day proved very wet. The morning, according to Wordsworth's lines, "had gone forth deceiffully, and in reading." The hours all disposed to retract what I have said."

The sitting in the library led to more talking than reading. The hours sin; I hope M. le Cure will not give you also loved the grass."

The sutting in the library estimation for a twelvemonth."

That is very possible, borther, for I may not at all disposed to retract what I have said."

The sitting in the library estimation for a twel

woods. He was in the highest spirits, in spite of the baron having insisted on an old piqueur escorting the party, in case of accidents—a precaution which he had deemed a reflection on his own prudence. But his good-humored resentment, and his outbreaks of indignation at Jacque Ferrand's remonstrances on one or two occasions, when the roads were getting bad, and M. le Chevalier was pushing on too fast for the ladies and the horses-- "only too fast for M. Jacque's own comfort," Raoul whispered to sina—only heightened the excitement and enjoyment which at that ag derives its source from the over-flowing joyousness of youthful he rts. They rode through shady nooks, soft green grimage throughout the neighborhood.
They drank of the water of la Roche qui
pleure, and breakfasted on milk and
bread and strawberries from a neighboring farm. The sun was getting high up n the horizon as they returned, skirting the wood just within the shade, alongside fields of waving corn, just ripening for the sickle, and edged by the fringe of scarlet, blue and purple flowers which modern improvements are gradually banishing

Mina noticed the healthy, happy looks of the French peasantry, so different from the aspect of the Indians and the slaves of the western hemispheres. Raoul asked her, as they were drawing near home, if she would not like always to live in France. "No," she said, "not always," and then looked a little thoughtful, and would not say where she wished to live. There was now, even as there always had been, a singular mixture in Mina of what And she said she did not know how, and he offered to teach her. And she said she was too stupid to learn—that Mademoiselle d'Orgeville's dancing-master had said so.

d'Orgeville's dancing-master had said so.

one could have read the thoughts which play a rondo, and yo drive the ghosts away.

She did so, and Mina what subjects were often occupying her what subjects were often occupying her the rest, and the color to mishment that one so young should be cheeks, and she sang the could have read the thoughts which play a rondo, and you drive the ghosts away. d'Orgerille's dancing-master had said so. And Raoul made a disrespectful speech about the dancing-master, and Mina laughed, and the sound of that laugh was like music in her mother's ears as she sat like music in her mother's ears as she sat and of intercourse with her new friends, wonderfully improved her health. Her of her step and brightness of her coun-tenance. Every body in the castle was de-lighted with the little creole; and as to the chavelier, if he had fallen in love with her at first sight, every hour seemed to add to the intensity of his boyish passion. Finding out that she was fond of books he proposed one wet morning to his sisters to take their work into the library. Isaure gladly consented. Rogers's speech about Clemence had awakened a literary

enthusiasm which had not yet subsided.

The library contained as many cases of stuffed birds and collections of insects as and the gay "savoir," and some volumns of tales of chivalry, which Raoul had read over and over again during his boyhood. He proposed to amuse the ladies, whilst they worked, with the history of Amadis de Gaule, and Mina listened with the deepest attention to the kuight-errant's adventures. Raoul was satisfied with her ention, but not with her admiration.
Mademoiselle Mina, would you not

have liked to lived in those days?" he "But I don't think there ever were such days," she answered. This was a view of the subject he was not prepared

to admit. 'You don't think there were knightserrant and tournaments, and ladies in whose honor the knights broke lances and

"Oh, yes, but not enchanters and interest and entering prodigies of valour?"

"Oh, yes, but not enchanters and interest an

"Not so much as real ones, like that

of Joan of Arc, for instance."
"Ah! that is one of the few amusing bits of history. Battles are always good un. I got a prize for writing verses on he battle of Fontenoy. But real, downing this forces are very stupid. Do not ou hate everything about laws, commerce, it, and agriculture?"

what made you turn so pale in the middle of Raoul's ridiculous stor."

"Mamma, it is better not to speak of foolish fancies. I am sure it was all imagination."

art, and agriculture ?

a penance, when I had transgressed any of its rules, it is said that whispering in company i forbidden."

"I was telling Mina bad things of you."

"Mademoiselle, sland ring is a great sin; I hope M. le Cure will not give you

The rinde proved a delightful one to the new friends. The dun pony had carried Bertha and Isaure for many years. It was as gentle a palfry as lady ever rode. Raoul, mounted on his fiery gray, headed the cavalcade, which went winding down the hill, and across the fields into the was in the highest spirits, in wards. He was in the highest spirits, in rain, with thunder and lightening. The ladies drew round a table in the centre of

"This is just an evening for ghost stories," said Bertha, who was always the first to propose this kind of amu-ement, though s she hastened to declare it made her blood run cold, and her hair stand on end, when her grandpapa told of the man at Moulins who had spent a night in the churchyard, and had seen three different spectres, the one more awful than the other. This sort of conversation, when once set going, is easily carried on. They were long-standing stories of apparitions which the baron related with great effect. and Madame de la Croix had known lady who had seen a ghost with her own e.es. And Raoul had heard at college a quired. strange tale of three men travelling in a diligence, who were joined by three others, that looked ike their own spectres, and did everything that they did, excep that they never eat at the inns; but they always slipped into their beds before they aways supped into their beds before they could get in themselves, only when one of the travellers had the courage to lie down as if there was nobody beside him, he found the ghost did not take up any room, and he slept very comfortably. But the next day the three spectres were in the gent harm, and in the coach again, and. . . . "Good heavens, how pale you look, my

dear, you are as white as a sheet," exclaimed Madame Armand, who was sitting opposite Hush, Raoul, she is frightened with

these dreadful stories."

All eyes were turned on Mina. Her face was quite colorless, and she seemed ready to f int.

"It is nothing, only such an odd fancy, mamma," she said to Madame d'Auban, who had taken her hand and found it cold and trembling.
"You used not to be frightened at

"You used not to be frightened at these sort of tales when you were a very little girl, Mina, darling, but I suppose—"
"It was not the stories, mamma, only such an odd fancy."
"Did you think you saw anything?"

now and then she glanced timidly towards the windows.
"For my part," said Madame de la Croix, in reply to some observation of her

sband's, "I am not half as much afraid of ghosts as of robbers. I had much rather hear of a spectre in the neighbor-hood, than of Mandrin and his band." 'My dear," said the baron, "you need

not entertain the slightest apprehension on that subject. Since I have been appointed Provost of the Forez, I have taken effectual measures on the subject, and have twice reviewed the rural force. You need not pretend to be an esprit fort. I am sure you would die of terror at the sight of a ghost."

sight of a ghost."

"How gracefully Mina dances," said
Madame Armand to Madame d'Auban. books; but there was a curious set of old "She is as light as a farry. Oh, now, she romanuts of the days of the troubadours and Raoul are going to practice the Minute de la Cour, dear madame. Well, I think you and I may, without foolish vanity, just between ourselves, agree that prettier partners were never seen than my black-eyed chevalier and your blue-eyed daugh-

ter."

They did look to great advantage during that dancing lesson. Mina was taking pains to learn the graceful steps of the minuet, and smiled so prettily as half-way across the room she stopped to curt-sey to her partner, that Raoul forgot to make his own obeisance, and clapped his hands. She stopped short, and laughing, exclaimed, "that is not fair." Then both

excianmed, "inat is not fair." Then both his sisters scolded him, and Madame Armand played the rondo again, and they danced till they were tired.

"Are you sure, my child, that you are not till?" Madame d'Auban asked her daughter when she and herself had withdrawn to their bedchamber.

"I am onite well degrest manying."

"I am quite well, dearest mamma."
"Then were you frightened with the

No: I did not mind them."

agination."
"I don't think it is the best way to get We can often drive away trouble-

some thoughts by telling them."
"Mamma, I assure you I don't believe in ghosts and apparitions. But I suppose people see things sometimes, and that it is

all a mistake."

Madaine d'Aubrn felt uneasy. She had
a lurking belief in apparitions.

"For heaven's sake, Mina, what did you

mother, apparently relieved. "Oh, my darling, I have no doubt then, it was an ocular delusion. I have often felt as if I s w about my bed some of these terrible dark Natches' faces. They quite haunted

me at one time.' "I have never thought so little about America as since we have been staying here. I was listening to M. Raoul, and wondering about his travellers and their ghosts. Then all at once I saw what I thought was Osseo's face; but it was such brief glimpse of anything a flash of lightening gives,"
"You did not hear anything about that

Osseo before leaving Paris?"
"No, mamma, Ontara did not know where he was. He ran away, you remember, the day they landed at Mar-Your mind has dwelt so much upon

Indians, my Mina, that it is not won-derful you should see them in imagina-"Yes, I suppose it was a mistake," Mina repeated, and nothing more passed between her mother and herself on that

subject.

The next morning, when the family were assembled at breakfast, the baron announced with exultation that he had received excellent news of the success of received excellent news of the success of the fural gendarmerie, in an encounter with a troup of Mandrin's gang in the Forest of Ludres. Several of them had been taken prisoners, and safely lodged in the prison at Moulins. Mandrin himself had narrowly escaped being arrested. It was supposed he must be concealed in some cave or pit in the same neighbor-

"Have they caught, sir," Raoul asked, "that incarnate devil, they call Lohie?"
ina and her mother started, and ex-

changed glances.
"Is he an Indian?" the latter in-

"By that nom de guerre, I should think so," answered the baron; "for I suppose it is a nom de guerre, it sounds like it. A man of color he certainly is, unless he paints his face to keep up a sort of prestige. He is, next to Mandrin himself, the most desperate of the gang. They call him

his lieutenant."
"Choiset tells me--he is our game-keeper, ladies," Raoul said; "that his eyes glare like a tiger-cat's. He knows a man saw him some weeks ago, and who he says relates wonderful things of him. He is supposed to bear a charmed life, to earry about him some mysterious talisman has taken the lead of late in Madrin's most desperate exploits, and always escapes the gendarmes' clutches. They are convinced he is a devil."

"Aye, and if they catch him," said the ron, "He runs a good chance of being baron, "He runs a good chance of being hung like a dog to a tree, without trial or

TO BE CONTINUED.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

CROOKEDHOLM, NEAR KILMARNOCK AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND, Aug. 30, 1880. DEAR REV. ARCHDEACON CAVANAGH-

In reply to your earnest inquiries about me, I take the greatest pleasure in writing to you the following facts: I am a young man about twenty-five years of age. I sits place for so many centuries in human life.—N. Y. Sun. met with a serious accident in a coal pit on September 3d, 1879. A piece of coal weighing about two and a half or thr drive the ghosts away."

She did so, and Mina joined hands with the rest, and the color returned to her cheeks, and she sang the Ritournelle with the others; but her mather observed that the others; but her mather observed that wounds very carefully, he had no hope of my recovery. My good and pious pries came immediately after, and he anointed me with the last rites of the Church, as h thought it was impossible for me to get better: but, with the blessing of God, I managed to do so. When I came to my managed to do so. When I came to my senses I found that I could neither see nor hear. My hearing and my sight had both left me. But a little time wore on, and, with the aid of my doctor, my hearing came back to me, but my sight did not So, after walking about seven months lamenting the loss of my sight, I resolved to go on a pilgrmage to the Church of Knock. I arrived at the most holy place on Lady Day, 25th of arch, 1880. was there Good Friday, Holy Saturda Easter Sunday and the following week. spent my time in continued devotion to most Blessed Mother, Sts. Joseph and my most Blessed Mother, Sts. Joseph and John, also the whole court of heaven. The day before I left, you may still remember me asking you through your charity to offer up a Mass for the proper restoration of my evesight, as I intended going home, and was then no better. On the following day, after heaving Mass. I the following day, after hearing Mass, I started on my journey homeward, still persevering in my devotion, hoping that the Mother of God would do something for me before I got home. Well, then, dear father, being fatigued. I fell asleep on the boat between Ireland and Scotland, and, to the best of my knowledge. I slept about three hours. When I awoke I thought the men in charge of the ship had been lighting lamps. I went up stairs to the deck, and, although it was about midnight, I could see all on board perfectly well. It was then, father, that I was fully satisfied that a miracle had been wrought upon me during my short sleep. I went the following day, after hearing Mass, I upon me during my short sleep. I wen down stairs again, and I could see the bot tom step just as plainly as the one at th top. I cannot express the feeling of joy left at that moment, to think that, through "No; I did not mind them."

"But then, Mina, love, I want to know what made you turn so pale in the middle of Banyle villed her star."

"Creator and Redeemer of the world—to restore me to the former use of my sight I arrived safe home at Kilmarnock, to th great joy of my parents and the wonde of all friends and neighbors, with my eye sight as good and as clear as it was the day before I met with the accident. I have been working every day in Glasgow since my return from the most holy shrine Dear father, yours sincerely,
EDWARD M'ILROY.

If you love each other you need not spend your time in saying so, for your life will tell the truth, even when your lips

sermon was a discourse on faith as illus-trated in the words of Christ to the dis-ciples when he declared to them that if this world as mercies are secured by it in the world to come. It is this faith in part which at Lourdes in France and at Knock n Ireland has been honored of God. The scene of the shrine at Lourdes is beautiful its pastoral simplicity and its freedom from all influences of commercial life. Though I have threaded other valleys, I have not seen such a country as Southern France. The town is full of legends—it was so from the first settlements of the take the place of newspapers. The form fancies, instead of having their fancies formed for them. They have a simple

and profound religious faith.

The preacher said: "Never, even in dreamland, have I read such a tale as that of the little French peasant girl iternadette, 14 years old, who saw the form of a strange person in white, in the entrance to a grotto. Time and again the girl saw it, and told of it, but no one else saw it, and the priest did not credit her story. The people believed though. The priest wanted to test the visions are former to the result of the r the vision to see if it was real, and lo, a stream of water burst from the grotto, and now it has been running as large as a Saratoga spring for twenty-two years. The httlegirl was sincere and simple, and died a happy death. In accordance with the vision in the grotto a church was ailt there; it is the finest outside of the walls of Paris. A Carmelite monastery and a Benedictine convent have been built, each as large as one of our city blocks, and of beautiful architecture -- all the result of faith. You may call it the illustration of a half truth, or of a whole truth, or of truth covered with error, I care not. There are piles of crutches and multitudes of conveyances cast aside by the cured at Lourdes, and the Church at Rome has endorsed the appearance and the cures as miracles. This faith at Lourdes, whether well-founded and reasonable are not, flames into an enthusiasor which shames our niggardly Protestantism. The poor have poured out of their poverty to honor the shrine. No one dares to attempt to deny that multitudes of cures took place there. The lame leaped, the deaf heard, the blind saw. It will never do in this

Finally, the Rev. Dr. Tyng said that al-I do not find it in my heart to impugn I am striving to attain to the same results. In this age of rationalism men make merry over miracles; let us congratulate ourselves that God has left us some impenetrable mysteries. So long as there are facts that cannot be explained by present philosophy or present science so long will there be little opportunity of the people being perverted from the faith that has

generation to deny these well-authenticated

LORD SALISBURY ON CHRISTIAN

EDUCATION. We have frequently referred to the fact that opposition to the purely secular school system is by no means restricted to the Pope and to Catholics. Evidence multiplies every day of the desire on the part of Christian men to make education Christians, and not merely colorless, even where it is not absolutely anti-Christian. One of the most notable contributions to the subject is a recent speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Beaconsfield's Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The speech was delivered at Tauntan, England, and the occasion was a very interesting one. It was the opening of a public school, the sixth of its kind, by Canon Woodward, a minister of the Church of England. It is a middle-class school. Canon Woodward explained to the distinguished guests assembled the primary object of the school. It was intended to give the benefits of the public school system to those who had not yet enjoyed them, taking care that the principles of the Church of England and its religion should be adequately taught. In other words, the pupils were to receive careful religious instruction, as religion is taught and meuleated in the Church of England, while they should be adequate in other respects to the public schools that make no special provision of this na-

To the toast of the health of the trus To the roas of the head of the trus-tees, Lord Salisbury responded. Lord Salisbury can speak on no subject with-out throwing weight into what he says. He is a man of culture at once wide and duct and control of vast and important in-terests, a man of learning and great force of character, cannot speak to Englishmen on a subject on which all men are equally interested without commanding their close attention. What then, had Lord Salis-teresting the subject of subject of subject on the subject on the subject of subj of character, cannot speak to Englishmen on a subject on which all men are equally interested without commanding their close attention. What then, had Lord Salisbury to say on the subject of education?

