one "on the shortcomings of the laity" he will pertect a

H. BRETTARGH, Priest.

ity, on the 26th February, the wife der Wilson, of a son. DIED.

DIED.

ston. 13th February, Miss Kate after a long and painful illness. tified by all the rices of our Holy while mourning her loss, we feel, by death, another pure soul is at

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., March 7.

₽ 100 lbs.

ND FEED.

Der Cwt. 3 00 to 3 25
2 75 to 3 25
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MISCELLANEOUS.

SKINS AND HIDES. London Oil Market.

l, carload lots... l, small lots.... andles.... Liverpool Markets.

London, Ont., March 7.

wing table shows the top prices of at kinds of produce in the Liver-ets for each market day enumer

onto Markets (Car Lots). Toronto. Mar. 7.

-Fall, No. 1, \$1 13: No. 2, \$1 10:

Spring, No. 1, \$1 18: No. 2, \$1 16:

—No. 1, \$0 98; No. 2, 88e to 93e; 1, 83e; No. 3, 72e, 10. 1, 70e; No. 2, 68e, 10. 1, 36e; No. 2, 35e, 10. 1, 36e; No. 3, 70e, 10. 1, 36e; No. 2, 35e, 10. 1, 36e; No. 2, 36e, 10. 1, 3 Superior, \$4.85; extra, \$4.75; fancy, g bakers, \$5.20; spring extra, \$4.75; \$4.50; fine, \$4.00.

81.90; line, \$1.00.
EED\_Clover, \$4.75 to \$5.00; timo-\$2.90.
\$2.90.
\$3.00 to \$8.25.
-15c to 20c.
(street)—80c to \$0.95.
(street)—80c to \$0.95.
-8pring, \$1.12 to \$1.18; fall, \$1.00 to

Datmeal, \$3 85 to \$3 90; cornmeal,

1850 - Wheat and flour, firm, and un-sarley, quiet, steady. Oats, corn anchanged. Hogs, firm, and in

he Old Lady's Salve.

ck McNulty, of Longwood, writes Atkinson Ailsa Graig, Ont., to sarm, which had been 15 years ow shows every symptom of soon ell as ever. And all by the sole old lady's Salve, Made at Ailsa says he had scarcely used one roughly the sole of the couldn't resign such favorable progress. He report perfect healing in a short low.

lustrated Scientific News.

Instrated Scientific News. he handsomest of publications is reated Scientific News, publicant of the Scientific News, publican & Co., New York, Every ontains thirty-two pages, full of of novelties in science and the Ornamental wood work, pot and objects of modern and ane fluely shown. h number contains, among variablects libustrated, a full descripmanufacture of paper hangings, vings, how the deceptive curve is a casting the ball by the baseball attitude, how he holds and hand, all fully illustrated. The numus also contains enalty igs of proposed ship railway cross the and a novel hydraulic railway long to the last the second of the secon

on to all this it contains many cipes for artisans and housekeepication will be found instructive aining to all classes, but will be clated by the most intelligent. by Munn and Co., 37 Park Row, at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all 's.

ATRICK'S DAY.

d Vocal and Instrumental NCERT!

Concert will be given in the ANICS' INSTITUTE. be evening of the above day.

The evening of the above day.

The eds to be for the benefit of the a Catholic Cathedral

You of Sincoe, the leading Soprano

Miss Clinch, of St. Mary's, the

child Violinist, and a celebrated

om New York city, have been en
ell as Dr. Sippi and other local

ent.

ent. ert will be under the direction of tshank, organist of the Cathedral.

d Seats, 50c.; Gallery, 30c. ved seats may be secured at Nords music store.

tyles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun , 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt 25 cts. NATIONAL CARD\_HOUSE, nt.

# Catholic Record.



VOL. 3.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAR. 18, 1881

NO. 127

### CLERICAL

We give in our tailoring department special of the trade.

### N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL UALENDAR. MARCH, 1881. Third Sunday of Lent. 2 Cl. Semi-Double
Monday, 21—St. Benedictus, Abbott. Double.
Tuesday, 22—St. Gabriel, Archangel. Double
Major.

Wednesday, 25-Of the day. Semi-Double. Thursday, 24-Of the day. Semi-Double. Friday, 25-Annunciation B. V. M. Double 2 Cl. Saturday, 26-S. S. Five Wounds. D. W. I. C. Double Major.

### A Doubting Heart.

Where are the swallows fled?
Frozen and dead,
Perchance upon some bleak and stormy Shore. Oh doubting heart!

Far over purple seas, They wait in sunny ease, The battay southern breez. To bring them to their northern homes once more.

Why must the flowers die?
Prisoned they lie
In the cold tomb, needless of tears or rain.
On doubting heart!
They only sleep below
The soft white, ermine snow,
While winter winds shall blow,
To breathe and smile upon you soon again.

The sun has hid its rays These many days; These many days;
Will dreary hours never leave the earth?
On doubti g heart!
he stormy clouds on high
Veil the same sunny sky,
That soon, for spri g is nigh
Shall wake the summer into golden mirth.

Fair hope is dead, and light
Is quenched in night
What sound can break the silence of despair?
On doubting heart!
The sky is overcast,
Yet stars shall rise at last,
Brighter for darkness past,
And angels' silver voices stir the air.

ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE FRENCH have an artistic way of covering their enemy with ridicule. The Jesuit establishments were broken up; and the people of Theuleyles Lavoncourt have elected a Jesuit priest, Father Durand, Mayor of the city.—Western Watchman.

It is the man of action, who always comes to the surface in all the walks of life. The drone is ever "just going to do" something grand, but somehow he never does it. When he rolls up one sleeve, the other comes down. He is always preparing but never gets ready?— Catholic Columbian.

It is just 99 years ago since Henry Grattan first demanded Home Rule for Ireland in the English House of Commons. One year later, and the demand was granted Mr. Parnell's declaration to the same pur pose takes an historical value when it is regarded in this light. Ireland's demand to be made on the centennial of Grattan's triumph in 1782, will bring the Irish question to the edge of the precipice.—Plot.

THE German Mercury, which is the principal organ of "Old Catholicism" in Germany, has only eight hundred subscribers At Gumbonen the Old Catholic Priest generally officiates in the pre-ence of only one old woman. Recently the fear of ap-proaching death recalled from Old Catho-licism to the true faith, Dr. Von Poezl, a professor in the University of Munich. When Dr. Von Poezi was stricken down by sickness he exclaimed, "I wish to die in peace with my holy mother, the Church," and sent not for Dr. Dollinger, but for a Catholic Priest from whom he received the last Sacraments.—Catholic

WHAT THE English papers say about Mr. Parnell's visit to Marshal MacMahon should be taken, of course, with the usual allowance for lies. They admit that Mr. Parnell's reception was cordial, but try to make out that MacMahon was cold on the Irish question, and "declined to commit himself." This, it is safe to say, is a pur-ely gratuitous misstatement. In all prob-ability Mr. Parnell did not ask the Marshal to commit himself, and it is equally snat to commit annsen, and it is equany probable that MacMahon spoke just as warmly, and showed just as keen an interest in Irish matters, as Mr. Parnell desired. The English detectives who followed Mr. Parnell to Paris switch. lowed Mr. Parnell to Paris, and dogged him about the city, seem to have had their pains for their trouble. They could have found more profitable work hunting thieves at home.—Pilot.

"THE CRADLE of Garibaldi lying on the altar of his country!" Such is the monument about to be erected to the "hermit" in his native city. The prows of four ships surrounded by water—a broken column—a plinth garlanded with flowers—and on it the cradle!" "That blessed baby!" Now, as the only altar known in Italy is that of the Catholic Church, and as it has been the one work of the as it has been the one work of the "general" to pillage and overthrow this altar, from his youth up, to place upon it representation of the cradle of this sacrilegious despoiler is as great an absurdity umbian.

and as mocking an insult as can be well we give in our tailor
alarge stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailor
and as mocking an insult as can be well conceived. Why not give us a truthul representation whilst they are about it—such, for instance, as Garibaldi pillaging the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sampede from Meutana; or; the sauce qui peut, when the sanctuary at Arona; or the sauce qui peut, when the s

BECAUSE the institution was a Catholic at ention to this branch one a great howl was raised by the Pro testants and their press last year, against the appropriation for the Protectory by the Legislature of New York of money to which it was justly entitled. In the appropriation of this year is one of \$ 0, 000 to the Juvenile Asylum of New York. York, a Protestant institution to which Catholic boys are often committed by police magistrates, and where they are compelled to attend Protestant service with the other immates. This is a free country.—Catholic Review.

> LORD ENNISKILLEN thinks "the means wnereby the Land League seeks to carry out its objects are utterly opposed to the teaching of Christianity." Good for Lord Enniskillen! But what about the evictions my Lord? Are they according to Scripture? What about the Landlord's system of grab and take-all, and then throw the starving tenant into the ditch to die: is this according to the teaching of Christianity? His Lordship of Enniskillen has strong eyes for "the mote" but can-not see "the beam." "Let some one else throw the first stone," my lord. An Irish landlord certainly cannot. And landlord certainly cannot. And what moral do these words of Lord Enniskillen point to? To this: that an Irish Landlord is so besotted with class interest that he can feel for nobody's corns but his own. What blame to Parnell & 'o., if they seek to bring him "more light."—The Harp.

ALL THE WAY from Calcutta comes a word on a subject dear to our hearts. The Indo-European Correspondance, speaking editorially, uses the following forcible language: "We sometimes hear people language: "We sometimes hear people saying ruefully that many Catholic writers or artists of talent are on the staffs of Protestant papers. Who sends them there? Why, the very Catholics who shake their heads so sententiously about their co-religionists who, to earn their bread, turn to that field where their talents find congenial soil. It is such critics as these who read the secular papers because they who read the secular papers because they are so nice, and turn up their noses at a Catholic paper because, you know, it is such rubbish. And rubbish it would be to the end of the chapter, did the welfare of the Catholic press depend upon cold blankets such as these." The indifference of Catholics towards giving literature a proper support, is not, it appears, confined to the United States. We are doing our best to destroy this apathy, but it is up-hill work. It remains with the people, after all, whether they will, by their patronage, make for themselves a literature or not

MESSRS. JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN alias Rossa, and John Devoy, have admirably played into the hands of Mr. Forster and Sir William Harcourt. No better argument for Coercion is wanted by the British Government than their utterances. It is a that such men, already too notorious, could not be consigned to the oblivion they merit. They do not represent they merit. They do not represent Ireland or the Irish people, and Americans who want to be just, ought to remember this. The cause of Ireland suffers as much from canting and disappointed politi-cians, like Shaw, and from pretended friends, like O'Donovan, as from British reports of mythical outrages; and the ten-dency to bite Mr. Parnell the moment he apparently fails to keep up to his highest level shows that there are snakes in the grass. Shaw, Errington and the rest of grass. Shaw, Errington and the rest of the extremely "correct" people had better let the Bishops of Ireland warn their flocks of danger. They are the guardians who help to watch, to note danger and to sound the alarm. The have shown that sound the alarm. The have shown that they could do it; and the protests of these would-be popular leaders are entirely superfluous. What would the movement gain by transferring the leadership to Shaw or to the "effete P. J. Smyth?--Freeman's

THE Christian (?) World says:

"The Jesuits are wanted by nobody. Even Catholic countries are driving them out." A very good eulogy upon the Jesuits. Our Saviour forewarned His Apostles nineteen hundred years ago, that just this treatment would be their portion in this world. "Ye shall be hated by all Nations, for My name's sake!"

The World, however, is slightly inaccurate. It is not quite correct in saying that "nobody" wants the Jesuits. A considerable number of somebodies want them. Sincere and devout Christians them. Sincere and devout Christians consciously and earnestly want them; and the world at large would want them, if it were conscious of its own necessities. Nor is it the people of Catholic countries who "are driving the Jesuits out." the Governments of those countries, but the Governments are not Catholic.—Catholic

IF PROTESTANTS would only read, and not act in opposition to common sense in their deductions, they could not help but see how ignorant they are of many things relating to Catholic doctrine. There are only two classes of people that misrepresent the Catholic Church; thay are the ignorant and the diabolical.—Catholic Col-

"THE highest duty of those who have to the influence of the Greek Church, but train up girls," says the Catholic Herald, "is the shaping of their ways toward religion. In true, open, hearty girlhood there is a natural teaning to be prous. This must be taken tenderly in hand and moulded to good purpose. Without religion a wom n's life, with all its watchings and waitings, and sorrows, which are unavoidable, would indeed be hard to bear. But even more than this is at stake, for in the training of those who will represent the Catholic womanhood of the United States we are educating the next

generation. "The mother's influence upon her children for good or evil is many times greater than the lather's. Not so much, perhaps, in matters of the mind as of the heart and soul, of morals and religion. Happily for the future this great fact is ever in the mind of the good Sisters who are helping to form the character of our inflood in to form the character of convents and Catholic schools. The need convents and Catholic schools. The need for simplicity of life in this artificia age for simplicity of life in this artificia. is well understood by the Sisters. The two great virtues of piety and purity still shine in the hearts of Catholic girls still shine in the hearts of Catholic girls and make them show, by the freshness and frankness of their frankness of their speech and manner, that a habit of fearless innocence is still one of the characteristics of girlhood."

It is simply laughable, to find ardent Irishmen, or well wishers to Ireland, scanning the Roman horizon so eagerly to see what thunderbolt is to shoot up from the clear sky of the Vatican forged with condemnation of the present peaceful and lawful agitation going on in Ireland. Their eyes will grow weary with watching. Of course the English Government is playing its old game and nagging at the Pope to get him to "say something" to the Irish people. He has said something, and the world has read it. It is an expression of the deep sympathy that he feels with the sufferings of the Irish people and a fatherly injunction not to let their crying wrongs carry them beyond the admirable attitude of lawful struggle to right those wrongs which the mass of the people see what thunderbolt is to shoot up from those wrongs which the mass of the people thus far maintained. If anyone can find anything else but this in the Pope's letter to Archbishop McCabe we would thank them to point it out to us. Readers must not believe English lies about the Pope and Ireland. Let them be still more guarded against Irish lies on the same score. There have been many such lies told by those who would deny the Pope and his bishops all rights to teach their people, because forsooth "this is a politi-cal matter" in which the Catholic religion has no rights or interest, and there are has no rights or interest, and there are those in consequence who threaten "to give up the Pope." An Irish Catholic sorehead is a very contemptible sort of being, all the more so for his happy rarity. -Catholic Review.

It is related of a certain pious and sim ple-minded old priest that, when reproved for permitting the young men and women of his congregation to gather around him in his school-room, to chat and laugh, he was somewhat inclined to be offended. was somewhat inclined to be offended.
"You hold a regular courting school," continued his blunt accuser. The old man brightened up. "Yes—if you will," he answered, "call it so—and I prevent mixed marriages!" And it was true. He gave the young people of his parish oppor-tunities for social intercourse, always under his eye or that of elder persons, and though this latter proviso may seem un-American and hard to carry out, he managed to do it. He had old-fashioned ideas aged to do it. He had old-fashioned ideas gathered during his training in Flanders, that a priest should be of his people and much with his people. He saw the need of preventing mixed marriages; he also saw that as long as his young parishioners considered that they were obliged to seek Protestant society for want of better, mixed marriages must occur; and he grasped the horns of the dilemma as best he could. It would be absurd to say that the Church levels all social distinctions or that the fact of a man's being a Catholic should render him a desirable companion to all other Catholics, no matter how much he may differ from them in temperament, training or habits, but more cial circulation among Catholics desirable thing, not attainable without the cooperation of both priest and people. The Church is the Heart of the parish and around it all life should circulate.-Fre

"ARCHBISHOP Vaughan, of New South Wales, was very slanderous or wofully deceived by his prejudices, when he lately said that the American public school system was "a huge swindle, and a gigantic political job flooding the country with criminals and rascals of every conceivable description. Yet the declaration might grow to be unpleasantly near truth were the schools throughout the country to be managed by men like those often elected to our Cincinnati School Board .-- Gazette

The Most Reverend Prelate referred to is too honorable to be guilty of slander, and altogether too well informed to be "wofully deceived." We cannot find the words quoted in any of his pastorals. We agree, however, that the remark attributed to him is "unpleasantly near truth."—Catholic Telegraph.

THE Russian nobles have at length claimed the right of talking over the affairs of the country. They want a Parliament. It is remarkable that while Russia is generally admitted to be the most despotically governed and unprogressive country in Europe, no non-Catholic writer attributes its semi-barbarous condition to

if the Spaniards or Italians, whose Inquisition never had a Siberia, fail to adopt all the "modern improvements," the blame is at once thrown on the Catholic Church!

—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

LIBERTY is not license. No man is jus tified in evil doing. The perfection of human liberty is conformity to the Divine will. To assert the contrary is to degrade man to the level of the brute. If mere ratification were the sole object of exis-tence, then were intelligence and a rational socl useless gifts The animal can attain this under the guidance of blind instinct; then, why not men!—Catholic Columbian.

shock to the senstive nerves of people given up largely to a devout worship of the devil, the world and the flesh. To such people anything in the shape of vol such people anything in the shape of vol-untary mortification is an injustice, some-thing contrary to the laws of nature. The world may be made a very pleasant place to live in if only one has the means. What is money given for but to enjoy? Why should we go out of our way to seek pain and sorrow and suffering? Why for these particular forty days must we eat and drink less, play less and pray more than on any other forty days? The whole thing is no same. s nonsense. The observance of Lent is not suited and was never intended for this practical, common-sense age. And even the Church would find itself better off if it only came down from its medieval rookery and entered the world in the spirit of the world. Is not this the tone of that mighty judge of all things, human and divine, the public, the majority *l* Majori ties rule, they tell us, and certainly the sense of the majority is allogether against the observance of Lent, or, in fact, against the observance of anything at all that trenches on one's desires. It is doub less a very shocking and unmannerly thing to accuse respectable people of being given up to a devout worship of the devil, the world and the flesh. But let us look at facts. Is not this the worship going on every day around us? There are altars to this triple deity set up in every household, and a secret niche for its statue in every heart. The cool indifference of the multitude, the scornful laugh of many, the in-dignation of more at the very idea of ob-serving Lent, is a sufficient indication of how wholly the world is given up to itself, how wholly the world is given up to itself, and itself is the flesh, the pleasure of life, and prompting itself is the devil whispering forever, eat, eat, eat of the fruit forbidden, glut yourself with it, and ye shall be as Gods. Nay, ye are Gods already. The Church, in the name of God and of the Christ whose authoritative representative it is in this world bids non-page. tive it is in this world, bids men pause awhile in the round of their lives, and re-tire a little. It does not ask so very much. In fact it does not ask at all; commands, as is its duty. It says: Re-frain as much as you can these forty days from the noisier and more public kind of amusements. Keep away from the theatres. Give up your balls and dancing parties. Not that these things are in themselves necessarily wrong. It is only a little mortification Gods asks of you. Restrain your appetites a bit: eat with more moderation than you are accustomed It will do you no harm, and it will do you less harm still to give up drinking intoxicating liquors altogether during these forty days. If you can manage, give a little more than you are in the habit of giving to the poor. All these things are the very best kind of prayers, acceptable to heaven and easing to your own heart.

-Catholic Review. CATHOLICS have many lessons of prac tical benevolence to learn from their denominational brethren. There is scarcely a day that we do not meet in the public prints the record of some munificent be quest to one or the other of the great sectarian institutions of learning, but we look in vain for similar statements respecting our wealthy Catholics and our langu The latter are permitted to struggle for mere existence, and their wants never seem to engage the sympathy of benefactors. This is not as it should be. Our colleges certainly equal those of our Protestant brethren, and their proper support and endowment ought to be as dear to the heart of our wealthy co-religionists

LENT is a time for the body to fast from earthly delights and the soul to feast upon Heavenly sweets. If we enter into the spirit of the season in such a manner that e may be able to look back upon Easter morn and say that we have profited by the season of prayer and fast, then, indeed, will the Alleluia with which we salute the risen Lord be a joyful one. - Catholic Col-

A FOOLISH FELLOW, with more words than brains, recently proclaimed at a land league meeting, that "he was a Catholic, but if necessary, he would give up the Church for Ireland." Such rant as this ought to be scouted by every friend of legitimate Irish agitation. It is needless say that it is not the sentiment of Ireland, which has, over and over again, shown its willingness to part with every-thing, land, iiberty, life, rather than deny the Catholic faith. Only a fool thinks it worth while "gaining the whole world and losing his soul," and that is what is meant by such statements as our quotation. But it is not necessary to consider such an alternative, even by way of argument. No one is called on to make a choice between Ireland and the Church. Island of Saints, faith and fatherland have been so nearly identical, that it is impossible that they can ever be opposed.

