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not, however, bind t or any tender, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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ID STREET,

Catholic Record.



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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

NO. 88

GENTLEMEN

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

unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880 Sunday, 20—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost; St. Sylverius, Dup. Monday, 21—St. Aloysius of Gonzaga, Dup. Tucsday, 22—St. Peter Celestine, Dup. Wednesday, 23—St. Paschal of Eaylonia, Dup. Vigil of St. John Baptist. Thursday, 24—Nativity of St. John the Bap-tist, Dup. 1st Class. Friday, 25—St. Gallicanus, Dup. Saturday, 26—SS. John and Paul. Dup.

Veni Sancte Spiritus!

BY CARDINAL NEWMAN. Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling

gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou Shouldst lead me on; I loved to choose and see my path; but now Lead Thou me on. I loved the garish days, and, spite of fears, Pride ruled my will; remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blessed me, sure it Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen. o'er crag and torrent till
Till the night is gone,
And with the morn these angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost
awhile.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A DISPATCH from Dublin states that Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo was set on fire, presumably by an in-cendiary, on Sunday last, and several acres of his plantation destroyed.

Lord and Lady Bute are now at Jerusalem. They are going on a tour through Asia Minor to Constantinople and then to Greece, and are not expected to arrive at Chiswick till the beginning of July.

OUR travelling agent, Mr. Walsh, who is now in the county of Essex, reports that there never was better crop prospects in the western section of Ontario. The fruit crop gives promise of being particularly good

LADY RIPON will go out to India in October, escorted by her son, Lord de Grey. She is in delicate health, and fears the climate, both for herself and for Lord Ripon. She was very anxious that he should refuse

THE Irish Land League Reliet Committee propose to set aside £10,-000 from the relief funds towards rendering special assistance to evicted families, provided the principal American committees will consent. The League strongly denounces all emigration schemes.

ELEVEN thousand persons approached the sacraments during the mission which terminated in St. Mary's Church, Troy, on June 4. Seventeen converts were prepared by Father Coghlan, who, as usual, handed them over to baptism to the pastor, who was thenceforth to continue their instruction.

MR. WELLAND, of Welland station, reports a miraculous cure effected on his child. Some years since she fell into a boiler of lye. Medical skill proved powerless to restore the child to health. She is now completely cured, having used a solution made from the cement of Knock Church.

Ar the Presbyterian Synod in Montreal, Rev. Neil McKay said that a great many people called themselves Presbyterians, but when called upon for subscriptions they then said they belonged to some other church. This is a very candid admission-a statement which, coming from such a source, cannot be doubted—that the almighty dollar holds first place in the affections of a number of the followers of John Knox.

THE distress in Ireland is unabated. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has sent

funds are still needed for the relief than anything else; and no wonder, Our Cutting and Tailoring is in."

| Solution | Solutio

> THE London Times says that the Russian nihilists carry about their persons the types with which they do their printing. If it is necessary to publish a proclamation or other document the compositors meet in secret and in the quickest possible way put in type the manuscript, and then print it from a hand press.
> When the necessary number of copies is ready the press is taken to pieces and put in the pockets of the conspirators, who immediately return to their homes.

The New York Sun says that after all the scheming and squabbiing, the threatening and truckling, the dickering, trickery, double-dealing and cheatery, the buying and selling, promising, pledging and paying, the swearing and drinking that has been going on for several days, prepara-tory to the nomination of a Rupublican candidate for President, the Chicago Convention was opened yesterday with prayer by a Chicago clergyman of orthodox theology.

In the Quebec Legislature a few days since, Hon. Mr. Langelier asked-Is it true that 12 employees or any other number of employees, particularly of Irish origin, have been lately dismissed from employment on the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway? Hon. Mr. Chaplau replied that the Government's attention having been directed to the matter by the member for Quebcc West, a statement of all the changes made on the line would be laid before the House.

THE Kingston Whiq says: That as the Rev. Dr. Cleary has a second time refused the mitre of Kingston, we are informed that it has been offered to the Rev. Dr. Fortune, president of All Hallow's College, Ireland, who is at present in this Province. We sincerely hope the Rev. gentleman will see his way to accepting it. The choice of a man of his distinguished talents by the Holy See would be a great compliment to the town and diocese of Kingston, while it would secure the rehabilitation of Regiopolis College on a sound foundation

A delicate compliment was paid to Cardinal Newman by the brothers of the Little Oratory, on Sunday, which has, so far, been unchronicled The Cardinal is a passionate lover of Beethoven's music, and is himself an accomplished vocalist. Just before his eminence was called upon to deliver his address to the brethren of the Little Oratory, three violins and a violoncello, stationed in the gallery, played a portion of Beethoven's Quartette in G; and to the admiring eyes which watched the venerable face, leaning on the worn hand, in the chair, the Cardinal was momentarily in a state of rapture.

THE Handford scandal is over. The rev. gentleman has resigned. Full particulars of the disgraceful matter were supplied by the enterprising reporters of the enterprising dailies. There appeared, indeed, a rivalry as to which could produce the fullest reports of its most objectionable features. We are told the readers of these papers—commonly called "the public"—demand full accounts of these matters at the hands of the gentleman of the daily press. If this is so, the readers are persons possessed of very poor tastes and worse morals. The time will come when some of our papers who revel in the horrible and the scandalous will be flung in the face of their publishers by men who have regard for the morals of the family circle.

The day after his arrival in Rome. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, dined at the English college with Cardinals Manning and Howard and several bishops. One of the members of the archbishop's party, in writing with candidates for a missionary life. of the archbishop's party, in writing about the dinner, says: "We were the following telegram to the mayors of cities in Canada and the United States: "I regret to say that I may be about the dinner, says: "We were treated with much kindness, and enjoyed the occasion no little. Cardinal power to enable the faculty to procure the services of two professors from the national universities to assist the present staff. the following telegram to the treated with much kindness, and en-

of the distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by small farmers, who dread the result of the result dread the workhouse relief, but can is in appearance and carriage, one of

> Gladstone Ministry. On Saturday morning a motion was made calling upon the Government for information showing the number of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland who have received legal training previous to their appointment. For prudential reasons the Government refused and opposed the motion. The ministers did not expect the question would be reached on Saturday and allowed their supporters to disperse. The English members abandoned the House till by two a. m. it was converted into an Irish Parliament, and when Cavendish challenged a division on behalf of the Government he had the mortification to find himself in a minority of nineteen, while Parnell scored thirty-nine votes, and for the first time enjoyed the satisfaction of a victorious encounter with the Treasury benches. The announcement of the result was heard by the Irish members with ringing cheers such as are seldom heard at Westminster.

THE Bishop of Sascatchewan,

Dr. McLean, lately preached a sermon in London, regarding his mission in the Northwest. He is seeking contributions to aid in spreading the scriptures among the Indians. In the course of his Indians. In the course of his sermon he said: "That the Roman Catholics are exceedingly active in the Northwest. He did not blame them. They are guided by men of ability and energy, and the Indians will be lost to the Anglican church if the efforts of the Roman Catholics are not met with renewed efforts on the part of the Church of England,' The probability is, they will be lost to the Church of England. Catholic priests perform missionary work among savage tribes without contributions of any sort. They toil with them, and teach them, and enpect for the Church of England, even with "renewed efforts."

JAMES REDPATH has published a stinging letter in answer to the appeal recently made by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. In the course of his letter he says that

"Not a single dollar should be sent from America to the Lord Mayor of from America to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in response to this appeal;—not because the Irish peasantry do not need further aid, but because the Mansion House Committee of Dublin, and the Lord Mayor himself, deserves American condemnations instead of American contributions. I refer to the real committee, not to the ornamental members of it. For the active members of the Mansion House Committee represent a class of Irishmen who never hesitate to disgrace their country before the world rather than to relieve their suffering countrymen by their own individual contributions. Anterica has given more than all the rest of mankind to relieve the distress of the Irish tenantry—a distress created for the most part by the exactions of the Irish landlords—and yet, instead of appealing to these rich landed proprietors to have pity on the victims of their avarice, and holding them up to the soom of Christendom if they refuse assistance, the Lord Mayor of Dublin uses the Atlantic Cable as a beggarman's dog to catch a few more pennies for the paupers whom these merciless and mercenary miscreants have

created ! "I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthier class of Irishmen in Dublin. Their spirit of caste is so strong that they do not seem to suspect that in the eyes of the world, outside of their own social the world, outside of their own social circles, whatever degrades the Irish peasants degrades the Irish gentry; that to the world at large Ireland is a unit, and that their petty Lilliputian factions are of no greater interest to it than the fights kites and crows in the county Donegal." interest to it than the fights of

The Rev. James Keveny, who died re-cently in Troy, N. Y., where he had long been the pastor of St. Peter's Church, left in his will \$8,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor in that city.

The Marquis of Bute has subsidized St.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us what we think of the yearly custom of decorating the graves of the dead. It is certainly a beautiful one, which pos sesses a special charm for the poetic fancy. But far better for the sleep. It has fallen to the lot of the Irish party to inflict the first defeat on the prayer were breathed over their graves-believing with the patriot warrior of old that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from dead, that they may be loos their sins."—Buffalo Union.

hymns and the sermon, were in Latin."-The Church Union." And still one of the great contentions of the Protestant Church is that

"In attending a few of the May meetings of the great societies this year, the writer was forcibly impressed with one thought above all others, viz: the urgent need of United Church in carrying on the great warfare against Satan."-The Church Union. Well, there is a United Church: the Church; the Church founded by Jesus Christ, and according to his promise having as one of its distinguishing marks perpetual and perfect unity. Why will not our friends of The Church Union seek admission to its pale, and with its members aid "in carrying on the great warfare against Satan?"—Catholic Review.

WHILE we have no data on which to found an exact estimate of the number of anti-Catholic bigots who would sacrifice everything to the gratification of their predominant [Treland, in the following summary fashion: "The Catholic papers coulain numerous statements of the control of their predominant of the control of their predominant of the control of with them, and teach them, and endure the hardships of savage life for the sake of Christ. These temporal inconveniences it is difficult for other so-called missionaries to overcome for many reasons. Hence, we think there is not a cheering prospect for the Church of England, even peet for the Church of England, even the Pope as Antichrist and Catholics papers contain numerous dack" to God; we like to joke about sublime things; an immense advertisement hung across Niagara Falls of Knock, Ireland, on which lately appeared the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph, while the congregation were at prayer. The wall of the church has had all the papers contain numerous dack" to God; we like to joke about sublime things; an immense advertisement hung across Niagara Falls of Knock, Ireland, on which lately appeared the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph, while the congregation were at prayer. The wall of the church has had all the papers contain numerous such that the cases of miraculous cures produced by the application of particles of cement taken from the walls of the church in the parish of Knock, Ireland, on which lately appeared the Holy Virgin and St. Joseph, while the congregation were at prayer. The wall of the church has had all the congregation of their predominant passion, we think it no exaggeration to passion, we think the cases of miraculous cures produced by the application of particles of cement taken to foot the church in the parish as idolators. They are sure to enlist under the banner of religious hate, unfurled by Grant at Des Moines. The second class is rather heterogeneous. It includes imported Orangemen, Know-Nothings and and all the rabid rabble which composes the O. A. U.—Catholic Herald.

> THE unanimous election of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, a Presbyterian Minister, for Mayo, the most Catholic county in all Ireland. places in still stronger contrast the broad spirit of liberality that distinguishes the Irish people from their English neighbors. In the latter, which arrogates to itself the title of the "superior" country,— bigotry and intolerance are as rampant to-day as they were half a century ago; while in Ireland Catholics and Protestants heartily unite on the National platform, and the Catholic Priest and the Presbyterian Minister cordially "Shake hands across the Boyne," As Rev. Mr. Nelson says, it is one of the most hopeful signs that has yet appeared for the old land; and it comes, like the dawn of a better day, through "a long night of darkness."—Irish American.

THE frequency of divorce in the United States is the greatest blot on civilization. Each State has its own peculiar laws on this subject, which often conflict seriously with the laws of other States. In Kentucky and New Hampshire, for instance, first cousins cannot marry-a regulation which does not obtain in other States. In New York the marriage with one's step-daughter is allowable. In the same State, also, if a man has introduced into society a woman as his wife, such introduction is enough to constitute her such in the eye of the marriage ceremony. Pennsylvania is not so strict; the rite may be per-

any opportunity slip of misrepresenting the people of Ireland. In a late issue it the people of Ireland. In a late issue it has an article on the famine, which from beginning to end is a tissue of falsehoods. Its plain object is to freeze up at its source the stream of charity that has been flowing from this country to Ireland. First it repeats the stale argument that it is "very queer that people who are starving to death should still have money enough left to send a large sum to the enough left to send a large sum to the Pope"—a statement that in the terms in which it is made is a pure falsehood, At the recent convocation of Canterbury, held in St. Paul's Cathedral,
London, England, the litany, the
hymns and the sermon, were in were starving and still are. The Times conceals, too, the fact that the Pope has sent to Ireland a larger sum for the retions of the Protestant Contions of potatoes' council
to the Protestant Contions of the Protestant Times would not expect shipments of grain from the port of New York to Eng-land to stop because three hundred thousland to stop because three hundred thousand persons in western New York, or in
the neighboring State of New Jersey were
starving. It would find nothing remarkable in the concurrence of these two contingencies. It would readily understand
how many persons might be starving in
the very city of New York, while the
elevators and warehouses were chock full
of grain, and ship after ship sailed for of grain, and ship after ship sailed for Europe loaded down with provisions.— Philadelphia Standard.