If the speech had been, as in its principle

Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all humors of the Blood, Liver, Kil-

should have had the Tyngs and Newmans, who set their politics above their religion, carefully misquoting it to show that Cathlies insist on gaining control over the public schools. This eminent statesman of Protestant England regarded Canon Woodward's experiment as one of the most remarkable movements ever initiated in the country, and chiefly remarkable for the country and chiefly remarkable movements ever initiated in the country and chiefly remarkable movements ever initiated in the country and chiefly remarkable movements ever initiated in the country and chiefly remarkable movements ever initiated in the country makes the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements are considered to control of the country and chiefly remarkable movements. It was intended to fill a much-needed all dealers in medicine

the poor and to little children, even though he laughs if anybody says so, or takes notice of it."

"No secrets, Mdlle. Bertha," cried her brother. "In mamma's b ok on Politeness, which I had to read a chapter of, as a penance, when I had transgressed any of its rules, it is said that whispering in company i forbidden."

"Well, mamma, I was looking straight at the windows of the parlor—the one which opens onto the parapet—when there came a flash of lightening, and I saw, as distinctly as possible it seemed to me, a face looking into the room, and it was at that moment at least, I felt sure it was osseo's face."

"The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity on the miracles at the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. H If of the sermen was a discourse on faith as illustration of the education of the upper and professional classes, he pointed out, was provided for "by the benificence of past classes, he pointed out, was provided for "by the benificence of pour benificance of the middle classes.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity on the miracles at the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. H If of the sermen was a discourse on faith as illustration of the supper and professional classes, he pointed out, was provided for "by the benificence of past classes, he pointed out, was provided for "by the benificence of pour boys, and Lead own from Catholic days, intended chiefly the sermen was a discourse on faith as illustration of the middle classes. for the education of poor boys; and Lord Salisbury truly reminded his hearers that ciples when he declared to them that if the had faith, even as a grain of mustard seed, they might say unto that mountain, Remove, and it shall remove. "The mountain," said the preacher, "represents the impossible; but the mustard seed represents capacity of development. The mighty deeds of faith are done by faith in this world as mercies are secured by it in the world to come. It is this faith in part distinctly drawn, this was a misfortune.

Lord Salisbury is against State interference. "A State," he says, "consists of conflicting denominations of rival religions, and a government can never be anything else in the matter of religious education than as an arbitrator among the contending parties between whom it has to judge." The State, therefore, can only be The State, therefore, can only be neutral in matters where the question of religion enters, To effect the purpose, therefore, of securing a Christian education to the children of the middle classes, Lord Salisbury could only look to private action, or a "spirit of munificence, such as that which from century to century moved their forefathers." If some such agency does not take up the work then he can see nothing for it than that the State, "this inferior for it than that the State, "this inferior unsatisfactory agency, which really can supply nothing but secular education, and whose efforts, therefore, must derogate from the supreme importance of religion, must step in—upon it must devolve the work which in other times was done by earnest Christians." The times and the Christians referred to were both Cathelia

olic.

The speaker went on to point out the special advantages of Canon Woodward's scheme. One special characteristic of them was that "they are intended for the purpos of teaching a definite religion." He referred to the religious contentions of the age and to the fact that many pesons finding it hopeless to bring the sects to agree ing it hopeless to bring the sects to agree thought it better to ignore religion alto-gether for peace sake. Others try to ac-commodate matters by forming what Lord Salisbury called "a coalition religion," where all controverted matters were to be treated as "open questions." This he dis-believed in altogether, as it was simply an attempt to sacrifice the distinctive features of the religion that a man professed. "The undenominational system has not been a success" is the judgment of this most competent critic. He says with undeniable petent critic. He says with undeniable force that "the doctrines which most move men's minds and most affect their con-sciences and their actions are precisely those on which their differences are most likely to arise. Then where is the remedy to be found for the evil which he deplores of the undenominational system? "I would say to the Roman Catholics or the though he had been called an ecclesiastical bigot by the newspapers, it was far from being true. "The Roman C tholic Church is wise above all other socities of b lievets."

Take these the Roman C tholic Salisbury, "Take these children and educate them in your own belief rather than accept the colyour own belief rather than accept the col-orless, anmeaning, powerless teaching which has gone under the name of secular education. That is precisely the Cath-olic principle which this statesman has seized and which he has the conscientiousness so powerfully to advocate.—Catholic Review.

THE MEDIATION OF INTERCESSION.

A very common error underlies all Protestant writings against the invocation of the Saints. They forget to notice that there is a double mediation between God and man-the mediation of redemption and the medication of intercession. The mediation of the Saints is confined to that of intercession, like the prayerful media favors are asked through the merits of the redemption. Grace originates from God alone, and its price is the blood of Christ: it is given to the worthy, and is promised to prayer. The union of Mary's prayer to own is the basis of the confidence that St. Alphonsus and every other Catholic re-poses in her. The illimited effect that our divine Saviour promised to worthy prayer, furnishes some reason for calling it, as it were, omnipotent, and for saying of it (Jos. x 14), that the Lord obeyed the voice of man.—Dr. D. J. O'Connell.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogu-certificates of pretended miraculous curebut a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

Yellow Oil is unsurpa sed for the cure Yellow Oil is unsurpa sed for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, Frost Bites and Chilblains. No other medicine required in the household. It is for inter-nal as well as external use. Every bottle is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All me-dicine dealers sell it.

THERE is no secret or patent in the production of "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. It could be produced by any manufacturer but no manufacturer could make it pay at He is a man of culture at once wide and deep. His ability is conspicuous even in the innermost circle of able men. He is one of the most powerful orators in the English Parliament, and one of England's leading statesmen, second in his own parts leading statesmen, second in his own parts long to Lord Beaconfield. A man of affairs, a statesman who has had the conduct and control of vast and important induct and control of vast and important interests, a man of learning and great force

it might have been, a papal encyclical, we should have had the Tyngs and Newmans, who set their politics above their religion,

the tenacity with which, "in an age of agitated and fluctuating opinion," the conductors of the movement adhered to the simple line of loyalty to their Church.

The viscolation of the movement adhered to the simple line of loyalty to their Church.

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s of the character the middle classes. apper and profes-d out, was provi-nce of past genera-tions of our great known that many undations, coming ys, intended chiefly or boys; and Lord ed his hearers that surprised their an-hese schools "were

n reserved for the asses." The lower artly by the devorgy, partly by the and in a country class lines are pretty was a misfortune. nst State interfer-ys, "consists of con-of rival religions, never be anything religious education nong the contending in it has to judge. an only be neutral question of religion purpose, therefore, education to the classes, Lord Salis to private action, or e, such as that which ry moved their forech agency does not he can see nothing State, "this inferior , which really can cular education, and

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OF INTERCESSION. ror underlies all Prot-nst the invocation of forget to notice that ediation between God ation of redemption nts is confined to that the prayerful media here on earth; and all ough the merits of the orthy, and is promised on of Mary's prayer to of the confidence that very other Catholic re-llimited effect that our hised to worthy prayer, on for calling it, as it nd for saying of it (Jos. I obeyed the voice of Connell. for calling it, as it RTIFICATES.

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wn certificates by its

Hop Bitters, the pur es. See "Truths" and ther column. surpa sed for the cure bruises, Wounds, Frost is. No other medicine sehold. It is for inter-Every bottle e satisfaction. All me-

ecret or patent in the yrtle Navy" tobacco. ed by any manufacturer on a large scale. He ow the present price if he could purchase rantageous to the could purchase rantageous to the could purchase rantageous to the could purchase the vantageous terms. ket therefore, without ive no inducements to e work of many years ommand of the market. enough to know that only by keeping the

pan figures. Bitters cures Scrofula the Blood, Liver, Kilrels at the same time, system. It cures all sale by all dealers egular size \$1.00.

most deservedly 1 opumarket for Rheum Bruises, Frost Bites, Back, Contraction of p, Quinsey, and every meness, or inflammation. well as external use, wer fail you. Sold by

The Silent Melody. FROM DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S LAST

Bring me my broken harp," he said;
"We both are wrecks—but as ye will
Though all its ringing tones have fled,
Their echoes linger round it still;
It had some goiden strings, I know,
But that was long—how long!—ago.

"I cannot see its tarnished gold,
I cannot hear its vanished tone,
Scarce can my trembling fingers hold
The pillared frame so long their own;
We both are wrecks—a white ago
It had some silver strings, I know.

"But on them Time too long has played The solemn strain that knows no change, And where of old my inigers strayed The chords they find are new and strange Yes! Iron strings—I know—I know— We both are wreeks of long ago.

"We both are wrecks—a shattered pair— Strange to ourselves in time's disguise... What say ye to the lovesick air That brought the tears from Marian's eyes? Ay! trust me—under breasts of snow Hearts could be meited long ago!

"Or will ve hear the storm song's crash That from his dreams the soldier woke, And bade him face the ightning flash When battle's cloud in thunder broke? Wrecks—naught but wrecks!—the time w We two were worth a thousand men!"

And so the broken harp they bring
With pitying smiles that none could blame
Alas! there's not a single string
Of all that filled the tarnished frame!
But see! like children overjoyed,
His fingers rambling through the void!

And so they softly gather round:
Rapt in his tuneful trance he seems:
His fingers move: but not a sound!
A silence like the song of dreams.
"There! ye have heard the air," he cries.
"That brought the tears to Marian's eyes." Ah, smile not at his fond conceit, Nor deem his fancy wrought in vain :

Nor deem his fancy wrought in va To him the unreal sounds are sweet No discord mars the silent strain Scored on iffe's latest, starlit page— The voiceless melody of age.

Sweet are the lips of all that sing,
When Nature's music breathes unsous
But never yet could voice or string
to truly shape our tenderest thought
As when by libe's decaying fire
Our fingers sweep the stringless lyre!

CATHOLIC SCOTLAND.

In no place does "history repeat itself" more strikingly than in the history of the Church. Three hundred years ago and all that was Catholic in Cumnock was swept away, and, to all appearance, never again to return. Twenty years since the few Catholics in this district were glad enough to hire a hay loft, in which they could worship God according to their conscience, and after the manner of their forefathers. As time went on a small forefathers. As time went on a small chapel was erected upon a piece of ground regarded as useless—and that at the out-skirts of the town. Later on a handsome school was erected by Lord Bute; it is now attended by a large number of children. Through the generosity of Lady Bute three Sisters of St. Paul have now the charge of the school—prospera, procede et regna. Cumnock towards the close of the regna. Cumnock towards the close of the thirteenth, and at the dawn of the four-teenth century was honoured as the residence of two great historical celebrities.—Sir William Wallace and Edward II., King of England. When the present flourishing city of Glasgow was only a straggling village, consisting of a single street, now called the High Street, Wallage, "his country's wide was "resided been as the control of the country's wide was a stranged by the country's wide was the country was the cou this patriotic martyr furnish a touching example of the indissolubility of the bonds of religion. "Shortly before his execution Edward, who was present, maliciously forbade any one, on pain of death, to shrive him. The Bishop of Canterbury, however, boldly stepped forward, and, denouncing the King, proffered his ser-vices. Edward ordered the Bishop to be arrested, but his attendant courtiers coun-

All Inglissmen saw his design was rycht, All nightsmen saw his design was ryent. Wallace then confessed himself to the Bishop, humbly commending his spirit to God, and saying ane orysom on his knees." In this manner the comforts of the Catholicreligion were administered to Scotland's great hero shortly before death. Two years after the execution of Wallace in London Edward II., the son of his bitterest enemy, known in history for his un fortunate end, in the year 1307 honored Cunnock with a visit. It was the age of patriots. Clement V., the visible head of the Church, was an evile at Avignor the Church, was an exile at Avignon.
The ardent Dante was banished, and tasting, in his own language, the bitterness of another's bread. He was fivishing his "Divine Comedy," in which he adverts to the troubles of that period-

The thristing pride that maketh fool alike The English and the Scott impatient of their bound. 25. 3440 Mill. Duns Scotus, the subtile doctor, was end-Dans scotts, the stoffine doctor, was end-in short but brilliant life. William Tell, the independent and intrepid patriot, was preparing to free Switzerland from "Austria's proud yoke." In this memor-able year—1307—Edward II., the first who bore the title of Prince of Wales, visited Scotland. "Soon after Bruce had been crowned at Scone Edward set out from Carlisle with a gallant and numerous army, to carry out the plans of his ambitious father in the conquest of Scotland, as far north as Cumnock, where he halted for a few days. Under pretence of making preparations for his marriage and corona-tion, he gave up the pursuit of Bruce and returned to England." In those Catholic times St. Canval, a bright ornament of the early Scotch Church, was also venerathe early Scotten Churret, was also venera-ted here and at Ochiltree. He was the son of an Irish chieftain and the pupil of St. Mungo; he left his country and friends in the sixth century sor Scotland, where he won many souls to Christ. The new the company souls to Christ. The new church erected on the top of the hill by the generosity of Lord Bute is a sufficient testimony that Catholicity has arisen from the tomb, and that the light of divine truth shines once more upon the children

Chapel is situated, has also an historical connection with its neighber Cumnock.

In the thirteenth century this villiage was the patrimony of the good Auchinleck, the uncle and faithful friend of Sir William Wallace. James the F urth, who "foremost fighting fell" on the fat-l field of Flodden, in 1513, the heirs of Lord Auchioleck failing, gave the lands to a younger son of Boswell of Balmuto—thus the family of Boswell is lineally descen-ded from Auchinieck of that ilk. The present pretty chapel is on the property of Lady Boswell, to whom it is much indebted for its picturesque appearance, her ladyship having planted a portion of the trees which surround it like an oasis in th desert. In the ages of faith the revenues of Auchinleck were given to some Gilber-tine nuns, who came from England to Ayrshire, but, finding the climate too cold, returned to the more genial south. After an absence of several hundred years the an absence of several number of years the noble houses of Stuart and Howard, united in the family of the present Lord and Lody Bute—generous benefactors to these mis-sions—also figure prominently in the historical annals of the periods alluded to. The House of Stuart, the progenitors of roval race-

Who once in glory reigned And laws for Scotland's weal ordained -that noble house so celebrated for power and misfortunate was then a rising star. The deeds of daring of the high-born Howards, the Montmorencies of England, are known to every reader of history .-London Universe.