THE ENGLISH press is trying the old own homes. game of taunting the Irish people with cowardice, in the hope of driving them into collision with the armed hosts of England unprepared. This dodge served the British power on many occasions in the past, but it is played out. The Irish people have been taught wisdom by ex-perience, and will not rush unarmed on

try, and yet there are not enough of enant, conceive of a weakly little

An AGRARIAN outlage of the grossest kind was last week investigated at the Newcastle Petty essions. A little boy Newcastle Petty resions. A little boy was charged with "whistling in a derisive tone" at a Mr. Gunn, J. P., thereby mtimidating him. We presume that this will appear in the next list of outrages as four separate offences. First, we presume the little boy looked at Mr. Gunn; that the little boy looked at Mr. Gunn; that was one offence! Then he whistled; that was another! Then his whistling assumed a derisive tone; that was a third! Then he intimidated him by whistling; a fourth! The time-honcured privilege of little boys is to "whistle as they go, for "want of thought." But the little boys of Newcastle West must take care that their whistling does not assume a "derisive whistling does not assume a "derisive whistling does not assume a "derisive tone," and does not intimidate a magistrate; if it does, a State Trial aw its them. The Newcastle Bench seem to be a sane one, for they laughed the case out of court. But we commend it to those interests in the seem of t interested in recording the vagaries of the Irish outrage-mongers, and to the authorities of the Constabulary Department, by whose men those absurd and amusing prosecutions are instituted. The fool who instituted this prosecution deserves to be presented with a "leather medal" or some similar reward of merit.—Dublin

MR. JOHN MURDOCH, editor of the Inverness, Scotland, Highlander, in the course of a recent speech in Philadelphia, tells us how the cable news is manufactured. The correspondents of the leading English papers and of the Press Association are in the offices of the Dublin Daily Express. Evening Mail and Irish three pro-landlord and anti-Irish papers, so notorious for their systematic lying that no one expected the truth from them. It is from this ource that our American paper- are supplied with Irish news. When. therefore, we see flaming announce ments about Irish outrages and abuse of the Land League, we must consider the source from which it emanates as anything but, a re'iable THE DUKE of Salviati, on behalf of

the Catholics of Italy, recently pre-

sented the following petition against

divorce, to the Italian Chamber of De

puties. It is to be hoped this expression of Catholic opinion will have due weight among the members. But we have our fears. A government guilty of spoliation and robberv cannot be expected to hold views in accordance with the teachings of Christianity on this important question: "A much-to-be-deplored project of a law in favor of divorce threatens to aim a deadly blow at the sacred tie of marriage and its perfect indissolubility. We, Italian Catholics, profess to abhor and reject all projects of divorce with all our might; and full of the deepest respect, as we should be, towards the teachings of the Church and of its august head, we come to ask that the sanctity of a sacrament should not be violated by law, and the stability of marriage, sanctioned by the will and words of its Divine Founder, who proclaimed that no earthly could touch or dissolve it power should be guarded from all sacrilegious interference. In the name of religion, and also in the interest of the public weal, we ask that in no case divorce may be permitted. Once let it be introduced and recognized among us, and there will be no bounds to the passions of men and to the evil consequences that will result thereupon. We pray you to spare Italy so great an evil; to preserve love and fidelity in marriage, when proclaimed no longer immutable, from being weakened, the protection and education of children from being compromised, and the seeds of discord sown in homes, which are the basis and strongholds of society. We implore you not to

They certainly are not opposed now, and will not be, if communists and secret so-cleties are relegated to the rear,—Catholic Review.

The New York Sun is severe on Mr. Forster and his Coercion Bill. In a late issue it thus expresses its opinion of this most uncalled for people have been taught wisdom by experience, and will not rush unarmed on English bayonets. They are engaged in a fight for very existence, but their weapons are of their own choosing, and cannot be torn from their grasp.—Connecticul Catholic.

This is supposed to be a Catholic countries the proper title of the Coercion Act lately passed by th try, and yet there are not enough of a tablics in it to support a newspaper. The Irish Catholics support their organ, the Southern Cross, but Catholic natives, Catholic French, Catholic Italians, or Catholic Spaniards have no Catholic organ, while the anti-Catholic press of every one of these nationalities finds a warm and generous support. This is a sad but a truthful statement of the intensity of Catholic feeling and spirit in Buenos Ayres —Buenos Ayres Southern Cross. influence of the Land League. That the same degree of good order can be maintained when Mr. Forster puts his eviction machinery in operation is not to be expected. The "stamping-out" process is sure to provoke represals from men driven to desperation. By the logic of circumstances, Forster must create crime where he finds none in order to justify his own and his party's clamer for a coercion law. This is conceded even by the Pall Mall Gazette, which says: "Mr. Forster, in order to maintain his own reputation, will be compelled to prove, with the Coercion bill in hand, that there was ample reason for demanding it.'

> The very large number of those who are suprosed to be Protestants that do not attend their churches, has been noticed on every side. A writer in the Evangelist furnishes statistics of their churches and attendance in New York. He states that there are in the City of New York 278 Protestant churches and 118 missions, with a Protestant popula-tion of 600,000, that their average attendance is but 150,000, or in other words, twenty-five per cent., that is, one in every four of its supposed members attend their services. This proves that the majority of its members are not practical believers in the faith to which they are supposed to belong, and that they are Protestants merely in name hand, there are in the City of New York fifty-nine Catholic Churches; the Catholic population is not less than 500,000. In each of those hurches every Sunday at least five Masses are celebrated, which are attended by a different congregation who fill the Church to its utmost capacity. On an average the Catholic Churches in this city can hold 1,500 people, which would give the attendance 442,500. This, with the attendance at the children's Mass shows that Catholies are not so merely in name, like Protestants,— Catholic Review.

### A LONDONER IN NEW YORK.

Our old friend Mr. Thos. D. Egan established in New York an institution of great benefit and convenience to any one wishing to procure goods of any description from the great metropolis or to have any business attended to faithfully, calling it the New York Catholic Agency. We are glad to hear that his patrons extend to all parts of America and Europe, and he has made a success of his original institution. made a success of his original institution. Mr. Egan, through his long connection with the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, has a with the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, nas a wide spread acquaintance and so favorable is it that those who know him, trust to his judgment and honesty. He supplies throughout the United States and Canada the beautiful Real Palms—the same kind that the Holy Father blesses in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome. The clergy and people ere so delighted with them that after ing them once they will not return to the substitute heretofore used. We congratulate our old and esteemed friend on hi worthy enterprise, and wish him every suc-

The fourth Sunday of Lent is what is known as the "Sunday of the Golden Rose," from a custom observed at Rome of blessing a rose made of pure gold mixed with musk and balsam. The ceremony is performed by the Pope himself, and the Rose thus blessed is carried in solemn procession in the hands of the Pontiff to and from his chapel on this Sunday. The rose, symbolic of the eternal bloom and freshness of Paradise, is afterwards bestowed as a mark of special favor on some illustrious person who has done service stowed as a mark of special tavor on some illustrious person who has done service to the Holy See. Pope Pius IX. sent a Golden Rose to Maria Theresa, Queen of Naples, for the kindness extended him by her and her husband when he was obliged to flee to Gaeta in 1848. He sent was also to the Engrees Engage wife of

A SOLID DOUBT. He is conscious these difficulties can be explained by legitimate authority. And this absolute certainty of faith is as absolute and as real and as practical in its action on daily life, as the certainty arising from science or from m thematics. Let me give you an instance of it. Let me suppose for a moment that the Apostie Paul descends into this hall and approaches me, accompanied by an angel of the living God and followed by the choir of the apostles, and the apostle says to me :
"Now you have not received the truth, and that Catholic religion that you pro-fess and preach and love is not the truth You have not received the true Gospel. But I will not preach it to you." Let me now suppose that the angel, after St. Paul, declares the same thing, that I am wrong, that my philosophy of the Catholic taith is a delusion, that I really have not the true Gospel. And I will suppose that the other apostles say the same thing, and that the whole apostolic coilege, accom-panied by God's angel, declared to me that I am wrong and have not the Gospel of Jesus Christ. What should I do? Suo-Jesus Christ. What should I do? Submit, of course," some will say, " and hear the new Gospel. Surely, the certainty of your Catholic faith, with all its philosophy, would not go to the blasphemous extreme of rejecting this testimony." should say to St. Paul, and to the angel and to the apostolic choir, "Be ye accursed! I possess the truth, and I will

not give it up, even at your command."

"BUT THIS IS FARATICISM,
absurdity as d blasphemy," some one may
say, 'with the angel of God, the apostolic
body, 'telling you that you are wrong.
On whose authority would you dare to say to these sacred personages, 'Be ye accursed?'" On the authority of St. Paul himself; on the authority of the Holy Ghost, who spoke through St. Paul. St. Paul would have the Christians to whom he spoke so certain that it was not pos-sible for them to be wrong, that he actu ally said to them. "If we or an angel from Heaven were to preach to you another Gospel than that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema," and adds, "If any one were to preach to you another Gospel, let him be anathema." So that in speaking thus I only follow the com-mand of the apostle. Of course, the supposition is an impossible one to realize. No angel from heaven, no apostle would say so, but St. Paul makes this strong that certainty. And if you look around at the sacrifices made under this philosophy of Christian faith you will under-stand that there must be something like that certainty, or the young and the beautiful and the wealthy and the powerful would not give up everything on this earth

and in obedience, spend their lives waiting upon the poor and upon the outcast. This is the certainty of faith that produces. The first slave ever brought from the Coast of Guinea to this land was in the This is the certainty of faith that produces sacrifice. This is the certainty of faith that so surprises people that do not follow its philosophy. They say it is fanaticism. They say it is ignorance. They say it is anything but what it really is—the result of the true philosophy of Christian faith.

That certainty, then, is absolute, rely-

SEEN BY FAITH IN THIS WORLD. Hence the removal of the obstacles from the heart and the acquiring of sufficient knowledge in the intellect—these are the preparations for this great faith. And when it comes it brings such peace—peace to the interlect, not tossed about by every That is, there must be a su reme court in parituals that is unerring, that thought; that this supreme unerring tribetween Gol and man must be unerring, by communicating certainty and the unerring character which God gives to that medium. Thus we have faith; thus we have philosophy of faith; thus we have in intellect and in heart. [Ap-

### PRIEST AND PEOPLE.

### An Eloquent Lecture by Very Rev. M. A. Hunt, of London.

One of the most interesting lectures one of the most interesting fectures ever delivered in the City of Churches was given last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy avenue. An unusually intelligent and appreciative audience filled the church. The lecturer s the Very Rev. M. A. Hunt of London. His subject was "Priest and People," the eloquent and eloborate ma ner of its treatment making a deep impression on the audience

roblems and amid all revolutions to retain the key of our hearts. She has ori-ginated and consecrated the supreme less noble character than that of most unselfish love. That creation is the Catholic priest hood. To love, therefore, the purest and holiest, I consecrate words I come to utter, and I do so, as it seems to me, with especial fitness, speaking, as I am privileged to do, to a congregation almost exclusively of my own fellow-country men, between whom and their priest, in weal and woe, at home and abroad, there has subsisted, and there yet does subsist, that love which many water to be a subsist, that their midst, vicorous love which many waters cannot quench, strong as death, and which is the wonder and beloved of God in the choice that separated him from the womb of his mother, in the variety and splendor of his spiritual gifts and power, but above all, and chiefly in relation to the people, as he was, as he is, as you know him to be, the father and the friend, loving and beloved, the minister of God and the man of the people, your own

Sogg oth Aroon.
"There is no institution more attacked than the priesthood, yet none more ancient more universal, more necessary. It has been simulated wherever destroyed; but nothing can replace it. There is no in-stitution more easy to be recognized, for the signs that distinguish it show before the most hostile eyes. There is no inst tution more severe because none more holy. Under pretense of reforming it a part of mankind lost it perhaps forever. The Catholic church alone understands and saves it. She alone maintains it in its purity, imposing upon it the sacrifice

The reverend lecturer put the following three questions to himself and answered them:
"First-Why should there be a priest?

Because necessary for spiritual society; because he has become a part of our social and political order and we cannot do without him. "Second—Where is the true priest? In

the Catholic Church, which alone possesses the grace of vocation, ordination, ministry. "hird—What is the Catholic priest doing?" In reply to this last question it was claimed by the lecturer that the priesthood never dies, that its history was priesthood never dies, that its history was that of the ancient world and of the rood ern; and being mixed up with all laws, all tongues and literatures to tell its story would be to recount the history of eight een centures. "Set the true model of the Catholic priest before you—i. e., Jesus Christ," he continued, "and ask the three great witnesses to the truth, Scripture, history and human conscience, if the three great witnesses to the truth, Scripture, history and human conscience, if the Catholic priesthood has failed in its mission of light to show the path in doctrine and morals. Liberty is her gift to the world.

ship of the Dutch trader, himself a bond-man under the so-called eformation.

"The corner-stone of society is marriage y that corner-stone have the Catholic priesthood stood for the last 1,800 years to defend its sanctity and repeating ever-lastingly that non licet of John the Baptist, That certainty, then, is absolute, relying upon these attributes of Almighty God, bringing to the soul of man perfect satisfaction. And those who desire it should remove the obstacles that rest in the heart. There are obstacles in the heart to the reception of this certainty-producing faith. Some one may say. "What has the heart to do with the intellect? What has the heart to do with the faith?" A great deal. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God," not only in the next world, but see Him y faith in this world. Up from the valleys of the heart come the nonce sunif headlands of the intellect Up from the valleys of the heart come those obscurations that prevent men from seeing God, as far as it is possible for thim to be

SEEN BY FAITH IN THIS WORLD. England because she is the defender of marriage, an were it forced upon her, she would to-day give up this fair 1 nd of America, dear as are the countless millions of souls within its extent, rather than me dify or annul one tittle of the divine law of which she is the custodian. Great as wind of doctrine, veering to one thing to-day when some preacher of ability and power presses it, and then changing it to-morrow—peace to the heart by giving motives of action, great strong permanent metives, which the belief in these sancti-field above the light, the sacrificer, the indister of foot; but he cannot absolve himself. He cannot administer a sacrament to himself. motives, which the belief in these sanctifying traths always produces. That peace is priceles. That is the peace which surpasseth an understanding, and that peace and that certainty of which I have spoken, is to my aimid utterly impossible in any philosophy but that which I have laid dawn. That is there must be a minister a sacrament to himself. He fives not for nimself, but for the people. He is the companion of their pligrimage, the consoler of their wors, the confidant of their troubles, the guardian of their deathbed." Speaking of the wonderous love that Speaking of the wonderous love that has always existed between the Irish peopirituals that is unerring, that the intellect, decides for that this supreme unerring triduces certainty; that the medium to I and man must be unerring.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer that unspeakable peace of Almighty God
belief in intellect and in heart.

[Ap. lair to its original color, and making hair grow out thick.

### Address by Cardinal Manning.

On Sunday evening His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster vis-ited the Church of the English Martyrs, visited the adjoining temperance hall, and unveiled a handsome bust of the great

apostle of temperance, Father Theobald Mathew. His Eminence was supported on the platform by Father Gaughren, the president of the branch; Father Cooke, rector of the mission, and Father O'Reilly, while a strong body of the League guards headed by their major, Mr. Pearce, and several captains, occupied prominent places in the hall. The remainder of the building was densely crowded.

the audience.
"Love," said the lecturer, "is the law of
the heart. It owns the most beautiful
and absorbing of all histories. All the
immortal pages which float upon the ocean
of time are filled with this theme. Let us
see the glory and unparalleled force of religion. It is this: In resolving all social
social social and all revolutions to religible and and all revolutions to religible and and all revolutions to religible and all the properties of the bust was then unterminal to the resolving all social
social s veiled amidst great cheering). His Emi-nence continued: Ireland has had many true patriots who loved her well, but triumph of love. She crowns the most powerful and tenderest passions by a something sweeter, stronger still, making its object loveable less for earth than Heaven. I have to speak to you to-night country who had the heart of a man in of a creation whose origin in the unapport of a creation whose origin in the unapport of a country who had the heart of a man in proceeding the country as those manifestation in time was marked by love, whose life, yet vigorous and flourishing, is known everywhere by a noless noble character than that of most unless noble character than the country who had the heart of a man in purpose the country who had the heart of a man in purpose the country who had two heart of a man in purpose the country who had two heart of a man in purpose the country as those to whom he spoke. They love Ireland and because they were Catholics, and Ireland and because they were Catholics, and Ireland and because they were Catholics, and Ireland is the most Catholic country. next to Rome on the face of the earth (cheers). They loved it as their mother, and they loved it as the mother of martyrs,

LOVING IRELAND WITH THE LOVE OF PA-

a great joy to see the work of Father athew in their midst, vigorous, multiplying and prosperous, and not onl Tower Hill, but over London. In admiration of the world. There is another reason for dwelling on this thought; for 1 am going to show you the Priest not only be some of them had gone to sleep (laughter). But there are other branches that are always bringing forth good ruits, and he was told that they were not con-fined to London alone, but that all over England there were some thirty branches in towns and cities, where the League of the Cross was already spreading, and wherever the League of the cross was, there the memory of Father Mathew was cherished and his example imitated. He did not know that any two men did more for Ireland than Daniel O'Connell and Theobald Mathew. The one liberated and set free the Catholic faith in a Catholic land, and the other struck off the chains of a bondage the deadliest almost that can be known. Father Mathew struck off from tens of thousands—aye, from millions—the terrible chain of intoxication. He remembered reading

A SPEECH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL, when he was moving a vote of thanks to Theobaid Mathew, and, orator as Daniel O'Connell was—a man who had the gift of eloquence greater than any living man in his time—an eloquence which was grand and tender and persuasive to a degree that hardly any other man possessed—he said on that occasion that at other times he knew what words to speak, but when he came to speak of Father Mathew his tongue failed him, and he did not know what to say. It was most true, for the grandeur of that apostolic life and the tender charity of Father Mathew, even to the hour of his death—for his last action was to make the sign of the cross \$\pmu\_0\$. Countess Wicklow, who also receives \$\pmu\_0\$00. Count Eyre received his title upon the foreheads of those who knelt by his dying bed taking the pledge, and with his last breath giving the benedic

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REV.EW, 192 pp.—The January number, commencing the sixth volume of this, the commencing the sixth volume of this, the only Catholic Quarterly published in the United States, came to hand in due course; but unavoidable circumstances have prevented its being noticed at an earlier day.

The current number presents a large and varied array of articles, on subjects of deep interest. The table of contents is deep interest. The table of contents is as follows: I. A glance at the conflict between Religion and Science; by Revd. S. Fitzsimons. II. The joyous Knights; or, Frati Gaudenti; by Revd. Bernard J. O'-Reilly. III. The anti-Catholic issue in the late (Presidential) election. The relation of Catholics to the Political Parties; by John Catholies to the Political Parties; by John Gilmary Shea. IV. Ireland's great grievence. Land tenure in Ireland and other countries, by M. F. Sullivan. V. The existence of God demonstrated; by Revd. John Ming, S. J. VI. Lord Beaconsfield and his latest novel; by John McCarthy. VII. The Religious ou look in Europe at the present day; by Revd. Aug. J. Thebau., S. J. VIII. The French Republic: Will it last, by A. de G. IX. Book notices. Here is certainly, as we have said, a

Here is certainly, as we have said, a large and varied s ries of articles on quesfill men's minds at the present time; the emanations of some of the leading Catholic minds of the Republic. The bure repeti-tion of the list is in itself sufficient to impress on our readers the importance and the value of the Catholic Quarterly. Two or three of the items, however, deserve a passing notice, and first we shall refer to art IV. This is a pleasantly-written and most exhaustive review or rather resume of the "Irish question" in all its phases save alone the strictly Political or Party one. It is divided under seven different headings, each of them in itself a valu ble contribution to the study of the now world-Chapter seven has a pecu'iar attraction for certain extent of Canada,) "in the correct and permanent settlement of

The authorities quoted throughout are, with one or two exceptions, almost all English. Only two are Irish. We beheve that the writer is a young lady who has already made a name in literature;

anti-Catholic influences evoked by certain bigots during the contest, as well in the election of the president as in that of the present Catholic Mayor of New York city.