THE ordinary tone of our esteemed metropolitan contemporary, the Independent, is singularly free from bigotry, its articles are of an eclectic character, and it numbers among its contributors such men as Bishop Spalding and John Boyle O'Reilly. It seems to wish to afford, as well as to seek, enlightenment on all topics of general and public interest. This desire, however laudable in itself, is likely mortar picked out as high as one can reach by the eager peasants. That there really was such an apparition on the wall we suppose is the fact; but the appearance of the apparition makes it probable that it was a picture threwn by a magiclantern from a distance. The figures were motionless, and passed off the field together, as in the case of such a picture. We are informed by one who made inquiry on the spot that it is probable that it is not a fraud on the part of any priests, but a practical joke by Protestants, who are doubtless astonished at the re-sult, and who would now find it utterly unsafe to acknowledge what they had done." Unfortunately for the Independand the contract of the transport of the state of the figures were not "motionless," as a careful pursual of the printed reports will inform anyone desirous of such information. Save that magic-lanterns were not vet invented, a similar theory might be yet invented, a similar theory hight be applied to all the apparitions recorded in Holy Writ. Christianity might be laughed over as as an excellent "praetical joke."—Catholic Telagraph.

look after their preachers. Every day some new story of ministerial misconduct fleats to the ears of the public. If the Bible be a panacea for all spiritualills, the Bible Society ought to distribute Bibles amongst the ministers who seem sadly in need of missionary effort. The laymen in the Methodist communion ought to organize a society for the reforma-tion of ministers. This kind of thing has gone so far that the unregenerate, when they hear of a scandal, have gotten into the habit of asking, Was he at the Conference?" This is very often unjust—as unjust as the interrogation of the French king when he heard of a conspiracy,—
"Who was she?" The latest scandal comes from Prattsburg, N. Y., and of course there is a he and a she in it, the papers print headlines about "preacher and pupil," and the impromptu court which sits on the case law. In Ohio only ordained ministers or a magistrate can perform the any more! The verdict is deemed ister or a layman. Civil marriage is the quicksilver from the back of a looking-glass, and, finally, liquid invites divorce, and will in time be rouge; and yet she still lives. This

THE Methodists had really better

found to be a most potent agent in story is only one of a dozen in which the disruption of society.-Catholic the Methodist minister figures or has figured. No wonder that Bob Ingersoll gains so many recruits from among the Methodists, for if a tree is THE New York Times is unable to let known by its fruit, the fruits of Methodism give but small guarantee of the soundness of the parent trunk. The Methodists had better not do so much talking about the spread of infidelity. Example is the best teacher, and the example of such preachers as have lately come to the surface can hardly be consistently used as arguments for religion and morality A reformation of ministers is needed -Catholic Review.

INGERSOLI has gone South, and

the indignant letters from enraged ministers which have filled the papers are no longer seen. It will be difficult to convince the South, in this weather, that there is no hell, and the indignant ministers may console themselves with that reflection. It is unlucky for the Christian religion in this country that ministers will insist on defending it. The ministerial apologies which we have read in the papers are as weak and superficial, without being as smart as Ingersoll's attacks. It is scandalous that in this country of progress Ingersoll should be received by approving crowds, but it is also scadalous that professed ministers of the Gospel, by their utter inefficiency, should force the lovers of Christian ity to cry out "Save us from our friends!" Ingersoll is the child of Protestantism. He goes the whole length. He follows out the teaching of Luther to its logical conclusion. And the great shame is that Ingersoll does not stand alone; he represents a large and increasing class of Americans. What young man, brought up in Protestantism, has any settled belief to-day? In the last What young man, ten years the Bible has gone out of fashion, and the man who professes to accept it as the divine word of God is becoming very rare among "educated" people. Bob Ingersoll brings about his most telling and humorous effects by parodying the cant of Methodism. There is a certain fascination, too, for the American mind in a man who boldly "talks" humorous word in our vocabulary, and obituary poetry makes us chuckle continually. The newspapers have made breaches of the commandments so amusing that reports of murder, adultery, and theft are the funniest things in their pages. It is only natural, then, that the juggler who uses the most sacred things in heaven and earth as appliances of his art, should have an audience. Many persons regard Ingersoll as a humorist, and grow tired of him; others, the majority, look on him as a prophet because he expresses in public, what they have learned to think. Protestantism has brought forth Bob Ingersoll and his followers, and the sects are terrified and weaponless before them. Catho-

(From the Catholic Columbian.) HEART of Jesus, full of love for the penitent sinner, inflame our hearts with a spark of that ineffable love Thy Heart hast ever shown towards us!

THE N. Y. Herald's candidate, Hamilton Fish, comes out for Grant. Couldn't Grant reciprocate by coming out for Fish?—Boston Pilot. Grant is too anti-Catholic to have anything to do with fish.

FATHER FAPER says that God is constantly whispering to the soul, but amidst the distractions and temptations of the world and the evil inclinations of our weak nature, we do not always heed these whisperings and consequently do not profit by them. Corresponding with these promptings of grace, we become worthy followers of our Lord.

A CATHOLIC, that is a practical one, must believe that his is the all saving faith, and that he cannot compromise declares that he was not guilty, but with error. So, if he attends other places of religious service, he gives the lie to his conscience, or is ignorsatisfactory, the reverend gentleman ant, or is not a practical Catholic, retires to shadier places, and she tries and thus becomes a scandal to Cathoformed there by a magistrate, a min- acetate of lead in large quantities, lies and non-Catholies. By being

"Love Me Love My Dog." He had afalcon on his wrist, A hound beside his knee,

A hound beside his knee.
A lewelled rapier at his thigh:
Quoth he "Which may she be?"
My chieftain cried, "Bear forth, my page,
Thou'll know her by her sunny eyes,
And golden lengths of hair."
But here are lovely damsels three,
In glitt'ring coif and veil;
And all have sunny locks and eyes—
To which unfold the tale?"

Out spake the first. "O pretty page, Thou has't a wealthy lord; I love to see the jewels rare Which deck thy slender sword." She smil'd, she wav'd her yellow locks, Rich damask glow'd her cheek; He bent his supple knee, and thought, "She's not the maid I seek."

The second had a check of rose, A throat as white as milk: A jewell'd tire upon her brow, A robe and veil of eith. Opretty page, he had bely in the head of the he

The third, with cobweb locks of light,
And cheeks like summer dawn,
Dropp'd on her knee beside the hound,
Upon the shaven lawn.
She kiss'd his sinewy throat, she strok'd
His bristly rings of hair;
"Ho!" thought the page, "she loves his
bound.

So this is Lady Clare!"

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER VII.

See what a ready tongue suspicion hath.

Shakespeare. Moreover something is or seems That touches me with mystle gleams, Like glimpses of forgotten dreams.

By Father Maret's advice Madame de Moldau came to spend a few days with Therese. Her hut was clean though a very poor abode, and the change of air and scene proved beneficial to her health The near neighborhood of the church was a great comfort also, and to get away from Simonette a relief. Her temper had grown almost unbearable, and her manner to her mistress very offensive. She grown almost unbearance, and her manner to her mistress very offensive. She governed her household and directed all her affairs, however, with so much zeal and intelligence that she could ill have

spared her; but the momentary separa-tion seemed at this time acceptable to both. D'Auban came sometimes to the village to see Madame de Moldau; but since the strangers' visit, and especially since what had passed when they both watched M. de Chambelle's death-bed, they had not felt at their ease together. He especially felt exceedingly embarrassed in his intercourse with her. It now seemed to him evident that she must have occupied some position which she was intensely anxious position which she was intensely anatoms to conceal. The promise he had heard her exact from Count Levacheff and poor M. de Chambelle's rambling expressions about a mesalliance and a palace pointed to this conclusion. He racked his brains to form some guess, some supposition as to the possible cause of her retirement from the world and the mystery in which it was enveloped. Once it occurred to him that, with the romantic sentimentality

led her into some such course, and in was not difficult to believe she was of noble birth. Nobility was stamped on volved her in endless difficulties. was not difficult to be never size was of noble birth. Nobility was stamped on her features, her figure, and every one of her movements. It struck even the Indians. They said she ought to be a said she ought to be a and for the title given to the female grateful. sovereigns of some of their tribes. Dur-ing her stay with Therese, Madame de

her. It was a desolate thing to come back to a home where neither relative nor friend, only servants, awaited her return. He made some remark of this kind as they approached the house. she said, sinking down on the

bench in the porch with a look of deep despondency—"yes, the return is sad. despondency—"yes, the re What will the departure be? D'Auban started as if he had been shot.

"What do you mean? You are not going

Yes, I must go, and you must not ask He did not utter a word, but remained

with his eyes fixed on the ground, and his lips tightly compressed. She was dis-tressed at his silence, and at last said: "You are not angry with me, M. d'Auban, for resolving to do do what is

right !"
"Right!" he bitterly exclaimed. "Alas! madame, can I know what is right? I know not who you are, where you come from, where you are going. What I do from, where you are going. What I do know is, that from the first day I saw you my only thought has been to shield you from suffering, to guard you from danger, to watch over you as a father or as a brother. When you told me to give up other hopes, I shut up my grief in my heart. I never allowed a word to escape from my lips which could offend or dis-please you. What more could a man do? please you. What more could a man do. Have I ever given you reason to distrust me? Have I obliged you to go away? But I am a fool: what poor M. de Chambello said has misled me. You have other

has been my fault? Cannot you forget my rash words? Cannot you rely on my

friends, I suppose, other prospects-

promise never again—"
"Oh, M. d'Auban! it is not your fault must go. I was not your fault that I heard you say what I can never for get. Mine has been the fault. Would that the suffering might be mine alone; because your sympathy at first, and then went on your friendship, were to me; because I thought only precious to me; because I thought only of myself, and of the consolation I found in your society, sorrow has come upon us

both. Nay, I will add one word more.
Before I became a Catholic it did not seem
to me quite impossible . . . my ideas
were different from what they now are.
I did not consider myself absolutely
bound. . Now, you see, there remains
nothing for us but to part."
"Why should you think so? Why not
let me work for you—watch over you?

let me work for you—watch over you?

You can trust me."

A deep blush rose in her cheek, as she quickly answered, "But I cannot—I

quickly answered, "But ought not to trust myself."

ought not to trust myself."

A strange feeling of mingled pain and joy thrilled through his heart, for he now felt that his affection was returned; but he also saw that what she had said was heart to be also saw that what she had said was the said was true—that they must part. Another silence ensued; then, with a despairing resignation, he asked, "And where can

you go ?"
"To Canada," she answered. "Father Maret will commend me to the Bishop of Montreal and to some French ladies there." "Will you sell this property?" "No; not if you will manage it for

me."
"Yes, I will; and the day may come when you will revisit it."

"Perhaps so," she said, with a mournful smile—"when we are both very old." ful smile—"when we are both
"And how will you travel?"

"And how will you travel I"
"There is a party of missionaries expected here, and a French gentleman and his wife. They are on their way to Canada. Father Maret is going to arrange about my joining them. He hopes we may reach Montreal before the wet received the second sets in."

season sets in."
"So be it," murmured d'Auban; and from that moment they both sought to cheer and encourage each other, to bear with courage the approaching separation. With true delicacy of feeling she showed him how entirely she confided all her interests to his care—how she reposed on the thought of his disinterested and active friendship. He planned for the comfort of her journey, and resolved to spare her as much as possible the knowledge of what he suffered. In spite of the reserve she ob-served as to the past and the sad uncer-tainty of the future, they understood each other better than they had done yet, and there was some consolation in that

feeling.
But when he had taken leave of her that day, and he thought that he sho soon see her go forth with strangers from that house where he had so carefully watched over her, his courage almost failed. The sight of the blooming garden, the brightness of the sunshine, oppressed his soul, and when the sound of a light carol struck on his ear he turned round and anguily addressed Simonette, who was watering the flowers in the verandah

and singing at the same time.
"I am surprised to see you in such good spirits so soon after your kind old mas-ter's death, and at the very moment of his daughter's return to her desolate home. I thought there was more gratitude in

The expression of her face changed at once. "Do you call me ungrateful, M. d'Auban?" she said, with a sigh. "Well, be it so. Even that I will put up with from you. But what gratitude do I owe se people?"

vour character.

swered with a frown-

"My mistress! I have never considered her assuch. I undertook this hateful service, M. d'Auban, solely at your request and for your sake, and you call me un-grateful. You speak unkindly to me, who have worked hard for these people ing her stay with Therese, Madame de Moldau improved her knowledge of the language of the country, and under her guidance occupied herself with works of charity. At the end of a fortnight she returned to St. Agathe. D'Auban was waiting for her with his boat at the spot they called the ferry. He saw she had been weeping, and his heart ached for her. It was a desolate thing to come spoken; and yet for your sake I ought to speak, and, at the risk of making you angry, I will, Yes, at all risks, I must say it. You are blind—you are infatu-

ated about that woman-"Hush! I will not hear such language

"But you must hear it, or I will expose her to those who will listen to the truth. Others shall hear me if you will

"Speak then," said d'Auban sternly. The time had arrived when he felt him self justified in listening to Simonette's disclosures. Matters had come to a crisis, disclosures. Matters had come to a crisis and on Madame de Moldau's own ac count it was necessary he should hear what Simonette had to say. He made a sign to her to sit down, and stood before ner with his arms folded and looking so stern that she began to tremble. "Spe again said, with more vehemence than efore, for he saw she hesitated.