WHAT DION BOUCICATLY SAYS OF "THE O'DOWD."

Mr. Dion Boucicault addressed the fol-lowing letter to the Editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal October 26:-

Freeman's Journal, October 26:—
Adelphi Theatre, London.
Sir,—The leading London journals condemn the political allusions in my new play, "The O'Dowd," recently produced in this city. In deference to the press a copy of the objectionable lines has been forwarded to the Times, with a request that the offensive matter should be pointed out. The scene of the drama is laid in Galway at the present time, the action is nursly at the present time, the action is purely domestic, excepting one incident, and that is a neessary one, representing the hustings in a town during a contested election.

The following speeches contained in about thirty-six lines exhibit the charge against the work. "The whole front of my offending healt, this manner are "." fending hath this extent, no more. O'Dowd, an old Irish farmer, uneducated but self-made and wealthy, speaks— O'Dowd—I am my own landlord. I wish every Irish farmer could say the

Leake-1 thought you Irish were so

O'Dowd—So we are, God help us! as poor as milch cows, whose milk goes to market and whose calves are tuk away.

Leake—But you are rich?

O'Dowd—Because I was always my own master, working wid all my heart for my own flesh and blood, so I never measured my labor by the hour, but by my hopes,

my labor by the hour, but by my hopes,
when I saw before me a life that was a
life, and not a week's wages.

In the election scene the popular candidate is the son of the old farmer. The
rival candidate, apostrophized by the mob
as the "Castle hack," urges emigration as
the true and only remedy for the trouble.
The young O'Dowd replies—

My gallant opponent has told you that
Ireland is unable to support her population. Fifty years ago she supported eight
millions; now we number about five, yet
there are too many! Then we were a
nation—now we are a people! Then we lace, "his country's saviour," resided here for some time in 1297. Soon after the battle of Biggar a trace was signed for a twelvemonth between the Scots and the English, when Sir William Wallace retired Catholic not unfrequently assisted at Mass more profitable purpose than to raise men? Speculation claims it is better suited for a sheep walk, where the carcass butchers of Europe can feed their skeep on our hills and stable their cattle in our deserted homes! Must Cu derella be told, "If you don't like your place in the family you had better go?" Ah! where shall we go? She can follow those three millions of exiles across the Atlantic ocean—those idle, thriftless, worthless, outcasts who, arriving on that foreign shore, became instantly changed into hardworking, thrifty, in-valuable citizens—the life blood of American labor, a source of American wealth and prosperity! How was the nature of those millions changed? Was it the effect of climate? or was it freedom?

There was a time ere Ireland's grief began, When every rood of ground maintained its

man; But times are changed! and now a sordid trade Usurps the soil and banishes the spade.
One master grasps the whole domain alone.
While, scourged by famine rom his humble, home.

home, The starving peasant leaves his cabin door And seeks with bleeding heart a kinder

shore. Unhappy land! to hastening ills a prey, Where few grow rich and multitudes de The lines are not textually those of Goldsmith, but he is there. Let it be stated, and promptly, that although this speech was not uttered by me, the audience, at the end of the scene, obliged the author to appear and receive an ovation that canto appear and receive an ovation that can-not be forgotten by anyone present (it was not mentioned by the press;) and if I state that on the occasion of my subse-quent preformance the public has manifested a similar feeling and spirit, it is simply to record the fact that the London audience and the London journals appear to be at issue on the question. During the scene on the first night a few dissentient voices were heard, but when called these were hushed. I decline, however, to seek refuge behind that demonstration, and prefer now and here to submit the matter very respectfully to the opinion of the good the just, the sensible and un-

prejudiced part of the community. Let it be remembered that my work had been submitted, as the law requires, to the ceusure of the officer appointed by the Crown to erase any words or scene of an objectionable character. The Times, therefore, undertakes to reverse his decision. Let it be remembered that I was not addressing a favorable audience in Ireland or in the United States; but, com-ing to London, I said what I had to say here, in the West End, to a public that might be regarded as adverse to the sentiments expressed. The question was not a vexed one. It was a familiar page in St. Conval.

Auchinleck, the parish in which what has hitherto been called the Cumnock hapel is situated, has also an historical was simply "the national suicide of Ireland was simply the national suicide o

Is there in the records of mankind so pitiable a sight? One third of the British Islands, an ancient people numbering eight millions, within sight of Britain, within sixty miles of the centres of her within sixty miles of the centres of in-mining and manufacturing wealth, in Wales and Lancashire, was condemned to depopulation. If the process go on, and the hopes entertained by some that Ireland may become like Sutherland, a deer fore t and a sheep walk, how will the readers of history in 1980 regard such a page in the history of the British empire? That question may not interest the London journals, as they may go where all good ournals go; but there are some who carry humanity Times and the Telegraph—nay, even beyond the limits of the Houses of Parliament. The Roman Emperor sent his minister to an offensive senator with a sentence of death. The victim was allowed to carry out the penalty as he pleased to execute it. He chose to be bled to death in a bath. I fail to perceive the important distinction between the depopulating policy of Eng-land towards Ireland, and the infamy of a Tiberus ra Nero. I may be wrong in telling the truth as I have seen it, and see it; I may be wrong in telling it in an of-fensive manner. If so, I withdraw any fensive manner. If so, I withd expression that is not gentle, any that is not kind. B t, with profound respect for the *Times*, I decline to present my mouth to the muzzle held out by anyone, excepting the constituted authority and, even when so limited, I decline to

shape my belief according to the gospel of St. Stephen's. Yours Truly, DION BOUCICAULT. AWFUL DEATH OF A PRIEST.

REV. FATHER HERT, O. M. I., PERISHES ON THE PLAINS.

From the Saskatchewan Herald, Oct. 25. On Friday, 15th, the usual quiet of the town was disturbed by the rumor that the Rev. Father Hert, the Roman Catholic priest in charge of this mission, was lost on the plains. At the first announcement a searching party of police and civilians set out to seek him, no one for a moment doubting that he had lost his bearings and would be found around some of the lakes he was wont to frequent in his shooting excursions. It will be remembered that about a year ago he lost himself when near the Big Hill, and was found next day walking south, utterly uncon-cious that he was going astray. On that occasion he was caught in a snow storm that prevented him seeing any familiar object; and having only slippers on his feet, and no matches wherewith to start a fire, he suffered intensely at the time, but never complained of any permanent ill effects afterwards

Deceased was a laborious student, and in addition to his other duties taught school every day. Thursday in each week was his recreation day, and it was his cusone or two of his larger scholars and go on a shooting excursion among the hills, or to some of the lakes that abound in the On Thursday, 14th, he sallied forth as

usual, accompanied by one of his pupils. As the afternoon advanced the lad com-English, when Sir William Wallace retired to his castle at Cummock, having no great confidence in the faith of the enemy. We may safely conjecture that so fervent a more profitable purpose than to raise men?

steps to a place that he knew, and sitting down after wading the Narrows had been overcome with cold and fatigue.

On the following morning the searching parties set forth, and near a bluff close to the north end of the Narrows, about three miles from town, the police found the body of the man they were in search of, life being quite extinct. How or when he reached the place where he died, or what was the immediate cause of his death, are questions that must remain unanswered; and this adds another to the numberless cases already on record of mysterious cases of death on the plains. The place where the body was found is about three miles from town and was quite familiar with deceased, as it was one of his favorite shooting grounds, and quite close to some of the principal trails leading from the

south.

The remains were brought into town and an enquiry made by the Stipendiary Magistrite and the Superintendant of Police into the finding of the body; and in

the absence of a regular medical officer Hospital-Sergeant Price examined it and granted the following certificate:— "I certify that I have examined the body of the late Father Hert, found dead near Battleford to-day, and from examinan am of opinion that there is no reason believe the deceased died from violence or unfair means, or under such circum-stances as require investigation, but that such death occurred through mere accident

or mischance. J. H. Price,
"Hospital Sergeant, N. W. M. P.
"October 15, 1880."
Rev. Father Lestance was immediately
sent for, and arrived on Saturday evening. The funeral took place on Monday morning, the remains being deposited under the altar of the parish church here.

Father Hert was quite a young man, ut full of promise. He was a native of but full of promise. but full of promise. He was a native of Alsace, was educated at Strasburg, and came to this country two years ago. While zealous in the discharge of his duties he never obtained himself upon those of other faiths. He was a universal favorite, and his pleasant manner, his kindly voice, and his cheery laugh will be missed in this community.

In the world, says Chamfort, you have three sorts of friends—those who love you, those who don't care a penny for you, and those who hate you. FATHER NUGENT.

INTERESTING REPORT OF HIS VISIT TO

From the London Catholic Times. On Monday night Father Nugent was present at the League Hall reunion, Liverpool, for the first time since his re-turn from America. The hall was well filled, and the reception accorded to him most enthusiastic. As he came on the platform the entire audience rose to their feet and cheered lustily, many at the same time waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Cries of welcome resounded from all parts of the building. As soon as the cheering began to subside the League Band, whose usic has become such a popular feature of the League entertainments, struck up with spirit, "God bless Father Nugent." Just as the band ceased to play the cheer-ing was resumed with undiminished energy for several moments. The Young Crusaders made their appearance and sang

aders made their appearance and sang with good taste a song of welcome, com-posed for the occasion by Mr. C. McCarthy, Its rendering elicited warm applause. When Father Nugent rose to address the meeting during an intervri in the en-tertainment, cheering of the most vehe-ment kind broke forth anew, the assemplage rose to their feet as before, and again he hats and handkerchiefs were waved in the ardor of rejoicing. Father Nagent thanked them very sincerely for the wel-come given to him. He knew, he said, that it came from their hearts, and he ap-preciated it fully. If it was joy to them to see him back again, it was equally a joy to him to have the opportunity, with re-newed health and strength, to resume the work which had been going on in that hall since it was first built. In the brief time which was at his disposal he scarcely knew how to address himself to the many sub-jects that arose in his mind. However, he jec's that arose in his mind. However, no should have many opportunities of telling them what we had seen in America. He believed that he had travelled since he left believed that he had travelled since he left them some 14,000 miles. He made his way first of all, to St. Paul's, the captial of Minnesota, and there he was welcomed by Minnesota, and there he was welcomed by that large-hearted and apostolic Prelate and that true and sincere Irishman, Bis-hop Ireland (loud applause). The people of St. Paul's welcomed him, not simply for anything that he might have done t-make known their state, but on account of the temperance work which had been going on in that hall. Some two thougoing on in that hall. Some two thousand persons turned out in the streets, and, with a torch-light procession, escorted him to the largest public building they had in the city, the Opera House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. There they expressed their deepest sympathy as Catholics and Irishmen in the work of temperance in which the members of the League in Liverpool were engaged (applause). A similar reception was accorded to him in the neighboring city of Minneapolis, on the following evening, in a building capable of containing at least some five thousand people; the same too, by the temperance societies of Chicago, and the temperance societies of Chicago, and to the Catholic Library Association pplause). He said this that they might (applause). He said this that they might know that they were a vast body of people across the Atlantic, away up in the western portion of the Amercian con-Usual, accompanied by one of this part.

As the afternoon advanced the lad complained of being cold and returned home, leaving the Father to pursue his sport alone. A couple of gentlemen who were out shooting at between five and six in the evening saw him tie his game together, throw it on his shoulder, and, as they thought, start for home. That was the last seen of the lamented gentleman in life. He was then on the west side of the Narrows, and from the direction he took it appeared as if he intended to go home it appeared as if he intended as were anxious to learn some timent who were watching was cond by passing to westward of the lake; but from the place where the body was found it is evident that he had gone completely around it to a place opposite where he had started from, or had retraced his steps had started from, or had retraced his steps after wandering awhile and waded the Marrows at a point between where he was last seen and where he died. The condition of his clothes favored the latter supposition, and it therefore seems probable that he had lost himself and retraced his steps to a place that he knew, and sitting down after wading the Narrows had been overcome with cold and fatigue.

If on starvation, misery, and gaunt want in Connemara (hear, hear). He crossed the Atlantic, it was true, during the holidays that were allotted to him, but it was not for pleasure—not for diversion. He crossed the Atlantic to see with his own one stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him welcome, some of them to conside the Malantic to see with his own eves and to judge what was their condition, and also to learn what were the opposition, and it therefore seems probable that he had lost himself and retraced his steps to a place that he knew, and sitting down after wading the Narrows had been overcome with cold and fatigue.

In the consequence of his constant or more than one girl who had once stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him welcome, some of them to ever and doing well; and more than one proposite, many in the politer circles. Son had bid him welcome, some of them to need to minds. And yet, my lords, they are not once stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him welcome, some of them to need to minds. And yet, my lords, they are not once stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him welcome, some of them to need to minds. And yet, my lords, they are not once stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him welcome, some of them to be remained to minds. And yet, my lords, they are not prepared to mix in the point who had once stood before him in the Borough Prison had bid him we to get continual work, and to find for them a place where they could locate themselves, and where in from three to five years they would be in a position that they could not possibly hope for in Liverpool, ave, or in this country. After visiting St. Paul's, his first object was to make his way to Graceville, in Bigstone County, about one hundred and fifty-six miles from St. Paul' where the Connemara people were settled. Let them judge what his astonishment was when on entering that village the first person that shook his hand was a man from St. Anne street, Liverpool, a shoe rom St. Anne street, Liverpoot, a snoe-maker, who went out as late as last spring. He (Father Nugent) found him working at his trade in a large store which he had rented. He had two strings to his bow. rented. He had two strings to his bow. There was no saddler in the place, and he was not only making boots and shoes for the people, but was also doing a roaring trade in the saddlerv buisness (laughter and applause). He pointed to the opposite side of the street, and said, "Father Nugent, there are my new store and house." All this had been done in a few months and probable such heal this near found. house." All this had been done in a few months; and not only had this man found the means to build that store, but he had taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land in the neighborhood. Did not this show them the opportunities that were for those who here find a difficulty to gain even bread and to obtain even the common necessaries of life for their houses. He entered Graceville on a Saturday after-noon. On the next morning the people ssembled for Mass, the men and women They had a different appearance from that which they bore at home; were differently

evening to meet him at the convent. He had in his pocket the photographs of some of them, and he questioned if there was present in that hall any lady who was betpresent in that half any lady who was bet-ter dressed than those represented by these photographs—girls who had not shoes on their feet nor covering on their head when they went on board the tender at Galway (applause). Not only that, but every one of these girls who were above sixteen years of age were receiving from three to five dollars a week. They who had never earned from £25 to £35 a year (applause). Work was also found for the boys in St. Paul's, and they were earning, when he was there, from one dollar seventy-fiv cents to three dollars a week. Let them, then, consider what was the money that was earned by these families, the smallest of which consisted of eight, and some of which consisted of eight, and some of

which ran up to thirteen. They would ask

him possibly what became of the fathers Bishop Ireland had provided for them (ap

plause); every man was at work when he

(Father Nugent) was there, earning from one to three dollars a day harvesting, clearing wood, digging the foundation clearing wood, digging the foundation of wells, or doing some other form of labor. The Bishop had provided special work, so that every man in that colony who went out from Connemara should receive at least, four shillings a day throughout the whole winter (applause) A man from Town Green came to February, and told him that he had a little money but that it was slipping from him. He had eight acres of land, for which he

money but that it was shipping from him. He had eight aeres of land, for which he paid a rental of £45 a year, which by taxes and other incumbrances was brought up to £60. He wanted to know something about Minnesota. He (Father Nugent) laid some simple facts before him. The man went out to America last March, with his wife and two children—boys. He proceeded to Graceville, where the Connenara people were now settlad. After paying for his passage, and his railway fare, advancing the required deposit on one hundred and sixty acres of land, and building himself a little frame house, he found his money was spent. He then began to work for his neighbors; got plenty of employment, and earned twelve shillings a day. In a short time he had money enough to buy a pair of oxen. He broke forty acres of land for wheat, and averaging the produce of e ch aere at thirty bushels, they could see what a sum of money would come into the what a sum of money would come into the bands of that man next harvest. He was now progressing admirably, and was respected and liked by every man in the neighborhood in which he lived. Father Nugent then went on to speak of the case of another settler in the same colony. He had settled in Graceville last May twelve months with only eighteen dollars in his possession; and he would not now sell his crop of wheat for fifteen hundred dollars.