O'CONNELL AND FATHER MATHEW. Mr. Shea is too well known as a writer to call for further commendation than the mere mention of his name. The article mere mention of his name. The attest from the well known pen of our own Canadian Rev. Father O'Rieliy is written in the pleasing style of the author of the Two Brides. The article on the "Religious outlook" and on the "French Republic," as well, indeed, as all the papers, cannot fail to interest as well as instruct the reader. We heartly endouse the works of the Bos-We heartily endorse the words of the Boston Pilot: "There is no pampering to popular taste... The influence of such a review upon the community must be great and cannot fail of good effect." The publishers are Messrs. Hardy & Mahony, 505 Chestnut street, and box 2465 P. O., Philadely hia; and the subscription is FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

A younger son of Lord Munster, a near blood relation to Queen Victoria, has joined the Catholic church.

ton, when efforts were being made to build the cathedral on Franklin street, the Catholics outside of the parish contributed \$1,948, while the sum of \$3,433 was contributed by Protestants, the sub-cription paper being headed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. There is to be a new Vicariate Apostolic

erected in Western Texas, and a Bishop will be assigned to that jurisdiction at the same time that the Sec of Antonia is filled. Same time that the See of Antonia is filled.

This will make five Sees to be supplied in
the province of New Orleans atone—
Natchez, Nachitoches, San Antonio, the
new Vicariate, and the Coadjutorship of

twenty-five Bishops and 3,216 priests. There are 1,084 parishes and 2,371 churches and chapels. There are seventy-uine convents of priests, and ninety-seven of the other religious communites of men There are 256 convents for the religiou

Mgr. Cosi, Vicar Apostolic of Chang Tong, has invented an alphabet with thirty-three letters to replace the Chinese lan guage. The Emperor of Austria has pre-sented the bishop with the type, etc., neces-sary for carrying out his project, which is becoming every day more popular, and promises to form the beginning of a re-volution in the mode of writing the Chi-

The English papers announce that the Jesuits in Ingland have just had a large sum fall to them. Count Eyre, a millionaire, who died recently, left £50,000 to son, Father Eyre, who is a Jesuit. another son, the Catholic Archbishop from Pope Pius IX.

The other afternoon Father Ryan stop-ped a newsboy on Baltimore street to pro-cure a copy of the four o'clock edition of the News. He handed the little fellow a quarter, and told him to keep the change

for himself.

The boy was amazed, could hardly realize his luck and began to fumble in his ockets for the necessary amount of pen-ies to return, fearing that he must have misunderstood the words of his customer

impulsive ejaculation: "Say, mister, ain't you an Injin?" The boy evidently thought that no person in the world but an "Inji 'would have the heart to give him so much money for a single paper. As he went away rejoicing he cast many a look behind at the receding form of the man his childish fancy had pictured as one of the tribe of "Poor Lo."—Baltimore Sun.

### Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues

Though the soil of Virginia grows the best tobacco leaf in the world, it does not all grow equal qualities. The production even of adjoining counties is different, the one producing leaf which at once deteriorates if grown in the The leaf of the "Myrtle Navy" product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other

That marvelous purifyer, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness, health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts and this is a further attraction.

The article on the late Presidential election is also full of interest, as showing the ground the Liver and Kidneys and the control of t

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rt. Rev. F. N. Blanchet, bishop of Or

egon, has resigned, owing to old age, and has been succeeded by R. Rev. J. Seghers. One Bishop and ninety-eight Roman Catholic priests died in the United States

In the early days of Catholicity in Bos-

In Iceland there are four Archbishops,

orders of women. The number of priests in Ireland is about one half of the total number in the United States. Mgr. Cosi, Vicar Apostolic of Chang

review of Rev. A. A. Lambing's

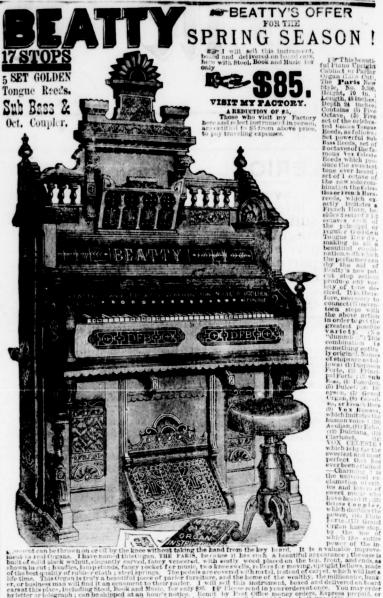
Histor y of the Catholic Church in the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegany," the Pittsburgh Presbyterian Banner says: "He is a hard working priest in a most difficult parish in this city, a gentleman of fine antiquarian tastes, and the possessor of copies of some very rare and valuable editions of the Bible."

### Father Ryan and the Baltimore News-

"That's all right, boy," said the poet;
"keep the change for yourself."
The gamin looked up in amazement and catching a glimbse of the priest's long locks, he expressed his thanks with the

of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness tions which to a greater or lesser degree fill men's minds at the present time; the emanations of some of the leading Catholic observation.—Examiner and Chronicle. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few dose

relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat



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On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of 'CARPETS," we will on Tuesday morning, March 1st, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

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For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitesers.  Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters.  Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, healthy and happy.  "Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and heautin!? Then use Hop Bitters."  The greatest appetizer, stomach, and litters, and Ladies need Bitters.  Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily.  Hop Bitters daily.  Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wreeks from intemperance.	for a case that Hop Bitters will not help or cure.  Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose.  "Fair skin, rosy cheeks and sweetest breath in Hop Bit- ters."  Kidney and Uri- nary complaints of all kinds perman- ently cured by Hop Bitters.  Sour stomach, sick headache and dizzi- ness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.  Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have

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Thomas' Eelectic Oll
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 18 "

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 18 " All 25 Cent Medicines Eighteen Cents.

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D. BLACK, Vice-President.
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C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,949 policies and in July 2,082 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

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

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

urns).

3rd. That it has paid nearly a million delast in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and should be exercised.

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

# All 50 Cent Medicines Forty Cents. BACK TO LONDON.



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Upon His Love calls He, This Prin ITS IMPO

A Brillia (Fron I propos

philosophy without a that I presimportant I speak to hold in th perty and faith of the truths of a importance upon the l peering thr ion, protec struggling if they wil divine illustrine foreshadow and realize in the Chri that I shall ossess the hierarchy v glory and Christian f I only asl speech the

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Sermon of that "Whe He will co "Because t That mode examination entertained ing wheth perfect lib

Is ce spoken of Apostles. —to a re Christianit is a skeptic the import TTY. Washington, New Jersey.

the Bale, Piece, or in pecially low prices, in e invite city and counck and compare prices, our quotations will be use on this continent.

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Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its nee, is doing a larger, safer and better ss than ever, having in the month of issu d 1,940 policies and in July 2,082 is—a number never before exceeded exytiself.

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Intending Insurers Will Note.
Intending Insurers Will Note.
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That it is the only Company that has s strictly adhered to one class of busi-and now has more property at risk in ovince of Ostario alone than any other any—stock or mutual—English, Cana-or American, [vide Government Re-

That it has paid nearly a million dol-n compensation for losses, having dis-ed the same in nearly every township Province
That its books and affairs are always to the inspection of the members, and irectors are desirous that the privilege

irectors are desirous that the privilege d be exercised.

RMERS! Patronize your own old., safe. economical Company, and be ded away by the delusions of new venand the theories of amateurs in the incebusiness.

Insurance apply to any of the agents, tress, D. C. MACDONALD, Manager

CK TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON,
Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. Hi
Dundas street, cor. Market
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
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NEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of in-CMAHON, BOULTBEE, DICKSON AND ERY Barristers, &c., London. E. C. D. IN "MESSENGER OF THE SACREMENT."

HEAGIT.

O blessed Cruciflx, you teach me this:—
How Jesus' dying love is best repaid.
You bid me daily come and kneel to kiss
Each wound my sins have made.
That so my heart may cherish deep within
A tender memory full of gracious power—
To keep me true, and shame me off from sin,
And guide me hour by hour.
How shall I dare to kiss those pierced Feet,
And wander still, or choose again to stray?
How deem, with fools, perdition's path so
sweet—

Kissing the Five Wounds.

sweet— The broad, smooth, hell-ward way? Or how, in sensual sloth or base disgust, Turn from that other, which the worldling

scorns?

Nor bless its very narrowness, and trust
The hedge of saving thorns?
And those dear Hands—a:mighty, yet, for
the those the trust of trust of trust of the trust of trust Mail'd helpless hera! Shall ever guilty

And last, the dearest Wound of all-which The still'd Heart open to the core, to show
That it had burst with very love, and paid
Its uttermost of woe!
Shall I. then, coldly view that open Side,
Nor take the sheltering home it fain would

give— Like the ark's door of mercy, standing wide That all may pass and live? Love calls for love. Ah, where is mine, if ve calls for love. An, He, He, his Prince of lovers, woo me with such

This pain
To live for Him as He has died for me—
And sue me but in vain?

### RELIGIOUS FAITH.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND PHILOSOPHY

A Brilliant Lecture by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, before the Legislature of Missouri.

(From the Western Watchman.) I propose to speak to you this evening on the subject of the importance and philosophy of religious faith. It is not without a sense of grave responsibility that I presume to address you on this important subject. I know and feel that I speak to the representative men of this State; to those who form the laws and hold in their keeping the lives and property and sacred honor of the people this great Commonwealth. I come one of the representatives of the most ancient faith of the children of men, I come with forty centuries of hope and with nearly ninete n centuries of realization, with the truths of all those centuries to speak to the men of this century concerning the importance and the philosophy of that faith which has left its indelible impress upon the legislation and the civilization of the world—that faith which sanctified the Greek, and which civilized and sanctified the schemic property of the world—that faith which sanctified the schemic property of the world—that faith which civilized and sanctified the backeries in the civilized and sanctified the schemic property of the world property of fied the barbarian; that faith which now peering through the darkness of infidelity, guiding through the storm of fierce pasion, protects from the dangers of both, the ston, protects from the dangers of both, the strugging mariners upon the sea of life, if they will only look up and receive its divine illumination. I speak of

THE GREAT CHRISTIAN FAITH,

foreshadowed and symbolized in Judaism and realized for these nineteen centuries in the Christian dispensation. I only fear that I shall prove an unworthy represen-tative and exponent of this philosophy. I wish that but for one hour I could possess the genius and the eloquence of some of my older brethern of the Christian hierarchy who in ages past proclaimed the glory and elucidated the philosophy of Christian faith. But as this may not be, I only ask you not to make my poor speech the measure of what can be said speech the lineasure of what can be said upon this great subject. And as our interest in the philosophy of Christian faith will be determined by our sense of the im-portance of Christian faith itself, and as in our day there are many who seek utterly to destroy or greatly to diminish the sense of the importance, I proceed in the first place to call your attention to this importance. There is a popular but very fatal delusion that it matters little what men believe, or whether they believe what men believe, or whether they believe anything, in the domain of religion, if they only lead what the world regards as moral lives. The line of Alexander Pope—who, though a Catholic, was at one period of his life quite a latitudinarian in his views—expresses this popular delusion.

lusion:
"He can't be wrong whose life is in the right." But if it were er y to determine whose life were in the right it would be very easy to determine the right creed. The rectitude of life is made

A CRITERION OF ORTHODOXY, but the rectitude of life itself is something difficult to be discerned. It may be said with more truth, though less popularity, "He can't be right whose faith is in the wrong,"

"He can't be right whose faith is in the wrong,"
if his wrong faith or no faith be the result of criminal neglect in examining, or of moral cowardice in not receiving the true faith of Christianity. We have passed from one extreme to another—from the doctrine of justification by faith without good works to the doctrine of justification by good works without faith. It is not necessary I should essay to prove to one admitting the truth of the Christian revelation that faith is necessary for salvation as well as worse. In the New Testament faith is as distinctly demanded as a tion as well as worss. In the New Testament faith is as distinctly demanded as a condition of salvation as good works are and as the observance of the ten commandments. Without faith it is impossible to please God." He who believes not shall be condemned," or as King James's version has it, "shall be damned," is the startling announcement of the founder of Christianity, the gentle, preacher of the startling announcement of the founder of Christianity, the gentle preacher of the Sermon on the Mount. And He says that "When the Holy Spirit shall come He will convince the world of sin." Why? "Because they have not believed on Me." That modern notion that we are free to believe as we please, without sufficient examination even—the idea of a sin of disbelieving in something is not certainly entertained—the perfect liberty of believing whether we examine or not—this perfect liberty

ning whether we examine or not—sins perfect liberty
IS CERTAINLY NOT THE LIBERTY
spoken of by our divine Lord and His Apostles. But to another class of man —to a representative man—too much a representative man in this age—the man who doesn't quite admit the truth of Christianity, nor yet quite reject it—who is a skeptic, in fact—to him I should show the importance of Christian faith; because

Nail'd helpless here: Shau deed

Tempt mine again, and, I, consenting, see
The red gash freship bleed?
Those Hands so fall of merit and of grace,
Shall mine not haste to gather, while they
may.
The treasure which will bid me take my
place

THE IMMORTAL DESTINY OF MAN.

THE IMMORTAL DESTINY OF MAN.

I set my heart first upon wealth,
Hurrah!
And barefed away my peace and health,
But ah!
The slippery change went about like air,
And when I had clutched me a headful here
Away it went there. I set my heart upon woman next, Hurrah

Hurrah
For her sweet sake was oft perplexed,
But ah
The false one looked for a daintier lot,
The constant one wearied me out and out—
The best was not easily got.

I set my heart upon travels grand,
Hurrah
And spurned our plain, old Fatherland;
But an,
Naught seemed to be just the thing it should,
Most comfortless bed and indifferent food,
My tastes misunderstood. I set my heart upon sounding fame; Hurrah,
And lo, I'm eclipsed by some upstart's name.
But ah,
When in public life I loomed quite high
The folks that passed me would look awry;
Their very worst friend was I

And then I set my heart upon war;
Hurrah,
We gained some battles with celat;
Hurrah,
We troubled the fee with sword and flame,
And some of our friends fared, quite the
same; I lest a leg for fame.

Now I've set my heart upon nothing, you

Hurrah,
And the wide world belongs to me,
Hurrah
The feast begins to run low, no doubt,
But at the old eask we'll have one good!
Come drink the lees all out.

SO WITH FAME AND WEALTH. and woman, and travel, and glorious war, this great German amused and tortured himself, and then towards the end with himself, and then towards the end with the wine cup lifted up drinking the lees— the mouldy lees of it—with a sardenic "hurrah?" he drinks, and drinking dies. This is the song of life which this great transcendentalist gives us, and it is the history of so many noble minds and tender hearts without the influence of religious

How different the picture given us of man under that influence, not created to man under that influence, not created to be the sport of circumstance, created in the image and likeness of his Creator, and to be with Him for eternity, to survive all this glorious material creation around him, to look in the future upon the expiring stars in heaven like the quenched lights upon the great altar of creation, to look up to the dying sun—as another great poet, but one under the influence of Christian faith and hope, has written of him—to look up as the last child of Adam shall look upon the dying sun in the heavens and to proclaim his immortality. This is the picture which the poet under the in-spiration of a sacred and consoling faith gives to us. In his vision of the last of the human race, declaring his immortality to the dying sun, he says:

The sun's eye had a sickiy glare,
The earth with age was wan;
The skeletons of nations were
Sommad expired in an —the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound nor thread,
And ships were dritting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Yet, prophet-like, 'that lone one stood, With danutless words and high, That shook the sere leaves from the wood, As if a storm passed by Saying, we are twins in death, proud sun! Thy face is cold, thy race is run, 'Tis mercy bids thee go; For thou, ten thousand years Hath seen the tide of human tears That shad no longer flow.

This spirit shall return to Him
Who gave its heavenly spark;
Yet, think not, sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyseif art dark!
No, it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recalled to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robbed the grave of victory
And took the sting from death!

Go, sun, while mercy holds me up
On nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell 'be night that hides thy face
Thou saw set the last of Adam's race.
The darkening universe defy
To quench his immortality.
Or shake his trust in God?

that fact. I remember some years ago a poor fellow who had had great affliction and who, I supposed, must have been sometimes tempted to commit suicide. I should say that his mother-tongue was Irish; the Engish language came afterwards as a sort of stepmother tongue, in which he occasionally blundered. I asked him if in his great misfortunes, he ever felt tempted to commit suicide. "Never," felt tempted to commit suicide. "New he replied; "that is, not to tell you a never of myself, your reverence such will be the last thing I will ever do," and then, with a certain quickness, he per-ceived his mistake, and added: "and sure it would be if I did it." [Laughter.] I said, "Why are you not so tempted" "Because I am afraid of God Almighty, and I have a hope," said he, "that if I bear up with my afflictions He will not abandon me in the long run." See the religious element, the Christian faith, the influence of that faith bringing with it the fear of God, and the hope of God aiding him in THE STRUGGLE WITH MISFORTUNE

And so, my brethren, in the struggle with passion. You see the young man in the hour of trial with passion struggling apparently against odds, tempted, led on by the force of his passion to sim, and yet the thought which fauth brings to his mind of the all-seeing eye of God. It is that trains him. Faith whispers to him, "There is an exercity in the balance. There is a is an eter-ity in the balance. There is a just and a good God who looks upon you. He is the all seeing eye. Be loyal to God. than life or property that the true against the false; fight for the pure against the impure. Faith uncour-ages him, and the victory that is accom-plished is the result of that Christian faith. So I might enumerate a dozen instances, Look, for instance, at the doctrine or Chris-tian faith the doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage, one with one and forever; that doctrine which the Church has held in spite of libertine kings and emperors and men in high places.

Look AT THE PRACTICAL INFLUENCE

of that one doctrine of Christian faith upon society. We warned the world of upon society. We warned the world of the result of the admission into the body politic of the poison of this false principle. We said the poison would course through the veins and corrode the heart of society; the world would not listen to us, and what is the consequence? That divorce is on the increase, that human love is not what it used to be: that men and women take one another, not "for better, for worse, in sickness and in health, etc., until death do us part," but until they shall decide to leave one another or get tired of one another. And see how all this abuse is traceable to denial of one doctrine of is traceable to denial of one doctrine of Christian faith. See the power of a principle acted out on human society and how the world is beginning to perceive that the old Church was very wise in holding to this position; that if she was behind the age she was behind the age not as a loiterer not progressing, but as the charioteer who reined in his steeds that were dashing forward to destruction. Wisely behind the ward to destruction. Wisely behind the age! Here was the conservative progress that needed no retracting of its steps. Very recently a clergyman of New England, the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Welling and the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Welling and the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Welling and the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Welling and the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Samuel W. Samuel W. Dyke, of Royald W. Samuel W. S

because a man rejected it we see the terrible consequence to society of that re-

And so of the power of law. You, as legislators, here enact certain laws. It is a doctrine of the Christian faith that the laws of the land must be observed, because all power is from God, and he that resistent that power resistent the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase of fighty of the report. And hence also the necessity, when there is a doubt upon the human mind of the truth and they that resist purchase that power resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase for themselves damnation. Now if man can resist the law, if he can evade the law, if man feels that there is no binding in-fluence on his conscience, you will legis-late in vain. Men will be eye-servers. There will be no influence upon them to observe it because of a Divine Eye that sees them, and hence we behold disrespect to the law. Authority loses its sanctity

to the law. Authority loses its sanctity because of the absence of the impression which Christian faith would produce upon the minds of those who would readily accept it. Look again at an oath, What is the sanctity of an oath dependent on? Upon Christian faith; upon the truth that God witnessed, may be called to witness by man; that God is all present; God will take cognizance of the crime of the wretch who calls on Him to witness a lie. Reject this faith; say God witness a lie. Reject this faith; say God is not such a witness; say God cares not for these affairs of men—where is the dependence for your lives, that may be sworn man, to the belief of a religious order away, for your character, perhaps dearer Hence there was

faith is. And having seen its importance, now let us consider its philosophy. There are those who would say "What has

There are those who would say "What has philosophy to do with faith? Philosophy belongs to the region of reason, faith to mere testimony of others. The philosopher and the religious man are rather supposed in our day to be opposed, and the philosophy of faith seems in itself a contradiction." It was not so from the beginning. The great philosophers of antiquity were most of them religious men. All of were most of them religious men. All of them acknowledge the principle of religion and of religious faith. Plato, the greatest of and of religious faith. Plato, the greatest of them all, was a most pious man in his own way. That great soul, who came so near revelation in his glorious flights, would be shocked if any one spoke to him of divorcing philosophy from religion. So with Pythagoras, whose school of philosophy was like a religious community. They had four years of novitiate, long silences, exercises of prayer and chastity, and lived apart in order that they might be more referrly united to Deity.

of its necessity in sustaining soirty, and the handling solly the oldens. They sent the dark the processor of ratter and pour short of the sent the oldens of the sent they should be sent to the sent the oldens of the sent they are the oldens of the sent they are the sent t

or falsity of the report, the necessity of having a judge to decide the meaning of the message, but you must have some one when there is doubt to decide with unerr ing accuracy its meaning. When this great state was formed, it could not have been enough to scatter copies of the laws of the state throughout Missouri and to say to the people "now here are the laws. You can understand them, understand them the best way you can, and observe them the way you understand them." Clearly there would be anarchy in a month in Missouri. I would understand the laws of Missouri in one way, and the m n with his interest at stake another way, and hence the judges of courts were appointed to decide what was the meaning of the written law, and a supreme court was ap-pointed to decide finally and without ALWAYS SUCH A MEDIUM.

decider. He, with all His wisdom and power and authority, took the place and decided the law in order that men might assert it. When He passed away, did He leave His people worse off than the Jews were under an inferior dispensation? Did He leave any authority to settle disputes and to make faith certain? He left the and to make faith certain! He left the very authority—as far as man can inherit—the very authority that He had Himself. He said to his apostles: "As the Father hath sent me, I send you. He who hears you, hears Me. He who despises you, despises Me. Go and teach all nations." He did not merely say, "Go and give your opinion, and let them accent it or reies! it as they

reined in his sleets that were dashing forward to destruction. Wisely behind if lary one spake to him of divergence ward to destruction with sight period in his glorious flights, would be shored if lary one spake to him of divergence ward to decide in retracting of its steps. Very recently a clergyman of New England, the Rev. Samuel W. Dyke, of Roy and Stating character, which was fully reported in the Boston Econing Tarceller, and which I find reproduced in that excercises of prayer and dashity, and lived and the limit between the statistic long silence of the marriage bond, destroys the family and in cross sarry after the work of marriage and the family, viz., the preservation of chastity, the giving of pure file to the world and the help of the individual to the highest perfection and to the greatest social power, as a preparation for hosting that then are the facts?"