At last she steadied her voice and spoke as follows: "Sir, it was at New Orleans that I first saw Madame de Moldau. I heard at that time there was something mysterious about her. People said she was not called by her real name, and a servant, who arrived there with her, and soon after returned to Europe, ome hints that she had reasons for concealing her own. She and her father came on board our boat at night; M. Reinhart, and his servant Hans, were He said he had amongst the passengers. He said he had seen her before, and that there were strange stories about them—that they were supposed to be adventurers, or even swindlers. Nobody could understand why an old man and a handsome delicate woman, not apparently in any want of money, should come to this country with come to this country with the intention of taking up their abode in a remote settlement. At Fort St. Louis M. Reinhart and Hans left us, and I did member that I declined to do so. I only wish I had persevered in my refusal. But you seemed very anxious I should accept your offer. You said it would be an act

was said you admired her, and that you would soon marry the lady at St. Agatha. I thought if I lived with her I should be sure to find out whether the stories about her were true or false, and that I might be the means of saving you from marry-

inf an impostor—'
"You have no right to speak in that way," interrupted d'Auban, tried beyond

"You have no right to speak in that way," interrupted d'Auban, tried beyond endurance by the girl's language and manner. "It is a vile calumny."

"It is no such thing, M. d'Auban; you desired me to speak and you must hear me to the end. I know she does not seem an impostor—I can hardly believe her to be one; but you shall judge yourself. Well might people wonder where their money came from! I soon found out that she had many rich jewels in her possession. One of the things Hans had told me was, that her father had sold some valuable diamonds at New Orleans, and lodged the money in a banker's hands. It was reported at the same time that, in a palace in Europe, a casket was stolen which contained the jewels of a princess lately dead. It must have been the princess mentioned in the newspaper you cess mentioned in the newspaper you were reading out loud one night some days ago, and which madame sent me to borrow from you the next morning. Well, the report was that her servants had stolen this casket and fled the country." "St. Petersbarg was the town you

mean, and the princess, the wife of the Czarovitch of Russia."

"Yes, the Princess Charlotte, I think they called her. Hans says his master is persuaded that these people are those very

I don't believe a word of it."

"He says that M. de Chambelle's real name is Sasse, and that he lived at the court of the princess's father; that he saw him there a great many years ago.

And now I must tell you wnat I myself
discovered. I picked up on the grass
near the house a casket with a picture inside it set in diamonds, and on the back of the casket, in small pearls, was written the name of Peter the First, Emperor of all the Russias. I saw it with my own eyes, and the diamonds were very large, and the gold beautifully worked. I have seen things of this sort at New Orleans,

seen things of this sort at New Orleans, but nothing balf so handsome."

"You saw this with your own eyes!" repeated d'Auban, turning very pale.

"But are you certain it belonged to Madame de Moldau?" he quickly added.

"What did you do with it?"

"I was almost inclined to take it to you, sir, or to Father Maret; but on the whole thought it best to return it to her."

"And when you did so?"

"And when you did so?" "She seemed embarrassed, but said it was her property. And I made some ob-servations which were painful to her me to go, nor did I really wish to leave her. I have never been happy since that time. Sometimes I cannot help feeling sorry for her, but when I think she is deceiving you, I should like to drag her be fore the governor and accuse her to her face. When those gentlemen came here, Hans told me that the story of the stolen jewels was talked about of more than ever at New Orleans, and people now say "They are your benefactors."

"Indeed! Is that the meaning of the word in Europe? Is the person who devotes her time, her labor, and her wits to the service of poor helpless beings, who can service of poor helpless beings, who can be served that the princess was murdered, that her husband was concerned in it and had him self helped the servants to escape. Did service that M. Reinhart asked self helped the servants to escape. Did you not notice that M. Reinhart asked her that day if she had been in the prin-cess's household! She answered, 'No;' that, with the romantic sentimentality ascribed to some of her countrywomen, she had, perhaps, sacrificed herself, and abandoned a lover or even a husband for the sake of some other person, and resolved never to make her existence known. It was just possible that a highly-wrought sensibility, a false generosity unchecked by fixed religious principles, might have led her into some such course, and in-wist the waste of some of her country, and ner wist to the service of poor helpless beings, who can do nothing for themselves, and receives a little money and perhaps a few kind words in return, the obliged party, and service of poor helpless beings, who can self helped the servants to escape. Did you not notice that M. Reinhart asked her that day if she had been in the principles. The service of poor helples beings, who can self helped the servants "I wonder that you can speak of your I am only speaking the truth. I wish for some brief time under the new adwith all my heart it was otherwise. Hate me if you will, despise, disbelieve me, but do not be rash. Do not marry this deceitful woman. You suspect me, perhaps. You think that I hope or expect.

Oh never, never in my wildest dreams. has such a thought crossed my mind? If she was as good as she looks, if she would happy, willingly would I her slave and yours all my life. If you knew how wretched it makes me to see you look so miserable! But, oh! if you

marry her and she is guilty !—'
"My dear Simonette," said d'Auban, interrupting her, but speaking much more gently than he had yet done, "I am sure you mean kindly by me. I should be indeed ungrateful did I not believe in your The circumstances you elated are most extraordinary; I certainly connot at this moment account for them. But still, I would entreat you to

suspend your judgment. Do not decide against her till you know more." "Ah! that is what Father Maret always says; but I am afraid she deceives D'Auban eagerly caught at those words.
"Is that what he says? Then he does not think her guilty?"

"He does not say one thing or the "Well, Simonette, I again thank you for your kindness to myself, and I entreat you, for the present, at least, not to speak on this subject to any one else. I feel bound to tell you that, in spite of the

apparent evidence to the contrary, I still firmly believe in Madame de Moldau's And will you marry her?" exclaimed monette, wringing her hands.
D'Auban tried to speak calmly, but he lit as if the secret recesses of his heart

were being probed by the poor girl's per-tinacious solicitude.
"There is not the least prospect of my arrying Madame de Moldau. Do not distress yourself on that point; and for my sake be kind and attentive to her durng the time she will yet remain here.

"Is she going away, sir?"
D'Auban covered his face with his hands. She looked at him with anguish. "How you must hate me!" she murmured. said, recovering his comosure. "No, Simonette, much as I uffer, I do not blame you, my poor girl. posure. It is natural you should have had sus-picions—it could not have been othernot see them again till they came here with those other gentlemen. When you proposed to me to enter Madame de Moldau's service, you must, I am sure, re- all do what is right. If you are going to over what you have told me. May we all do what is right. If you are going to the village this evening, tell Father Maret will call on him early to-morrow, and

ask him and Therese to pray for us. That evening he sat in his study gazing of charity. You did not speak of benefactors then. My father urged me also. thought. Sometimes he started up and Sometimes he started up and

But what really decided me was this: It was said you admired her, and that you would soon marry the lady at St. Agatha.

walked up and down the room, making a full stop now and then, or, going up to the chimney, rested his head on his hands. the commey, rested his head on his hands. "It would be too strange—too incredible," he ejaculated; "and yet the more I think of it, the more does the idea gain upon me. No, no; it is a trick of the imagination. If it was so, how did I never come to think of it before! Yet it tallies with all the rest. It would avail a court him.

He had returned, he said, from the north lakes, whether he had accompanied the travellers who had lately been d'Auban's guests. He thought he would like

not think," he said, "that this man can be desirable acquaintance for your

a desirable acquaintance by daughter."

"He seems a good fellow enough, and says that if she will take his advice he can show her how to better herself."

"In what way?"

"In what way?"

"He does not exactly say, but I don't see why she should leave her present situation. Her wages are good, and I do not find she has anything to complain of, but she has always had a queer sort of temper. For my part, I think she might go farther and fare worse. Well, M. d'Auban, I only just looked in to let you know about your friends: I am off again know about your friends; I am off again to-morrow to the Arkansas. Have you any commands?"

No, thank you, nothing this time. "But just stop a minute; you have not had a glass of my French brandy. What do you know of this Hans's former his-

"Not much. He has been in Spain, and Italy, and Russia. We never do know much of the people who come out "I think you had better warn Simon-

ette not to act on his advice as regards a change of situation. He cannot be a safe adviser or companion for her.

"She does not like him a bit. The girl's as proud as a peacock; I wish she was married and off my hands. Well, this is good cognac, M. d'Auban. It does a man's heart good, and puts him in mind of la belle France. I was thinking as I walked here, how good your brandy aladviser or companion for her."
"She does not like him a bit. The

"It was fortunate, then, I did not forget to offer you a glass of it," d'Auban

said with a smile. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE FIRST APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE PRONTENAC TILL HIS SECOND AP-POINTMENT. A. D. 1672-1689.

Written for the Record.

When Talon demanded, on the retirement of M. de Courcelles, his own withdrawal from the intendancy, he had justly Hate ministration, he retired before the fitful policy of the governor could involve him in any of the dissensious such a policy should provoke. His successor, M. Duchesnan, incurred from his very arrival the bitterest resentment of the governor. By his official instructions the new intendant was charged to preside at the meetings of the sovereign council. The governor refused, even in the face of the royal instructions, to renounce the presidency of that body. He even suspended some of the councillers who had proved intractable. The news of this high-handed course reach ing the home government, drew censure of the sharpest nature upon the governor, not alone for his usurpation of the presi-dency of the council, but for his injudicious interference in matters of purely ecclesias tical discipline. Duchesnan was confirmed in the presidency; the Count was given the second and the Bishop the third place, at the council board. Although perplexed by these dissensions, all of his own creation, by these dissensions, all of his own creation, the governor displayed in many respects a rare administrative capacity. He gave close attention to the administration of intrading and forming treaties with the justice, and procured from time to tin the promulgation of royal edits in regard of this important function of government, which removed doubt, soothed discontent,

and ensured order
The sovereign council adopted, on the
11th of May, 1676, a series of police regulations which, admirably adapted to the gulations which, admirably adapted to the requirements and circumstances of the colony and its growing population, reflect credit on the administrative skill of their authors. The greater part of these regulations regard the preservation of good order in the city and suburbs of Quebec. The establishment of markets, with provisions for the protection of citizens and of farmers, and the accommodation of traders—the prevention of fire and the cleanliness of the city—are treated with exactitude and precaution in these regula-tions. These early legislators of our country were certainly not behind their successors in endeavouring to maintain a high moral tone in the colony. The stringent rules applied to keepers of house of public entertainment will bear favorable of public entertainment will bear favorable and the colory. The Bishon had never changed in the colory. The Bishon had never changed in the colory. omparison with any modern legislation, either of the prohibitory or permissive stamp; while those adopted in regard of vagrancy, n.endicancy and immorality, do honor to the legislators who enforced, and honor to the legislators who enforced, and to the people who accepted them. Amongst the regulations should be noticed that which inflicts a severe penalty on blasphemy and profane language in regard of God, His Holy Mother, and the Saints, and that other which, in conformity with the fixed and judicious policy of the home government to preserve the religious unity of the colony, prohibits all

American colonies.

The adoption of regulations so justly conall the rest. It would explain everything.
But I think I am going out of my mind to suppose such a thing."
There was a knock at the door, and when he said "Come in," Simon aposition of the said "Come in," Simon aposition of the said "Come in," Simon aposition of Count de Frontenac is distinguished by other was a knock at the door, and when he said "Come in," Simon aposition of the said the said "Come in," Simon aposition of the said "Come in," Simon aposition of regulations so justly conceived and easy of equitable administration, were in itself an event of no usual significance.

events of signal importance. These are the suppression of the West India Company, which had failed in carrying out its obligations to the crown and to the colony, and the exploration ban's guests. He thought he would like to hear of their having journeyed so far in safety. Hans had come back with him; he had a dispute with his master about wages, and they had parted company. "He is gone to St. Agathe this evening; I fancy he admires my girl. They have always plenty to say to each other. He is a sharp fellow, Hans, and does not let the grass grow under his feet." D'Auban felt a vague uneasiness at hearing of this man's return. It was from him Simonette had heard all the stories against Madame de Moldau. "I should not think," he said, "that this man should not think," he said, "that this man should not think," he said, "that this man should not the background is said their explorations, leading always to results either wholly unlooked for, or largely differing from their anticipations, threw this project repeatedly into the background.