OLIC MUNS.

Apropos of the arrival in England of some of the religious expelled from France, the Protestant Vicar of Old St. Pancras has sent to the Londan Deily News possession; and he would not now sell his crop of wheat for fifteen hundred dollars. He was at the present moment prosperous and successful, not simply having his land paid for, with a good house upon it, but being also surrounded with luxuries. What he wished specially to point out to them was the advantages which the Irish people of Liverpool might secure for themselves by means of the money which was recklessly squandered in the public houses of the city. In conclusion he again thanked them for the welcome they had given him, and said that, on some night before long he should have, he hoped, the opportunity of taking them in spirit across the Atlantic and showing them some of the scenes which he visited; and he also trusted to be able to give them some practical ideas as to how they might better their condition (applause). He had seen men who were well-known members of the League of the Cross doing well not only in Minnesota but in various parts of life. We look they cannot mix with wholes they cannot mix with the late of the condition of the second men was condition to the condition of the second men who were well-known members of the League of the Cross doing well not only in Minnesota but in various parts of life. We look they cannot mix with the late of the louse of Lords by Dr. Samuel Horsley, Protestant Vicar of Reacter in 1880 in the House of Lords by Dr. Samuel Horsley, Protestant Bishop of Rochester, at a time when the Exeter Hall of the day was showing signs of panic because the French Revolution drove many members of religions Orders to our shores. "If," said the Bishop, "these ladies should choose to take a great house, where they may live together as they have been used to do all their lives, and lead their lives according to their city and their lives, and lead their lives according to their city and their lives, and lead their lives according to their city and retiring at night at stated house, in the morning and retiring at night at stated house, in the live of the day was showing signs of pa women could find no comfort in any so-only in Minnesota but in various parts of America. In Chicago, Toro to, St. Paul's, Minneapolis, New York, and elsewhere it had been his consolation to meet many whom he had known under most painful

An order has gone forth on the estatea common order in the land—that no tenant was to admit any lodger into his house. This was a general order. It appears, however, that sometimes special orders were given, and one was promul-gated that Denis Shea should not be har-bored. This boy had no father living. He had lived with a grandmother, who had been turned out of her holding for harboring him. He had stolen a shilling and a hen—done such things as a neglected twelve year year old famishing child will do. One night he came to his Aunt Donohue, who lodged with Casev. Casey told the aunt and uncle not to allow him told the aunt and uncle not to allow him into the house, as the agent's drivers had given orders about him. The aunt beat him away with a pitchfork, and the uncle tied his hands with cords behind his back. The poor child crawls to the door of a neighbor and tries to get in. The uncle is called to take him away, and he does so. He vet returns with broadstill tied he. He vet returns, with hands still tied behind, having been severely beaten. The child seeks refuge in other cabins, but all are foebidden to shelter him. He is brought back by some neighbors in the night, who force the sinking child on his relations. There is a struggle at the door. The child was heard asking some one to put him upright. In the morning there is blood upon the threshold. The child is stiff dead—a corpse—with his arms tied; around it every mark of a last fear-ful struggle for shelter—food—the com-

which they bore at home; were differently clad; had a different complexion; and had an air of manliness about them. They showed that they had good food and abundance of it. He found that every family he had sent out had a hundred and sixty acres of good land allotted to them, had a frame-house built for them, and had a cow grazing in front of their door (applause). Bishop Ireland, with that large grasp of mind characteristic of him, was, on their arrival, equal to the circumstances (applause). When they reached Minnesota in the beginning of July it was too late for them to put a crop in; but he had broken up for them forty acres of land in which they could put a crop next spring. As they could put a crop next spring. As regards their children, every boy and girl a vove sixteen years were kept in St. Paul's and the Bishop found labor for them.

The girls came in a body on a Monday.

IS IT AN ACT OF ADDRATION?

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.) Sir,—It is a fact not less strange than true that even most respectable journalists cannot refrain from having an occasional 'fling' at the doctrines and ceremonies of the Catholic Church; your highly respectable contemporary the London Post is no exception, as witness the paragraph from that paper published in your issue of this

day.

Mentioning the fact that at a recent ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral, when the Archbishop of (anterbury consecrated three new bishops, the Bishop of Trimdad fainted away and was carried out of the fainted away and was carried out of the church, your contemporary goes on to say: "A part of the congregation at first conceived that some sudden indisposition had seized the bishops and they had elevated the Primate (as in the case of the Propes) as an act of adoration.'

Now, sir, the passage which I have marked in italies betrays either very great ignorance or, worse still, a most uncharitable and unchristian "bearing of false witness." The ceremony of carrying the

and an dinimistral "bearing of false witness." The ceremony of carrying the Pope in an elevated position on certain festivals—and which is most unnecessarily, not to say maliciously, dragged into the description of an occurrance at a Protestant ceremony—is no more an act of adora-tion than are the many marks of respect and veneration paid to the Queen when opening or proroguing Parliament; nor than the 'chairing' of a member of Parliament, a practice which is no where more observed than in Protestant England; nor than the bowing to the Speaker, or rather to the Mace, which the member of Parliabound to practise every time they cross the floor of the House.

The mendacity of the writer in the Lon-

don Fost is not equalled by that of a reverend gentleman who passed through this city a few weeks ago, and who gravely informed an audience assembled to hear him that the Catholic doctrine of "Infallibility" means that "the Pope is an Infalli-ble Goo!" and who on the same occasion stated that he himself had heard a Catholic priest so declare it to his congregation

in St. John, N. B.

Please give insertion to these few lines as an antidote to the foregoing libels on the Catholic Church, in direct opposition to Exorus XX-16. Quebec, Nov. 20, 1880,

A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON CATH-OLIC NUNS.

Apropos of the arrival in England of hitharge; to clap upon their heads an ugly lump of manufactured hair, in shape and color as different as possible from the natural covering, and then, with elbows bared to the shoulder, to sally forth to the pleasures of the midnight route, to distri-bute the cards at ioo, or, soaring to sub-limer joys, to rattle the dice-box at the games of hazard. Exquisite, ravishing as these delights must be confessed to be to those who have a well-formed taste, these those who have a well-formed taste, these stupid women, my lords, have not that taste; and, if you will not permit them to live in their own dull way, you should have strangled them when they were first landed." The speech is too good to be forgotten, even if it were not just now of special force. It shows that Dr. Samuel Horsley was even more than eighty years in advance of his time.

A British Catholic army chaplain who has been serving with Her Majesty's forces in Affghanistan has, by his signal gallantry, elicited from an officer high in command the following encomium, which was published the other day in an evening contemporary, "We have these descriptions of the contemporary," we have these descriptions of the contemporary, "We have the selections of the contemporary," when have the selection in the contemporary, "We have the selection of the contemporary than the contemporary that the contemporary than the contemporary than the contemporary the contemporary than the contemporary than the contemporary than was published the other day in an even-ing contemporary: "We have three cler-gymen in Candahar, writes the officer just now alluded to, in a leiter dated from Can-dahar on the 31st of July—one Church of England, one missionary, and one (Roman) Catholic. The latter is one of the best and bravest men I ever met. We are great friends, as he was for some time at Quetta, where I was able to show him some kindness. I never saw a man more earnestly devoted to his work and duty. On every march he walked the whole way in his long black gown among the European soldiers, talking to and encouraging them.

During the action of the 27th I saw him quite unconcernedly; and during the ter-rible night of retreat I saw him twice, once walking, and once on a baggage cam-el.—London Weekly Register.

Cure that Cough! You can do it speedily. safely and surely with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Now is the season to guard, against colds. If you would prevent Con-sumption neglect not the most triling symptoms. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will never fail you. It cures Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whoo ing-Cough and all Pulmonary complaints. Obtain it of n inch.

t advertisements for three, six or
onths, special terms. All advertiseould be handed in not later than

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have becomproprietor and publisher of the CATHOLD RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the chang of proprietorship will work no change in it one and principles; that it will remain, who thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in dependent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am agement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of Lor

Mr. Thomas Coffey,

Catholic Mecord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1880.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The course pursued by the French Government towards the religious orders is well worthy the earnest attention of the friends of free government everywhere. A government which encourages associations for purposes hostile to social happiness, and even to national security, deciding on the banishment of religious bodies whose sole aim is to do good by all classes of the people, is without doubt inconsistent, faithless and anti-Christian. The French the blessings of which a groundless pro R public is but ten years old. It rose on the ruins of a despotism which had become detestable to all friends of rational and legitimate freedom. It could not have begun its career at a time more auspicious for itself to win the affections of the French people and the respect of foreign nations. France then lay prostrate at the feet of a merciless toe. The follies of the imperial regime met with a fitting close at Sedan, and the Empire died without regret at home or abroad. What France then required was a government disposed to give the people their just share in and legislative body of a country are, the administration of public affairs, duals, but they are not on that account were fruits of sorrow and rain. Its administration fell into the hands of men without honor, principle or patriotism. A few months of their rule begot the communist rebellion, with its horrors and weakening Republic, contrary to what is evident with its horrors and weakening political effects. The national administration then fell for a brief period into the hands of men somewhat more devoted to the true interests of the country than Gambetta Republicanism and religion cannot and his instruments. But Gamletta, with his tollowers, lost no occasion the claims of freedom for the masses to decry the efforts of those devoted on the sympathy and support of men to the interests of the French people. of honest conviction. They have, By crafty appeals to the vanity of the masses, he effected a change in by-word and a mockery. By seekpopular opinion favorable to himself, but hostile to religion and true social happiness and security. To him may now be attributed the banish France. This act of unparalleled tion. All 7s invited. barbarity has drawn forth many earnest protests from the French Episcopacy. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, in a letter addressed to the Minister of Worship, pointed out the injustice of the government policy

In the matter of education the Cardinal clearly shows what atrocious injustice the Cabinet, by banishing the religious, inflicts on large bodies of the people:

in thus dealing with the religious

bodies.

"You are going to rob thousands of free or communal schools in France of the instructors and the instructresses who now have charge of them. Are you pre-pared to supply the people's schools with teachers, without delay? Are you in a teachers, without decay? Are you in a position to fill their places in the free schools? And if popular education becomes all of a sudden deprived of one-third or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body, if this or one-fourth of its teaching body. districts, in mountainous regions, where the scattered people have no other educational resources but the humble hamlet schools, will you not be opening an irre-parable void, or at least one it will take long years to repair? In thus interrupting the work of education where it is most difficult to maintain, will you have ded der's stock of plumbing goods.

served well of the people? Will you have done good service to the cause of civiliza-

He then points out the invasion on religious freedom of which the promoters of the banishment of the religious are guilty:

Charity and education are not the only blessings for which our country is indebted to the Religious Orders. The Apostolate is also a blessing, and to those who know and respect the moral nature of man, it is one of the greatest of blessings. Now, the secular clergy will not suffice for the task; the regulars lend them an assistance which religion cannot do without. As chief p stor of the Church in Paris, I must be permitted to show you

orders are closed. In most of our parisher sand people, the parochial churches will evidently become inadequate to the de-mand; separated by long distances, they will no longer meet the spiritual require-ments of this immense capital. Let the religious be sent away, and a very large number of the faithful will be left without the means necessary for the performance of their Christian duties. Banish only the religious of foreign birth from our soil, and in this city of Paris alone, sixty thousand Germans would mourn the ab-sence of the Jesuits and Redemptorists thirty thousand Italians will ask in vain for the ministrations of the Barnabites the entire English colony will deplore the oss of the Passionists, and this foreign population, largely composed of poor I boring people, will be astonished to find that France, so hospitable to their intersts and to their persons, insists upon being o intolerant to their religion and their intolerant to their religion and intolerant to their religion and the specience. Their astonishment will be upon the that our French priests are well received every where, and that they open chapels, with restraint, in every country in the world for the needs of our countrymen: they will want to know how it is that the regard which nations should have for each other has failed to protect them in France, against the ostracism imposed by narrow political passions.

His concluding observations contain words of warning which French statesmer should take to heart:

"Who shall replace those nurseries of civilization with the godless passions of a few Frenchmen shall have destroyed? Who shall give us back the honors and You will, Monsieur le Ministre, pardo alled forth by the deep grief I feel in the face of the evils by which we are the eatended. Can it be that the Minister of Worship, whose mission would seem to be that of fostering the beneficent work of religion becomes himself the instrument of Church? Can it be possible that the government turns a deaf ear to the just complaints and to the unanimous repre sentations of the Bishops, and that it con-sents to carry desolation into the hearts of so many peaceable Christians and honest

ch, Monsieur le Ministre, will be

elsewhere, cannot exist together on the soil of France."

The course of the present Republican rulers of France would of a certainty convey the impression that live together. They have weakened in fact, made of Republicanism a ing to destroy religion, they have degraded France in the eyes of the Chistian world.