And he gives statistics showing that 2,000 couples are annually divorced in New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and the two contained to the greatest of the life to come. What then are the facts?"

And he gives statistics showing that 2,000 couples are annually divorced in New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, and the sum and the effect of the life to come. What then are the facts?"

And he gives statistics showing that 2,000 couples are annually divorced in New England, and that the annual is abase is not confinent to New England, the confinence of the life to come. What the are the facts?"

And he gives statistics showing that the confinence of the proposal confinence of the life to come. What the are

ing tribunal. There can be no faith at all if the authority were unerring: but who ever heard of a religion without some doubts. Everybody who professes religion must have, it is said, some doubts."

To these objections against the Catholic philosophy of faith I reply: First, that the Jewish high priest and His souncil erred. Why i Because their term of office was to be temporary, as the Scripture themselves say, and with the coming of our Divine Lord, who, by miracles performed and by prophecies fulfilled, vindicated His right to the Messiabship, this dispensation passed away. The Judges of dispensation passed away. The Judges of the Supreme Court are only a collection of able lawyers when their term of office is past. They have no right to bind the people then—the time has passed in which they had authority. And so of the Jewish high priests and the Jewish cuncil—with the coming of our Lord its authority ceased, and therefore they erred in opposing Christianite. A Surgana Cant naw

ceased, and therefore they erred in opposing Christianity. A Supreme Court may err. Unerrency is not necessary for a Supreme Court, but the Spiritual Supreme Court that decides

FOR ME AND MY INTELLECT
a question of faith—something to be believed in or to be final—must be unerring. If it be not unerring 1 may say, 'Perhaps it is wrong, and if it is wrong I am right, and why should I give up my conviction for the decision of a tribunal that declares it may be wrong?' Therefore that declares it may be wrong?" Therefore in the domain of thought, in the domain of faith, in the intellectual domain-the Supreme Court—the deciding must be unerring to be final. Supreme Court regulates the externals of the State; they have nothing to do with the faith of man; with the convictions of man; they have to do with the overt acts and other externals, and not with the MAY BE SWOREN AWAY?

So with a thousand instances Look at the great doctrine of Christian charity, where the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is loved for our Lord's sake, plewish council and the high-priest after the outcast is a constant to the outcast of the outcast of the outcast of the outcast of the Jewish council and the high-priest after them; and the decision of the high-priest after them; and the decision of the high-priest and the broken-hearted whom they never knew—those who love our Lord. Reject this dectrine, say that it is a mere poetic notion, that there is no identification of the sufferer with our Divine Lord—what do you do? You rob those sufferers of the care of thousands who love them, strangers as they are, for the sake of Christ. You rob them of all the great sisterhoods of charity and of Vercy and of St. Joseph and of the devoted Protestant lady who loving our Lord, personally goes out into the world and into the home of affliction, to wait upon the sufferer for His dear aske. Behold how\_important then this faith is. And having seen its importance, but which is given to that body as authority to decide, as authority is given to the body of the judges of

body of the judges of
THE SUPREME COURT.
But in this theory it is said we can have
no doubts. Properly speaking, there can
be no doubts in the min1 of the man who
has the true philosophy of Christian faith,
because he believes God knows all things,
and cannot be deceived, he believes God
is true and cannot deceived he believes. is true and cannot deceive him, and he be lieves God's justice requires that between him and God there should be an unerring not merely say, "Go and give your opinion, and let them accept it or reject it, as they please." He said: Go and teach them with authority. He that will not hear the Church, let him be to you as a heathen and a publican."

HENCE THIS BODY, which reason says is necessary for harmony and unity, necessary for the state, necessary under the old Jewish dispensation, and necessary in every age. Thus the authority of the philosophy of the faith continues to decide. It is a supreme court in spiritfore them. They have no doubt. Some

Annual subscription ...

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

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 become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficie cy; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Bellever were the contraction of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Pelieve me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, - HOND OF LONG Mr. TROMAS COFFEY ... "Catholic Record."

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 18, 1881.

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON FOR 1881.

1st. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the

evening.
2nd. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some tea or coffee with a morsel of bread.

with a morsel of bread.

3rd. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in years, the use of flesh meat is anowed this Diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember week a d Easter Saturday. 4th There is neither fast nor abstinend to be observed on Sundays of Lent. 5th. It is not allowed to use fish with

flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs. butter, or cheese, provided the rules of the quantity prescribed by the law of the

fast be complied with.

7th Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when butter cannot be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obli-

gation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those e duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are under the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants; fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age, all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether their circumstances, they are bound by the law of fast and abstinence should cor sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter. By order of His Lordship the Bishop, W. O'MAHONY, Secretar

### THE ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

The most startling occurrence which has taken place for many years was flashed across the Atlantic last Monday morning. The Czar of all the Russias has at last met his death at the hands of an assassin. Wh ledriving along in company with some members of the royal household and guarded by a small number portion of the vehicle. Another fol-

bleeding and dying on the roadway. justify such a dreadful crime. All any extremity of personal endurance must regard it with horror, for in in defence of the legal rights of the the language of St. Paul, one cannot country; and he knew that there was do evil that good may come there an honorable emulation among the from. Assassination is at best but members of the committee who the action of a coward. Neverthe- should be the next victim in such a less, this fearful occurrence conveys struggle. As a daily reminder of his very important lessons, amongst new duties he resolved not to taste wine which is the fact that people who or any intoxicating liquor till the Union are oppressed and robbol of their was repealed, and he invited other just rights and liberties will have Repealers to follow his example. recourse to desperate means to rid The manner in which he discharged themselves of a tyrant, and to acquire their natural and civil rights. Russia is a sad and fearful thing, the lingering tortures of imprisonment, but it looks to us like a divine retri- the tedium of exile, nor the defeat of bution. The cries of poor oppressed and bleeding Poland were always listened to with a deaf ear. Hun- was only after his return from Van Siberia, where they have been wast purposes. What an example and ing away their lives in hard labor for the crime of having been true to their God, to their religion and to their country. Such unmerciful oppression is sure, sooner or later, to bring down a fearful retribution

upon itself. The mills of God, as the old saying has it, grind slowly, but they grind surely. Could not the government of England also learn a lesson from this crime? Might it not also learn the lesson that it is an unwise policy to answer the cries of an oppressed people by depriving them of the common rights of the constitution, and giving them, instead of justice, chains and prisons.

### MR. SAVAGE RAISES A TEMPEST.

Some years ago in Ireland a Protestant clergyman happened to be going along the road, when he came in contact with a man engaged in breaking stones. "Is not this very hard work, my friend," remarked the minister. "It is, sir," replied Patrick, "but you have been engaged in much harder work all your lifetime." The good man seemed perplexed. "What do you mean?" queried the minister." Well, sir, haven't you been hammering away at the rock of Peter for a great many years, and you have never been able to knock a splinter off it yet." This is precisely the work that Rev. David Savage, pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church of this city, is now engaged in. We are sorry to see him wasting much valuable time and a large amount of energy in delivering a course of lectures on "Romanism." But, after all, perhaps the time is not wasted. Good results have flowed from lectures of this sort. We know some men-once Protestants-but now exemplary Catholics, who owe their conversion to a circumstance of this kind. Their curiosity became excited-they visited the Catholic Church-they consulted one of the priests-they procured Catholic books-they examined the Catholic doctrines most minutely, and found that the Church-the old and true Church established by our Divine Lord-had been grossly misrepresented. We hope the present course of lectures will set the good people of the Wellington Street Church thinking and examining for themselves. If it does, Mr. Savage's labors will not have been in vain.

### ONE OF THE MEN OF '48. SPEAKING of the crisis which occur

nell, and the stand which Smith O'Brien took on that occasion, Duffy's "Young Ireland" has the following, which we do not remember to have seen in print before, but which, in any case, we consider well worthy of reproduction. After speaking of the good sense, self-respect and confidence in ultimate suc cess which worked the public meetings, and of the tone of triumph. coupled with a threat of shutting up Conciliation Hall, and of prohibiting the collection of the Repeal rent in which the Union press indulged, the author says: This was a danger which O'Brien was peculiarly fit to encounter. He immediately announced that if such a step were of Cossacks, a bomb was thrown at taken, he would ask the Association the carriage, destroying the rear to place him in the chair, and he would try in his own person the lowed, and the Czar and a number legality of this aggression on the of his companions lay bruised and right of public meetings. He was not prepared to shed one drop of No cause, however, sacred, can Irish blood, but he was ready for his obligation is very characteristic of the man, Neither the perils of in-The assassination of the Czar of surrection, the sufferings of a fugitive, his cause could induce him to consider himself released from his obligation. It some Bishops, were condemned by induced, under professional advice, him to all the horrors of exile in to take a little claret for medicinal

A white-haired missionary,
A Zalu's thoughts to vary,
Gave him about a peck of tracts, remarking:
"'I's a benison!"
Then the Zalu turned around,
And replied, with looks profound;
"What think you of the latest work of Tennyson?"

what a man?

# THE following circumstance is re

lated as having occurred in Phila-

lelphia a few weeks since. It ex-

hibits in a marked degree the lamentable ignorance displayed by a class of persons from whom we would naturally expect a tolerably correct acquaintarce with the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic Church. We fear there are in Canada also many persons occupying similar positions, whose ignorance is ill-befitting the age in which we live. For the most part these young men and women read little else save the sugar-lum works of fiction written by weak-minded people, and the atrocious mi-representations of the Catholic Church supplied by the diabolical class, which serve to fill the shelves of the average Sabbath School Library: Philadel phia, March 8 .- The board of public education has not had a livelier meeting for a long time than that which took place this afternoon. The cause of the agitation was a petition signed by twenty-two Catholic citi zens of the Nineteenth ward, whose children attend the Hunter grammar school for girls, at Dauphin and Mascher streets, of which Miss Annie Scull is principal, That lady is charged with having vilified and abused the religious creed and faith of the children. The petition alleges that she said to the children and pupils of the school that the "Catholic priests excommunicated people for not paying money or tithes, and carried the souls of the excommunicated persons to dwell among the demons of the lower regions for all eternity; that the priest cursed all parts of the bodies of such persons; she was sure that that was not the right spirit of Christ, and that it was enough to make one tremble to hear Catholic priests curse the souls of people." Miss Scull is also charged with saying "that the Pope of Rome sold indulgences, which remitted the punishment due all sins that had been committed, or that might be committed, and devoted the proceeds of such sale to building a cathedral; that when Luther left the Church of Rome it was so corrupt that Luther saw its corruption and left on that account, and that Miss Scull referred to the doctrine of confession and told ed on the imprisonment of O'Con two pupils that Catholics confessed to men, but that Protestants confessed only to God." There was great indignation among Catholics, and by Father Thomas Barry, of the Church of the Visitation. Miss Annie have been made, is a lady about 45 years of age. She says that while there was some truth in the allegations, she thought that they had been exaggerated. She is preparing

a statement.

A WORD OF CAUTION. WE HAVE frequently drawn attention to the urgent necessity of Catholic parents using every endeavor to guard their children against the contamination of the Boy's and Girl's story papers. Every week we are furnished with fresh evidence of have Home Rule. the terrible crimes committed by children who buy and read these papers. The mischief is not confined to the United States. Here in this very city of London this immoral reading matter is flaunted before the eyes of children on their way to school. The following extract taken from the annual report of the New York society for the Prevention of Vice reveals a state of affairs in our midst which calls for extraordinary vigilance. The report is supplemented by a statement of hundreds of serious crimes committed through the reading of the periodicals reterred to: "The Board are deeply impressed with the importance of guarding the youthful mind from the debasing influence of what is called Boy's Papers. Facts that have come to our knowledge force us to do all that lies within our power to check dreds of Catholic priests, and even Diemen's Land to Europe that he was this growing evil. We call special attention to a few illustrations of the influence of the "Boy's and Girl's" papers of to-day. We dwell upon this subject because of the little care paid to it by parent or teacher, and because of the demoralizing influence upon the young mind. These

papers are sold everywhere, and at a

A SCHOOL-MA'M'S IGNORANCE. reach of any child. They are stories of criminal life. The leading characters are youthful criminals, who revel in the haunts of iniquity. Many of these stories are written with a vein of licentiousness through out, debasing the mind of youth as totally as the baser sort of books and pictures. Read before the intellect is quickened or judgment matured sufficient to show the harm of dwelling on these things, they educate our youth in all the odious features of crime. These publications are the offspring of some of the weekly journals, that seem to run a muck rake through the haunts of sin, and from Police Court and slums of society gather weekly the sickening details of crime that never should be put before the eyes of adults, much less children. What is the result? The knife, the dagger and the bludgeon used in the sinks of iniquity, and by hardened criminals, are also tound in the schoolroom, the house and the playground of tender youth. Our court rooms are thronged with infant criminals-with baby felons."

### 'PROFESSOR" FRANKLIN-POET.

THE PROFESSOR called upon us "Do you want to buy original poetry," he asked, in a sweet, poetical tone of voice. "This is not a good time to sell," we informed him. "We pay a cent a pound for ordinary original poetry. Spring productions are worth only half-a-cent." He showed us some of his own manufacture, and remarked that he possessed a large quantity. We told him a paper mill was about to be established in the vicinity of London in a short time and gave him Mr. Wastie's street and number. He was about to deliver a course of lectures under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He placed some tickets on our table. We left them there. He wanted to know the price of an advertisement in the RECORD. We replied that advertising in the RECORD would not do him any good, and we would not like to take money under false pretences. We see by the city papers that he did deliver a lecture before the ladies alluded to, and they are now sorry they made his acquaintance. Verily, these good people should be more choice in the selection of their lecturers. In another instance pre vious to this they displayed a lamentable want of good taste.

### WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT last year devoted \$100,000 to the relie? of the Irish people. A request was made that the amount should be spect in buying foo ' for the needy. My Lords and gentlemen of Downing street built harbors and piers and lighthouses, and drained waste lands for the benefit of the landlords with the money. Such a transaction as this in the ordinary course of busi ness would be a punishable offence and most people would term it ras cality. As the matter looks at pre sent, it furnishes another good rea son why the Irish people should

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

MRS. PARNELL said at a Newport land league meeting that when she was in Ireland recently all her letters were opened at Dublin. She was warned by a friendly official to be cautious about what she wrote, as everything would be examined, and he took advantage of her knowledge of the espionage to give the government a piece of her mind in every epistle.

On SATURDAY last the Nun of Ken mare sent the following telegram to James Redpath, New York. It would be too small a matter to be noticed by the cable clique who are doing the dirty work for the Government in Dublin: "Same day Boyton was arrested I found a child three years old, unconscious from starvation, on the floor of our Infant School. Who will be arrested for this? Not the guilty party. Distress here serious. Will write full particulars.'

THE CABLE news from Ireland is every week betraying more and more the fact that it is supervised by Government officials. It has of late borne such a partisan aspect that most people will consider it very unretiable. It is time the associated

transmitted by honorable men who are above party prejudices, and who will not consent to transmit fabrications even at the behest of a government.

MR. GLADSTONE has declared he will introduce the Land Bill on the earliest possible opportunity. This is a very sofe pronouncement. It may mean in a few weeks, or a few months, or a few years. When it is presented and perhaps pass through the Commons we fear the noble lords will take the "earl est possible opportunity" to throw it out.

MR. MAURICE EGAN, of the N. Y. Free-nan's Journal, sends us the following gem:-THE OLD VIOLIN.

Though tuneless, stringless, it lies there in Like some great thought on a forgotten page.
The soul of music can not fade or rust—
The voice within it stronger grows with age:
The strings and bow are only trifling things—
A master-touch,—its great soul wakes and sings.

IT is reported the Boers will be offered almost complete indepen dence and virtually independent legislatures, a la Canada. Query: Why not offer Ireland the same? - Adver

Well, simply because Ireland, you know, is quite convenient. The mother country can send her army across the channel in a few hours and settle matters quite satisfactorily to herself with bayonets and bullets. Distance makes it very convenient to be just, once in a while.

WE HOPE the Land League will rapidly extend their operations into England and Scotland. The pea antry of these two countries must be made fully aware of the grievous wrongs committed because of the placing in power the landed propritors. These men will legislate for their own profit only, utterly disregarding the rights of the mass of the people. The interests of the great majority of the people in the three kingdoms are identical. At the next general election we sincerely hope the people of Great Britain will play in power men who truly represent public sentiment.

O'SHEA, New York, has now in press a choice volume of poems consting of selections from our modern American Catholic poets. It is the first of its kind, and we hope that the efforts of the c mpiler, Mr. George F. Phelan, who has given to it caretul research, will meet with a deserved welcome from our readers and the Catholic reading public at large. A single poem, in some instances work has been admitted, and noteworthy feature of the volume will be an Introductory by Dr. Martin Burke, of New York, well known in the world of letters. A limited edition only will be broug out, and advance orders from indivi duals or schools will be booked as received and filled accordingly. It will be gotten up in the best sayle, and sell for one dollar. A review of the work will be given in these col umns when it appears.

THE daily papers have gone crazy over the death of the Czar. This is the case in nearly every matter of great moment which transpires. It is surely enough to give the public full details of the occurrence, without boring us with the opinions expressed by every somebody and no-body in the universe. Even the communist grog sellers of New York are interviewed by the irrepressible short-hand men, and their opinions are taken down and published. The following is a sample:—"New York March 14 .- Justus Schwab, communist and beer-seller, when con vinced of the truth of the reported murder, uttered an emphatic "good." He said to those present, I have the pleasure to announce to you the death of the Emperor of Russia." We hope the reporter will now rest on their jaurels, after having given to the world the impressions of Mr. Schwab, communst and beer seller.

MR. REDPATH writes from Ireland to the Chicago Inter-Ocean: The history of Catholicity in Ireland has made the Catholics the most tolerant church of modern Europe, and if there is any more intolerant race than the Irish Orangemen and Pres byterians I never met it-outside of Scotland-which is as Spain. In Ireland it is the Protestants who passed and enforced penal laws against education, and it is the Catholic priests who are the zealons advocates of popular education. most Catholic counties send Protestants to Parliament, and even Protestant preachers; but not a single Protestant constituency in Ireland or Scotland or England has ever yet sent a Catholic to represent them in sent a Catholic to represent them in Parliament. The Catholic priests, Columbus since his consecration, amounts for the most part, are intensely na- to 2,011. Amony this number were 164 price that brings them within the press took steps to have the news tional in their feelings, and they are adults, and 63 converts.

persistent advocates of every national scheme for national advance ment.

THE Boston Traveller deals in the following pointed style with the readers of sensation stories:-It is all very well to talk of the duty of the parents "supervising the children's reading," but who shall supervise the parents? Plainly, the authorities in charge of the libraries. The circulation of trashy and immoral books must be restricted, if we are not to see within a short time the most frivolous and debasing influences freely at work in the great mass of society. Remove the temptation as you have removed the evils arising from its influence. When the better classes of thinking men and women are sufficiently awakened to their responsibility in the premises, and bring their influence to bear upon the management of our public libraries, the reform will be and radical. It is well to remembe that the evil is daily approaching the point where all restraining measures will be useless.