The discovery of the Mississippi led de la Sale, a young man of energy and ambition, to foster the hope that he might, by ascending instead of descending that stream, open a passage to the East. His activity and enthusiasm were stimulated to renewed purpose and firm resolve by his interviews with Joliet, on the return of the latter to Quebec. He at length laid his project before the governor, who, discerning in him many estimable qualities, acceded to his request by granting him a trading post at the foot of Lake Ontario, called after the Count himself, Fort Froncalled after the Count miniser, Fort Fron-tenac. He also gave him strong recom-mendations to the French Court, from whom de la Sale sought an exclusive license to trade with the Western tribes as a means of meeting the enormous out-lay the prosecution of his design necessarily involved. La Sale departed ssarily necessarily involved. La Sale departed for France in 1675. He was well received at court. His Majesty raised him to the ranks of the nobility and made him Seignor of Cataraqui, including Fort Fron-tenac, which he was to rebuild of stone. The king also granted him the full powers to trade and explore, which La Sale's am to trade and explore, which La Sale's ambitious projects suggested as necessary. Having strengthened Fort Frontenac, he revisited France in 1677, to seek further assistance. He received additional powers deemed necessary to render the advantages of his explorations lasting, namely, that of erecting fortified posts wherever the exigencies of trade and the interests of the French king demanded interests of the French king demanded their erection. He also met with much private encouragement. On his return to Canada, in the summer of 1678, he was accompanied by the Chevelier de Tonti, a skilled and adventurous officer. Arriving in Canada, he hastened with his followers and stores to Cataraqui, whence, on the 18th of November he departed for Niagara.

Among those who accompanied him was the celebrated Franciscan Father Hennepin. He erected a small fort at Niagara, and built a vessel which he called the "Griffin." In this vessel, on the 7th of August, 1679, he set sail for Detroit. On the 23rd of the same month he entered Lake Huron. Landing in September on the western coast of Lake Michigan, he loaded the "Griffin" with peltry and re-despatched it to Niagara, to place its cargo at the disposal of his importunate crediguaged the character of Count de Frontenac. Though induced to remain in office cated his estates. The vessel never reachted its destination, having disappear- which the content of the provided its destination, having disappear- which the cated has been covered, and the efficacy of which haps have proved.—Golden Sands. ed with all on board. For some months La Sale anxiously await-ed the return of the "Griffin," upon

ed the return of the "Griffin," upon whose safe return so much depended in the way of ultimate success in his under No tidings of the missing vessel him, he decided on returning takings. No tiding reaching him, he himself to Fort Frontenac, leaving the thinself to Fort Frontenac, leaving the Chevalier de Tonti to command his fort at Creve Cœur, on the Illinois, and in-structing Father Hennepin to descend this river to its junction with the Mississippi, and thence ascend the latter to its source i a Sale then departed for Cataraqui. On nis arrival in Canada he was enabled to make satisfactory arrangements with his creditors. Having also, after a time, procured reinforcements and stores, he eeded to return to the Illinois while Father Hennepin explored the upper Mississippi as far as the Falls of St. Antony, where the Sioux detained him for a time, releasing him only after he had pledged himself to return to them the fol-

lowing year.
At Creve Cour the garrison mutinied, natives Guided by the results of Father Henne-

pin's explorations, he again resolved to re-

turn to Canada, his object now being to form an expedition to explore the Mississippi to its mouth. Accompanied by Pere Mam-bre and Tonti, with a well-provided ex-ploratory force, he reached the Mississippi on the 6th of February, 1682. For thr months he followed the course of the great river, re-covering the course followed by Marquette and Joliet to the Arkan-sas. But the Arkansas arrested not his sas. onward course. He still pressed on with the current of the Mississippi till he at last, on the 5th of April—a bright day in a glorious career—attained the outlet of this mighty stream. He took possession of the whole region and the Gulf of Mexico in the name of the French King, and, in grati-tude for the favors received from his royal master, bestowed on it the appellation of

and the clergy. The Bishop had never chang ed his views on the liquor traffic with the Indians, and felt mortified that the governor did not use every means within reach to prohibit this nefarious trade. The remon-

persons belonging to any of the so-called reformed religions sojourning in the colony without premission, and, if so permitted, making open profession of their religious belief. This regulation, severe as it may seem to some, prevented much of the cruelty and injustice which disgrace the legislation of many of the Anglo-American colonies. of many powerful advocates. Wearied with the numberless dissensions in the colony, the king at length addressed a sharp reprimand to the governor and demanded his return, with that of Duchesnan, as the sole remedy for the annoy-ance to which the colonists had, through the rivalry of these officials, been so long subjected.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

He that loses his conscience and his oner has lost everything that in this world

worth keeping. He who bears failure with patience is as nuch a philosopher as he who succeeds in ousiness; for to put up with the world needs

much wisdom as to control it. We oftentimes quite overlook the bloom. ing beauties of the valley in our strained efforts to pierce the clouds which envelope

the distant mountain-top. In the voyage of life we should imitate ne ancient mariners, who, without losing ight of the earth, trusted to the heavenly

for their guidance. Whether the vices of a man a woman ves will drag her down, or can she prove

stronger power and become his earthly eemer, is a momentous question. Hospitality is commanded to be exercised toward an enemy when he cometh to thine house. The tree doth not withdraw

shade even from the woodcutter. Lost—somewhere between sunrise and unset, two Golden Hours, each set with ixty Diamond Minutes. No reward is offered, as they are lost forever.

There can be no hope for the political life of a nation until it learns to apply the same rules of morality to public as to private affairs.—Henry White.

No work begun in earnest, and followed p with quiet perseverence, can fail ulti-nately to command success.—Letter to Menelsshon from his father.

Let us open the windows of our souls nd let in the light of Faith, the sunshine and the first the light of Faith, the sanshine of Hope and the warm glow of Charity to permeate with spiritualizing effects the aridity of our dryness and the stagnation of our sluggard indifference. When man shall have achieved every

onquest of which his nature is capable, wer himself as well as over the visible world,—over both mind and matter,—then, and not till then, will he be fully civilized

Nothing cuts the sinews of exertion Nothing cuts the sinews of exertion sooner than to set before ourselves a low standard of attainment. Let a young man say to himself: "I shall never be anything very great in the world—" he will be likebe something very small .- W. H.

When you find in a book counsels and recepts which may be usuful to you in our household or daily avocations, you asten to copy the recipe and consult it as n oracle. Do as much for the guidance of your soul; preserve in your memory, even write down, the counsels and maxims which you hear or read; then, from time to time, consult this collection, which will please you all the better for being your own work. Now, this collection of thoughts will be your own; you have chosen them because they pleased you. They are counsels which you have given yourself—moral recipes which you have discovered, and the efficacy of which you per-

ome over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and they pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight throne, are set above he grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes presence forever.

SCRIPTURES IN THE OLDEN TIME.

In examining, even superficially, those nges which heresy has dared to represent as without the knowledge of the sacred writings, it is easy to convince ourselves that not only churchmen—that is to say, those who made a profession of learning the Holy Scriptures thoroughly, laymen knew them almost by h heart, and could perfectly comprehend the number-less quotations with which everything that has descended to us from this period—narratives, correspondence and sermons—are filled. Those who have ever opened any volume whatsoever written by the profes-sors or historians of the Middle Ages must stand amazed before the marvellous power of falsehood when they reflect that it has been possible, even in our days, to make a large portion of the human race believe that the knowledge of Scripture was sys-tematically withheld from the men who composed and from those who read the books of that age. - Montalembert.

IMMORTALITY.

Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud ome over us with a beanty that is not on earth, and they pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight throne, are set above around their manight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human eauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart? We are born for a higher lestiny than that of earth.. There is realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be set out before us where the beautiful being that now passes before us like a meteor will stay in our

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Wavelets of harmony, Circlets of sound, Vibrations of melody Liquid and round; Ripples so holy, Beautiful chimes, Angelus Domini Matin bell rhymes.

Seraphic intonings, Breathing of prayer, Rustle of Angels' wings Filling the air,— Purer than Iuliaby Right from the sea, Angelus Domini Ave to Thee!

Ave Maria,
Maiden so true!
Listen, dear sinner,
She's pleading for you!
A sad Miserere,
The bells seem to wail,
Angelus Domini
Her prayers must avail.

"Gratia plena" Seems floating thro' space.

Back thro' dim ages ne mem'ry sweeps, n and death wages. Mortality weeps; No Angel of beauty, No "mother most chaste," Angelus Domini, The world was a waste!

No Goria Patri, For even the least; No stable so holy, No manger of straw, Angelus Domini Man an outlaw!

No Christ in agony, No cruel thorn
No lone Gethsemani
No Saviour born,
No Slood on Calvary,
No crucified Lord,
Angelus Domini
Nor Incarnate Word.

No five sacred wounds So willing to bleed, Strict justice abounds, No Jesus to plead— No Mater Dei, No way of the Cross, Angelus Domini Think of the loss!

Then peal out your tragedy
All the year round!
Angelus Domini,
A Redeemer is found!
Rippelets so holy,
Beautitul chimes
Angelus Domini
Vesper bell rhymes.
Richmond, Va.

THE WONDERS OF KNOCK.

Every one up to the present time has heard of Knock with its little church, far away in the county of Mayo, and of its holy, humble paster whose parish has been so favored by Almighty God. He leads a so favored by Almighty God. He leads a simple life, and is filled with zeal for the flock entrusted to him. His home is like that of Nazareth—poor and lowly. In passing the threshold of his door you must bend your head, so far is it from loftiness. The church, with its uneven, broken floor, has scanty accommodation for weary pil-grim travellers; nevertheless, it has margrim traveners; nevertnerses, it has mar-vellous attractions for the pious and the faithful. In this poor church miracles are being continuously wrought. The blind see, the lame walk, and the deaf are made to hear. Not every one coming here re-ceives at once cure of his bodily infirmity. They come at times and go, and come again before their prayers for relief are heard. Sufferers often leave it cheerful and hopeful, yet with a beautiful spirit of resignation to the holy will of God. One who loves his country would be well repaid for his journey in a visit to Knock to witness the piety, the fervor and the strong Men pray with more vigor and earnestness and perseverance than the women. It would be a lesson to the indifferent and would be a lesson to the indifferent and the tepid to hear the poor pilgrims' replies to the many questions put to them regard-ing their ailments and cures. "Will you be much disappointed if after your long journey you will not be cured?" This question is often asked of them—the reply question is often asked of them—the reply is invariably alike—in a calm, peaceful spirit of resignation to the Holy Will. Around the church, by day and by night, numbers say the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin aloud. All the night long, in the frost, in the rain, the roar of the responses is heard like the rushing of a mighty tor rent, the stream flows on unceasingly, im-ploring help from the Mother of God, the intercessory stream is for ever ascending "like unto a fountain of living water."

Among the many pilgrims to Knock was

A TALL, HANDSOME YOUNG GIRL, with beautiful large eyes and a most graceful shapely head. She leaned on the arm of a poor old weather-beaten looking woman, her mother, and when asked for what she had come, and from what place she answered, "I am dark, madam; we have traveled one hundred and eight miles on foot to where we know the Blessed Mother is." The poor old mother has cheered her up, and filled her with the hope of being cured through the pity and compassion of the "Refuge of Sinners." The girl con-tinued telling how she had been "dark" now for twelve years. For the first four she had had a little glimmer of light, and then went under a painful operation, after which she became utterly and entirely dark, and continued so ever since. "When leaving home our purse contained 32s.; we we got to Cavan, my feet got so swelled and sore, I had to lie up, and thus spent time and money. But, indeed, I shan't complain. The woman where we lodged was very kind; she washed my poor, swellen feet, and I was able to finish my journey."
As she was speaking, a poor woman, who had medals, crosses, a poor woman, who had medals, crosses, a complete the many be deprived for the much to be desired visit. Already has their kindness and speculation repaid them, for up to last week, over four hundard piligrims have availed themselves of this easy authoritatively ascertained.) This excursion takes you to the distant village in one had medals, crosses, a poor woman, who As she was speaking, a poor woman, who had medals, crosses, beads, etc., for sale, slipped one of her largest and handsomest crosses into her hand, which she received with warm progress of the sale. with warm prayers and thanks. She could feel her Saviour on the cross, and kiss his feet again and again. Her gratitude and joy was most affecting to see. Again did we see the blind girl and her mother, who we see the blind girl and her mother, who had to leave sooner than they wished, the mother telling us that she saw the moon's light on last evening. The girl's voice was peculiarly sweet and silvery, and altogether had a superior air. She told us "she hoped to be no longer dark, if it be God's holy will; but," she added, "I know that if He does not wish me to be cured, He will make it up to me hereafter, and if I am still dark I will put the short time over me one in the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait that I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now, and I will wait to the short time over me as I have done up to now as I have d

patiently until He calls me." I quote this not as an example of a case, but as a beautiful sample of submission and resignation under great privation and poverty. She promised to send us word in a little lapse of time, "if she was no longer dark," The wonderful miracle that occurred here on the feast of St. Catharine of Sienna is now very well known, as such news flies rapidly. It was witnessed by hundreds. It occurred in the person of THE REV. FATHER QUICK, OF MANCHESTER. The priest's name is already wellknown, as it was his destiny, many will think a high and holy one, to attend the Manchester martyrs to the scaffold. Father Quick suffered much from an affection of his arm, over which he had no power, and his infirmity brought him intense torture. So severe was the ailment that the arm was useless for two years, and he was attended and examined by numerous doctors of eminence and high standing, who tried every remedy without avail. The learned faculty pronounced at last that the disease lay in the marrow of the bone, for which there was but one care, that was amputa-tion. For these two terrible years he was DEBARRED FROM THE HONOR OF SAYING