We clip the above from a Cincinnati paper. A few days since we noticed that a club of young men who styled themselves "The Secret Seven" were called upon to pay damages to Mr. Saunders, plumber, of Dundas street, in this, city for upsetting a pail of water on the floor and allowing it to soak through into his store telow, damaging some of his wares. By this simple accident we are made aware of a secret society tearing the above mentioned cognomen. We are informed by the paper from which we take the above extract that the "sevens" ' are a knownothing concern, and also that they aim to destroy Catholic education If these young men are a branch of or one-fourth of its teaching body, it sad result ensues, especially in the poorer creditable. They will not likely or districts, in mountainous regions, where good work performed, and we incline to the opinion that they will not be able to do any more harm than they have already inflicted on Mr. Saun-

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Our neighors have now before hem an important social and political problem in the Chinese question, to which we have more than once referred. Not alone are the States on the Pacific coast deeply interested in the solution of the question. Other States in which Chinese labor has already entered into competition with white labor are beginning to feel a deep interest in the matter, and there can be no doubt that the Chinese question will, in a few years, assume an importance as general and as absorbing as the slavery question previous to the war. The National Government is bound to extend protection to the Chinaman as long as the latter obeys the laws of the United States. All classes of the inhabitants of a country are entitled to such rrotection. Mob law can never deal justly and therefore never effectively with the Chinese question. The government then does well to resist the attempts of lawless mobs to banish or massacre the Chinese inhabitants in the Pacific towns. But at the very root of the labor troubles which so often unfortunately disturb the peace of the towns, there is the larg r question of the duty of the government towards the people who sustain it in peace and in war. Let us not for a moment be supposed to dispute the truth of the proposition that every man has the right to sell his labor at whatever price he thinks fit. Every man certainly has this right, and no man or body of men has any just title to restrict the exercise of this right, much less to deprive him of it. But granting this, admitting and affirming as we do the inalienable right of the laborer of national interest at the next electo dispose at whatsoever price he thinks fit of that which to him alone propose to deal with the question, we belongs, we also declare that the expect them to deal with it in justice government is justly bound to save to all, but with firmness and earnestits people from anything and every- ness. thing calculated to lead them to social ruin. That the immigration of large bodies of Chinamen is certain to produce such results no one who has given the present status of the laboring classes on the Pacific coa-t any attention can deny. The white laborer may be in some cases intemperate, improvident, and, at times disorderly, but no one can question his patriotism. To him, in the days of its trials and troubles, The future of this Northern American the government looks for that effect continent largely depends on the issues and to secure by safe and economical relabilitation of the nation. The Republic might have done this, but its very first fruits have done this, but its very first fruits and to secure by safe and economical infallible, and history records many mistakes which had to be corrected. I think the nation. The Republic might have reached the edge of a precipice, have done this, but its very first fruits have done this, but its very first fruits have least the proposition of the proposition o the present condition of things, wisdom the present condition of things, wisdom the present condition of things, wisdom took in time of war, the government thus declares the position of his party: United States. If to him it must sever by partisanship the union as at pre- Grant and Senator Conkling. Will he ould suggest a stop.

"What benefit can the powers that be is certainly bound in time of peace to promote the social welfare of the doned the laboring man. If a Chinaman can were to do so they would make their suc live, as we know he can, on a price cess a matter of little interest to great bodies of their most stalwart supporters. for his labor which would reduce the But they are done with the "bloody shirt; white laborer and his family to destitution and starvation, that is ertainly no reason why the white treatment of this question, which we have learned to associate with the names of Senators Blaine and Conkling, and with those of John W. Forney and Benjamin F. Butler. As handled by these centles. eept such wages. It may, however, be said that it is not within the province of government to interfere between employers of labor and those they employ. We are indeed of these who hold that the more limited would lament nothing so much as its dissuch interference the better for both such interference the better for both cility with which some of these "Bloody employers and laborers. But there Shirters" have transferred their support to are certainly cases wherein the peace of the country the sequently of peace of the country, the security of its institutions, and the social pro- Republican leaders have decided on abangress of large classes of the population doning the "bloody shirt" tactics which are interested to such an extent as served them so often in such good stead not only to justify but demand such in the rural districts of New England and interference. We hold that the the Middle States. The sole effect of such Chinese question is one of them. a cry was the generation of hatred, the re-The American Government has never yet adopted a policy of exclusion in egard of foreigners. Such a policy system carried out by means of military rule in the South through Republican were, in fact, in itself in ordinary agency, must have at an early period circumstances not worthy the gov- struck thoughtful men even amongst the ernment of a great country and a Republicans. To no other cause can we generous people. But it were far assign the liberal Republican movement better for government to prevent in 1872-a movement which, if properly future troubles of a magnitude at led and judiciously controlled, had revopresent utterly beyond calculation by adopting such a policy, harsh as it may seem, to permit or encourage government in state elections always pro-duces a feeling of bitter resentment of no of the lecture were donated to the poor Chinese immigration on a large benefit to governmental authority. Presscale. In justice to the white man, ident Hayes sought to undo what General

coast, up to the present, can give us but an ina lequate idea. If statesmen can devise any other scheme besides exclusion to adjust the difficulties presented by the Chinese question, if they can see their way to protecting the white laborar without excluding the Chinaman, it will certainly be a matter of rejoicing and congratulation to all lovers of peace and social order. The question engaged some attention at the last Presidential election. The N. Y. Star thus commented on its national aspects, previous to the election:

"For some years back the Chinamen have been manufacturing more goods than there was a market for on the Pacific coast. This of course compelled them to seek a market elsewhere for their surplus products. They are finding that market here the Eastern States. There are now in New York city several large houses that sell shoes, to jobbers and retail dealers, that have been manufactured by California California cigars have been sent East for a number of Only a few weeks ago the Pacific manufacturers shipped six millions to New York. During the past three years several large factories have been started here with ese labor. The manufacture cigar-

At one time the New Bedford Cordage Company supplied the Pacific coast with all their cordage, but this trade is now all the baggage, cordage, hemp, brooms candles, etc., from our Eastern manufac turers, but to-day the employers of Chinese labor on the coast have that market all to

The woolen mills of Calfornia now supply the United States Army and Navy with socks, b ankets, clothing and various other woolen goods. The owners of these mills employ cheap Chinese labor and are thus enabled to underbid Eastern

The new administration will hardly attempt to deal with the matter, but we expect to see a formidable agitation set on foot during the coming four years to make the question one tion. When American statesmen

NORTH AND SOUTH.

In our last issue we discussed the present position of the Southern States of the American Union towards the nation at large, and in particular towards the dominant party in the national government. We then stated that a question of such vitat importance to the American people could not but be of interest in its discussion, and in its influence upon American olitics, to the people of this country.

"The Republican party have not abanthey see that the nation is tired of it. By this we mean that they have abandoned F. Butler. As handled by these gentle-men, the calamities of the Republican voters in the South seem to be regarded as a God-send for the Republican party in the appearance out of our history. The cility with which some of these "Blo

It is indeed a relief to know that the vival of rancor, the perpetuation of discord. The impolicy of the re-construction lutionized American politics. Uncalledfor interference on the part of the federal government in state elections always proin justice especially to the Chinaman, Grant had done in this way in Louisiana The reverend gentleman dwelt at conmust be admitted that such a and South Carolina. He was, however, policy were more creditable to the so far above his party in his Southern polnational administration than one of non-interference between employer is from whom we cited a moment ago draws from whom we cited a moment ago draws from whom we cited a moment ago draws and abounded in many ancedotes which kept the large audience to the new forms and administration than one of any credit for his action. The journalist from whom we cited a moment ago draws and abounded in many ancedotes which kept the large audience to the new forms and modern times. and laborer. The latter policy is a comparison between President Hayes's

those conducive to the success of the other "Mr. Hayes's Southern policy has not been a success. Partly, this has been owing to the character of the man. While sound in heart and head, Mr. Hayes is not a man of commanding ability. He could a man of commanding ability. He could not make his policy of conciliation felt throughout the South. He could not make his civil service policy felt through-out his own Cabinet. His administration out his own Cabinet. His administrategan under great disadvantages. right to speak for the American people as their first of men was in dispute. His election had been such as to confirm the South in the hope that they could choose their own man next time. To them he was but an ad interim President, as well as a doubtful President. He expressed to them no solid purpose of the majority of the nation. Their watchword was "Wait!" In this attitude the Northern Democrats gave them every encouragement. From what was said in public, we may infer that the private assurances which were exchanged, made confident the hopes of a Demo atic victory in 1880, the first of a great ries of such. With the best will in the eries of such. With the best will in the orld, Mr. Hayes found himself powerless o do more than a little in the direction of

"Mr. Garfield will be a different man in a different position. He has the popular and governmental gifts by which a states-man makes himself felt at every point and at every instant. He represolid and unquestionable purpose on nation as regards its national policy. s free, however, from the sectional acri nony which might furnish just cause for dicuation. Of all the bitter assaults on nis character made in this campaign, not pon his past record in this re-said that his election would en the alienation of the South. He ognized on all hands as a statesman of the school of Lincoln, "with malice to-ward none, with charity to all, with courage to do the right." He is to the South s the voice of fate, and yet a kindly, genrous, friendly fate, which demands that old things shall pass away, and a better day come for South and North, for white and black alike,'

The writer has, however, no confidence n the new President's infallibility. He shudders at the difficulty of the task before the Chief Magistrate elect, and troubled with doubt and overwhelmed with despondency, thus depicts the gravity of the question with which the new cabinet must grapple:

President the task he is to undertake. He is to make us bricks without straw, almost without clay. He is to guard his steps by the bounds of constitutional law and pre cedent, and yet revolutionize the me relations of the two sections. He has against him all the obstacles and impossiagainst him all the obstacles and impossi-bilities of our political situation; on his side, only the impalpable, and as yet slumbering, forces of good-will, patriotic feeling, and the love of peace. He will have against him every one who thinks his own profit, or that of his party, lies in dissensions and sectional bitterness. As he ought to have the united and hearty suport of every man who wants to see su an end to the unhappy issue born of slav-ery and civil war, as will be lasting, because just to all."

General Garfield is indeed an able man, and his public career offers a surer guarantee of impartiality in dealing with the South than that of any leading Republican of whom we know anything. But Gen. have the moral courage to resist their dictation? We trust he may, but we greatly fear that he will prove their instrument in keeping before the Northern public mind a gloomy dread of the solid South. The Republicans had fondly hoped that the census of 1880 would prove the movement of population in the South to be quiet and unprogressive, but the official figures prove the very opposite. The increase in population in some States of the South has been really amazing, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Virginia especially showing a really marvellous upward movement of population since 1870. The electoral votes for the Presidency in 1884 will number about 455, an increase of 70 on the present number. Of these 70 the South will contribute no fewer than 33 or 35. If then, the solid South be now formidable, how much more so will it not be when its electoral vote will be 170 or 175. As none but a Democratic president will ever effect any real, solid, lasting measure of reconciliation with the South, we trust that the northern democrats will four years hence drop all petty antagonisms, and secure, by unanimous co-operachief Magistrate whose policy it will be to banish forever from American politics the solid North and the solid South, and secure the permanency of a solid America— a truly free republic, one and indivisible.

FATHER O'MAHONY'S LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, Rev. Father Mahony delivered a lecture in the City all, on "The Lights and Shades of Irish story." The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, John Wright, Esq., and on the platform we noticed Rev. Father Tiernan, Messrs Egan, Dinawho are assisted by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The hall was well filled on the occasion by an appreciative audience. derable length on the different phases of Irish character, and the prominent events which occurred in Ireland in both ancient certain, if persisted in, to lead to future social disturbances of which the labor troubles on the Pacific a comparative failure of the one, and the labor troubles on the Pacific and that likely to be pursued by Mr. Egan was unanimously tendered the reverend gentleman at the close, to which he replied in fitting terms.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A CABLE item informs us that it proposed to present the Boycott harvesters each with a silver medal. Considering all the circumstances of the case, we think leather medals would be much more appropriate.

OUR excellant contemporary, the Catholie Times, of Rochester, now appears in eight page form, and improved in many other rspects. It s one of the best of our Catholic ournals, conducted with marked ability, and thoroughly Catholic in tone. It is highly and deservedly recommended by the good bishop of the city where it is published. wishour American confreremanyyears of usefulness as a champion of Cath-

WE deeply sympthise with Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian. in the loss of his only surviving son, young man of much promise, and held in the very highest esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We trust the father's heart will be cheered with the hope that his boy's future is now happier and brighter than it were possible to xpect this side of the grave.

THE gentleman who does the telegraphing from Toronto for one of our ty papers a few days since displayed lamentable amount of ignorance. t seems that the Redemptorist Fathers who are now conducting a mission in that city set apart one week for the attendance of and the other exclusively for men. The correspondent insinuates that the mission is not successful so far, as it is attended mostly by women.

An article appears in one of our Protestant exchanges which starts off in this wise: "The superiority laimed for Catholic schools by their clerical supporters does not seem to be vindicated by facts." The editor then goes on to relate how a pupil in a Catholic College in Richmond was severely punished for disobeying the orders of his profe sor, the latter being fined at the court for inflicting the chastisement. The person who would endeavor to prove, from this incident, that Catholic schools are not what is claimed for them by their 'clerical supporters," is an individual who presumes too much on the credulity of his readers.

NEVER in the history of Ireland has any movement taken place for the amelioration of the condition of the people when such a grand and bold front of unanimity appeared as at the present time. We may now fairly claim that we have a united Ireland, and, being united, the government will discover before many months that it will be adviseable to give home rule its serious attention.

Three black crows sat on a tree, And they were black as crows could be. Fifty little infidels lately sat in

Chicago and they rasolved and whereased some very foolish resolves and whereases. The champion infidel, Robert himself-was the end-man The dear little assembly want all traces of Christianity wiped off the statute books of the United States of America. They desire to have Sunday abolished altogether, no act of religious worship to take place in the Legislature-and no oaths in any religious form to be administered to persons before testifying, All this and much more is put down in black and white as the pronouncement of this interesting little knot of men who claim they have no souls. Robert and his followers succeed in having such things as these come to pass we shall be inclined to say, with Artemus Ward: "It would have been twenty dollars in Columbus's pocket if he had never diskivered America. He should have left it to intelligent savages to rule.

THE London Times -- the great and apparently invincible Thunderer—the organ above all others which is to be found ever on the side of the great and the powerful-has at long last been dragged into common sense admissions on the Irish question. It now favors the consideration of questions regarding Ireland which only a short time since it characterized as preposterous and consequently not worthy the serious consideration of English statesmen. The notion of a tenant proprietory was wont to be dubbe ! by this newspaper as something which should be set down as madness. In a late number, however, it admits that, "If the only true remedy is to be found in some equitable method of turning the tenant why such a method should not be

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earefully and dispassionately consid-Precisely this and nothing It sees no reason why, etc., when the "reasons why" of heartless monopolists seem but as chaff before the onward march of a healthy publie opinion.

giving them more than they a titled to. For some years bad harvests and exorbitant rents reduced the Irish landholders to the verge of starvation. Foreign charity fed the people and supplied them with seed. It is now claimed by the landlord class that the harvest should be handed over to them, and the people forced once more to pass around the hat in foreign parts. Most people will favor the principle adopted by the Irish tenants, "Hold the harvest." And most people will say also, "Give the landlord his rent, if it is a fair rent; but first of all provide food for yourselves and your children.

THE Buffalo Catholic Union, which, by the way, is one of the best and sprightliest Catholic papers on the continent, thus pays its compliments to one of a class of persons who abound to some extent on this side of the line. They are not numerous, we are glad to say, but it is a pity there are any such:

"A Lockport correspondent remitting, ays: "I respectfully request you not to says: "I respectfully request you not to send the paper for the present; as my time is taken up both Sundays and week days, I do not have time to read it."

Italics ours. Will some of our Christian friends pray for this poor man, that the Lord may lengthen out the day to forty-eight hours in order to afford him time to get a little mental recreation? Even on Sunday (he is so busy praying, you know), the dear soul has no time to increase his intellectual store. Oh! John! John! "Consider the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these." John, do you think you will ever get time to die?

Zion's Herald, speaking of the visit of Sarah Bernhardt to Boston, says:

"Will the respectable society of Boston recognize socially this notorious freelover. however famous an artist she may be, and welcome the son who has no acknowledged daughters in the face, take them to her performances, or attend them themselves? Is it not a surprise that men stand all night to secure tickets to her performances? Theatres are always crowded when loosely leaved ways are warded their sharpless are supported. upon the stage.

who are the readers of such papers as Zion's Herald would leave Italy He surely was a Calvinist of the and Spain and the heathen Chinee alone for a time and turn their at tention to the rquirements of this "virtuous community," who, on so many occasions, lay their Christianity aside for the time being and indulge in the enjoyment of such objectionable entertainments as those of Sarah Barnhardt and May Fisk. We do not think we would be far wrong in asserting that among those who may be observed awaiting patiently their turn to procure box eats for the Bernhardt entertainments, will be observed some exemplary-looking personages who are very much concerned about the spiritual destitution of human beings in foreign lands.