THOMAS CARLYLE has been vastly written about during the last fortnight, says the Philadelphia Standard, and written about with an extravagance of eulogy which has called forth a timely "Counterblast" from a correspondent of the Times, who maintains that the sage of Chelsea wrote in an execrably bad style, was inaccurate as a thinker, and had a false standard of morality. We are not inclined, as our readers are already aware, to quarrel seriously with this estimate. Nevertheless, while talking about "evolution," it may be worth while to quote Mr. Carlyle on the subject. Passing by the philosopher's perhaps hardly pertinent opinion that "this Darwin a good sort of man, but with very little intellect," we come to these weighty words: "So-called literary and scientific classes in England now proudly give themselves to protop asm, origin of species, and the like, to preve that God did not build the universe. The older I grow-and now I stand upon the brink of eternity-th- more comes back to me the sentence in the catechism, which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes: 'What is the great end of man? To glorify God and enjoy Him forever.' No gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside.

"RARELY," says the Dublin Nation, has the hierarchy of Ireland done a nobler or more splendid service to the cause of their country than in sending to Pope Leo the letter which appears in another column. In a time when every influence is being sought by the English Governmen to be used against the Irish people in the struggle they are making to break down an infamous system of land tenure, such a pronouncement. so uncompromising in its tone, will bring joy and comfort to the Irish heart. It will encourage the national forces to persevere in this great contest with the landlord power of England and Ireland, for they know now that, whoever may falter on the way or shrink from the combat, the Archbishop- and Bishops are with the people of Ireland, and against the tyranny and oppression of their English rulers. The prayer 'that God may bless this great struggle and bring it to a happy issue will be echoed in many a land to-day as the children of the Irish race read the cheering words that have been sent from the conference room of Maynooth to the throne of the Vatican." "The men of the Land League will have to look to their laurels," thinks the same journal. "The women of Ireland are showing every day that the spirit that saved the walls of Limerick of old is far from being dead. The Ladies' Land League is spreading in all directions through the island, and short time we fully expect to see a Branch ostablished in every Irish parish, and in every great commercial centre of England and Scotland where Irishmen and Irishwomen have fixed their home. If any impetus were needed to urge on this good work, the women of Ireland would find it in the stirring words of Miss Anna Parnell spoken at Claremorris on Sunday. Wherever Irish blood flows in Irish veins the courageous, ringing sentences of the brave sister of the chivalrous Irish leader will be read with pride, and we have no hesitation in that the women of Ireland will at once range themselves by the side of Miss Parnell and help onward the grand movement in which she is playing so noble and important a

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e total number of persons confirmed ishop Watterson in the Diocese of nbus since his consecration, amounts Amony this number were 164 s, and 63 converts.

### HAMILTON LETTER.

St. Patrick's Day-Its Celebration-The Burlesqued Irishman, Concluded-Brass against Gold-Lecture in Dundas-Current Items-Play upon Titles.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. According to a custom established in Hamilton for a number of years, St. Patrick's Day is being commemorated in a quiet, unobtrusive manner. Rev. Father Keourh celebrates High Mass, in St. Patrick's Church, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, and His Lordship the Bishop delivers the sermon of the day.

Among the congregation are the Emerald Beneficial Association assembled in a body All this will be referred to more particu-

larly next week. This is the anniversary of St. Patrick's death—or rather of his birth into eternal life. To Irishmen it is a day ever to be venerated, a day of religious and patriotic We listen once more to the old familiar history of the trials and triumph familiar history of the trials and triumphs of St. Patrick, often repeated, it is true, but no less capable now than it was centuries ago of renewing our religious strength and ardor. It is a national festival, beyond doubt, for in honoring our saint we commemorate the rescue of our country from the darkness of Paganism to the inverse light of Christian. to the joyous light of Christianity. No man can truthfully lay at our door the charge of sectarian bigotry in our celebra-tion of St. Patrick's Day. We do not as-semble in the garb of destroyers of religious liberty; we commemorate not the anniversary of a warrior whose sword carried death and destruction among his fellow men; we do not appear before the the public to tantalize any portion of them with the memory of by-gone humiliation and, therefore, generate rancour and enmity where harmony and friendship should exist as the essential requisites to the prosperity of a nation. No! We as-semble to do reverence to the memory of one whose life was devoted to the practical illustration of the divine sentiment: "Peace on earth to men of good will"— of one whose object was the salvation of his fellowmen, and the henorand glory of the Sovereign Lord of the Universe. Our celebration is therefore conducted on the

highest of principles. THE BURLESQUE IRISHMAN-CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK
Tricked off i the inevitable battered coat, crownless hat, battered brogues, and other excentricities of dress, he bounces on the stage, stick in hand, and perhaps whiskey bottle in pocket, cuts a Camanche caper, relieves himself of an aboriginal hurroo, boosh! and is then ready for busi-The audience at once straightens itself in its seat, hangs its laugh on a hair-trigger, and exerts all the faculties of eye and ear to "take in" what follows. The pseudo Itishman now gracefully wipes his nose with his coat caff, combs his hair with the ends of his fingers, or executes some other such elegant action, to the infinite amusement of the audience. Encouraged thereby, he grinds out, with the me and cuphony of an incipient saw-mill, some ribald rant whose wonderful diction would disgrace an infant Choctaw after his first lesson in English, and whose variety sentiment would aptly represent th choice ideas of the idiot, rogue, and blackguard boiled down to a stew. By and-bye, a typical (save the mark), Irish peaswith a low-necked, nervously short-skirted dress, and needfully lo stockings, waddles on the stage with the ease and grace of a fishwife, and addresses herself to the worthy aforesaid, in a tone that calls out the play of the nasal, rather the culture and etiquette of polar bears. This is followed by an artistic display of pedality, which, if executed m its original skill and simplicity, would really furnish some points of admiration; but unfortunately, like the other parts of the programme, it strains itself by its own extravagance. A wonderful succession of whoops, yells, grimaces, and contortions evolved by the male performer, would en-

title him to a distinguished position in

war dance of the Tuscarora Indians; and as

charity is alone sufficient to cover the

shortcomings of her scant garb. In the meantime, the attention of the audi-

meantime, the attention of the audi-ence has been thoroughly aroused. Round after round of applause, and peal upon peal of laughter, are intro-duced into what are considered the proper places, waxing into a perfect

unroar as the last morceaux of this highly

moral and intellectual entertainment exhausts itself. One portion of the audience

retires well pleased; felt quite satisfied at

the same time that the average Irishman

is just as represented on the stage-an

ignorant, blustering, stupid clown. Their conviction is strengthened by the fre-

lady! alas, the long mantle of

quent repetition of exhibitions similar to quent repetition of exhibitions similar to the foregoing, and by the endorsation given them by Irishmen, both by their presence and participation—we say participa-tion—for there are Irishmen so lost tion—for there are Irishmen so lost to a true sense of the dignity of their nationality that they will in propria persona act the parts we have imperfectly described; and they will act them, too, with a thorough zest, though in a similar situation they would feel inclined to wreak summary vengeance on any one else for doing precisely the same thing. If from the sublime to the ridiculous it be but a step, the reverse is equally abrupt. Other Irishmen have appeared upon the stage, but it was to express the thundertoned eloquence of an O'Connell or Gratton, reverberating in parellel tones with choicest bursts of Roman or Greek

eloquence; to stir up the finer sensibilities with the sparkling wit of a Sheridan, and the wealth and splendor of the elocution of a Burke; or to arouse the emotional feelings with the fire of a patriotic Moore, or with the pathos of a versatile Griffin. These are the men that should be put for ward as representative Irishmen, up for the noble emulation of the rising neration. They formed in their time hearts, able hands and galaxy of warm

brilliant minds, that have proved them-selves to be the true development of the Irish character. It is, then, fair to conclude that any effort to represent that character in a different light could be compared to will not abate until spring.

THE CERCLE CATHOLIQUE

now numbers 136 members. The amount
already subscribed towards the purchase the attempts made to pass off for pure metal the baser stuff of the counterfeit. CURRENT ITEMS. Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, the popular orator of the diocese, delivers a lecture of the notation this evening in the Dundas Town Hall, on \$6,362.

the "Troubles and Triumphs of Ireland." Proceeds in aid of the School. Those who attend may expect both enjoyment and

Dundas has declared against gravel late Right Revd. Monsignor Cazeau. walks, owing to the difficulty of finding bottom. The conclusion arrived at is, hard plank or nothing.

The Barton Rord Company and Hamilton are having lawsuit over a two-hun-dred yard bit of a road which the latter

cut up in laying its w ter main. The whole affair possesses about as much im-portance as the famous suit of "Bullum vs. Boatum."

vs. Boatum."

PLAY UPON TITLES.
On "St. Patrick's Day" the "Son of Erin" wears a "Green Little Shramrock" all "Round his Hat" and prepares to commemorate "The Day he delights to Honor." The "Song of O'Raark" awakes "the Soft Sigh in his Bosom" and hurries his memor "Dancing o'er the Waves" to "Deep Valleyed Desmond," the "Bawns of the Pale" and the Banks of the Bann" where rests his "Mother that Watched hm in Childhood" and gnarded his steps where rests ins "Mother that Watched h'm in Childhood" and guarded his steps in the "Days of the Past." The "Dear Harp of Erin" bids him "Remember the Days of Old" when the "Miustrel Boy" chanted the "Glories of Brian the Brave," and urged the "Red Branch Knights to Victory." In imagination he fights "King Brian's Last Battle" over again and though he stands amid the "Green Fields of Amer-

### QUEBEC LETTLR.

he mentally grasps the "Sword of For-Times," flings "Dull Care" to the

winds and revels in the sentiment that "Fills

his Soul with Emotion"-Erin mavourneen

In accordance with custom

mer Times," flings

agus Erin go Bragh.

THE NOVENA in honor of St. Francis Xavier was com menced in all the churches of the diocese on Saturday—the first in Lent. A course of sermons is being given in the Basilica by Revd. Fathers Pidier and Paquay of St. Anne's. The exercises will close to-mor-

A solemn High Mass was sung in Patrick's on Tuesday for the repose of the

soul of MONSIGNOR CAZEAU.

MONSIGNOR CAZEAU.

Revd. Father Lowekamp was the celebrant, assisted by Revd. Fathers Burke and Walsh as deacon and subdeacon. The sacred edifice was heavily draped in mourning, the front of the galleries and organ loft being overed in black. The congre-

gation was very large.

On the same day a solemn Mass was celebrated in the church of St. Columba of

Sillery for the same object. RELIGIOUS RECEPTIONS.

At the convent of Jesus-Mary, St.
Columba of Sillery, on Thursday, took
place the imposing ceremony of the pronouncing of the final yows by five young ladies—Miss Marie Louise Gingras, of this city, in religion Marie de St. Octave; Miss Sarah Carolan, also of this city, in religion. Marie de St. Andre; Miss Rose Delima Dumas, of St. Anselme in religion. mas, of St. Anselme, in religion Marie de St. Ignace; Miss Anna Bernard, of Carle-St. Ignace; Miss Anna Bernard, of Carle-ton, in religion Sister St. Blondine; and Miss Annie Corcoran of Sillery, in religion Sister St. Fidele. Seven other young ladies received the veil: Miss Jeanne Seybold, from Germany, Miss Fournier, of Levis, Miss Labrecque of Beaumont, Miss Mar-garet O'Brien, of Beauport, Miss Amanda Gauvreau, of Quebec, Miss Andet, of St. Gervais, and Miss Tremblay, of St. Jean Port Joli The ceremony was performed Port Joli. The ceremony was performed by Monsigner Benj. Paquet, of the Semin-ary, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Plamondon, of St. John's Church, and the Rev. Father Lopinto, S. J. In the Sanctuary were the Rev. Mr. Drolet of St. Columba of the Rev. Mr. Drolet of St. Columba of Sillery, Messrs. Ls. Paquet, Ant. Rheaume, and F. M. O'Leary, of the Seminary, the Rev. M. S. Burke, J. SS. R., and Father Walsh, C. SS. R., of St. Patrick's. Rev. F. H. Belanger, of the Basilica, and the Rev. F. X. Belanger, of St. John's suburbs. The sermon, a most eloquent one, was delivered by Revd. Pere Desy, S. J., and produced a marked effect on the friends and relatives of the happy candidates, who in great numbers had assembled to witness the cerehers had ssembled to witness the cere

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. The Chronicle of Friday says: "The hall of the above association was literally packed last night, the occasion being the usual weekly concert and readings, and the production by the Young Irishnan's Club of the screaming farce, "The Limer-Club of the screaming farce, "The Limer-ick Boy." he reputation already acquired by this club was fully sustained last evening. The characters were well taken by Messrs. E. McKenna, Jennings, Heavesn Lane and Walsh, who were ably assisted by Misses Jennings and Walsh." I may add that everything co nected with the play was done in a manner reflecting credit the amateurs; nothing low or vulgar; noth ing but what might be expected by such

an audience from such a body.

One of the daughters of the late Hon Luc Letellier de St. Just has left for Mon treal to enter the novitiate of the Gray Nuns at the General Hospital.

ORDINATIONS. Rev. Messrs. Michaud, Blanchet and Danius will be ordained Priests to-morrow, in the Basilica. DEATH OF A NUN.

Rev. Sister St. Henri, nee Olympe La-brecque, of Beaumont, died a few days since at the age of 39 years at the Good Shepherd Convent, where she had been

for 9 years a nun.
THE LAND LEAGUE continues its good work in this city. Weekly meetings are held every Tuesday; new members are enrolled each night and so the work goes bravely on. What is being done in the rural districts in the

L'Evenement has been authorized to deny the rumor to the effect that the Redemp torist clergymen in charge of St. Patrick Church were about to be removed to make room for others of the same order. A letter from Chicoutimi says that there are 140 cases of small pox at St. Alexis, and that it is feared the disease

of the new building already figures up

The annual report of the council of the St. Patrick's Society, composed of both Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, contains attend may expect both enjoyment and profit.

Shamrocks are plentiful to-day in the streets of Hamilton notwithstanding the weather. The literary Shamrock may be obtained from newsboys and at the bookstores. Price two cents.

Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, contains the following:—They further feel that they would be open to the charge of being remiss in their duty did they not refer in terms of deep regret to the recent death of one who has been so generally recognized as the "Irishman's friend"—the

The Governor-General and staff have been here all the week. In connection with his visit, L'Evenement says :-- "We are informed—but we publish it under reserve—that when the Governor-General's sleigh arrived at the Citadel Gate on Sunday wight the search was a support of the control of the day night, the sentry, who had not bee forwarned of His Excellency's expected arrival, and took Her Majesty's representa-tive for an ordinary mortal, refused to allow him to pass. After explanations, however, the faithful, but obtuse soldier allowed His Excellency to enter, chagrin-ed at his mistake, no doubt, but satisfied

that he had done his duty." I regret to have to announce the death of an estimable lady, the amiable wife of a good Irishman—Mr. Philip Whitty. A lemn Mass was celebrated for the repo of her soul in St. Patrick's on Tuesday The choir of the church, of which Mrs Whitty has been a leading member from its establishment, I believe, performed a beautiful musical service on the occasion under the direction of Mr. Adophe Hamel. Her remains were afterwards conveyed to St. Patrick's cemetery, attended by a large concourse of all classes and creeds. The deceased lady has always been an active member in all the charitable undertakings of the congregation.

I mentioned some time ago that it was

intended to hold an Anglican "Mission" in this city. Rev. Canon Wilberforce, from England, has been conducting the "services," in connection with it during the week, three times a day: early morning, afternoon and evening.

The St. Patrick Society will dine to

gether, as usual, on the 17th. There will be no procession, but High Mass will be celebrated as heretofore in St. Patrick's BRANNAGH.

### THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES OF ST. SAUVEUR, NEAR QUEBEC.

A recent visit to the large and commo dious shrine of

OUR LADY OF LOURDES. recently built by the indefatigable Fathers

Oblates of Mary Immaculate, at St. Sauveur, the parish adjoining the City of Quebec, has been of such a pleasing nature, through the kindness of my friend the Revd. Father Quellette, O. M. I., that I cannot refrain from giving a short descrip-tion of the church and its surroundings. It is a substantial building of hammer-dressed stone, the front entrance being surmounted by a square tower, on which

it is proposed to place later on an immense statue of our Lady. Immediately over the main door is a large slab having the monogram and insignia of the Order and the date of the erection engraved on it. Its extreme dimensions are 130x60 feet out to out. The plastering of the interior is not yet commenced, but when this is completed it will undoubtedly be one of the iest temples in the diocese. Over the tabernacle is placed a statue of our Lady of Lourdes and on a pedestal on the Gospel side is one of the little Bernadette, in a kneeling position holding a lighted taper. On either side of the sanctuary is a small sacristy, and fixed in the front wall of each is a Statue of the Blessed Virgin, and of St. Joseph. The church has been built expressly for the use of the sodalities of men of the parish, of which there are two

or e for married men, and the other for young men. There are numberless rows of chairs for the members and on either side about the centre of the edifice, are raised platforms with three handsomely oned arm chairs which are occupied by the Prefect and his assistants, during the services. Mass is said in the church Sundays and twice during the week. this condition special permission has been granted by the Holy See to keep the most Holy Sacrament constantly in the tabern cles. There are evening services here also at stated times during the week, and on Sunday mornings the Office of our Lady is recited. The building is heated throughout, above and below, with hot water. Our next visit was to the boiler. om at the end of the church; this is a fireproof building; there is no connection beyond the passing of the pipes between it and the former. Now, said my reverend frie d, I will introduce you to the base ment. Basement! did he say? Rather a commodious hall the entire length and ment breadth of the church and from fifteen to ighteen feet high. But what is this? A egular recreation room with some hundred men-old and young-enjoying themselves. First, just fancy, there are two croquet-lawes! dry sawdust being however substituted for the green sward. Next are two billiard tables, four pigeonhote tables and tables for chess, chequers, dominoes &c., ad infinitum. The room is dominoes &c., ad infinitum. The room is open every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock; one were admitted but members the respective sodalities and one of the good fathers is constantly present. Besides their annual subscription of about a dollar a year, the only charge made is for the use of the billiard table—this is for the purpose of repaying the outlay incurred in their purchase. The total cost of the building is about twenty-four thous and dollars, exclu sive of the ground. The good fathers seem quite pleased with the result of their experiment. The hall is the resort of all the well-disposed men of the parish who wish to spend a pleasant evening and, as my friend remarked, thus prevents them from frequenting objectionable

A PREACHER in Rock County, Kansas, has been for weeks conducting a wonderfully successful revival. "Dear brethren and sisters," he said one day, "this is the last meeting I shall hold. It is impossible to keep up a fever on corn bread and mo-lasses for myself and an ear of corn a day for my horse. God bless you!"

N. Wilson & Co. make a specialty of clerical garments. This is one of the best houses in Ontario. The material they handle is the very best quality and made up in the most workmanlike manner.

### IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

### Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The members of the Irish Benevolent Society held their Annual General Meet-ing in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Benev-olent Society last Friday evening and the number of members present showed steadily the Society was increasing. T is at present over 200 members in the Society and the good work which it accom-plishes may be gleaned from the fact that over 600 persons were relieved during the

Mr. Daniel Regan, the President, occupied the chair and among those present we noticed Messrs. M. D. Fraser, J. M. Keary. hothced Messrs, M. D. Frasei, J. M. Keary, Joan M. O'Mara, Thos. Smallman, J. E. Dawson, Geo. R binson, Chris. Hevey, Jas. Magee, T. Collins, L. O'Rourke, John Smith, J. Kearns, P. F. Boyle, Thos. Coffey, John Denehey, Stephen O'Dwyre, Jos. Larkin, H. D. Long, J. P. O'Byrne Chas. Taylor, John Labatt, W. McKittrick, W. K. Chas. Taylor, John Labatt, W. McKittrick, W. K. Atkinson, John O'Meara, Mat. Boyle, P. Bergin, Michael Curry, Jas. Kickham, D. Connors, Chas. Bricklin, John Howe, and others.

The minutes of the previous meeting

were read and signed by the president.

An account of \$6 was presented from
Mr. Howe for the board of two persons
who had arrived in the city without funds, which was ordered to be paid.

The Secretary then read the annual re port, which was as follows:-

To the officers and members of the Irish Benevolent Society: GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Fourth Annual Report of the fin ncial standing of the Irish Benevolent Society for the fiscal year end-ing March, 1881. I am happy to state that during the past year (and the winter has been exceptionally severe) the amount distributed for relief was considerably less than that of previous years. Much of this is due to the efficiency of the Relief Committee, who only granted relief after searching enquiries had been instigated as to the worthiness of the applicants. If to the worthiness of the applicants. It this plan had been carried out in the past, your Society would be financially better off to-day. The current expenses of the past year have been twenty-five per cent. below those of 1879. Thirty-one new members have joined our Society during the year. The attendance of mem during the year. The attendance of mem bers at the Society's meetings has been very fair. I am happy to state that last Christmas the Society was able to dis-tribute a larger amount of relief than in former years, which is mainly due to the strenuous exertions of the Committee hav-ing the matter in hand. The number of persons relieved during the year (includ-ing Christmas cheer) has been over 600

EXPENDITURE.