MASS,
owing to the impossibility of raising his arm. But here at Knock was he cured!
The support in which his arm was eneased he hung up where the crutches are hung on the outside gable, and it is now to be seen by all who come to Knock. On the morning after the cure he had the joy of say-ing Mass and of raising his arm on high with perfect ease. We had the honor of being present on the first day of May at this Mass of prayer and thanksgiving. So many cripples come to Knock, and so many many cripples come to Knock, and so many have been cured, that it is startling to see the pile of crutches lying here, left behind by the happy ones. At present in Knock there is a boy from Enniscorthy who has been deaf and dumb, and on Good Friday he spoke here. The wonder has been witnessed by numbers; he has yet to learn his native tongue. One ear has already been unbound, and he says numerous words. On the 3nd of January leat the yenerated On the 2nd of January last, the venerated pastor saw the Holy Mother on a pillar of light. On three smaller pillars there were other figures, but at their feet numerous angels. From his once humble cottage, at times, he sees a most wonderfully brilliant light, as the seed of the pillars than the seed of the pillars that the pillars the pillars that the pillars that the pillars that the pillars the pillars that the pillars that the pillars the pillars the pillars the pillars that the pillars that the pillars This picture has light about its gable. This picture has been taken from his description, and it is to be had colored at the stationer's. On the mornings of Sundays and holidays, every morning after their pastor's Mass, he is besieged by people from all places, get-ting their beads and bottles of water blessed. He is very gentle with them, while they in their eagerness tumble against each other and impede their own entrance to the vestry, having given the holy priest no time for unrobing or thanksgiving. On la Sunday there was a deputation of ladie sunday there was a deputation of ladies and gentlemen from Cork, who presented the Church with a beautiful ciborium, ban-ner and lamp. The priest blessed them and in his sermon he eulogized the people and in his sermon he eulogized the people of Cork for their generosity and charity. He called

CORK, THE QUEEN OF IRELAND, the city of the South. After the there was a procession round the church, and up the aisle to the altar, where the and up the asse to the aftar, where the banner was deposited, the lamp burning brightly on the Virgin's altar. The seene was most affecting. It was very impressive to witness in that remote little church such a numerous assembly of pilgrims chanting the praises of God and the Virgin Immaculate. The good pastor not having tasted food since the day before, it was three o'clock before he was able to eat one meal, preaching again in the evening, and hear-ing numbers of confessions.

When you arrive at the Church of Knock

you must feel and exclaim that

witness the piety, the fervor and the strong faith with which his countrymen pray.

Groups of angels have been seen kneeling at the feet of the Virgin when she appears at that gable. While again, in the little holy church, numbers have seen her, whose testimony is reliable. A nun from South Wales, from the Order of the Sacred Heart, told us she had been favored with the pre

told us she had been favored with the presence of the Holy Virgin. Many other truthful people have said the same.

A commission of inquiry has been held in Knock this week to investigate the truth of the matter. Witnesses who were cured were called to give their sworn testiment to the mirach.

mony to the miracle,
ALL WHICH MUST GO TO THE COURT OF

ROME,
which is to pronounce the judgment.
It is hard to understand the ways of God and His warnings. Many think these wonders may be designed to strengthen the faith of our people, or to renew and rivet the bonds between the priests and people, which blasts from the breaths of miscalled Nationalists or Communists have tried to Nationalists or Communists have then to loosen. God alone knows. But that His ways are just, great, and glorious for this gleam, this encouragement given to His weary pilgrims on their journey through this dark valley of tears, no one can doubt. this dark valley of tears, no one can doubt. We must thank Him and praise His holy name, for "He hath exalted the humble." May the name of the Lord be blessed forever. Amen.—Cork Examiner.

By a Cork Pilgrim in the Cork Examiner. For the benefit of future pilgrims to the now renowned shrine of the little Church of Knock, we will state the easiest way of approaching it. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company have given great facility to pilgrims; they have made it easy for many to go this journey, who otherwise may be deprived of the muchpilgrims, and make it as easy for them to come home as it is to reach Claremorris, they will be conferring an additional boon on very many, who would like to go, but have not much time at their disposal.

THE SIMPLE CHURCH stands upon a piece of undulating ground, stands upon a piece of undulating ground, between two low hills, and you can see it with its tower, standing out clear and defined for some time before the car on which you are seated reaches there. In the morning, or the evening twilight, the hallowed gable is the first object which is reverently looked upon, for here, truthful lips have said, "the Holy Mother has appeared to stand." Not even is this sacred

even possible with a letter of recommenda-tion you may obtain permission to stay the night in the church. By going on to Claremorris and driving back, you may find the church closed for that day. To the invalid or delicately constituted we would recommend a good night's rest at Claremorris, where there is a very good

ARRIVING AT KNOCK. respectable looking women address you with the question, "Are you in want of a lodging? If so, we can make you very comfortable, and provide you with a car to and from the church without additional to and from the church without additional charge." We thanked them, but politely declined the offers. We preferred remaining in the church during the night, and the next day took no trouble to find a resting place, as a friend made an offer of a room, which room was to be had through a blunder, and it was dark and late when we found ourselves without a late when we found ourselves without a lodging. The people are primitive, in-nocent, and unsophisticated, an instance of which we will give. Overhearing part of a conversation in which we were energeti-cally declining to accept the polite offer of being very rainv, she said she intended staying where she was. A countryman standing near in the politest manner ex-pressed commiseration for the houseless, came forward with a handsome offer and came forward with a handsome offer and the query of "Would you have any objection to stretch along with my woman. I will give you up my place?" It is not every one who would make so kind an offer, and when it was courteously declin-ed he was not satisfied. Here was rustic philanthropy and simplicity combined, Our friend persevered in saying she had determined to stay in the church for the night, and the guide was waiting to convey some one of the party to the lodgings. We gratefully acceded to her wishes and accepted the services of the bare-footed girl who was sent to meet the travellers and bring them home. They have no idea of distance in this part of the world and their three-quarters of a mile is sure to be close upon three miles, and being tired and the rain coming down heavily, we thought the quarter of a mile would never end; "we are near it now," was constantly repeated, until we had began to despair, when after two or three more turnings of borheens, into other borheens, we perceived the welcome light which proceeded from a large turf fire burning brightly and cheeringly when we arrived; and we found our host and his wife politery with the process of the process ly waiting up to welcome us. On looking round the room, it contained a bed in the wall, like the berth in a cabin, which is the general fashion in these farm houses, in the kitchen or ante-chamber. In the room inside there are invariably two beds, foot to foot; which makes the room in every single house a counterpart of the other. On looking round the ante-chamber we found other occupants besides the host and hostess. Their room was shared by the companionship of four cows, who made no sound of disturbance during the night and the traveller woke up refreshed after a sound sleep in a clean bed.

THE MAY SUNSHINE after the rain of the previous day bright-ened up everything; added to this, the birds were singing joyously, the air was fresh and fragrant; and the walk back to the church did not seem anything so distant as the weariness of the night before made it seem. These are a few of the re-alities of Knock, the wonders are innumerable. There is a long published list of the cures at Knock; there is not a day passes in which some one is not cured. We heard the Christian Brother from Waterford telling of his cure and of his "super-natural vision;" that he previously could neither kneel nor walk, both of which we saw him do continually; he was always the longest on his knees of any of the party remaining all night in the Church. NOT ONLY HAS FATHER QUICK OF MANCHES-

recovered the use of his hand, but from recovered the use of his hand, but from being withered up and shrivelling, it is new quite like the healthy hand. A man last week there was so disabled and weak, along with being lame, that he was taken to the door in a common car, carried in and became so weak that he had to be anointed in the church by the holy priest, and in the course of the same day he walked briskly out of the church throwing away his crutch. A little girl, same week, was cured of white swelling, also threw away her crutch. A young man trom Clonakilty suffered great pain from his leg; he told us that he was suffering from a 'kings's evil,' he suffered so much at one a 'kings's evil,' he suffered so much at one time from it, that amputation was threat-ened; he came and returned, saying that all pain had left his leg, that it was quite strong. A man with spine disease was in the church supported by two priests; we are informed he was able to throw away his crutch. But the greater marvels are the supernatural visions which numbers are permitted to behold. We met in the

are permitted to behold. We met in the railway carrage returning AN ENGLISH LADY FROM HUDDERSFIELD, who said she had seen Our Blessed Lady and "my heart it went thump;" she described the vanishing or melting into clouds of the vision. Mary Short, a girl living in Levis Lane, Cork, has seen more than one the Holy Mother; in a veil and than once the Holy Mother in a veil and robe, with large loose sleeves fastened round the waist. She has stated also that she has seen Our Blessed Lord; we were in she has seen Our Blessed Lord; we were in the church, when a man who had been pray-ing frequently was suddenly heard sob-bing, crying. The Blood! The Blood See the Blood! We heard him say this See the Blood! We heard him say this with the tears running down his face. Mary Short went to Knock in great pain with her leg; and her health quite broken. She says "she has returned quite strong." She has also told us (with great reverence shall we speak of it) that in the elevated Host she has seen her Saviour. The last object on leaving the church, which we looked upon before going out of the door. object on leaving the church, which we looked upon before going out of the door, was the upturned face of Mary Short, reverently and smilingly fascinated by what she gazed upon—her usually care worn expression changed for a beaming brightness. You could not help feeling that she looked on something not of earth. The

temptations and disasters, overflowing with love and respect for the Mother of with love and respect for the Mother of God? Having given to our country this great sign of her favor, we will hope that she will continue her protection and obtain for our people prudence and wisdom not to be carried away by what the Americans define vulgarly as "tall talk," and not to be ungrateful to the men who have served them wisely and well. In-stability and extravagance being their greatest snare and danger, while rational-ism, materialism and the cultivation of cience so far as to ignore the existence of "Supreme Ruler," have led other nations to blasphemy and sacrilege. Our more truly enlightened people, through God's grace, believe! May it ever be so.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

ANOTHER OF JAMES REDPATH'S LETTERS TO "THE TRIBUNE."

I am weary of looking at Irish misery. I am sick at heart with listening-to the groans of the Irish. Why should I travel over all the West? It is the same spectacle everywhere—of want and woe, of wretchedness and rags. Only the scene differs. I have sent you already so large a volume of evidence unimpeachable, to prove that the reports of the Irish distress have not been exaggerated, that I cannot see how any additional testimony in America would help the sufferers here. And as the purpose of the Tribme in sending me to Ireland was not to create a sensation or to minister to an unhealthy curiosity, or to minister to an unhealthy curiosity, or to minister to an unhealthy euriosity, or to minister to an unhealthy euriosity, or the independence of the Irish distress that the farmers pay in their time of need, as to what the landlords exact at all times. Lord Sligo in 1875 missed his rents at one jump from £18,000 to £22,000 a year. He has persistently refused to grant any abatement up to the present hour, although the majority of his tenants are kept from starvation by the but to lend its potent influence to alleviate the distress by a truthful presentation of the situation, I think that I have accomplished my mission, and that I shall now

sitting by the peat fires of the West, that I have not hitherto written out. Efforts have been made in America, with ungenerous ability, to prove that the sufferings of the Irish peasantry were brought on by their own improvidence, and that the land-lords were in no sense responsible for it. I inclined to that belief before I left home I had no sympathy for Mr. Parnell or his friends or his policy. I have been forced to change my opinion by the black facts that have stared me in the face at every step. There can be no improvement in the condition of the Irish peasantry until the present system of land tenure is abolished. The Irish landlord is an absolute deeper. There is no check on his tyrany. despot. There is no check on his tyranny.

As I have already said, it is not in Ireland
as in England and Scotland, where the
landlord has fenced and drained the land and built the house and stables and barns and cottages, or where, if he has not drain-ed the land, he has given the tenant who does so a guarantee of good faith by grant-ing long leases either in regular form or by usage. Even in England the farmers to-day could not pay their rent, nor the hus-bandmen live on the wages they receive, great manufacturing cities give them, both for their produce and their surplus labore-ers. In England the agricultural labore-can send some members of his "long family" to the factories, and with them help keep

the rest of them out of the poorhouse. But there is no such resource in Ireland. England for many generations crushed out every effort to establish manufactories in Ireland by the power of legislation, and her manufacturers do it to-day by making combinations among themselves. Besides, the great English landed proprieter lives on his estates and personally knows his ten-antry. There is a traditional bond of com-mon interests between them. But there is rarely any such bond in Ireland. The great estates were confiscated to aliens in race and religion by a long-disputed conquest; and tradition sends down hatreds that absenteeism intensifies. We often heard of landlords being shot or their agents heard of landfords being shot of their agents shot; but I have inquired everywhere in vain for a single instance in which any decent landford has been injured or even threatened. Take Lord Lettrim. He was shot dead one day on his estate, and was shot dead one day on his estate, and the incident was everywhere published as an illustration of the lawlessness of the Irish peasantry. I have met priests and journalists who personally know the true facts of this manslaughter, and there testifacts of this manifaughter, and there testi-mony is unanimous that Lord Leitinia was shot to avenge a private wrong. English journalists who privately stated and be-lieve this theory from their own investiga-tions were afraid to publish it, and the priests who told me the facts were bound priests who told me the facts were bound by other considerations to conceal them. At Westport, Lord Sligo's agent never walks out in the street without being guarded by two constables with loaded carbines. It is pretended that he was ambuscaded and fired at by some of Lord Sligo's tenants, but the investigation before a packed jury was suddenly brought to a close. Young Smith, the agent's son, shot a poacher dead at sight, and then made up the story that he had been ambuscaded. In America he would be serving a term in In America he would be serving a term in the penitentiary—unless, of course, he had lived in some of the Gulf States and had shot a negro in a similar circumstance In New-England he would probably have

een hanged for it.