QUITE frequently we hear that the Catholic Church is losing ground. At a certain class of missionary meetings this statement is reiterated by interested parties who happen to be so enthusiastic in their work that they lay aside for a time the cool facts and figures of the actual state of the case. We are willing to admit that a few unfortunate persons are 'converted" among the ignorant and the poor of some of the large continental cities, not because of any conviction on their part that their spiritual welfare is thereby benefitted, but for the reason of a free distribution of food and clothing. But when they are able to provide for themselves their conduct is such as to dishearten to a lamentable degree the employes of the Bible-Society. At the recent Episcopal Convention in the United States, Bishop Morris, of Oregon, told the delegates that "We are giving over this land (Oregon) with all its promises and all glorious future, to the powers of Rome and in:idelity." He also

added: "Let me tell you that in my jurisdiction, or what is substantially equal to it, the Roman Catholics have four bishops archbishop and three bishops. Church of England has just sent out three additional bishops to British Columbia. I have told you that we have one little modest hospital in Portland. The Roman Catholics have got five in my jurishistic. isdiction. I want two women. They have got from one hundred to one hundred and fifty engaged in their work. They have got fifteen schools where we Huron.

have three; and they are taking the land, unless the church comes to a realization of her duty and a determination to carry it forward."

THE American people, during election excitements, almost entirely forget their every-day demeanor. THERE is justice in the old proverb, At times they are guilty of the most "Give the devil his due." We nonsensical whims. They lay aside would have no objection to extend their business affairs to a very great the same principle to the Irish land- extent, and almost their whole time lords. But we decidedly oppose is devoted to attendance at the party wig-wam, and hearing and making spread-eagle stump speeches in the interest of their nominee. But we really would expect a different line of conduct at the hands of those who are accustomed to style themselves ministers of the Gospel. It must surely be very disedifying to members of the churches to which these men belong to hear such political harangues in pulpits from which the word of God is supposed to be preached. We are glad to see that one Profestant paper at least takes this matter up and administers a mild rebuke to those who are thus in the habit of soiling their clerical garments in the mire of political ontests. The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist thus refers to an occurrence of recent date: "While the Rock Conference, Illinois, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was in session, the news of the Republican victories in Indiana and Ohio were received. The conference at once became a scene of indescribable confusion and uproar. Preachers jumped on the benches, shouted, hurrahed, and made other extravagant demonstrations. It was proposed to sing the doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' &c., and it vas sung with a will. The presiding Bishop said that ordinarily he would feel like rejuking any political demonstrations in a religious body, but as the victory prevented civil the applause was excusable.' Could any conduct have been more unbecoming a body of Christian minis-And what did the Bishop mean by intimating that the triumph of the opposite party would bring about civil war? Did be not know that there was not the slightest ground for such an apprehension, and to give utterance to it was only to feed the excitement of the hour, and foster that feeling of sectional animosity and strife which, as a minister of God, it was his duty to suppress? We write not as a partisan, but as a religious journalist."

delphia, and a journal which now occupies a leading place among the best American weeklies, in a recent article makes the following reference ment if a virtuous community give social recognition to open and undisguised vice." thoroughly Calvinistic rulers has been to confound sins with crimes and straightest sect, who drew the indictment upon which the fourteen leaders of the Irish Land League are to be tried. From beginning to end the document is taken up with objurgations against sundry doings of the League, which, if true, must be held very reprehensible in a moral view, but little or nothing that can be regarded as criminal. One prinipal count is that they have been preading dissat'sfaction-not among subjects towards the government, which would be sedition-but be tween different classes of society. Another charges them with advising the Irish people to send to Conventry any person who took lands from which another had been ejected. The Tory Attorney-General might have drawn up as strong an indict-ment against Mr. Cobden and the Corn Law League torty years ago. It is a great pity that the venue cannot be changed to Scotland, so that the case might be tried under Scottish forms of procedure. It would then be the first business of the government to show the 'relevancy the charges, i. e. that they are real offences against the laws of the realm. If they are so, then the Irish statute book is still a curiosity among the codes of the world, in spite of the repeal of the Penal Laws against Catholics which made it a by-word. Besides, it is for a Liberal Government a very serious matter to entertain a prosecution on such grounds. The conviction and punishment of Mr. Parnell and his associates would be a blow at constitutional liberty, from which the Liberals would be first to suffer. It is not surprising that the English Radicals take this view of it, and are protesting with the utmost carnestness.

Mrs. Alexander St. Louis, postmistress at Sandwich, died last night of diphtheria. A few days ago her little girl, aged six years, died of the same disease. Dr. Covertry, of Windsor, cautioned the mother not to kiss the little one, but in the latter's last agonies of death the mother love conquered, the few of contaging and nquered the fear of contagion, and bending over her darling, she answered her appeal to "kiss me, mamma." The was as the doctor predicted.

The tow barge Shawesse, owned by Capt. Thos. McGowan, of Amherstburg, is borted lost, with all hands, in Lake

HAMILTON LETTER

AIMLESS YOUTHS-A FASHIONABLE TRAMP -CURB-STONE EDUCATION - CONCERT IN ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH-MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS-THE CHBISTMAS TREE BA-ZAAR-FATHER MATHEW-BREVITIES-CURIOUS QUESTION.

AIMLESS YOUTHS. The summum bonum of social felicity, in the opinion of a large class of Hamilton young men and women, is a promonade on King street on Saturday night. As on King street on cattuday might punctually and as regularly as if it were an indispensable obligation, this letee is at-tended, and with as much ostentation and display of dress as if the gorgeous monarch of fashion were holding a grand review. To and fro they hurry with unflagging industry and undiminished pleasure; and it is apparently with no small degree of regret that they leave the scene when decency tells them it is time to go home. Their only object is pleasure, for the great mass of them transact no business; their only pleasure is to see or be seen, for to tramp the flags of King street, to be jostled and elbowed on every hand, and to run the gauntlet of the weather's vagaries for two mortal hours are the constiaries for two mortal hours are the constituents of penance rather than of pleasure. Knowledge is certainly not their object, yet in the course of this fashionable tramp, they learn a great deal; but it is a sort of knowledge in comparison with which blank ignorance would be wisdom. If it be valuable for a young woman to know that some young "men of the time" are vulgar and worthless, she certainly suffers when she obtains that knowledge by auricular demonstrations; and if it be a help for a young man in his after selection of a wife, to learn that the "girl of the period" is vain and frivolous, he pays for it in the acquisition of that moral disorder which the curb-stone system of education is so competent to develope. Striking from the question its moral aspect, and from the question its moral aspect, and examining its less worthy feature, political economy, we find that this nightly promenade is an unproductive expenditure of time and labor, the body receives no benefit from this lengthy sojourn in the night air; the mind is not improved, because the external associations are idly superficial; and society is not profited because true society can only be sustained by moral, physical and intellectual strength. The plea of superior attraction is often entered in defence of those public walk-arounds, but it is not sufficient. At such a time the parental fireficient. At such a time the parental fire neight. At such a time the parental fire-side should be the superior attraction; and if it be not, it should be made so. Even if home be disagreeable (which is allowing as much as the most rabid promenader can wish) it is better to practice self-denial now than to endure self-reproach in the future.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH CONCERT. A grand sacred concert will be given in St. Joseph's Church on Thursday the 2nd of December, in which many of our most popular amateurs will take part. As the object is for the benefit of the Church d as a very excellent programme (given The American, published in Philabelow) has been prepared the concert no doubt be successful. Prof. D. J. O'Brien, organist St. Mary's Cathedral, will preside at the piano.

7—Piano Solo, Cujus Abimam.

Prof. D. J. O'Brien.

8—Tenor Solo, Selection

Mr. F. Jenkins.

9—Duet. Ave Maria.

Miss M. Maguire and Mr. G

10—Basso Solo, Pro Peccatis.

Mr. M. J. Walsh.

11—Tenor Solo, Aye Maria. Rossini

CHRISTMAS TREE BAZAAR.
Tickets have been issued for this entertainment, and a committee of ladies, act ing conjointly with the Sisters of St. Jos eph, are actively engaged in circulating them. It is expected that several thous-ands will be disposed of, to do which should not be a matter of much difficulty considering their very low price and the goodness of the cause. All hands are busy

22,000 tons of ice.

The Rolling Mill has stopped working and will remain idle for an indefinite period. There are two opinions as to the cause; one, that it could not procure sufficient coal, and the other than it. cient coal, and the other that it could not compete with its rivals in point of excel-lence. The other iron works of the city claim to be more than usually busy. Wm. Tucker of this city, charged with

St. Stanislas, (Margaret,) daughter of Mr. James Batterton of the Custom House, the postulant for the sacred habit was s Grace Nagle, daughter of Mr. Gerald Nagle of Sherbrook, and a distant relative of the late Revd. Mother Nano Nagle, foundress of the Presentation Order in Ireland, and a warm friend of the Ursu-lines at the time of their first establishment there. I send you a full report of the impressive proceeding At the Convent of the dings.

SISTERS OF CHARITY, on Tuesday, Miss La Rue made her proession as a religieuse of that order.
ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON.

The annual sermon in aid of the funds of the Irish Conference of the Saint Vin-cent of Paul Society will be preached in

The above impressive ceremonies took lowing prayers:
O God before whom all our hearts are

demo. The other iron works of the city claim to be more than usually base.

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When Linked of this city, clarged with the bedief of the city of the c

As streams, said he, descend from the mountains to fertilize the land, so will the sion of the sermon the postulant was conducted to the grating by the revd. mother s perioress, when the Archbishop questioned as follows: My daughter, what do you ask? to which she replied: The mercy of

"dark horse" or a thorn in the side of somebody, remains to be seen.

Among the candidates for Aldermanic honors this year is Mr. T. H. Baine, who is in the field for the First Ward. Mr. Baine is an active, energetic worker, and if he be elected, his constituents will have no reason to complain of lack of zed on his part in behalf of their intents.

CURRENT TIEMS.

Mr. A. T. Freed, formerly connected with the Spectator, and for some years living in the States, has returned to his early love, being once more on the staff of "our morning contemporary." Mr. F. looks a little the worse of wear, but his pen is none the less facile.

W. G. Walton announces that he is about to build a monster ice-house near the shores of the bay, capable of holding 22,000 tons of ice.

The Rolling Mill has statused weaking.

The winter has set in very unexpectedly may discussed and in honor of his Most Holy Mr ther, of our holy father St. Augustin, of the blessed Saint Ursula and Saint Angel, I, Sister mail steamship "Peruvian" which was to have left here on Saturday has been able to take refuge at Sorel, about forty-five miles below Montreal; the ship "Boyne" has become a total wreck somewhat lower down and the steamship "Ottawa" has had nearly all her cargo thrown overboard, cattle included. It is montately of the winter shock of butter, flour and other morning contemporary." Mr. F. looks a little the worse of wear, but his pen is none the less facile.

W. G. Walton announces that he is about to build a monster ice-house near the shores of the bay, capable of holding 22,000 tons of ice.

The Rolling Mill has statused weaking.

The Rolling Mill has statused of the contrary. Navigation has come to a studden block—of ice. The mail steamship "Out hold fall of the incent. Augustin, of the blessed Satur mother Elizebeth Tims, of St. Catherine, Superioress of this monastery of St. Ursula, in the year of Salvation, 1880, the 25th day of November." She then received holy commu ion and the Mass was continued to the end. At its conclusion, His Grace having again assumed the cope, proceeded to the grating attended by Revd. Messrs. Drolet and Molsan, where he entoned: "Come O Holy Ghost, fill the hearts of thy faithful and kindle in them the fire of the love," followed by the following priavers:

peated thrice advancing a step each time, the choir answering Amen at the end of grace of God descend upon those who faithfully observe this virtue. Its observance will one day cause our Lord to say:

Come my spouse and receive the recompense prepared for thee. At the concluprayer. She then turned to the wother Superioress, who fastened the veil on her head, the white one having been removed by the Mother Assistant. The postulant ask? to which she replied: The mercy of God, the holy nabit, the charity of the order and the society of the mothers and sisters. Is it of your own will and of your own proper motion that you ask the religious habit? Yes, my Lord. Then addressing the superioress he said: Have you, my mother, enquired on all the points which ought to be made clear by

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BY E. A. W.

At the edge of the woods, by a cabin brown, A little girl stands in the ram. Wondering eyes from a tattered shawl Peering out at the train—
The wonderful, wonderful train.

What looks, little girl, from your questioning

eyes?
Is it gladness or pain,
That you are not of the great strange world,
Rushing by in the train?

Yet, stay, little girl! By your cabin brown, Sweet and pure falls the rain On the heads of the daisy and violet low, But it blackens and smirches the train, The wonderful wonderful train. Stay! For, sometime, if you wish it or no, A little girl never again, You must be a part of the great, strange world, And rush away in the train— The wonderful, wonderful train.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On a keeper named Flood entering the cage of a red deer in the Dublin Zoologi-cal Gardens on November 2d, the animal fiercely attacked him, and inflicting such injuries on him that on being taken out of the cage and conveyed to Stephen's

Hospital he was found to be dead.

At the meeting of the Land League in Dublin on November 4th Mr. Farnell thanked the Freeman's Journal for suggesting a defence fund, but advised that no gentlemar on the Dublin jury list should subscribe, as that might be made an objection to them. He understood the Government would endeavor to keep the case from coming before a lury until Jancase from coming before a lury until January, so as to prevent their attending to their duties in Parliament, but he would give them no excuse by any delay in the preliminaries. He d scussed at length the law of conspiracy, contending that the Government was guilty of gross inconsistency, in smuch as they passed an Act to prevent law of conspiracy from being applied to combinations of workmen, while they now endeavored to enforce a law they admitted to be unjust against the combination of tenant farmers and those who advised them. A committee was aphabalance of £6. This he refused to do,

On Nov. 3d, as Mr. Charles S. Dudgeon, J.P., was returning on foot to Longford from a farm near Condra, he was fired at from a ditch by a man who quickly made off. Mr. Dudgeon was accompanied by his bailiff's son, and had a revolver, of which, however, he made no use. He was not wounded, but his face was blackened by powder.

CORK.

disturbance and improvements against the Earl of Kenmare. Tobin was dispossessed was but slightly in excess of the rent which Tobin undertook to pay in 1848 and did pay until it was reduced by the late agent on the estate, whom the solicitor for the respondent represented as having sacrificed the respondent's interests in doings so. The Land Judge held that Tobin was jus-tified in declining to pay the increased rent in the absence of some compensation, such as being secured in the farm at that rent, and he allowed Tobin the maximum compensation prescribed by the Act of Parliament in cases of disturbance.

KERRY.