By amount distributed for relief during the year in cash and provisions. \$ By cash paid for medicines for poor ... rent of hall ... amount paid for engros \*\* amount pand for engrossing const. 5 ty

" " framing " 4 00

" " cab hire 2 20

" " collecting fees [com 2 30

" Janitor's fees 1 00

" " " printing and adv. 33 15

" balance on hand 188 49

statement for the year ending March,

ident stated that the Committee appointed seem inclined to join with the city, if the to interview His Lordship Bishor regarding the concert on St. Patrick's Day had done so and His Lordship prevailed on them to hold the concert on that day,

as he did not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of the Society or to mar the harmony which existed in it, but the Committee assured him there would not be a dissenting voice in the society if the concert was held by him. Mr. H. D. Long, who was one of the

committee, also expressed himself in simi-A unaminous vote of thanks was tendered to the 7th Fusileers Band for their ontribution of \$10 to the society. The election of officers was next pro-

eded with and resulted as follows: Pre ident—Mr. Benj. Cronyn 1st Vice—Mr. John M. Ke ry 2nd Vice-Mr. John Smith 3rd Vice—Mr. John M. O'Mara Financial Secretary—Mr. P. F. Boyle Recording Secretary-Mr. Chris Hevey The Executive Committee are Messrs Thos. Coffey, J. J. Gibbons, M. D. Fraser Jas. Magee, Dr. Mitchell, H. D. Long, J. D. Sharman, J. P. O'Byrne, Chas. Taylor,

ohn Labatt, Geo. Robinson, Thos. Small man, D. Regan. The President stated that the society would meet on the evening of St. Patrick's Day at 7 o'clock for the purpose of

nstalling the President.

Mr. W. Magee now moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, stating that in winding up the business of the year all present, as well as himself, felt satisfied that no one in holding the position of President heretofore had given greater satisfaction than Mr. D. Regan. (Applause.) He said that the President has taken more pains to advance the social as well as the financial interests of the Society, he having evinced on all occasions the most praiseworthy zeal and assiduity throughout his term of office. He felt confident all present would endorse what he said, which was accordingly done amid tumultuous applause.

Mr. Regan, on rising, said: "It is quite evident, gentlemen, Mr. Magee is an Irishman." (Voice—That's what he is here for.) (Laughter.) "I have had the good of the Society at heart, and my principal aim and object has always been to create a good feeling among all classes of Irishmen. Our chief aim in this So-

ciety is that we should know each other irrespective of creed, or nationality. (Applause.) Roman Catholics and Proestants meet as Irishmen to observe the very best of harmony and good feeling towards each other, doing away with all feuds, sectional feeling or party strife. Although charity is one leading feature, yet I hold that the existence of this feeling is a more important element in our

men of all sects and creeds joining hands over paltry feuds and dead issues. Mr. Regan felt proud of the Society in its past record, its present standing, and prophesied a glorious future for the Irish Benevolent Society. No matter what class or sect we belong to, we may all meet in the bonds of fellowship and Christian unity. I am proud to think our Society, as the records will show, has been the means of carring relief to the destitute and assisting the deserving widows and orphans of our city. But, gentlemen, if, in the discharge of our duties, we did not accomplish anythin more than causing a ray of sunshine t illumine one poor family on Christmas Day, I say; gentlemen, if we even failed to accomplish any more than this, we have

not spent our time and means for no-The President, after thanking those present for the hearty manner in which they responded to the vote, resumed the chair, which had been filled during the interim by Mr. M. D. Fraser. The meetg then adjourned.

### LOCAL NEWS.

RECOVERED .- Mr. H. S. Woodward, who was injured last week by being thrown from the cars, is sufficiently recovered to attend to his business.

RETURNING.—We understand it is the intention of Mr. J. J. Hanratty, who for a number of years resided in this city, to return once more and re-engage in busi

THE BIDDULPH TRIAL.—Mr. Jas. Ryder, sen. was in the city last week soliciting subscriptions to pay for the heavy expenses incurred in defending the prisoners in the late trial. SKIPPED OUT .- A man named Amos

Hodge, for some time past in the employ of Mr. Lloyd, livery stable keeper, has de-camped. Hodge borrowed money from every one he knew and run some heavy grocery bills, before he left. SUICIDE .- Mr. Jeremiah Robson, an old

settler of London township, aged 76 years, committed suicide by hanging. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him and no cause can be assigned for the rash act. POISONED. -Mr. Robert Meadows of the

Gore of London had sixteen fine hogs poisoned one day last week. He fed the usual and on going out found them dead. This is the second time this has occurred and the detectives are looking the matter

ACCIDENT.-A little newsboy John Mason was a few days ago knocked down, on the corner of Richmond and York streets, by a passing hack driver. The lad was removed to the home of his persons. The following is the financial father, Wm. Mason, where it was found that one arm was fractured.

RUNAWAY .- A horse belonging to Mr 10 00 RUNAWAY.— A norse belonging to Millo 00 105 33 Fish, confectioner, ran away last Friday, 10 00 and in going over Clark's Bridge one of 10 00 the front wheels struck a boy named Hector McDonald, and fractured his leg above the ankle. The lad was removed hospital, where he is receiving good treat-

ANNEXING THE SUBURBS - Considerable discussion is at present going on about bringing the suburbs into the city and making it one of the largest in the dominion If London East annexed to the city the would receive the privileges the city have got in the way of fire protection, water works a d the free delivery of letters, be sides we would then be entitled to two representatives in Parliament instead of only one as at present. The majority of the report was received, the Presentatives in Parliament instead of only one as at present. The majority of the report was received, the Presentatives in Parliament instead of only one as at present. The majority of the report was received, the Presentatives in Parliament instead of only one as at present. sides we would then be entitled to two re

be saddled with its heavy debt. PINNED FAST .- The other day Mr. John Munroe, of the 5th concession, Westminster hearing a commotion in the yard among his dogs, went out to see what was the matter and noticing a dark object lying partly under the straw stack, and thinking it was a dog aimed a blow at it with the ritchfork, when he was surprised to find he had nailed a voung man who was taking a nap, to the ground. The fork went through his arm and held him fast. After seeing who it was Mr. Munroe kindly took him into the house where he had his arm cared for and all attention

possible paid to him.

FIRE.—An extensive fire shortly after eight o'clock last Friday, at the Victor Oil Works situated on Adelaide street. It appears that about 800 barrels of oil were in the agitator at the time, which exploded with terrific force, scatter ing the structure in all directions English, was engaged at the time learning over the top of the agitator when the roof was blown completely off, and his escape from instant death was nothing short of a miracie. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as Mr. English is the oldest treater in Canada, and he is at a loss to know how the oil took fire. The oil burned fiercely, but the agitator being well built the fire was confined to it. The loss is estimated at our \$21,2000 which is loss is estimated at over \$12,000, which is

partly covered by insura ce. Our reporter had in contemplation some fine day working up the personnel of the City Fathers, but owing to want of time and sp ce we are only able to give the first item, or what might be termed a bird's-eye view of that august assembly as viewed from the gallery. We allude to the appearance of the tops or summits of their respective heads. The first exclamatheir respective heads. The first exclama-tion a visitor in the gallery is apt to make would be: "De r me, how many of them are bald-headed!" And yet such is the startling fact. For out of a possible two dezen inside the railing, including the Chief of Police and City Clerk, we counted the favor than eighteen hald or partially no fewer than eighteen bald, or partially bald, caputs, which might be divided as Six skating rinks.

Two polished globes. Four barefooted top Five semi-billiards balls. One early York. -Advertiser.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS HOME.-The disease which attacked the inmates of this institution about eighteen months ago still continues to increase, and we find there are but seven in the Home that are not afflicted by it. The matter has been the subject of discussion in the newspapers, and a great many remedies offered. The organization than even charity. (Applause.) The Irish Benevolent Society of London is pointed at by Irishmen ali over the Dominion as an instance of what

a good influence may be exerted by Irish- it as an insult to the profession and say if ne is allowed to attend they will dis tinne their visits to the home and have Mr. Brunton prosecuted for malpractice. The directors are in a quandary what to do. They see the alarming condition of the children but as the physicians kindly attend and do not ask nor receive anything for their services they would have to pay a large sum of money for medical attendance if Mr. Brunton was called in the matter stands at present, and there seems to be no improvement in the chil-

### CANADIAN NEWS.

During the month of February 258 immigrants, men, women and children, arrived at Halifax from Great Britain. Only ten Kingston ladies have yet signed the memorial which it is proposed to present to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her next birthday.

The dwelling of Mr. Henry Krouskoff, of the 3rd con- of Loren was totally con-

of the 3rd con., of Logan, was totally consumed by fire on last Friday night. The

cause of the fire is a mystery. The trains on the Hamilton & Dundas Railway have had considerable difficulty lately owing to ice on the track. On Saturday one train was delayed a couple ours at Bamburgers, the motor having

left the rails. A little three-old girl of Mr. Micheal Whalens, of the 10th concession of Goul-bur., got her clothes ignited while playing about the stove, and was so fatally burned that she died the following morning, not-withstanding all the efforts of medical aid. A young man named Francis McCullough, of St. John, N. B., while drunk, Monday night, laid down in an out-of-the-way place off Paradise Row, and was found dead on

Tuesday morning the 8th inst. Mr. Alex. Wright, conductor on the Northern Railway, who fell from the top of a freight train, between Allandale and Barrie, the other day, died on Wednesday, 9th inst., from serious internal injuries. He leaves a wife and two children.

Henry Dermo, a Yankee essence pedlar, has absconded from Prescott, taking with him a horse and sleigh belonging to Mr. C. Whitney. From information received he appears to make a bu iness of defrauding people, nd the public are warned to look ot for him.

The handsome residence of Dr. J. H. Sangster, at Besenhurst, Port Perry, was destroyed last Monday, and with it a conservatory, which was among the finest in the country, and filled with choice plants. The furniture was partially saved. The fire originated in the furnace room. Loss, \$ 7,000 or \$18,006; insurance \$7,500.

Shortly after four o'clock last Friday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of a building owned by J. Nosworthy of Belleville, and destroyed the building. The Custom House a d Inland Revenue Offices were situated in the building. The books were saved. The loss will be considerable. were saved. The loss will be c Origin of the fire is unknown.

A young man named Thomas Anscombe of Paris, Ont., aged 25, poisoned himself on Wednesday, 9th inst. He was sent to a drug store by his parents for some lauda-num, and on the way home he drauk the contents of the bottle, which caused his death. He was one of the unfortunates subject to drink, and it is supposed he took the poison, not knowing what it was.

A fire broke out in Stevenson's Cabinet A fire broke out in Stevenson's Cabinet.
Shop, Clinton, on Friday morning, totally
destroying the premises, together with
Wright & o'sdry goods store, John McGarvas grocery, W. Coats dry goods store, and a.
number of other buildings. The loss will
be in the neighborhood of \$25,000, which
was partly covered by insurance.

An alarming accident to the mail stage near Litton, on the line of the Yale & Savona Railro d, B. C., is reported. the 3rd inst. the up stage went over a precipice by the breaking away of the road. A anadian named Crooks had his leg broken, and otherwise badly in-jured. Five horses were killed, and the tage smashed to atoms.

A little child, fourteen months old, o Mr. D. McMullen, of St. Thomas, fell into an open cistern on Monday, and was nearly drowned. It was fortunately rescued by lad named Ambrose Reath, who, observing the child struggling in the water, lowered himself into the cistern, and retaining hold of the trap-door with one hand grasped the child's foot with the ther, and succeeded in taking it from the water

On Saturday as Mr. George Kiely, President of the Street Car Co., Toronto was driving down Yonge street he attempted to turn off the car track, and in tempted to turn on the car trace, and me crossing the ridge of snow the cutter was upset and he was stood upon his head. The horse started off at a gallop, but The horse started off at a gallop, but was captured before serious damage was done. Mr. Kiely was severely shaken, but was not much hurt.

A notorious colored thief, named Logan Keys, who has served most of his lite in prison, was arrested on Monday last for stealing goods from the front of a dry goods store in Chatham, and placed in the lockup. After a good deal of difficulty he was detected picking the lock of the cell door, and after being placed in another, he was detected tearing down the partition, nearly making his escape in each attempt.

At half-past seven on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the upper part of the dwelling occupied by Mr. Sauvaugeau, on Victoria street, Hull, and soon the whole block, some nine tene ents in all, was completely on fire. Eddy's fire brig-ade was promptly on hand, and rendered excellent assistance in seeping the flames from spreading to others buildings. The buildings were a total loss, not being insured. Mr. Sauvaugeau estimates the loss to be 30,000 to be \$2,000.

A young lad named Walter Stocking, of Newbury, fourteen or fifteen years of age, residing a mile or so west of Newbury, was chopping down a small tree for firewood on Thursday, 10th inst., when the tree body off suddouly at the stunny danced broke off suddenly at the stump, glanced round, and struck the boy in the face, smashing his nose very badly and loosening his front teeth in both jaws. He lay in the snow unconscious, bleeding profusely, but carnot say how long. When he recovered consciousness, by a great effort he reached a neighbor's house, where he was cared for until his parents and Dr. Roome reached a neighbor's house, where he was cared for until his parents and Dr. Roome

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, LL. D.

The sun is gone [down, but the full harvest moon
Sbines sweetly and cool on the dew-whittened valley,
While all the air rings with the soft lovely things
Each little bird singslin his green shaded
alley."

With a blush and a smile Kitty rose up the Her eye in the glass, as she bound her hair,

"Tis hard to refuse when a young lover sues, So she couldn't but choose to go off to the And now on the green the glad couples are Each gay-hearted lad with the lass of his And Pat without fail, leads out sweet Kitty

nehow, when he asked, she ne'er thought of refusing. Now Felix McGee, put his pipe to his knee, And with flourish so free sets each couple With a whoop and a bound, the lads patter the ground—
The girls move around just like swans on the ocean.

Cheeks bright as the rose-feet light as the Now coyly retiring, now boldly advanc-

ing; Search the world all around, from the sky to the ground, No such sight can be found as an Irish lass dancing. Sweet Kate! who could view your bright eyes of deep blue Beaming humidly through their dark lashes so mildly— Your fair-turned arm, heaving breast, round-

lashes so your fair-turned orm, heaving occurred form—
ed form—
Nor feel his heart warm, and his pulses throb wildly? Poor Pat feels his heart, as he gazes, depart, Subdued by the smart of such painful yet sweet love; The sight leaves his eye as he cries with a

Dance light, for my heart it lies under your feet, love." THE IRISH CAUSE IN AMERICA.

### Great Meeting in Rochester.

An immense mass meeting of the citizens of Rochester, N. Y., was recently held for the purpose of entering a protest against the persecution of the Irish people by the British Government, and condemning the

cannons and bayonets cannot break down. It is a power to be found in the courage and generosity of multitudes feeling deeply and generosity of multitudes feeling deeply the sufferings of men in a land dear to us by all those associations that gather around the land of our ancestors. The power that is in words, in sentiments, mopinions, reaches beyond the ocean and has its effect. What is this meeting and who are gathered here? You have heard the names read of men of different nationalities, religions and ranks of life. The chief magistrate of the great city of Rochester, representatives of the bench, bar, and pulpit; men differing widely on many questions but on this one of religions and respect to the sense of religions and the beauting of my like the properties. The chief magistrate of the great city of Rochester, representatives of the bench, bar, and pulpit; men differing widely on many questions but on this one of religions and the beauting of my like the beauting of my

Educate the American to the truth of the subject, and ask him would he here fluence. tolerate for a moment the wrongs we suf-fer in Ireland? He spoke as an Irishman, tolerate for a moment the wrongs we suffer in Ireland? He spoke as an Irishman, although born in America, and addressed Irishmen as an American, asking them to be calm, composed, reasonable. The American people have no correct understanding of the condition of things in Ireland. The Land League should, by constant labor, bring the facts before the American people, and when they see that right is on the side of the League they will stand by it to a man. The facts must be driven into their hearts, and then the American people would be found more Irish than the Irish themselves. [Great applause.] The second object of the meeting was to get sympathy with the Land League and to protest justly and strongly against that most tyranous measure, the coercion bill. The question is asked by some, why does Ireland ask for a change in her land laws? Why does not the Irish tenant give up his land if he and the land owner cannot agree on its rent? But the condition of things is wholly different in Ireland from those prevailing here. Tenants have rights there that they have not in this country. The tenants of the Patrono estate along the Hudson formerly had similar experience to the Irish tenant. roon estate along the Hudson formerly had similar experience to the Irish tenant. There is no way in Ireland of people in numbers making a living by any method numbers making a living by any method but that of tilling the soil. There are but few manufactures in Ireland, few large towns full of mechanics, no commerce is but few trades; they are simply an agricultural people. They are accused of neglecting the opportunities God has placed before them in Ireland. But go back a hundred years or so and the iron hand that holds Ireland in its grip will be seen to hold Irish manufactures in its grasp and suppressed them, because they would have competed with English manufactures. All the world would to-day be pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease ago America had been the competency of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease ago America had been the competency of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease ago America had been the competency of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease of the property of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease of the property of the pouring its wealth into the lap of England is a highly decrease of the property of the property

submissive to the laws England tried to enforce on the Colonies as she is enforcing in Ireland. Comparisons are drawn be-"Ah, sweet Kitty Neil! rise up from your wheel; Your neat little foot will be weary from spinning; of the people of Ireland and Ireland, and the inference made that it is the fault of the people of Ireland that the country is not as prosperous as Scotland. But Scotland has had vast tracts of its territory depopulated to make tracts of its territory depopulated to make deer forests, and where wild animals now roam at will, thousands of human beings once had happy homes. Scotland's indus-tries have had the fostering care of the government, but Ireland was alien to England in race, language and religion, and she was a conquered country, crushed and defeated, and the conqueror always hates his victim. England to-day hates Ireland, and the Irish know it. But Irishmen with American and other help must persevere and coerce England into yielding justice. The explanation of why the Irish remain a people of the land is that they believe they have a right to the land their ancestors owned, and we cannot but feel, on examination, that they have a right to the land that was in their families right to the land that was in their families for generations. The tenant farmers of Ireland hold small pieces of land; in Eng-land the tenants are rich farmers and when the competition with America reduces the profit of farming, they compel the landlord to reduce rent by throwing up their farms in such numbers that the

up their farms in such numbers that the owners are glad to ask them to take them back at the lower prices.

He saw nothing in the action of the Land League in the United States or Ireland that he felt justified in condemning and could not give hearty approval to, except perhaps the intemperate language of some few irresponsible members. The Land League should go on its mission of Land League should go on in its mission of instructing men on the affairs of Ireland and raise its voice to cheer those who in the old land are contending for the rights of man. Let it so work and the ble of God would be on it in every quarter of the world.

The Bishop then gave an exposition of the coercion bill, showing that it gave power to one class of men to arrest others on suspicion that they intend to intimi-date them, and this is liberty in the 19th century. The bill could have one effect that could not hurt Ireland, it would show America that free speech is no longer possible in Ireland. He hoped the men in possible in Ireland. He hoped the men in Ireland would continue to speak until the jails are full, and when no more men can be found to speak, let the women begin. (Applause.) And when there is no longer than speach, and the mighty army of Eng. speech, and the mighty army of Eng-

women, then will go fort would enter Windsor Castle till she who is Queen of England would blush for shame. Rev. Dr. Shaw appeared amid a storm of applause, and said: That's what I call a good hearty Irish welcome. But there is some mistake about my speaking here to might. The first I heard of it was the might when I read that article in the world for the same cause, it would not be without great results. But as one of many held in the world by men of strong minds, clear of intellect, brave hearts, free speech, meetings like this reess in this nineteenth century. suffering on the announcement of the martyr's death. I attended the funeral of Thomas Addis Emmet, and the last time I saw DeWitt Clinton, one of the noblest men God evermade, it was at this open my veins and still the beating of my heart. May God bless and prosper the

sentatives of the bench, bar, and pulpit; men differing widely on many questions but on this one of raising the voice of angry indignation on one of the greatest wrongs done in this day on a poor people, they come to give expressions to what is in the mind and heart, and those expressions, gathered up and sent across the ocean, would have an effect on haughty, strong-headed England. There were two purposes in the meeting—one for those of the Irish race to reach out their hands to their fellow-citizens of other bleed, and in their fellow-citizens of other blood, and in the name of a common humanity, ask them in the name of the rights we have, to stretch out their hands to those who in another land are making an effort to achieve their liberty. What they were doing in Rochester must be done in all the cities of the union. It must be put before the American people in the right way, and it can be put before them on its way, and it can be put before them on its merits.