In the West of Ireland the tenants have In the West of Ireland the tenants have made all the improvements in the land—or, rather, they have made it; for when it was first leased to them it was sterile hillside, or bleak moor or shaking bog. They make the fences and build the cabins. As fast as they make these lands arable, just so fast is the rent increased. I have made this remark before in referring to special localities; but from all sources—from priests and commercial travellers and journalists—I have since learned that the custom is universal. Taxation without representation was bad enough; but taxation

nant fevers and divers sicknessess abounding in the place to frighten and deter the pious, which whispers are cunning lies, without truth or foundation. There are two stations on the line at each side of Knock, at nearly equal distances from Knock, with this difference, that Ballyshauis is arrived at first, and by stepping on one of the many cars awaiting the train you may arrive at Knock before the church is closed for the night, and it is even possible with a letter of recommendation you may obtain permission to stay the night in the church. By going on to they have said, and the effect on the beholder is overpowering. Let a stranger or one who has fatth in the future destiny of the Irish nation, come to Knock and behold the piety.

THE FERVOR OF HER PEOPLE.
Is it not a bright and hopeful dawn for our country, at present so full of distruptions and disagreements netween parties? Is it not inspiriting and promising to see a people who have never forgotten their God amidst all their struggles, temptations and disasters, overflowing After having witnessed so many scenes of After having witnessed so many scenes of

keep his family alive.

After having witnessed so many scenes of misery, I am astounded at the reckless aumisery, I am astounded at the reckless audacity of some American journalists who
have spread the report that these wretched
farmers got into debt by indulging in such
luxuries as Hennessey's brandy, and that
•mpty brandy bottles could 1• seen in almost every cabin. It may be true that
these empty bottles are sometimes seen in
Irish cabins; I never saw a single instance of
it; but it is also true that these bottles are it; but it is also true that these bottles are never resold to the wholesale merchants; that they are of no commercial value what-ever, and, therefore, that they are given away and used for helding milk when the

away and used for holding milk when the cottagers happen to have a cow.

It has also been represented that most of the legal persecutions of the small farmers were not the acts of the great proprietors or their agents, but of the shopkeepers.

This is a conspicuous misrepresentation. If a tenant fails to pay his rent for a year, are a glabouch the uncoveraging and lone even although the sum owed is a small one, the dread power of the process of eject-ment is called on to help the landlord. There is not a shopkeeper in Westport, or tenants are kept from starvation by the bounty of foreign nations. And yet he is not the worst landlord in Ireland by any

the majority of instances to obtain the money to pay the rent to the landlord. If the shopkeepers had been as merciless as the landlords there would hardly be a w or calf or ass or pig in all the West of Ireland to-day.

JAMES REDPATH.

THE IRISH PRIEST.

TRIBUTE OF A NON-CATHOLIC-SPEECH OF JAMES REDPATH, ESQ., AT FATHER FULTON'S DINNER.

The following tribute to the fidelity of the Irish priests to their flocks, was the con-clusion of the speech delivered by Mr. James Redpath at the farewell dinner given

to Rev. Father Fulton, S. J., in Boston:

"* * * I discovered a new character
in Ireland—not new to Ireland, for he has been a thousand years there—but new to me; for, although I had heard enough, or had read enough, about him, I found that I had never known him. It was the Irish

prejudice me in favor of the Catholic Church—(laughter). I can recall that I once heard read, with a somewhat tempered approval, certain kind and conciliatory re-marks about the devil—written by a famous Scotchman of the name of Robert Burnsbut I cannot remember a single genuine or brotherly expression of regard for the Roman Catholics or for their Faith. They were never called Catholics. They were Papists always. The Catholic Church was Papists always. The Cathone Church was commonly referred to, in my boyhood, under the symbolic figure of a famous lady —and not an estimable lady—who had a peculiar fancy to fondness for searlet gar-ments, and who lived and sinned in the ancient city of Babylon (laughter).
"I believe that I had put away these un-

but the roots of them, I found, must still have remained in my mind—for how else could I explain the surprise I felt, even the gratified surprise, that these Irish priests were generous and hospitable and warm hearted and cultivated gentlemen? For se I found them always, and I met them often and everywhere. I believe that I have no more cordial friends anywhere in Ireland than among the Irish priests; and I am sure that in America there is no man—the words of whose creed do not keep time to the solemn music of the centuries-coronated anthem of the Ancient Church—who has for them a more fraternal feeling or a sincerer admiration.
"The Irish priest is the tongue of the

Blind Samson of Ireland. But for the Irish priest thousands of Irish peasants would have been dead, to-day, even after ample stores of food had been sent from ample stores of food had been sent from America to save them. Many a lonely village, hidden among the bleak mountains of the West, would have been decimated by famine if the priest had not been there to tell of the distress and to plead for the

peasant.

"The Irish priest justifies his title of Father by his fatherly care of his people. He toils for them from dawn till midnight.
"It is a vulgar and cowardly slander to represent the Irish priests as living in idle represent the Irish priests as living in idle luxury when Irish peasants are famished around them. I have entered too-many of their lowly homes—as a stranger unexpected, but as a stranger from America never unwelcomed. I have been too often and too near their humble surroundings to listen with indifference or without indignation to aspersions so unworthy and untrue. I can hardly conceive of a severer test to which sincerity and self-sacrifican be put than those Irish priests endure without seeming to be conscious that they can be put than those firsh priests endure without seeming to be conscious that they are exhibiting uncommon courage or proving that they have renounced the world and its ambitions, for educated men, with cultivated tastes, they live in an intellect.

either—for a lord; but every lord has the spirit of an upstart, and this lord at times, was insolent to his betters,—the toilers,— and a little arrogant to his equals,—the tradesmen—of the district.

"There was a deputation in the room of dejected peasants from one of the islands in the law near left.

the bay near by.
"It had been reported to this committhe at a sub-committee meeting, where the orders for Indian meal were distributed, the tattered and hungry crowd had been somewhat disorderly—that is to say, they somewhat disorderly—that is to say, they
were starving, and had clamored impatiently for food, instead of waiting with patience
for their petty allocations. My lord
rebuked their ragged representatives, harshand in the petty and the say in the say i ly and in a domineering tone; and, without asking leave of his associates on the committee, he told them that if such a scene should occur again their supply of food would be stopped. I was astonished that he should presume to talk in such tones before any American citizen—he who ought to have his hand on his mouth and his mouth in the dust, in presence of the damnatory facts that he lived on an estate from which peasants, now exiles in Amer-ica, had been evicted by the hundreds, and that neither he, nor his brother, a marquis whom he represented, had given a shilling for the relief of the wretched tenants on his wide domain, nor reduced his Shylock rental, although thousands of these tenants were, at that very hour, living on provisions bought by the bounty of the citizens of the United States, and of the

bought by the bounty of the citizens of the United States, and of other foreign lands.
One of the ragged committee proved the claims of his famishing countrymen with an eloquence that was poor in words but rich in pathos. My Lord said that he would try to do something for them, but he added, and again in a dictatorial tone, 'that although her Grace, the Duchess of Marlborough, might expect it; that the nuble lady was under no obligation to relieve them'.

lieve them'.

"The poor man, hat in hand, was going away sorrowful."

"I sat, a heretic beside a priest, a republican beside a lord; and I thought, with no little inward indignation, that I was the only person in the room, and I a stranger, whose heart throbbed with pity for the stricken man. For my hands were gnawing with hunger—just famishing—for a taste of his lordship's throat (laughter). "But as I looked around the room I saw

a sudden flash in the priest's eye that told of a power before which the pride of ances-

of a power before which the pride of ancestral rank is but as grass before prairie fire.

"I beg your lordship's pardon, said the priest, with a sublime haughtiness. 'I do not agree with you. The money does not belong to her Grace. She holds the money in trust only. We have a right to it. It belongs to the poor!' (applause).

"The lord was cowed; the peasant won.

"No man but a priest at that table would have dared to talk in that style to a lord."
"Ways then giddless cometaries have passa." "More than eighteen centuries have passed since a Roman Judge said to a missionary of the cross:—'Almost thou persuadest me to become a Christian.' I do not believe that there has lived a man since then

who felt more profoundly than I did at that moment the spirit that prompted that my father was a Scotch Presbyterian, and I was reared in the strictest traditions of that faith. No undue influence was ever brought to bear on my youthful mind to teenth? For again I saw the arm of the lording raised to smite the poor man; again I saw rise between them the august Mother Church, and again I saw the weapon of the Church, and again I saw the weapon of the oppressor broken into fragments against the bosses of her invincible shield (applause.) And as I looked at these fragments I saw among these the shattered relies of the pharisaical conceit that I had been the solitary sympathiser with the poor man. I did not pick them up. I shall have no use for them in this world again. I had thrown down an invisible gave of battle: the priest had taken it up. gage of battle; the priest had taken it up, and I had been defeated. The cross had and I had been defeated. The cross had conquered me. (Applause.) And hence-forth, under what flag soever I may fight, whenever I see the white banner of the Irish priest pass by, I shall dip my own colors in salutation to it, in memory and in honor of his beneficent devotion to the famishing Irish peasant during the famine of 1880. (Applanse.)

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF RISHOP IRELAND.

Chatting over army reminiscences the other day with a gentleman of this city, writes the editor of the Northwestern Chronicle, he said to us:
"After the war I was down in Tennessee

"After the war I was down in Tennessee and got talking one day to an ex-Confederate soldier, who, when he found out that I came from Minnesota, said, 'I lay on the battle field of Corinth, wounded and dying, as I thought, when one of your people came to me, knelt down beside me, made me take a drink out of his flask, and never left until he had dressed my wounds.

"Did you ask his name?" I inquired.
"Yes," he said, "and I am not likely to
forget it, for he saved my life. He told
me his name was John Ireland, and that he
was Catholic Chaplain to the 5th Minnesota regiment. He was a brave young fellow, and was nearer to the bullets than I ever saw an army chaplain before."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

almost without intermission in a low whisper, instructing the ignorant, encouraging the weak, upraiding the vicious, and awakepriests and commercial travellers and journalists—I have since learned that the custom is universal. Taxation without representation was bad enough; but taxation with confiscation is still worse. And land-poverty and obscurity, and they neither resultivated tastes, they live in an intellectional isolation among illiterate peasants, in poverty and obscurity, and they neither relative the weak, upraiding the vicious, and awakening repentance in all. Surely, if the priest is there merely through human motives, he is paying a great deal too dear for his whistle.—Northwestern Chronicle.

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The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich mond Street.

Annual subscription.....

ADVERTISING RATES. en cents per line for first, and five cents line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-tisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM MIS LORDSAIT PISAGE WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London Mr. Thomas Coffey, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

DIVORCE.

In an article published on the 1st inst., our contemporary the Advertiser entered into some very just and pertinent reflections on the subject of divorce in the neighboring Republic. The writer reviews a paper in the June number of the North American Review, which he commends as worth reading and thinking over. The paper in the North American draws a comparison between Ancient Rome and New England on the sub ject of divorce. Rome, pagan as it was, did not permit divorce till five hundred and twenty years after its foundation, when, enervated by power and contaminated by luxurious habits borrowed from its vanquished foes, it tolerated the introduction of this great social abuse. New England, on the other hand, has not yet reached the three hundredth year of its settlement, and vet what do we behold? In 1878 the proportion of divorces to marriages in the State of Massachusetts was as 1 to 21.4, in Vermont, 1 to 14, and in Connecticut as 1 to 10.6. This is the official record for these leading New England States. Yet these States always claimed distinction as saintly, philanthrophic and Bible-reading com- sion of the principle of centralizamunities. With what violence and tion to the purely local concerns pertinacity did not the favored ora- of the State Governments. The anism, Christ came to remove. He slavery in the South? Have they nothing to say in respect of a greater evil, a deeper degradation at home? Nothing. With marriage a mockery, and maternity a disgrace, the Christianity of New England can have little of the restraining influence inculcated by the Saviour Himselfin His precepts and example. They have in these States made a boast of their open Bible and their common schools. The open Bible has given us a race of Pharisaical knaves, and the common school, by rejecting God. degenerated into a nursery of crime. Pagan Rome was five hundred and twenty years old before it knew divorce. Christian, Bible-reading, puritanical New England is but two hundred and sixty years in existence, and in one of its States counts one divorce for every ten marriages. The large Catholic population of Massachusetts accounts for the somewhat respectable place that State holds in the record of infamy. Exclude the Catholic marriages, and the proportion of divorces to marriages in these States would certainly appal even the advocates of divorce themselves. The Advertiser thus depicts the results of the divorce laws in New England: "Marriage is going greatly out of the fashion, and is generally delayed till a comparatively late period of life; the natural increase of native-born Americans is small,

The writer then proceeds to ask "What is the result?" He should first have sought the cause. That cause he may find without difficulty in the absence of true Christianity. The preponderating influence of the self-worship, the idolizing of human passion, so peculiar to modern Protestantism, procured the enactment of the divorce laws. The system once established, gradually widened till ers appealed to the humane instincts in this session of the Synod. There Catholic Columbian.

and the general tone of morals is

and relaxed."

being gradually but surely loosened

almost any cause is now deemed Protestantism, as a Christian system, raise its warning voice against either the introduction or the relaxation of the system? Where, we ask the Advertiser, where, outside the answer at the polls. Catholic Church, is there to-day security for the Christian woman? Where, outside that institution, so often reviled as the enemy of civilization and social progress, is there the inviolability of the marriage tie so necessary to human progress and social happiness?