On Nov. 4th, about 11 o'clock, numbers of men were observed assembling in the vicinity of Ballymacelligott, in the county of Kerry. They were armed with revolvers, rifles, spades and pitchforks, and appeared to be under the command of a appeared to be under the command of a leader. They were put through military evolutions, and they afterwards visited several tenants in the locality, obliging them, under threats of violence, to promise that they would not pay more than Griffith's valuation. In every case the party, who numbered over one hundred the party of the party.

the district who went into Limerick, on Nov. 3d, to pay their rents, offered the Government valuation, and this being re-

fused left without paying anything.

An eviction took place on November 5th near New Pallas, in this county, the holding being on portion of the Erasmus Smith property. The tenant evicted was Smith property. The tenant evicted was a respectable farmer. Lately his cattle were attacked with distemper, and the loss occasioned by this circumstance rendered him unable to pay his rent. An armed force of fifty police were present. The eviction was witnessed by a large number of people, but no disturbance took place.

CLARE.

Carrigabolt as well as Cooraclare and Kilmurry, will soon have its branch of the Land League. The Carrigaholt men are bent on a big organization. The movement set on foot by the Clare

Land League with regard to paying no higher rents than Griffith's valuation, is assuming serious proportions. Three hundred tenants on Lord Beaconfield's Clare property went to Limerick on Nov. 5th and tendered to the agent, Mr. J. W. Scott, rents equal to Griffith's valuation. Mr. Scott declined to accept the amount to the state of the serious contraction. stating that he had no authority to do so, and the tenants expressing their determination not to pay a farthing over the Government valuation, went off with their money in their pockets.

TIPPERARY. combination of tenant farmers and those who advised them. A committee was appointed to draw up an address to the people.

Mrs. Matilda Strong, an English lady, has and is giving such a reduction in rent as was never known in Ireland, though her lands are let at reason ble rents. Any tenant who owes a vear's rent she forgives half a year's rent, or gives a year's rent for a half year's cash. Her generous and kind agent, Leonard S. MaManus, Esq., is giving the tenants time to pay, up to Christmas.

WESTMEATH. A few weeks since a land meeting was held at Kilbrennan, Westmeath to protest against the eviction of Hugh Garr, who alleged he was charged rent for more acreage than his farm contained, and was moreover charged too much. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the landlord's conduct, and a pledge was asked that no one would take the land. Every effort to get a bidder failed, and eventually Garr's terms, a reduction of 9s per fored Looby £100 and permission to sellan abatement of 10 per cent. Those who ally Garr's terms, a reduction of 9s per acre, were accepted.

LONGFORD.

On Nov. 2d as Mr. Charles S. Dudger.

one pities him

anniversary of the 5th of November at Enniskillen, has been allowed to pass off without any bell pealing or display of emblems on the church.

GALWAY. Several tenants tendered their rents on November 1st to Mr. C. P. Coote, of Bearforest, near Mallow. Being of opinion Galway, for the purpose of establishing a forest, near Mallow. Being of opinion that their present rents are excessive, they offered to give him the amount of Griffith's valuation, which offer the landlord declined to accept, the consequence being that the tenants went home without paying a single fraction of rent.

The meeting was, in point of numbers, the largest that has yet been held in the county Galway. A large procession of ladies attended, and the Portumna and Killeenadeena brass bands were present. At two o'clock the chair A popular meeting was held at Clenville, Fermoy, on Octobert 31st, it being solely organized by an evicted tenant named Joseph Sheehy, who has lately got a situation as a draper's assistant in Cork. a situation as a draper's assistant in Cork.

A Government reporter and several constables were present taking notes. About 500 persons assembled on the bounds of the farm from which he alleged he was evicted for the non-payment of one year's rent, which was exorbitant, as he said he was paying 12s. 6d. per acre for a sterile tract not worth more than 3s. Sheehy was the only man whe addressed the meeting, with the exception of a sheemaker. The following resolution was adopted:—"That we hold no communication with any man who takes a farm from which a farmer has been evicted through rack rent." The place from which Sheehy was last March evicted is still untenanted. Sheely was last March evicted is still untenanted.

One of the evictions on the Kenmare estate, near Bantry, to which altusion was made at the land meeting lately held in that town, was before the Land Court at Skibbereen on November 2d, on a claim brought by the evicted tenant, Tobin, for distributions of the state of the face of our fellow-countrymen all were the civilized world, and is a burning stigma of reproach to our British rulers. The Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., wrote excusing in the course of a long letter, said that his views on the land question were all known distributions of the course of a long letter, said that his views on the land question were all known distributions. and fully declared at the various meetings he attended in the country and elsewhere Earl of Kenmare. Tobin was dispossessed in consequence of his refusal to pay an increased rent, which the respondent howeld all stams and imposters in abhorrence

LEITRIM.

Twenty-three of the farmers of the Kintrim came forth in their thousands to identify themselves with the Land League. From North, South, East and West, came contingents marshalled in array. The encontingents marshalled in array. The entire party got into line—wagonetes, vans, tendems, and last though not least five thousand "gallowglassess" with a numerous infantry. The horsemen two deep, marched at a fair pace, and occupied in passing any given point 27 minutes. Several branches of the Land League were cral branches of the Land League were represented, and with bands and cavalry came up to the platform. The Ballyshannon brass band was present, and enlivened the proceedings. The Rev. Bernard She-ridan took the chair.

nobody would be allowed to occupy their farms.

LIMERICK.

Tenants belonging to different estates in the district who went into Limeriek, on Nov. 3d, to pay their rents, offered the Government valuation, and this being refused left without paying anything.

borne its fruit, and tenants now refuse to pay more than the Poor Law valuation, which in many cases need be no rent at all. Peter O'Connor, Esq., who lives near Sligo, has given a reduction of 25 per cent. to his tenants outside Tobercurry district, and 15 per cent. reduction to those living within the district of Tobercurry on a very sent. year's rent.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bron-chitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free charge to all who desire it, this recipe, German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J. says: Last summer when I was in Can-ada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat isen-tirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonees Remedy.

Rev. Gro. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says.

Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says.

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

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says:

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

Burdock Blood Bitters is the only medicine that acts upon the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while i allays nervous irritation, and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from an ordinary pimple to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents, regular size \$1,00.

One dose Hagyard's Pectoral Balsalm will fact, the landlord has already lost considerably by the whole transaction, and not one pities him.

FERMANAGH.

For the first time for many years the universary of the 5th of November at Emiskillen, has been allowed to pass off without any hell pealing or display of the safest, most pleasant, best and cheapest Cough the price of the most sceptical of its merits as a Throat and Lung healer; it is the great specific for all Pulmonary complaints tending towards. Consumption. The safest, most pleasant, best and cheapest Cough Cure known. For sale by all dealers in medicine.

Meetinas.

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

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arine street, Montreal. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario.—This Institution is pleasant, y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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4. 19

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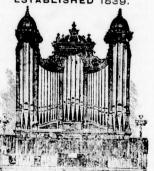
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In diseases of the pul-

invaluable. Aven's Chemist Pecroaal is such a remedy, and no othersocminent; merits the confidence of the public. It is a ciculific consolination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as te insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniform. It is foundation of all ses, affording prompt relief and is adapted to patients of sex. Being very palatable, lidren take it readily. In 18, Colds, Sore Tarcat, affacana, Ciergyana's testima, Croup, and Case of Aven's Chemist Peccal, and multitudes are annon serious illness by its fall use. It should be kept y household for the prosin sudden attacks. In 1974 and Consumption serious illness by its fall use. It should be kept y household for the prosin sudden attacks. In 1974 and Consumption ser remedy so effications, 19741.

ign and consumpton in the remedy so efficacions, spful. inducements to try some of es, or syraps, made of cheap ingredients, now ofered, ontain no curative qualities, temporary relief, and are und disappoint the parient, throat and lungs detand vertreatment; and it is dansating with unknown and, from the great liability that any, while so trided with, sented or incurable. Use Pecropau, and you may of the best results. It is a preparation, of known and urative power, and is as reful preparation and fine allow. Eminent physicians, position, prescribe it in their est of half a century has te certainty to cure all pultis not already beyond the aid.

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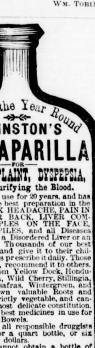
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HUMOROUS.

Isn't it funny. A man who has about forty-seven hairs growing on his face, is always possessed to wear a full beard, and goes about with a countenance like a thinly settled huckle-berry pasture, while the man that can beat Aaron of old out of sight with a full beard, shaves close twice week and the rest of the time his feed a week and the rest of the time his face looks like a sheet of No. 4 emery paper. They are each reaching for the impossible and miss by a hair.

ond miss by a nair.

Oliver Johnson relates the following story: One day a stranger came into the office looking angry, and enquired for Greeley. I pointed him to the little den where Greeley was scratching away for dear life, and he made for it. As he went in I heard him say, "You—old hypocrite?" Greeley did not look up or even panse but kent driving his pen madly on crite?" Greeley did not look up or even pause, but kept driving his pen maelly on, his nose within a couple of inches of the paper, and his lips whispering the words after the pen, as was his wont. The fellow continued, calling Greeley's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a villain, a coward, and a liar, with an oath about every other word, meantime threatening to "knock his head off." Greeley didn't stop for a moment, but jabbed his pen into the ink and wrote on unruffled by the blasphemy. At last the intruder exhausted his vocabulary and turned to leave the room, when Greeand turned to leave the room, when Gree-ley jumped up and squeaked out to him, "Say, neighbor, don't go! Stay here and free your mind !" The neighbors hadn't seen Mr. Smile

hobble around into the back yard so lively for over a year. A hasty glance at the clothes line and he stumbled up the steps hursiedly and remarked, excitedly: "Hanmah, that 'ere garment will have to come off the line at once. It's all over town that a rebel flag is flying in my yard."
"Well! law sakes! That's my last Winter's Balmoral sunning to clear out the moths." "Sunning or no sunning, Bal-moral or whatever it is, it must come down." "Ichabob Smiley, do you think I'm a fool, just because they're making game of you down to Smallbeer's grocery store. That Balmoral stays there, rebel flag or no." "Then I'll take it down my-self," and he reached for the first clothesself," and he reached for the first clothes-pin. "See here, Ichabob. That flag, as you call it, rules this family. You rebel if you dare." And the neighbors who had gathered around the back-yard fence were treated to the interesting tableau of a mop handle wielded by Hannah Smiley's strong but freckled arm, crushing in the white plug hat that for years had been the emblem of Mr. Smiley's respectability. John Mackay, the mining millionaire.

John Mackay, the mining millionaire, has in his employ at Carson, Nevada, an expert named Maurice Hoeflich, who alexpert named Maurice Hoeflich, who always offers to back his opinins by betting. This annoys Mackay, who does not like to be disputed, and is further fretted by the fact that Hoeflich usually proves to be in the right. One day Hoeflich was playing with an enormous grasshopper. It could jump over twenty teet, and he said: "The ped you fifty dollars, Mr. Mackay, dot you can't find a hopper to peat him." The ean't find a hopper to peat him." The rest of the story, as told by the Appeal, is drawer of the story as told by the Appeal, is drawer of the story as told by the Appeal, is drawer of the story as told by the Appeal, is drawer of the story as told by the Appeal, is drawer of the story as told by the Appeal as to the story as told by the Appeal as to rest of the story, as told by the Appeal, is as follows: Mackay sent a trusted emissary down to Carson Valley to secure a contestant. The man spent nearly a week catching hoppers, and reported that the best gait any of them had was seventeen feet. He doubted if a bigger jumper could be secured. The next day he arrived with about a dozen hoppers, and Mackay gave them quarters in his room as Vanderbilt would stable his stud. Each had a cigar box to himself, and every morning they were taken out and Each had a cigar box to himself, and every morning they were taken out and put through their paces. It was impossible, however, to get one to jump over cighteen feet. Mackay was in despair, but one morning a hopper sniffed at a bottle of ammonia on the table, and immediately jumped thirty feet. Next day Mackay announced to Hoeflich that he was ready for the neath. The was ready for the match. The expert came an hour before the time with his pet hopper. Not finding Mackay in he noticed the bottle of ammonia. A light broke upon him. Grabbing the bottle, he rushed to a drug store, threw away the ammonia, and ordered it filled with chloroform. Mackay soon arrived with half a dozen mining superintendents whom he had invited to see him have some fun with Hoeflich. They were hardly seated when Hoeflich came in with the hopper in a eigar box under his arm. "I vas a leetle late, Mr. Mackay, but I'm here mid der hopper and der coin." He laid down the hopper and der coin." He laid down the money, which was covered promptly. Mackay got behind somebody, and let his hopper sniff at the ammonia bottle, which held Hoeflich's chloroform. Time being called, the hoppers were placed side by side on the piazza, and at the word 'go,' each was touched on the back with a straw. Hoeflich's entry sorred twenty-four feet Hoeflich's entry scored twenty-four feet.
Mackay's gave a lazy lurch of some four inches, and, folding its legs, fell fast asleep.
—N. Y. Sun.

Presence of Mind and Absence of Body. They were talking of Sir Bovle Roache, when a Wicklow magistrate, who was

"When I was in danger from a Kerry bull," said he, "I sat down and stared him full in the face."

"How did it answer?" queried the

breathless bystanders.
"Excellent; the Kerry didn't even offer

"Excellent; the Kerry didn't even offer to touch me."

"Very remarkable, very curious. How do you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on the top branch of a very tall tree," said the magistrate.—

Shandhaum. Shaughraun.

NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one out of every four real invides who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

In Ayer's Ague Cure we have a positive remedy for fever and ague and all malarial disorders, and one entirely free from quinine, arsenic or other injurious drugs. It is the chemical and medical triumph of

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troit, Western States, Man toba, etc. Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh's burg, Sandwich, Detroit an	it	1 15			2 45	
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Mitchell and Seasons to Grove the Grove to Grove eiton, Thorndale (daily, eiton, Thorndale (daily, Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus. and Fridays) (ge Houtes—Between Aylm'r, Lyons, Harrietsville, Mossier, Dorchest Fristinionally, each way). .. 12 15 680

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closing of each mail.

It is particularly requested has the senders of mail it kindly add the names of the Counties t the ad-London Post Office, 15th Sept., 1880.

JOHN COOPER C. M'CALLUM

PHOTOGRAPHER

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING.



B

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byton (Monday, Wednesday and Friday). Thesday and Friday and Erelay (Thresday) and Friday (Monday). Wednesday and Friday (Monday). Wednesday and Friday (Monday). Wednesday (Monday). Wedn us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made, but you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IM-PERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now.

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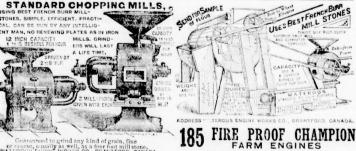
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NEW BOOKS.

THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER for 1879, edited by Henry J. Morgan, Keeper of the Records, Canada, assisted by J. George Hodgens, L.L. D.; A. Mackinnon Burgess, Robert Bell, M. D., C. M., F. G. S., C. E.; John George Bourinot, B. A.; John MacLean, and Frederic A. Dixon. Ottawa. MacLean, Rodger & Co. Uglow & McGiffin, Sparks street.

What would not the historical writer of our time give to find records of the pre-historic ages as complete and distinct as the work now before us? Their task would be comparatively an easy one. In-stead of calling to their aid the learned an-tiquary and of laboring themselves to de-cipher the monuments of remote ages, they would only have to transcribe, or, at most, translate into modern language, the histories of those countries and people whose origin can now only be dimly traced through the monumental and hierogly-

phie remains of antiquity.