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thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed.

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### HUMOROUS.

Paddy from Cork.

It was a cold spring morning; the rain was f lling in that soft, noiseless manner peculiar to the south of Ireland, when Paddy Murphy set out from his home, a neat little cottage near the Ovens, to walk to the "beautiful city" of Cork. As he strolled leisurely along he bethought himself of the parties in horizons of his wife. self of the parting injunctions of his wife, which were to buy some household necessaries for the approaching "Patrick's Day," and "for his life" not to forget releasing the letter from Jack, their only son, a soldier stationed abroad.

son, a soldier stationed abroad.

Now the fulfilment of his wife's instruction would be very literally "killing two birds with one stone," and Paddy felt the difficulty, for the amount of postage on Jack's letter as ascertained by a neignbor, was the exact sum equisite to purchase the things which Mrs. Murphy had chase the things which Mrs. Murphy had declared "it was quite impossible to do without," three and sixpence, which said three and sixpence was the whole of Paddy's worldly wealth at that moment.

"Begor, I don't know what to do," so liloquized Paddy; I'm fairly sacked, like the ass between two bundles of hay. If 1 come home without the things, herself will be ma bit of a hobble, and sure if I leave the letter after me the mother will be madentiely, to say nothing of myself; and entirely, to say nothing of myself; and they called it Cork, thinking that poor Ireland would want a floating

he turned his "mind's eye" on either side of the very awkward dilemma in which he was placed. This operation, when performed by an Irishman, is, as every-body knows, seldom ineffectual, and Paddy showed that he was no exception to the general rule, by the sudden striking of the ground with his blackthorn, and the exclanation of

the exclamation of—
"Begor, I have it," pronounced in as exulting a tone as the "eureka" of Archi-

Having thus thrown the weight of reflection from his mind, Paddy's steps became lighter and quicker.

Many who have dwelt in or visited the

"be utiful" city some years ago must remember Mr. Fortescue, the gentleman who then filled the office of post-master, the official dispenser of joys and sorrows to its lads and lasses; through whose unconsci us hands passed many a tale of love—many a cheering message from the brave soldier to "those he left behind him"—many a welcome letter from the hapless emigrant, driven like Naboth from his "little vineyard," to find a home amongst strangers.

But it mattered little to Mr. Fortescue what were the contents of the letters pass-ing through his hands; the amount of post-age was the only particular with which he had any concern. Not so, however, with his clerk, Mr. Adolphus Frederick De Lacy, who moralized and poetized quite enough for both. If a "kiss" had hap-pened to fall on a letter, it told a tale of hapless love to the sentimental clerk; it was never caused by carele-sness in sealing.

was never caused by carele-sness in scaling. If a blister appeared on the paper it was a tear from the "eve of beauty;" it could not have been raised by a raindrop on the way to the post-office. He was instantly absorbed in dreams of captive knights and love-lorn damsels, waich generally embodied themselves in stanzas and sonnets of every imaginable metre.

This, being the frequent cause of irregularity in attending to the business of the office, was a great aumoyance to Mr. Fortescue, but as it was the poor clerk's only fault, he bore with it. On this particular morning, however, he was a little ruffled at finding, where the letters for the Dublin mail ought to have been, a stanza to the goddess of melancholy; and, just as our goddess of melancholy; and, just as our hero approached, Mr. Frederick Adolphus De Lacy, unable to deny the soft impeachment, retired to the further part of the office to make up for left time.

ment, retired to the further part of the office to make up for lost time.

Paddy, who knew nothing of the circumstances conspiring against the success of his plan, boldly approached and addressed Mr. Fortescue in a tone of most

dressed Mr. Fortescue in a tone of most beguling simplicity, accompanied by a look which he thought quite sufficient to "charm the birds off the bushes."

"Maybe your honor wouldn't have a letter for me, sir?"

"And who are you, sir?" was Mr. Forttescue's thoroughly Irish reply.

"Faix, I thought all the world knew me," said Paddy in a conciliating tone.

"I have not loved the world, nor the world loved me," sighed Mr. Adolphus Frederick De Lacy from the background.
"And who cares whether you have or

"And who cares whether you have or not?" demanded Mr. Fortescue. "De Lacy, you are incorrigible." "Why, then, dear knows, your honor," said Paddy, "he does seem marriageable,"

with a simple look.

This was a hard hit on the poor clerk, who was an indefinite number of years over thirty, and still a bachelor; and he colored with mortification. But Paddy had seen the state of affairs at a glance and knowing what a trifle will sometimes restore the balance of temper, had spoken accordingly. The result proved the correctness of his calculation; for when Mr. Fortescue had done laughing at Paddy's mistake, which he did not enjoy the less from its tendency to cure Mr. De Lacy's foible, he turned to Paddy with recovered

good humor, saying:
"Well, my friend, you have not told me

"My name is Paddy Murphy, plase your "Well, then, Paddy, here is your let-

ter."
"Thank your honor," said Paddy, reach-

"name your honor, said raddy, reacting out his hand for it.
"Softly, sin," said the post-master, giving a suspicious look of surprise at our hero; you must pay the postage—three and sixpence."

and sixpence."

"Three and sixpence!" exclaimed Paddy, with an inimitable look of surprise, "sure 'tis joking you are? Is it three and sixpence for that little bit of paper!"

"Do you thin: I keep a huxter's shop?" asked Mr. Fortescue. "Do you know, friend, that the postage goes to the king?"

"Wisha, then," exclaimed Paddy, in a and sixpence.

"Wisha, then," exclaimed Paddy, in a tone of virtuous indignation, "if the king saw Molly's toes out through her stockings, and the bottom of the tea-caddy bare for want of something in it, he'd be ashamed to put three and sixpence in his pocket for that dirty bit of paper."

"Have you the money for it, and will you take it? I cannot waste any more of my time in this manner."

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"Well, sir," said Paddy, sighing heavily,
"I suppose I must; for I'd have no business going home to herself without it."
And Paddy put his hand into his pocket,

and, after a considerable time spent in searching for it, he drew forth the dis-puted three and sixpence; and, while ap-parently counting it, he said in a coaxing

one:

"Whe, then, maybe your honor would be so condescending as to read it, and save a poor man a walk to the schoolmaster this cold weather."

And as l'addy spoke he cast a glance at the rain which was now descending in torrents, as if he thought to soften the heart of even a postmaster.

torrents, as if he thought to soften the heart of even a postmaster.
"Perhaps I would, Paddy," answered Mr. Fortescue, who understood the appealing look, and whose suspicions were dispelled by the sight of the money.
"Perhaps I would, Paddy, if you would tell me, as you are so clever at derivations, why they call this city of yours Cork; for a heavier or wetter place I never was in."
"Did your honor never hear the old saying?" asked Paddy—

that poor Ireland would want a floating capital." "Capital, Padd ," exclaimed Mr. Fort-

entirely, to say nothing of myself; and indeed, I'd like to know how my poor how is getting an amount strangers?" boy is getting on among strangers."

Paddy felt that his reputation for "cuteness" was at stake, and he scratched first
one side of his head and then the other, as

And he proceeded to read the letter, And he proceeded to read the letter, every word of which Paddy appeared to swallow; and when it was concluded he

said with a deep sigh:

said with a deep sigh:

"I thank you, sir, sure 'tis you read fine
and plain; if I neard it once more I think
I could read it myself for Molly."

And again did Mr. Fortescue read the
letter; and ag in did Paddy listen with
open mouth; and when it was all over he
put the three and sixpence into his pocket
and buttered his cost sairle.

and buttoned his coat, saying:
"May the Lord reward your honor." "What are you putting the money into your pocket for, Paddy?" asked Mr. Fort-escue, on whose mind a faint suspicion of

having been outwitted began to dawn.

"Wasn't your honor good enough to read it for me," sasd Paddy, cooly.

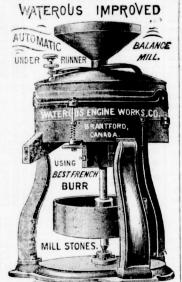
"Do you mean to humbug me out of the money?" demanded the postmaster. "Oh? 'twould be nough for your honor say that if I had the letther," said to say that if I had the letther," said Paddy, drawing himself up indignantly.
"And what did you mean by saying that you could read it for yourself if you did not mean to take it," asked Mr. Fort

Sure your honor knows there would be no art in reading it, if I had the paper," replied Paddy: "sure I'm forever indebted to your honer, for teaching me to read it for Molly without having it."

The postmoster pays any that he was

The postmaster now saw that he was fairly outdone; and, thinking it wisest to bear his defeat with good grace, he threw the letter to Paddy, saving "There is the letter, Paddy; I make you a present of it."

"Long life to you, Mr. Fortescue," ex-claimed Paddy, as he took his departure.



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JOHN COOPER

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To astrictly cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$i\$ to \$4.50 per acre, one-for the settler's use in building and fencing.

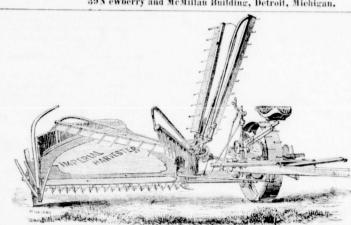
Poads are being onusally at seven per cent.

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W. O. STRONG, Land Commissioner, 39N ewberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



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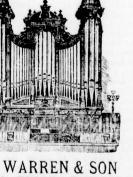
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ERING INSTITUTE OON, - - - ONT. TESTIMONIAL. R.—I have been troubled with impediment in speech, and was go to the London Institute for and in a very short time was per-red. I take great pleasure in testi-efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S WM. TOBIN.

ORGANS. TABLISHED 1839.



Respectable People Put in Jail Be-cause—Well, Just Because.

BY CABLE, MANUFACTURED TO ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., for Roscommon, has left Paris for Holland, ostersibly to organize ambulances for the Boers, but really, no doubt, bent on objects less sentimental and more bellicose. Mr. Healy's pamphlet on the land question will be translated into French.

The first arrest under the Coercion Act

The first arrest under the Coercion Act was Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, a merchant with a large business and promi-nently identified with the Land League movement. He will leave a stlebar for Dublin. A number of prominent Land Leaguers were also arrested in County Kerry on Thursday morning, and are on their way to Dublin. Kilmainham Jail, where they will be lodged, will be guarded by a strong force of police and military.
Further arrests are announced in West
Cork and County Clare.
Up to 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday upwards
of twenty persons were arrested in the

country districts under the Coercion Act. No arrests had then been made in the city Joseph Walsh, arrested under the Co ercion Act, is a cousin of Michael Davitt. He was followed to the train by a large

crowd, cheering him and groaning at the police. There was great excitement. Cornelius Keogh, of Carricklish, County Limerick, was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of intimidation and brought to Dublin. Michael P. Boyton, the League organizer, and one of the traversers, was arrested at Kildare on a charge of inciting to murder and other acts of violence. He protested against the act in the name of the American Republic. Walsh, Keogh and Boyton are now in Kilmainham pri-

At a quiet meeting of the Land League on Tuesday Dillon was present.

speeches were very moderate.

The Gazette proclaims the county of Westmeath under the Coercion Act. At a meeting of the Land League on Tuesday, Brennan stated that Parnell would not visit Cork until he knew the provisions of the Land Bill.

Martin O'Halloran, a prominent Land Leaguer, has been arrested at Loughrea. The charge against Boyton is that he is suspected of having, since the 30th September, incited persons to murder. Walsh and Keogh are charged with inciting persons to compel others to quit employment.

Boyton on being arrested declared that Boyton on being arrested declared that he was an American citizen, and claimed the protection of the United States. It is understood that Harrington and Power, of Tralee, have also been arrested. Each prisoner on Tuesday was presented with a copy of the warrant specifying the charge on which he was arrested. Keogh is an extensive farmer. Walsh's warrant charges him with intimidation in County Mayo. him with intimidation in County Mayo. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Nally, one of the traversers, and a fresh batch of warrants were issued on Tuesday

The World's cable says that John W. Nally, of Balla, one of the traversers ar-rested under the Coercion Act, is halfwitted. The Land Leaguers say that Nally is crazy, does not belong to their organization, and they should not be held responsible for his utterances. The prisoners in Kilmainham jail are

meet in the common room and

converse freely for six hours daily.

Boyton has sent a dispatch to Minister
Lowell asking intervention in his behalf,
on the ground that he is an American citi-Lowell has communicated with the authorities in regard to Boyton, asking for particulars of his arrest, the charges against

Only four more prisoners have been lodged in Kilmainham jail. One is lodged in Cork jail, who will be brought to Dublin on Friday.

Anna Parnell inaugurated a branch of

the Ladies Lind League at Liverpool on

Thursday.

After the visit of Mr. Parnell to New Ross a green flag was left flying from the top of the old abbey. During a gale the flag was blown down, and was replaced by another bearing the inscription, "The Green above the Red." The rector, the Police Inspector and some other persons proceeded to take it down, when a mob assembled and endeavored to prevent them, but the Rev. Mr. Le Hunte, the rector, taking off his coat, climbed to the top of the building and took down the flag him-

A relief party of Seventeen Orange laborers, engaged by the Emergency Committee, lett Broadstone terminus on Thursday evening for Bellynakill, Connemara, to assist the Protestant rector, Canon Fleming, who was recently fired at, and has for a long time been Boycotted on account of sectarian animosity. Each laborer was armed with a rifle and revollaborer was armed with a rifle and revolver, allowed by special license. They will be conveyed from Galway round the coast by the frigate Valorous, the journey by road through Connemara being deemed dangerous, owing to popular excitement.

Parnell has issued a manifesto to the Lich alasters waing them to vote on Set. Irish electors, urging them to vote on Sat-urday for H. W. Eaton, the Conservative candidate. He points out his opinion that it is of vital importance to the Irish cause that the Whig element in the Ministry, whose preponderance has been so prejudicial to true liberty, should be weakened,

even if a temporary gain to the Conserva-tives should result in the swamping of the

constituents.

Parnell has been invited to preside over a dinner to be given by the Irish Colony at Paris on St. Patrick's Day. The American Consul has had an inter-

view with Boyton and forwarded the par-ticulars of the prisoner's citizenship to Minister Lowell with a strong letter by the prisoner claiming the intervention of

RUSSIA.

Washington, March 13.—The State Department has information fron. St. Petersburg that a bomb was thrown under the Czar's carriage this morning and the explosion resulted in his death

St. Petersburg, March 13 .- As the Em peror was returning from parade in the Michel Manege, about two o'clock this afternoon a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb ex-Czar ploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knees, and inflicting other ter-rible injuries. The Czar was immediately rible injuries. conveyed unconscious to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4 30 this afterrance, where he died at 4 30 this after-noon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized im-mediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Coss.cks. Many police-men and other persons were injured. Official despatches agree as to facts. The

Czar was returning in a covered carriage from Micheal Palace about 11 a. m. with his brother, the Grand Duke Micheal. The escort consisted of a quarter troop of Cossacks, and several officers of the household accompanied him in sleighs. As the carriage was passing along the banks of the carriage was passing atong the banks of the Ekaterinofsky Canal, immediately op-posite the imperial stables, a bomb was thrown by a man standing behind a knot thrown by a man standing behind a knot of pedestrians, who had stopped to see the Emperor. It exploded right under the body of the carriage, the splinters flying across the street, long no injury beyond tearing away the back of the carriage. The driver descended from the box, and the Cossack escort, which was a few paces in rear at one colloped up. rear, at once galloped up. Not more than twenty persons were present. The Czar, twenty persons were present. The Czar, hearing the crash, at once raised the window, opened the door, and jumped out, and while drawing a fur cloak about him a second bomb was thrown from a knot of lookers-on, exploding right at his feet. The smoke of the first explosion was still hanging about, and when the second bomb struck the pavement a dense cloud enveloped the carriage. A howl of pain and an-guish arose from the Cossacks: some of whom were killed, and more wounded by splinters, and three or four on lookers fell also. This crash brought a squ d of police on duty at the Imperial stables. As the smoke lifted the Czar was seen lying on his back beside the wreck of the carriage, his legs shattered, and blood pouring from ghastly wounds in the thighs. The cloak and wearing apparel was literally torn from his back. He was deadly pale and his cries to the officers of the household for help were scarcely audible. Colonel Djor-jebky, of his suit, who was badly injured by the second explosion, raised the Em-peror, and with the aid of Cossack officers peror, and with the aid of Cossack officers lifted him into the sleigh and conveyed him to the Winter Palace. The bombs were thick glass balls filled with dynamite. All this did not occupy three minutes. The prisoner was thrown into a sled and driven off under a strong guard. Djor-jebky's sleigh, bearing the wounded Em-peror and two or three attendants drove rapidly to the Winter Palace, where a mounted messenger had previously ar-

The Czar was carried up stairs on a litter. Besides the surgeons-in-ordinary the most skilled men in the city were present. His left leg was fearfully shattered, the greater portion of the foot and ankle being blown off. The log was reached. body. of unconsciousness, to the last. At 1 p. m., the Imperial family were summoned to the bedside, prayers for the dying being said by the Greek patriarch, and the ing said by the Greek patriarch, and the clergy. The leave-taking is said to have been most touching. The Czar kissed them all, and gave them his blessing. He bore the agony with heroic fortitude, and said he trusted he was ready to die, and that Russia would never forget that he had been sacrified for upholding her institutions and maintains. stitutions and maintaining law and order within her borders. Toward 3 p. m. it was evident that the end was near.

### THE MASS MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

At the recent mass meeting held in At the recent mass meeting held in Hyde Park, for the purpose of protesting against the coercion act, Mr. Justin McCarthy was rejoiced to address that creat meeting, for it brought the English and Irish population together, for they should remember that the cause of the Irish poor was the same as that of the English poor. It was only by a thorough union of the English and Irish democracy that the great cause which they all had that the great cause which they all had alike at heart would be carried to a successful issue (cheers). The Liberal Ministry, which they had applauded a few months ago, wanted to pass a Coercion Bill for Ireland, because her representatives complained of the wrongs and suffernives complained of the wrongs and suffernives. tives complained of the wrongs and suffer-ings under which she laboured, and they desired to pass a gagging act because the Irish members would not allow that bill to pass unopposed. The Government to pass unopposed. The covernment, had suspended and expelled thirty-six Irish members, who refused to sit in sil-ence while this measure was being forced through, and they had now come to appeal from the English Parliament to the English people, and to ask them whether they approved of the men to whom they intrusted the conduct of the affairs of th nation (cheers). That meeting showed him that Irishmen had the sympathy, the meeting showed voices, and the encouragement of the English people (cheers). He asked the English people (cheers). lish people to join with Ireland in an earnest protest against the treacherous and cowardly arrest of a man who, since ticulars of the prisoner's citizenship to Minister Lowell with a strong letter by the prisoner claiming the intervention of the American Government.

Lowell has made no representations to the Foreign Office in regard to Boyton's mationality.

Lowell has made no representations to the Foreign Office in regard to Boyton's mationality.

hove discussed the land meetings which will be held on Sunday.

The Gazette offers \$500 reward for information of the murderers of Farrelly.

Mr. Gladstone (hisses), or by Mr. Forster (groans), that the English working people were with them and would sustain them to the end (cheers). He was proud to see the strongest objections, he found himself unable to answer his more powerful opponent.

It was late in the night when the exer-The Gazette offers \$500 reward for information of the murderers of Farrelly.

Macaulay, a farmer arrested on Thursday, is the first prisoner charged with treasonable practices.

Were the was proud to see that magnificent mark of their sympathy and support, which would strengthen the Irish party to continue as they had begun, and to oppose to the end all the false and treacherous measures of the Liberal party, who had failed to redeem their promises 10th. Who so any contributed to the event treacherous measures of the Liberal party, who had failed to redeem their promises 10th.

### THE FEAST OF SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS.

At the College of Ottawa.