We invite the Advertiser to continue his reflections. He has made good beginning, and with an honest purpose, may yet arrive at the full perception of the truth. In this good on our hearty co-operation.

A BAD PLANK IN THE PLAT-

We did not, we must confess, expect much of statesmanship from the Chicago Republican Convention. That convention, ruled by a few worthless demogogues, intent upon their own advancement at the expense of the people in whose name they pretend to speak, could not. on account of its composition and its unwieldiness as a deliberative body, propound a broad, national and statesmanlike policy. Much of its time was, according to the newspaper ment. reports, spent in the wildest disorder. Each faction received the name of its favorite candidate with tumult dignified by the appellation of applause, lasting sometimes for an entire half hour. One scene of tumult followed another, entirely precluding discussion or debate. The speechmaking was characterized by swagger and bombast, Senator Conkling, of New York, alone achieving anything of success as an orator of

thought and culture. The framing of the resolutions, commonly called the "platform," was, as is customary, relegated to a committee composed of delegates from each State. The resolutions prepared by the committee were by the convention. They are an illdefined but vigorous reaffirmance of the doctrines of centralization always affirmed and maintained by the Republican party. They contain practice would effectually destroy every State Government of the Union.

The most pernicious and wickedly conceived resolution in the whole series is the fourth. We give it in full: 'The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting the establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We, therefore, recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to support sectarian schools."

one of the smaller doubtful States. tempt to invade the local rights of have no liturgy and will have none. the various States-to interfere with The archdeacon is in a position the natural rights of parents. This truly pitiable-a position, indeed, of non sectarian resolution proves the Republican party tobe a party of revo-

which largely predominate in every sufficient to obtain a divorce. Did free people, and succeeded in accom-Their successors have made an attempt on liberty. Will they be

AN ANGLICAN SYNOD IN SES

The Anglican Synod of Toronto is now in session. The Synod was opened on the 8th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, in the city of Toronto. At the first session, Archdeacon Whitaker preached a sermon, which, from the newspaper reports at hand, must have astounded even some of his own hearers. We learn work our contemporary may count from these reports that he "pointed out that though our vision of the eternal purposes of God as manifested in this world was dim and confused, vet that it was possible within certain limits to make ourselves acquainted with our own powers, duties and responsibilities." It any one of the delegates in attendance at the Synod were asked, after the utterance of this, what we are tempted to call rhodomontade, whether he understood the venerable archdeacon's meaning, he would, we greatly fear, admit his utter helplessness to arrive at any intelligible signification to be attached to the archdeacon's state-

When the archdeacon declared our vision of God's eternal purposes as manifested in this world as dim and confused, he advances a proposi tion too inexact for a theologian o his prominence, and in certain respects devoid of foundation. Our vision of God's eternal purposes, as manifested in this world, cannot be dim and confused whensoever the soul is enlightened by the faith that worketh by charity - the faith in that holy Church invested with the power of manifesting and declaring these eternal purposes. Neither can there be any difficulty under such enlightenment in making ourselves acquainted with our duties and responsibilities. Our sole difficulty in adopted with the greatest unanimity every case is to fulfill these duties and responsibilities. Outside the temple enlightened by God's holy truth, there must indeed be dimness and confusion. But to apply a declaration of this kind to the whole nothing new, if we except an exten- human race were to deny the efficacy of Christ's infinite atonement. The dimness, or rather darkness, of pagaccomplished His mission and set up a bright, unfailing light to enlighten mankind till the very end of time. Anglican Protestantism has done its share to revive the darkness of the old pagan times. No wonder, then, that one of its dignitaries, surveying the ruins of faith, of piety, and of virtue around him, talks of dimness and confusion. There is, indeed, not only dimness, but positive darkness in the sphere controlled by this combination of adverse religious men is preferable to the Republican systems, held together by some traditional thread of unity. The archdeacon could not, in justice to his own views, allow the occasion to pass without airing his ritualism. He spoke of the Church liturgy as a goodly raiment," in which she The reading of this resolution delighted to stand. If the venerable elicited hearty cheers. It was an archdeacon means by liturgy the appeal straight to the heart of the ceremonial prescribed in the book of old puritan spirit still dominant in common prayer - the comparison Republicanism, and worked like a will hardly hold good. The raiment charm. Away down east in Ver- therein provided is rather scanty to mont, Connecticut and Massachusetts, be goodly. If, on the other hand, by it will stir the emasculated remnant liturgy, he means the ritualistic of the Plymouth Rock blood into a practices of a certain section of Ansickly vitality-bring some of the glican clergymen, many of his hearfaithful to the polls who would not ers must have felt their "inwardness" cast a ballot except under such pres- disturbed by a declaration to them sure, and thus aid in carrying perhaps so revolting. The archdeacon knows -no one knows better-that the In communities where intelligence, Anglican Church has no authorized not fanaticism, is the voter's guide, and accepted form of ritual. He is it will be scouted as an unpardonable a gentleman well read in the antiinsult to the individual common- quities of English Catholicism, and wealths that make up the Federal would gladly, no doubt, make the Union. Its puerile mischievousness present puny system of hybrid eccledoes not excuse the wickedness of siasticism called the Church of Engthe design which prompted its pro- land, the inheriter of the soul-inspirmoters and supporters. The Republing liturgy of the Catholic ages. But lican party now stands arraigned be- his own hearers would be the first fore public opinion of a wilful at- to protest against the attempt. They

The archdeacon's sermon will

"dimness and confusion."

will be no balloting this year. With ballotings at Chicago and at Cincinplishing the overthrow of slavery. nati this season the world can well spare Synodical balloting. We ourselves expect to be amongst the few successful? The people have to who will give the Synod even a passing thought.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The leaders of the Grant and Blaine factions in the Chicago Convention led their respective forces with much skill and a great deal of letermination. The leaders of the Grant party were, there can be no doubt, certain of ultimate victory. Another day might, in fact, have ecured the nomination for their canlidate. But Blaine's friends, seeing the hopelessness of their candidate's chances, resolved upon preventing the nomination of Grant. Senator Conkling, who acted as spokesman for the latter, has been always looked apon with aversion by Blaine. In 1876 Conkling prevented Blaine's nomination, and now in 1880 Blaine has his revenge. True, Conkling himself did not seek the nomination, but it is evident that if he placed Grant in the Presidential chair he would himself be omnipotent with the administration. The nomination of Garfield is a

overwhelming defeat for Grant. But the Republicans have not for all that secured a really strong candidate. His strength cannot, of course, be yet fully measured. When the Democrats shall have put their candidate in the field a reliable judgment may be pronounced on the strength of General Garfield. It is to be regretted that the sterling merits and unexceptionable claims of Mr. Washburne, the most respectable politician in the Republican ranks, were passed over. With a candidate such as Washburne the Republican party would be committed, notwithstanding its blatant and dishonest platform, to a just and honest administration of affairs. It would with such a leader, have gone into the field with much of its pristine energy and enthusiasm, and thousands of good citizens throughout the Union, casting off the shackles of partisan prejudice, voted for vigorous. efficient and incorruptible government. We know of no man, with the exception of Seymour, of New York, who would receive a support so spontaneous, enthusiastic, and widespread as Washburne. If Gov. negative, though, with Captain Porter, of Seymour be not available, the Demo crats may present General McClellan | ever." But what do the little words in vass can certainly elect him. They able. Like the warts on the end of a have also General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, a very popular and eligible candidate; or Senator Bayard, of Delaware, whose record is honorable alike to his nation state and to himself; or Chief Justice Field, of California, perhaps the "noblest Roman of them all.' Any one of these gentlenominee. The American people owe it to themselves as upholders of a Democratic system of government, to repudiate utterly and emphatically the principles propounded, and the candidate nominated at the Chicago Convention.

THANKS.

We feel deeply grateful to the many kind friends of the RECORD. both the clergy and laity, who have recertly sent us so many warm expressions of regard for our humble efforts to supply a good Catholic journal. We shall go on improving the paper from time to time, until we can fairly say it is not inferior to any of our contemporaries who are fighting the battles of the Church.

DURING the month of June, the Church asked us to have special recource to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The devotion has grown rapidly in our times and, now, everywhere, that Sacred Heart is worshipped and appealed to with fervor by the faithful The rose of love and the lillies of purity that we have plucked during Mary's Month and placed as our offerings at her feet, will, during the Month of the Sacred Heart, be presented by Mary to her divine Son. By our supplications at her shrine. then, we feel that an intercessor, allpowerful with the Sacred Heart, has been obtained for us. It is the attention to these beautiful devotions, prompted by our faith, that keeps lution and social disorder. Its found- likely be the most remarkable feature sary to a thorough Christian life .-

HELPS BY THE WAY AND MR. MALLOCH

" Never does Mary address the Lord in prayer, but to get reproof in some way.

— Helps by the Way."

This is intended as an unanswerable argument from Scripture against the Catholic doctrine of invocation of saints. Does our Methodist friend see what he has done? He proves too much, and "he who proves too much proves nothing." If his words mean anything to the purpose, they mean that Mary was reproved by Our Lord because she had no right to pray. But surely Mary had at least as much right to pray as any one else. That is the least we can grant her, because it is a privilege granted to all. But the right to pray ingranted to all. But the right to pray in cludes the right to pray for others. The cludes the right to pray for others. The experience of the consolation afforded by Scripture makes no restriction. "Ask and you shall receive." It does not say, "Ask for yourself only and you shall receive;" it simply says "ask;" and we will notice at greater length hereafter, and will also show that the last logical conseknow that we may pray for others, from the quence of Protestantism is infidelity. fact of the Apostles having asked the prayers of the brethren. But this com- tio mand to ask extended to Mary as to any other Christian. Whence, then, this attempt to ostracise her? What has she done, that she alone is to be excluded? She was the mother of Our Lord. Does that fact destroy her right of prayer? She was not his mother by mere chance. The Almighty Father had chosen her for The Almighty Father had chosen her for this great motherhood from all eternity, and had in due time sent an Archangel religion. The various doctrines, communand had in due time sent an Archangel from heaven to reveal to her that fact. Do these transcendent honors destroy her severe rebuff to Conkling and an right? She alone amongst women was to right? She alone amongst women was to that Our Lord would establish a church with such manifold and palpable conremain a virgin, though a mother. Does this incomprehensible attribute attack her privilege? Christ's sacred humanity, whereby he was to redeem the world, was flesh of her flesh, bone of her bone, blood of her blood. Does this blood relationship with the Eternal Godhead destroy her ship with such manifold and palpable contradictions as were presented by Protestantism, seemed to me very strange. The following questions at the Church of Christ to be existed with such manifold and palpable contradictions as were presented by Protestantism, seemed to me very strange. The following questions at the Church of Christ to be existed with such manifold and palpable contradictions as were presented by Protestantism, seemed to me very strange. The following questions at the Church of Christ to be existly "The Pillar and ground of truth?" remain a virgin, though a mother. Does ship with the Eternal Godhead destroy her relation to prayer? We think not; and we think that he who would have us believe it does, proves too much, and therefore proves nothing.

We cannot for the life of us understand this deep anxiety of the reformed mind to belittle the Blessed Virgin. What has she, considering her even as only an ordinary woman, done to deserve such treatment? Wherein her offence? Perhaps it is her extraordinary virtues her supreme dignity and bring her into disrepute. They say that with a certain class of women a virgin is ever held in abomination. It is not difficult to see why. It would almost appear that there is some such feeling towards the Blessed Virgin amongst our Protestant brethren. Is this so? sincerely hope not. Whence, then, this hatred, for hatred it undoubtedly is? Again we say-we cannot understand it, it is inexplicable.

But is it true that Mary never addresses the Lord in prayer but to receive reproof in some way. Never (of itself) is a strong genial memory, it only means "hardly man's nose, they are doubtless of use, though their use is not very obvious. Are they meant as a saving last retreat before defeat? the Lord always reprove the Lord always reprove Mary's prayer? We think not. It is true that, when in Cana of Galilee, Our Blessed Lady, with that ever loving consideration for others which is the strong hope of her intercession, pointed out the failure of wine at the feast, He answered: "Woman, what is to we are to the ?" my hour is not yet. me and to thee? my hour is not yet come." (John II. 4.) Some have looked upon this as reproof, but it is not necessarily so; and indeed, if it is, it only strengthens our argument, and becomes sarily so; and indeed, if it is, it only strengthens our argument, and becomes a further proof of Mary's powerful in-fluence as an intercessor with her Divine Son. Deeds are ever stronger than words. Though "his hour has not yet come," he grants her request. Contrary to his wish, but in compliance with her's, the water is made wine. Jesus is obedient to Mary, contrary to his own wish, and even after having reproved it, (if we are to accept his words as reproof) he obeys. Surely this is the strongest possible evidence of the power of Mary. Our friends, if they the power of Mary. Our friends, if they would wish to overthrow the Catholic doctrine of Invocation of Saints, should at least take care they do not bring arguments which serve to strengthen it. It is a melancholy sight to see the "engineer hoist with his own petard." SACERDOS.