The future historian of Canada will owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morgan and owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morgan and his fellow-laborers all the more as the "Register," on which they have bestowed so much pains, is not written from a party point of view, but obviously with the most laudable design to afford a clear and full record of passing events that can be thoroughly relied on. Few authors, when writing the history of

Few authors, when writing the history of their own time, have ever succeeded in showing themselves superior to all party bias. On such shoals and rocks many writers of history, otherwise great and estimable, have experienced the shipwreck of their reputation.

It was in the political section of his work that our author had especially to dread so great a danger. There may have been temptation, as there certainly was danger. But from the latter the author has escaped, whilst completely overcoming has escaped, whilst completely overcoming the former. His success in this respect has been such that it must be acknowledged that none could divine, from a perusal of the "Register," to which of the two parties in the State its writers most incline. The work consists of nine parts or sec-

Political history for 1879.

Journal of remarkable occurrences.
 Review of Literature, science and art.
 Progress of Education in the Dominion, 1878-79.

Financial and Commercial Review. Militia of Canada.

Promotions and appointments in the

Public Service.
8. Remarkable trials.

8. Remarkable trials.
9. Obituary.
In the section devoted to political history are recorded such remarkable events in the annals of the Dominion as have signalized the year 1879. Some of these are connected with and originated in the occurrences of former years. They could not, therefore, be dealt with separately as if they were isolated facts. Thus, it became necessary to take a retrospective if they were isolated facts. Thus, it became necessary to take a retrospective view and show how some years ago, as far back as 1864, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Co. over the North West Territories and Rupert's land, which were so prominently before the public in 1879, came to be acquired by Canada. Having indicated with the perspicuity which belongs to history, how and on what terms this rich inheritance came to be incorporated with the Canadian Dominion, the Register proceeds to show what steps were taken in heritance came to be incorporated with the Canadian Dominion, the Register proceeds to show what steps were taken in order to develop the immense domain and render its fertile lands available for settlement. "Among the means adopted fer this purpose the Canadian Paeific Railway, of which a considerable part is now either complete or in course of construction, and a further portion under contract, was the chief." Reference is then made to the important explorations of 1857 and the pains that were taken, immediately afterwards, to open communication, by means of a great highway, between Canada and the North West Territories. "As long ago as the North West Territories." As long ago as the large of the North West Territories. "As long ago as the North West Territories." As long ago as the North West Territories. "As long ago as the North West Territories." As long ago as the North West Territories. "As long ago as the North West Territories." The North West Territories with the Canadian Dominion, the Register proceeds to show what steps were taken in order to show what steps were taken in order to show what steps were taken in and and render its fertile lands available for settlements. IRISH PRELATES IN PARIS.

IRISH PRELATES IN PARIS.

IRISH PRELATES IN PARIS.

L'Univers of Thursday, the 28th ultimo, relates, that on the previous Sunday five Irish bishops passed through Paris on their way to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas W. Croke, Archibishops for a long time suffered from three ways to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas W. Croke, Archibishops for a long time suffered from three ways to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas W. Croke, Archibishops for a long time suffered from three ways to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas W. Croke, Archibishops for a long time suffered from three ways to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Reverend Thomas W. Croke, Archibishops for a long time suffered from three ways to Rome. These were His Grace the Most Rev wards, to open communication, by means of a great highway, between Canada and the North West Territories. "As long ago as 1857, Mr. Simon J. Dawson (now M. P. for Algoma,) assisted by Mr. Lindsay Russell, (now surveyor-general of Dominion lands), was commissioned by the Government of Canada to explore the country from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan, with a view to ascertain its adaptability for colonization and the practicability of opening up communication with it. The report made by this gentleman was favorable in both respects, and in 1868, when the negotiations for the acquirement of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Co. gave signs of leading, at an early day, to a practical and satisfactory conclusion, Mr. Dawson was entrusted by the Government with the work of constructing, to connect the naveless of the Sankard with the work of constructing, to connect the naveless of the Sankard with the walker of the star of the Sankard with the walker of the great highway to a practical and seed to be supported by the police of the Hudson's Bay Co. gave signs of leading, at an early day, to a practical and satisfactory conclusion, Mr. Dawson was entrusted by the Government with the work of constructing, to connect the naveless of the Hudson's Bay Co. gave signs of leading the properties of the Hudson's Bay Co. gave signs of leading at an early day, to a practical and satisfactory conclusion, Mr. Dawson was entrusted by the Government with the work of constructing, to connect the naveless of Leading and the Carthy, Bishop of Kerry.

Cloyne; William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Kerry.

Although they had only a few hours to remain their they had only a few hours to remain in Paris, before resuming their tension in Paris, before resuming their them and support to the Sankatchewan, which was promised the society of Justine Prist on Indian Ilak Portraiture!! First and Second on Water Color Portraits!! Our collection merits special attention. Studio, Nitschke Block, No. 280 Dur das street. dec 3-ly Just Received.

Just Received the received them at the door, the lock of entructing, to connect the navigation of Lake Superior with the valley of the Red River, what is familiarly known as the Dawson route. Over this new highway the expeditionary forces, under Sir Garnet Wolsely, which were sent to the Red River, 1870, to quell the half breed insurrection, reached their destination, and it continued to be utilized during the summer for the conveyance of freight and passengers to that country until the close of the season of 1876, when the Government withdrew the subsidy granted to the company doing the carrying business, since which time it has fallen into comparative disuse. The Dawson route, consisting of a mixed system of roads and water ways, necessitated many transhipments, and the expenditure of a considerable period of time in transport, while it served a very useful purpose in its day, was never looked to except as a temporary expedient; and the construction of a railway to connect the great prairies of the west with the commercial centres of the cast, was a project which, equally

of a milway to connect the great prairies of the cast, was a project which, equally with the acquisition of the Territories themselves, received, from the very first the condital approval and active advocacy, of all Canadian statesmen and all leading organs of public opinion, apart from political and party considerations."

When speaking of the Canadian exploring expedition of 1867, the Register would have done well, we venture to remark, to allude also to the no less useful exploration conducted by Captain Palisser on the part of the Rijfish Government, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the River Saskatchewan. By means of these explorations both British and Canadian statesmen acquired a competent knowledge of the North West Territories before they commenced these negotiations for the purchase of them, which in 1869 ended successfully by an agreement between the Dominion Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, which, on the 23rd of June, 1870, was ratified by a formal order passed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council. By the agreement, thus sanctioned, the X-ril West Territories and Rupert's land

legally and irrevocably united with the Dominion of Canada. The vast Terri-tories, so peacefully added to the Canadian Confederation, extend, says the Register, over "2,328,777 square miles, of which an area of about half a million square miles, area of about half a million square miles, equal to something over 300,000,000 acres, is estimated as capable of producing grain of the greatest variety, and of the finest quality to be found in the markets of the world." It is shown also that the world." It is shown also that the country, so recently annexed to Canada, abounds in

gold, iron, timber, coal, petroleum, salt, &c.
The sections on the militia, education, literature and science are entirely new features in Mr. Morgan's Annual Register.
All these subjects are discussed with great ability, impartiality and perspicuity. It must be said, however, that there is ground for dissenting from the opinion exground for dissenting from the opinion expressed that Ontario is superior to Quebec as regards education, as it certainly is in point of wealth and population. Recent statistics show that, in the upper Province, there has been, within the last year, a falling off in the attendance at school, whilst in Quebec school attendance has increased within the same period. There is not, indeed, so great a number of pupils attending the public elementary schools in the Eastern as in the Western Province. Neither are there so many people in the

Ing the public elementary schools in the Eastern as in the Western Province. Neither are there so many people in the former as in the latter country. By way of compensation, there is a greater number of private schools and Academies, chiefly devoted to higher education, in proportion to the population, in Quebec than in Ontario. Legislation in regard to education is, it must be acknowledged, more liberal in the former than in the latter Province, the Catholic majority of Quebec providing by law greater facilities to the Protestant minority for educating according to their conscientious convictions, than are allowed to the Catholic minority by the Protestant majority of Ontario. In saying this, there is no intention to convey the impression that there is any want of friendliness between the Catholics and Protestants of the Western Province. The

friendliness between the Catholics and Protestants of the Western Province. The laws regulating education are, everything considered, abundantly liberal. In this respect, however, Quebec is facile Princeps and bears the palm of superior liberality. Agriculture is not neglected in this year's Register. There are some excellent things in the section on the past year's occurrences. In next year's publication it is desirable that there should be a lengthened section entirely devoted to this important and vital branch of Canadian industry.

The obituary is particularly interesting, there being carefully written notices of all who have any claim to be long and favor-bly remembered. Catholic as well as Pro-testant, Liberal Conservative as well as Reform citizens who have won distinction are embalmed in the faithful though necessarily brief chronicle of last year's mortality

It is only fair to congratulate Mr. Morof their most laudable and useful undertaking. This we cordially do, and express the hope that, for many years to come, they will be given health and energy to place on record the history of our vast Dominion as it comes to be written in the eventful book of time.

Will be most satisfactoring attended of John Moule, the grocer, has removed to Albion block, next dook to the Post Office. The store is fitted up in the most approved fashion, the stock is fresh and complete, and the prices most reasonable.

you, and bring you an ample benediction."
As the door opened the neighbors and passers-by stopped, and looked on with astonishment and respect.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

At the last meeting of ranch No. 4, Lon-on, the following brothers were elected by celamation to fill office for the ensuing

At the has meeting of Tanen No. 4, London, the following brothers were elected by acclamation to fill office for the ensuing year:

President,—John Burke.
Ist V. Pres.,—P. F. Boyle.
Ist V. Pres.,—P. F. Boyle.
2nd V. Pres.,—Thomas Hamill.
Treasurer,—John Denahy.
Rec. Sec.,—Alex. Wilson.
Assistant Rec Sec.,—D. O'Gorman.
Pin. Sec.,—P. O'Dwyer.
Marshall,—Stephen O'Meara.
Guard,—John Curtin.
Trustees.—Stephen O'Meara.
Guard,—John Curtin.
Trustees.—Stephen O'Meara.
Guard,—John Curtin.
Trustees.—Stephen O'Meara.
Bepresentatives to Grand Council—Chancellors S. R. Brown and T. Coffey.
Britual Director,—Rev. M. J. Tierman.
Representatives to Grand Council—Chancelors S. R. Brown and T. Coffey.
Britishes are requested to forward the list of the council of th

and entitled to all the benefits of the Asso-ciation:
Death No. 21, Denis Lahey, Branch 3, Lock-port, N. Y. admitted March 25th, 1879, died July 27th, 1880, cause of death, acute pulmon-ary phthisis, age 48 years.
Death No. 22, Peter T. Meagher, Branch 1, Paducah, Ky., admitted Sept, 25th, 1879, died Aug. 2nd, 1880, cause of death, appoplexy, age 39 years. The beneficiary due on death No. 21 is paid by surplus, assessment No. 13 was issued for death No. 22. Death No. 23, R. E. Hennessy, Branch 11, Susquehanna, Pa., admitted Nov. 28th, 1879, died Aug. 21st, 1880, cause of death, appoplexy, age 36 years.

died Aug. 21st., 1889, cause of death, appoplexy, age 36 years.

Death No. 24, J. E. Demmons, Branch 7, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted April 22nd, 1878, died Aug. 24th, 1889, cause of death, dysentery, age 43 years. The beneficiary due on death No. 23 will be paid by surplus; assessment No. 14 is issued for death No. 24 mill be paid by surplus; assessment No. 15 is issued for death No. 25 mill forwarded by draft '10 Supreme Treasurer on No. 7 assessment \$206.01; No. 8 do. \$206.50; No. 9 do. \$206.50; No. 10 do. \$197.50, No. 11 do. \$20.850; No. 12 do. \$206.50.

SAMIL R. BROWN, Grand Recorder.

INSURANCE.—Our old friend Mr. James Gillean, sr., has gone into the insurance business in partnership with Mr. Waddell If uprightness of character and au affable disposition will ensure success, we have no fears for Mr. Gillian's future in his new venture. The companies represented by these two gentlemen are first-class in every particular, and we have no hesitation in It is only fair to congratulate Mr. Morgan and his fellow-laborers on the success of their most laudable and useful undertaking. This we codially depend on the congratulate Mr. Morgan and his fellow-laborers on the success

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1 ROPRIETOR.

2 ROPRIE

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all these troublesome afflic MEDICATEDINHALATIONS Head, Throat and Lung affections have be-came as curable as any class of diseases that

came as curable as any class of discases of a state and a state of the control of

City of London. TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all taxes paid On or before the 14th of Dec'r, 1880,

A.S. ABBOTT, City Clerk. 110.9w CHEAP READING FOR WINTER NIGHTS

CHEAP READING FOR WINTER NIGHTS. Your choice of any of the following books sent free by post on receipt of 25 ets. Chase's Recipes, Lives of American Mechanics, Popular duets for Violin and Piano—by Winner, Five Chambers' Journals, Five Canadian Illustrated News, Five Harper's Weekiy, Five "American homes", the Bethoven Collection of Sacred Music, Sedgwick's New Method for the German Concertina, 12 copies of the Lightning Calculator, Journals of the Legisative Assembly from 1852 to 1859, in 16 vols, well bound, the lot for 81. The Messages and Documents of the United States from 1862 to 685, in 3 large vols, for \$1. Transactions of the N.Y. State Agricultural Society for 1831, price, 2007, and 1997, and 1998, and 1998, in 3 large vols, for \$2. Transactions of the N.Y. State Agricultural Society for 1831, price, Lot of the Senside and Lakeside Library. Complete and by popular authors, for 16c. each; the volvs, or "Pickwick Papers" for 50c., Lot of the Senside and Lakeside Library. Complete and by popular authors, for 16c. each; the complete state of the Senside and Harden Sec., Ferguson's Ovid: Cooper's Naval Officers; the Minstrel's Lay and other Poems, Casar's. Commentaries; Manual of Conchers' Assistant; Guide to Tenby; the Esoki State of the Senside to Tenby; the Esoki State of Sensitive, Beston's Date Book: Sansacts's Natural Philosophy; Leftmanded Elsa; the Inflant School Manual of Cenchers' Assistant; Guide to Tenby; the Esoki State of the Senside to Tenby; the Esoki Sensitive, Beston's Date Book: Sansacts's Natural Philosophy; Leftmanded Elsa; the Inflant School Manual of Cenchers' Assistant; Guide to Tenby; the Esoki Sensitive, Beston's Date Book: Sansacts's Natural Philosophy; Leftmanded Elsa; the Inflant School Manual of Cenchers' Assistant; Guide to Tenby; the Esoki Sensitive, Beston's Date Book: Sansacts's Natural Philosophy; Leftmanded Elsa; the Inflant School Manual of Cenchers' Assistant; Guide to Tenby; the Esoki Sensitive, as Sory; Christinity and Socialism—a report of a public discussion; the

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 141 Dundas street, cor. Market Lane, Coote's Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of finest Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goode, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers ones, Repailing in all its many new ones. Repairing in all its nehes. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical tehmaker and Jeweiler.

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> HENRY TAYLOR, Managing Director, London, Nov.12,3m

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