Yesterday being the feast of the Angelic Doctor, Saint Thomas Aquinas, the students of the first year of philosophy gave a philosophical seance in honor of their illustrious patron. The exercises of the evening were held in the new lecture hall which was restricted. hall, which was neatly and appropriately decorated. The audience was large and decorated. The audience was large and select, and listened with such attention as manifested their appreciation of the "feast of reason" offered to them by the different lecturers. The College orchestra, directed by Rev. J. B. Balland, rendered, besides the "Bohemian Girl," from Balfe, selections from Danby, Beethoven, Auber and Berlioz-Weber, and received from the critical audience manifestations of appre-

Mr. John Robert opened the lectures by concise and appropriate introductories in French and English, and an address to His Lordship Eishop Duhamel, under whose auspices the exercises were held. The first subject was: "The Truth of St. Thomas' Philosophy seen in contrast with Thomas' Philosophy seen in contrast with the Errors of Modern Systems," by Mr. Edward F. O'Sullivan. read a carefully prepared paper, showing, in choice and concise terms, the errors of modern philosophy, and their visible effects on literature and the sister arts, as well as on the social system. After an eloquent introduction on the necessity of seeing clearly what position we may safely maintain, he gave a lucid account of the outgrowth of many false schools which can be co-ordinated under the two which can be co-ordinated under the two systems of idealism and materialism. Start-ing from the principles of Decartes, he gave a full exposition of the develop-ment of idealistic doctrines through the transcendentalians of Keant, until its final formulation into the absolute ideal-ism of Fichts and Hegal. By the way, he illustrated its influence on modern poetry by most happy appreciations of Goethe, Schiller, Coleridge and Wordsworth. antheism under the hands of Spinoza received also a careful explanation. On the subject of materlism, he carefully showed the gradual metamorphism of snowed the gradual metamorphism of Locke's ompiricism through the sensualistic school of Condillac and the French philosophers of the 18th century, with a powerful delineation of its terrible climax in the bloody carnival of Robespierre and Marat. Continuing its extension, by pointed out the basis of the works. he pointed out the basis of the modern evolutionistic school of Spencer and Darwin, and after a rapid expose of the most striking features and their evil influence on religion and society, he forcibly men-tioned the attitude of its continental The gentlem in then gave a supporters. peautiful and succinct view of the doctrin of St. Thomas in their several bearings on life, man, society, and God. Noticing briefly the comparison he wished to impress on his hearers, he made a most effectual concluson.

The next lecturer was Mr. J. B. H. Sauve, who read in French a comprehensive and interesting paper on "Modern Arts and Sciences compared to the Philosophy of St. Thomas." He recognized in fitting terms the labors of scientists of the nine centh century, and clearly showed on of the foot and ankle being blown
The leg was nearly torn from the
He was sensible, with brief intervals
neonsciousness, to the last. At 1 p.
the Imperial family were summoned
be bedside, prayers for the dying besaid by the Greek patriarch, and the
said by the Greek patriarch, and the true. In language appropriate to these lofty subjects, he traced the delicate lines of art, and gave some beautiful remarks on its prominent characteristics. He showed the and Canada. eading traits of each age, and assigned as a cause of the decline of art in the eenth century, that "too often captivated by an imagination more fertile than fecund, some lose themselves in badly defined and unrealizable conceptions; while others, prone to the earth, see only what strikes their eye, and believe only what they touch" This conception of the good, they touch" This conception of the good, the beautiful and the true, the lecturer atributed to an imperfect knowledge of the true nature of things, and here he showed the benefit of St. Thomas' system, which investigates the very nature of all things. He dwelt for some time on biology and chemistry, and showed that without philosophy these were not sciences, but a mere combination of facts. The lecturer showed the falsity of that school of so-called scientists who deny the influence of the soul on the body, and treat it as a mere automa-

> In concluding, the lecturer eloquently referred to the genius of St. Thomas, and traced in glowing language the range of this model philosopher.

The next subject, "Evolution," by Mr. os. F. Quinn and Mr. Francis R. Latchford, was perhaps more lively than the others, being treated in dialogue form. The subject included the cycle of sciences origin of theory ; difference between physical and vital principle; spontaneous generation; structure and the moral generation; structure and the moral effects. Mr. Quinn, as an advocate of evolution, adduced the strongest arguments of its most learned defenders, and forced Mr. Latchford to some of the strongest proofs of the scholastics. The claim of the evolutionists that their theory is the result of the advance of scientif servation of our century was proved by Mr. Latchford to be false, and he showed conclusively that the principal was taught 4,000 years ago, and was known by the Grecian atomists, and even by Confucius. Mr. Quinn in his atomic theories went as far as the keen eye of the physicists could, and while the scholastics found but little the Foreign Office in regard to Boyton's nationality.

Only three additional prisoners have been lodged in Kelmainham jail, owing to the want of sufficient escort to bring the persons arrested from the remote places.

A till the derivational trial in the derivation of the want of sufficient escort to bring the persons arrested from the remote places.

Tories or by Whigs, or by Liberals, by

cises were concluded, but all who attended were highly pleased, and went away bestowing just praises on the gentlemen who so ably contributed to the evening's

### C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Amherstburg, March 12, 1881.-S. R. Amhersburg, March 12, 1881.—S. R. Brows, Esq., Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A. Dominion of Canada. My dear Sir and Bro.—I regret that our brethren in the C. M. B. A. are so reluctant to appear in print, and discuss in a free and friendly manner the general interests of the organization, so that its aims and objects may be heard of more frequently; and that the readers of the London Record who are not members may at least learn to think well members may at least learn to think well of an association which was originated, and is now intended to band Catholics together in a closer union of mutual inter-ests than any society that exists with the sanction of the clergy. The recent Grand Council Convention was a meeting of Catholic gentlemen whose deliberations will undoubtedly bring forth good fruit in due time. It was certainly an honor to have been a member or representative of that Convention. The address of the Rt. Rev. Bishop to the Convention was one of great promise for the future of the C. M. B. A. in Ontario. The Priests who were present, and who are members of the Association, were enthusiastic in laying out the labor to be undertaken in order to

extend its usefulness.

None ought to know better than they the miseries that are sometimes entailed by the sudden or unexpected death of some member of their parish in impoversome member of their parish in impover-ished circumstances, leaving a wife and a family more or less numerous and without means of support. They know better than any that too often the poor orphan children are placed around in such families as are willing to receive them, and not unfrequently in families of an opposite belief, or else of such weak faith or practice that the poor orphan is brought up to work, but not to pray, and souls are fre quently lost by such unfortunate occur-rences. It ought to be vastly different where the deceased was a member of the C. M. B. A in good standing. The \$2000 judiciously managed is a good safeguard against such a misfortune as leaving a fam y in destitution, and liable to be obliged submit to a dispersion injurious to their faith. I will not now intrude at greater length upon your space. The Supreme convention will, no doubt, discuss, and perhaps adopt amendments to the constitu-tion similar to some of those recently acted upon by the Grand Council Conventions lately in session, all tending to advance the general interests of the C. M. B. When the work of this body shall be-

come known, I hope to see a general dis-cussion of Canadian C. M. B. A. matters Let me set on foot an inquiry that has frequently presented itself to my mind, and that is, Why are Catholic Societies so and that is, why are Catholic Societies so slow to propagate and so difficult to main-tain? I have asked myself since I be-came a member of Branch No. 3, why did the C. M. B. A. take such root in and

around Buffalo, but has not extended far-ther East than Rochester? Why has not New York City with her fifty or more parishes not embraced this association? Why has not Philadelphia with her thousands of Catholics and numerous parishes organized a single Branch? The same question may be asked of Cincinnati, Boston, Albany, Cleveland, Chicago, St. louis, Milwaukee, Toronto, Montreal Quebec, Halifax, and a hundred other places East and West of Buffalo? 1 am not prepared to answer the question satis factorily at present, but there must be some reason, or these great centres of Ca-tholicity would be as eager to accept the benefits as the four thousand members who already belong to it in the United States

It is necessary for the success of the undertaking to discover what obstacles pre-vents its extension, if any. If there are no obstacles, then what is necessary to be done? Some linely conduct has to be pursued different from that pursued in the past; it will require action of some kind; what kind of action is just what must be decided upon, and tried.

It would seem that what is good for the Catholic families of Buffalo, ought to be just as good for those of other cities with large Catholic populations.

While I will give my views in answer to the above queries is some fitting and the

the above queries in some future communications, I would most respectfully invite any one who can throw any light or give any information bearing on this subject to give their views freely in this column Truly and fraternally, H. W. DEARE.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

\$10,000 has been sent by the members of St. Nicholas' Society, of New York, to the Transvaal Committee in Holland. A correspondent at Mount Prospect has an interview with Joubert. The latand an interview with Joubert. The latter said that he would agree that the English flag might be hoisted once a year, and an English resident officer be placed divided into the following topics:—True origin of theory; difference between the Colonial Government. The Boers would also agree to confederation if it was desired by the other South Africa colonies. Joubert said he would consider no claims which included annexation of a portion of the transvaal on this side of the Vaal river, and giving the Boers a Republic on the other side, the British being indemnified for war expenses by this additional terri-

> "GREEN ERIN is a land ancient and yet young-ancient in her Christianity, young in her hopes for the future; a na tion which received grace before yet the Saxon had set his foot upon the soil of England, and which had never suffered

tory.

### BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 8-This morning Gladstone said that the Government desired to attroduce the Land Bill at the earliest pos-

sible opportunity.

In reply to a question Gladstone said that the Government never instructed Wood to ask the Boers for an armistice, but it fully approved of one.

In the Committee on the Arms Bill,

clause two was adopted after the rejection of several amendments proposed by the Home Rulers.

During the discussion of clause three O'Donnell was suspended for disregarding the ruling of the chair, after a scene in which the charman's right to name a member was challenged by the Home

Rulers.

In the end the Spea er had to be sent for to enforce O'Donnell's suspension.
Gladstone, in reply to Northcote, said: "The Government deires to introduce the Irish Land Bill at the earliest possible opportunity, but that is a question of policy The voting of the estimates, however is urgent, and the Government cannot fix a day for Stanhope's resolution in regard to Candahar until the urgent business of sup-

ply is finished.

I ondon, March 11.—In the House to-day Sir William Harcourt moved the third reading of the Arms Bill. Parnell moved the rejection of the Bill.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the

purposes of the Land League were very similar to those of the Fenian organization. Parnell denied that there was any connec-tion between the Land League and the Fenians, though the latter had sent money

to the League.

JustinMcCarthy disclaimed responsibility for the language used by the American agitators.

Mr. Forster closed the debate by expres-

sing regret that the introduction of the Bill was necessary.

The final motion that the Bill pass was

carried by 236 to 26.

### More Improvements-Enlargement the Beatty Factory.

the Beatty Factory.

Increasing business has made necessary an enlargement of the Beatty Organ Factory at Washington, N. J. and the erection of a new foundry and machine shopin order to meet the demand promptly. The main building is to be extended 100 feet with one additional wing 80 feet long. A new engine of 150 horse power will also be purchased. He has also bought 11 acres of land adjoining his factory for piling away lumber, residences for his workmen, etc. Mr. Beatty offers Parlor Organs at extremely low prices, and to any purchaser who will visit his factory and select the instrument in person, he will deduct \$5.00 from his advertised prices to pay their traveling expenses. He is only too glad to have intended purchasers visit his establishment. It is said that Mr. Beatty is very successful in his business, and that he is selling more instruments that are sold direct to the public than any other house. Mr. Beatty earnestly requestes that intended purchasers visit him and see that the instruments he advertises so largely are just as he represents them. Read his new advertisement.

### COMMERCIAL

London Markets. London, Ont., March 14. GRAIN

Wheat, Spring		.\$1 70 to 1 75
Deini,		1 73 to 1 85
" Tredwell		1 75 to 1 81
" Clawson	**	1 71 to 1 78
" Rea	**	1 72 to 1 79
Oats	**	1 05 to 1 10
Corn	**	0 98 to 1 05
Peas	**	0 86 10 1 05
	**	0 95 to 1 10
Beans	**	0 00 to 0 00
Barley	"	1 40 to 1 56
Rye		0 80 to 1 00
Buckwheat	**	0 00 to 0 00
Clover Seed	**	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	**	2 75 to 3 00
FLOUR AND	PPPD	
Fall Wheat Flourp		
	er cwt.	
Spring Flour	"	2 75 to 3 25
Mixed Flour		0 00 to 0 00
Oatmeal, Fine	"	2 50 to 2 00
Granulated	44	2 75 to 3 75
Graham Flour	**	2 75 to 3 00
Cornmeal	**	1 50 to 2 00
Shorts	ton	14 00 to 18 60
	ton	
Bran	"	12 00 to 14 00
Нау		10 00 to 11 50
PRODUC	E.	
Eggs, retail		0 18 to 0 20
Eggs, retail		0 18 to 0 20
Eggs, retail basket		0 15 to 0 18
Eggs, retail		0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24
Eggs, retail basket Butter per 1b crock		0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20
Eggs, retail "basket. Butter per lb "crock "tubs		0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18
Eggs, retail "basket. Butter per 1b "crock "tubs Cheese \$\psi\$ lb		0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14
Eggs, retail. " basket. Butter per lb. " crock. " tubs. Chesse \$\psi\$ lb. Lard.		0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18
Eggs, retail  "basket  Butter per lb  "crock  "tubs  Cheese ♥ lb  Lard  MISCELLAN	EOUS.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11
Eggs, retail.  basket  the basket  Butter per 1b  crock  tubs  Cheese # 1b  Lard.  Potatoes # bag	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11
Eggs, retail.  basket  the basket  Butter per 1b  crock  tubs  Cheese # 1b  Lard.  Potatoes # bag	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per 1b  "crock tubs Cheese # 1b Lard Potatoes # bag Apples, # bag	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 . 0 75 to 0 90 . 0 45 to 0 60
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb. "crock tubs. Cheese \$\psi\$ lb. Lard.  Potatoes \$\psi\$ bag. Onlons, \$\psi\$ bhl.	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 0 75 to 0 90 0 45 to 0 60 0 75 to 1 50
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb "crock "tubs. Cheese # lb Lard  Potatoes # bag Apples, # bag Onions, # bhl Furkeys, each	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 . 0 75 to 0 90 . 0 45 to 0 60 . 0 75 to 1 50 . 1 75 to 2 00
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb. "crock tubs. Cheese \$\psi\$ lb. Lard.  MISCELLAY  Potatoes \$\psi\$ bag Apples, \$\psi\$ bag Onions, \$\psi\$ bhill furkeys, each. Chickens, \$\psi\$ pair.	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 22 to 0 20 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 . 0 75 to 0 90 . 0 75 to 1 50 . 1 75 to 2 00 . 1 75 to 2 0 00
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb "crock "tubs. Cheese # lb Lard  Potatoes # bag Apples, # bag Onions, # bhl Curkeys, each Chiekens, # pair Ducks each	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 28 0 18 to 0 20 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 0 75 to 0 69 0 45 to 0 60 1 75 to 1 50 1 75 to 2 00 0 25 to 0 50 0 25 to 0 50
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb. "crock tubs. Cheese \$\varphi\$ lb. Lard.  MISCELLAN Potatoes \$\varphi\$ bag. Onions, \$\varphi\$ bhl. Furkeys, each. Chickens, \$\varphi\$ pair. Ducks each. Dressed Hogs.	Eous.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 18 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 0 75 to 0 90 0 75 to 1 50 1 75 to 2 00 0 25 to 0 50 0 35 to 0 50 0 35 to 0 50
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Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb "crock "tubs Cheese # lb Lard  Potatoes # bag Apples, # bag Onions, # bhi Purkeys, each Chickens, # pair Ducks each Dressed Hogs Beef, # qtr Mutton # b Wool. ""	EOUS.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 20 0 15 to 0 18 0 0 12 to 0 14 0 0 95 to 0 11 0 75 to 0 90 0 45 to 0 60 0 75 to 1 90 0 75 to 1 90 0 25 to 0 50 7 25 to 8 00 7 25 to 8 00 0 35 to 0 50 7 25 to 8 00 0 8 to 0 10 0 85 to 0 10
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb. "crock "tubs. Cheese & lb. Lard.  Potatoes & bag. Apples, & bag. Onions, & bhi. Turkeys, each. Chickens, & pair. Ducks each Ducks each Dressed Hogs. Beef, & qtr. Mutton b "Wool.  SKINS AND	HIDES.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 29 0 15 to 0 18 0 19 to 0 18 0 19 to 0 11 0 09 to 0 11 0 75 to 0 90 0 45 to 0 60 0 75 to 1 50 0 75 to 2 00 0 25 to 0 50 0 35 to 0 50 0 35 to 0 50 0 50 to 7 50 0 0 50 to 0 10 0 55 to 0 50 0 25 to 0 50 0 55 to 0 50
Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb "crock "tubs. Cheese * lb Lard  Potatoes * bag Apples, * bag Onions, * bhi furkeys, each. Chickens, * pair Ducks each Dressed Hogs. Beef, * qtr Muttor	EOUS.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 30 0 15 to 0 18 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 09 to 0 11 0 09 to 0 11 0 09 to 0 11 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 15 to 0 15 0 15 to 0 1
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Eggs, retail.  "basket Butter per lb "crock "tubs. Cheese # lb. Lard.  MISCELLAN Potatoes # bag. Apples, # bag. Onions, # bhi. Furkeys, each. Chickens, # pair. Ducks each. Dressed Hogs. Beef, # qtr. Mutton # wool.  Lambskins, each. Calfskins, green, # # dry. Hides, green, # # dry.	EOUS.	0 15 to 0 18 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 30 0 15 to 0 18 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 09 to 0 11 0 09 to 0 11 0 09 to 0 11 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 10 0 15 to 0 15 to 0 15 0 15 to 0 1

London Oil Market. London, Ont., March 14. Refined Oil, carload lots

Liverpool Markets. The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liver pool markets for each market day enume ated below.

15 PRODUCE.

### Toronto Markets (Car Lots). Teronto, Mar. 14.

Teronto, Mar. 14.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 14: No. 2, \$1 10: No. 3, \$1 08. Spring, No. 1, \$1 18: No. 2, \$1 17: No. 3, \$1 18.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 98: No. 2, 89e to 93e; No. 3, extra, 83e; No. 3, 73e.

PEAS—No. 1, 38e; No. 2, 70e.

OATS—No. 1, 38e; No. 2, 76e.

OATS—No. 1, 38e; No. 2, 37e.

CORN—57e.

FLUUR—Superior, \$485; extra, \$475; fancy, \$4 65; strong bakers, \$5 29; spring extra, \$4 75; superfine, \$150; fine, \$4 00.

BRAN—12 50.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$4 50 to \$4 75; timothy, \$2 65 to \$2 80.

HOGS—88 00 to \$2 5.

BUTTER—15e to 20e.

BARLEY (street)—75e to \$0 95.

RYE—85e to \$5e.

WHEAT—Spring, \$1 12 to \$1 18; fall, \$1 00 to \$1 12.

MEAL—Oatmeal, \$3 85 to \$3 90; cornmeal.

\$1 12. MEAL—Oatmeal, \$3 85 to \$3 90; cornmeal,

PORK-\$1850

REMARKS-Wheat and flour, quiet and steady. Barley, in demand. Peas firm. Oats, higher. Corn and rye, unchanged. Hogs, scarce and wanted.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. all and examine our stock of frames and paspertouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED .- New Valencia, Sultana JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades ver low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzic has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This

noved to A. J. Webster's old stand. is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated machines on sale.

EW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST.

THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

the present competition. Give them a call, Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equa; for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumestism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain, Toothache, It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use whem wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Crampis in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken o your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRIP It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic, I is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

### Complimentary.

MR. THOS. COFFEY, Glencoe, Mar. 1, 1804.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed you will find two dollars (\$2.00) renewed subscription for CATHOLIC REFORD. for this year. I wish the
RECORD that success which it so emines thy
deserves. I remain,

JOHN J. McRAE.

We have in press and will publish, March 10th,

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. What it involves, and how alone it can be settled. An appeal to the Land Leagues. By Henry George, author of "Progress and Pov-erty." 12mo, paper. Price, 25 cents. D. Apple-ton & Co., 1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

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Being practical Seedsmen, we give our customers (throught the medium of our Catalogue) the benefit of our experience and observations. We send Vegerable, Flower and Field Seeds (with few exceptions) free of postage or express charges, to any address. Our splendidly

Illustrated Seed Catalogue milistrated Seed Catalogue
will be mailed to any address on application
by post-card or letter. Every person requiring seeds should have a copy.
We have a fine stock of White Russian,
Lost Nation, and White Fyfe Wheat on hand.

McBROOM & WOODWARD, Seed Merchants, London, Canada CONSUMPTION BE CURED!



DETROIT THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE.

258 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.
M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D..

(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario)

Bernanently established since 1870. Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the variets diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome afflictions. By the system of

MEDICATED IN HALATIONS

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Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that
afflict humanity.
The very best of references given from all
parts of Canada from those already cured.
Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, Duties
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Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and
'Medical Treatise.' Address,
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DETROIT, Mich.

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PROVISION DEALERS. DUNDAS ST., WEST. OFFICE-Market Lane, opposite new Bank.

Are now prepared to buy ONLY first quality Hogs, for which the highest market price will be paid. \*\*Dofal for Sale datty.

VOL.

RT. John-by

To the Cle

DEARLY BI You ar

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a Cathedra of the Ch already be thousand need of a the convic as the var with pries the sacred such is the most serio erosity and blessing ar tion, the ta culties, is your powe your faith to remove will urge erecting in sure not erations a For this taking. V

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