THE worship shown by Catholics to the adorable Sacrament of the altar is blamed as idolatrous from a misconception of the words of Scripture, and of the genuine principles and real intentions of the worshipper. It is surely according to the intention of the worshipper that one is to judge of the nature of the worship itself. When it is evident, therefore, that there is no intention on our part to worship the creature, as we most solemnly assert, but only the Creator-the one true and living God-how can it be said that we are thereby guilty of idolatry? absurdity of the charge is only equalled by the flimsiness of the grounds on which it is based. It is the intention that gives direction to our works, and it is utterly impossible to construe that, which is done exalive within us that fervor so neces- pressly for the honor of God, into an act of adulation to the devil .- Catholic Columbian.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. JONES. HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE ANGLICAN

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of friends, and with the wish to let your readers know the cause of my recent move into the fold of the Catholic Church, I ask the publicaon of this letter. If all is well, it is my intention eventu-

ally to issue a phamphlet, stating more fully my reasons, and showing how Al-mighty God changed me from a bitter hater of His Church to an humble and firm believer in her, as the pillar and ground of the truth.

It is generally known that a few years to, while Incumbent of Christ Church ago, while Incumbent of Christianity Belleville, Ontario, my faith in Christianity was overthrown by infidel arguments, and unable to honestly preach it, I felt obliged for conscience sake to resign my position epticism, and the effects of its miserable mials upon the heart and soul of man,

When convinced, partly through the in-strumentality of a friend, of the foundaof sand on which rests the scepticism ledge my fault and return to Christian-ity—a hard step for a man of my disposi-tion, who does not like "going back" on himself. I published my recantation and expressed a wish to continue in the offic to which I had been appointed. At the ville under the Anglican Communion. sects, opinions, etc., called for my

That divisions existed was self-evident.

into all truth?

(c.) Was she not to exist for all time in the discharge of her office of teacher and witness of revealed truth, in accordance with the assurance of Christ? "Behold I am with you all days down to the consummation of the world!"
(d.) Was she not to present a firm and unshaken front to sin and error of every sort I came to the conclusion that, if the words of Our Lord were not meant to vey infallibility and indefectibility to

First-Christ founded a visible church? Second.—He endowed her with infal-

ingless, and conveyed nothing at all? On

church, they were empty and mean

Third.—He imparted to her an undy. ing existence as long as men lived ar

souls were to be saved.

That the Bible alone was our guide, I was obliged to reject, for the following, amongst other reasons:

(a.) There are many things in it hard

of understanding.
(b.) The fights and disputes of Protestants over it, not two of them agreeing in its interpretation. The great majority believe it because their parents brought them up to believe it, and, if they follow the matter out, they must come to the Catholic Church for what they have of it. (c.) No man, if he brings the matter down to his finite understanding, who deserves well of his party and of the nation, and with a vigorous can-preposition, to say the least of it, is remark-insisted upon by Protestants. For my own , if I did not receive it upon authority of the church, I could not receive it at all as the word of God. Without rejecting in-ternal evidence, there must be something more than that to satisfy me, as to the truth, authenticity and authority of any book. The Mormon appeals to the ternal evidence as a proof of the Divin Inspiration of the "Book of Mormon," of of the Divine but what Protestant would think of allowing the correctness or justice of his

claim for a moment?

Having considered carefully the above different points, with many others, for which there is not space here, the great question to settle now was: Where was this Infallible Church of Jesus Christ, rgainst claim for a moment ? which the gates of Hell were never to vail, and possessing the power to bind and

Was it my late Communion, "the Angli-I understand them rightly) endeavour to make her out infallible, and assert that the Church was that as far as the end of the 4th General Council, and would be still, "if it were possible to have a General Council." Of course they claim to be a branch of the succession," (though it is morally that the Anglican communion has not it.) They call the Holy Father a Usurper and

the Church of Rome the "erring sister." The Low Church School come out, as their paper did in Toronto some time ago, and declare the "Church of England'is the daughter of Rome," while most of them acknowledge the "Reformation" as the date of her independent existence, make light of tradition, take "the Bible only," and say, with article XXI.: "General Councils "may err" and "have errred."

I looked into her system, and at the same time into that of a Communion I was brought up to hate, and prayerfully consulted well-read friends on both sides. Alas, the Communion in which I hoped to see my way to remain presented a great hiving contradiction of both "High hving contradiction of both "Church," and "Low Church" claims.

me she had the shadow without the reality the claim without the power.

I do not wish to wound the feelings my many Anglican friends, but must fair ly state what I find to be the case.

These statements I will fully prove in my future publication. They are,
First.—A man can hold almost any theological or other view. He can teach nearly all the doctrines of the Church of Rome, or can be next door to a Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian or Infidel, and yet maintain his position as a minister of

Communion.
Second.—She presents to the world the ad picture of "a house divided against it - MR. JONES. THE ANGLICAN

IC RECORD. uest of friends, ur readers know ove into the fold ask the publica-

tention eventuet, stating more cowing how Al-e from a bitter an humble and s the pillar and

hat a few years Christ Church th in Christianity arguments, and it, I felt obliged ign my position nent. My short tion afforded by s of its miserable d soul of man, I th hereafter, and

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carefully the above many others, for bace here, the great was: Where was this Jesus Christ, egainst were never to e power to bind and munion, "the Angli-

ghtly) endeavour to e, and assert that the ar as the end of the and would be still, "if e a General Council." to be a branch of the believe in "Apostolic it is morally certain amunion has not it.) ather a Usurper and the "erring sister." School come out, as conto some time ago, reh of England is the while most of them deformation" as the lent existence, make ke "the Bible only," le XXI.: "General" and "have errred.

system, and at the of a Communion I nate, and prayerfully riends on both sides. riends on both sides, ion in which I hoped main presented a great n of both "High Church" claims. To ow without the reality the power, wound the feelings of riends, but must fair-to be the case. I will fully prove in on. They are.

on. They are, an hold almost any r view. He can teach nes of the Church of it door to a Methodist, rian or Infidel, and yet n as a numster of her

elf." Little order—laity in many instances pitted doctrinally against clergy—confusion, revolt and discontent!

I felt consequently obliged to say good-layer for ever to Anglicanium, and connect. in defence of faith, civilization, and hu-manity. When our children and children's children shall visit this sacred edifice to adore their God, they, too, will bless the by for ever to Anglicanism, and connect myself with that ancient church that has myself with that ancient enter that me proved to my entire satisfaction her position as founded by Our Lord and His Apostles; that has, in the words of a friend, "been watered by the blood of millions of marryrs, stood the storms of larged and beautified your fine church in Irishtown, posterity would say that you had done a great work, but what must be our gratitude, what their admiration, when they learn that in half that time you ages, the sword of tyrants, the sophism of philosophers, in fine, the incessant per-secutions of over eighteen hundred years. The church that has seen the downfall of empires and monarchies, the rise and ex-tinction of heresies, whilst it coninues to

inction of heresies, whilst it connues to extend its conquests over every quarter of the globe, preserving everywhere its characteristic marks of unity, Catholicity, Holiness, Apostolicity. To that church alone applies the promise of the Saviour of mankind, that the gates of hell shall never prevail against it, because it alone is the pillar and groundwork of truth?"

Looking at the question as I now see Looking at the question as I now see the fact of a Catholic leaving this the fact of a Catholic leaving this church, which contains the only conservative principles in Christianity, and mixing himself up in the mazes of Protestantism, appears to me the strangest thing on earth. For myself there appears no logical "via media" between this church and open infidelity.

It will hereafter be my duty to meet objections made in several letters received from friends in reference to the Catholic

om friends in reference to the Catholic religion, as well as those in common vogue amongst the majority of Protestants, who cannot understand anyone becoming a Catholic unless he be either a madman or

In conclusion, it is sufficient to say that In conclusion, it is sufficient to say that on this all-important question I have looked to the salvation of my soul, and have endeavored to carry out my convictions, no matter at what personal sacrifice. I have not one doubt as to my position, and can say to the enquiring Protestant in the words of La Harpe, "My friend, I have examined and I believe: examine and you will believe?" believe?

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours very truly,
John R. Jones,
Late Incumbent of Walkeryille.

SEAFORTH.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., the parishioners of St. James' Church, Seaforth, presented of St. James' Church, Seaforth, presented their late pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, P. P., of Irishtown, with an address, a handsome covered carriage, and a sett of silver-mounted harness, the whole costing in the neighborhood of \$220. whole costing in the neighborhood of \$220. High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dean Murphy, whose singing on the occasion was remarkably clear and distinct, the choir answering the responses in ex-cellent style, and exhibiting in a marked degree the results of the efficient training they are receiving under the able tuition of our talented organist, Miss A. Downey. At the conclusion of High Mass, Father O'Shea delivered an exceedingly eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day. Dean Murphy then, in a few appropriate words, formally introduced Father O'Shea to his new parishioners, and although the introduction was somewhat late on account of Dean Murphy not being able to be present when Father O'Shea came here, yet the

in Ontario, and the sett of harness of very superior workmanship. Both articles were on exhibition for a few days in Mr. John cordial co-oporation and assistance, for in Dorcey's warerooms, and excited the admiration of all who saw them. We sinmiration of all who saw them. We sineerely trust the rev. gentleman may be
long spared to enjoy this tribute of respect
and esteem from his old parishioners of
St. James', amongst whom he had labored
MAPLE LEAF.

MAPLE LEAF. for so many years.
June 10th, 1880.

Very Rev. AND DEAR SIR:—With sincere regret we learn that our good bishop has called you from the parish of Seaforth. When you first began to organize this as a parish eleven years ago, we were poor in means and few in members, but by your genial disposition, fatherly care uneanougeable pressurance and incare, unconquerable perseverance and in-dustry, added to an ardent love for God's honor and glory and the salvation of souls, the congregation of St. James' has grown to respectable proportions, and been sup-plied with a beautiful and substantial plied with a beautiful and substantial church, whose chaste design and elegant finish reflect your genius as an architect and judgment in selection of workmen, while those two beautiful altars, splendid organ and oil paintings, would be ornaments in any cathedral in America. To the good purpose and way agreent we are judebted. your good management we are indebted, to-day, for a church which, for beauty of design, elegance of finish, religious orna-mentation and furniture, is second to none in Ontario, at a cost of twenty-four

none in Ontario, at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars, which is nearly all paid.

But there is something about our church beyond the power of modern English to express, and were it possible our poor tongues would fail to give its sound. Ah! Rev. Father, you were not in America when you conceived the design of this church. You were revelling in holy delight amid the bygone glories of medieval Catholic Europe. You well know that the result of your labor would be a tanding lesson of history, patriotism, Catholicity, and every manly and maisien-English to express, and were it possible our poor tongues would fail to give its sound. Alt Rev. Father, you were subjected in American when you conceived thing in American when you conceived the possible of the schore of the subject of the schore of the

memory of the good pastor who left them this grand memento of Catholic times, when the silver tones of the angelus bell pealed from every spire in the civilized world. Had you in this short space of ten years finished this, and rebuilt, en-

they finished, not only these, but four others; that you managed the affairs of a large mission, planned, superintended, finished, and nearly paid for the erection of five churches at the same time. Through your zeal and energy, not only the provide of fiviliary but these we and the people of Irishtown, but those of Mitchell, Brussels, Wingham, French Settlement, Blyth, and Zurich have been

Settlement, Blyth, and Zurich have been furnished with churches.

You know how St. Gregory, bishop of Neocæsarea, in the third century, from the number and publicity of his miracles, has earned the title of Thaumaturgus or Wonder-worker; you know how our Irish St. Columb received the surname of kill, from the number of churches built in his life time. From the number of heautiful life time. From the number of beautiful temples which you have erected in a few years, with the scanty means at your com-mand, and the silent, Christian manner in which the work has been done, your name deserves to go down to posterity as the Wonder-worker of Ontario and the Col-

wonder-worker of Ontario and the Corumbkill of our times.

Though these are a part of your works, they are only a small portion of your labors. Of your spiritual labors we are not qualified to judge. Our holy mother the Church and her divine Founder alone can estimate their value; but some of their effects we do know—youth in-structed, manhood directed, old age solaced, distress relieved; and through the solaced, distress relieved; and through the confessional, the aching heart soothed, the sour temper sweetened, the vicious returned to virtue. We have seen you rise from the confessional, in the small hours of morning, completely exhausted from incessant toil, and go by bad roads through drifting storms to administer the last sacraments to some one on the bed of death, and stay until the ship of death had unfurled her black canvas, and wafted the Christian soul over the dark gulf of eternity into the presence of its Judge.

eternity into the presence of its Judge. Since we are to be no longer under your spiritual care, from a knowledge of your generous nature, we hope still to re-tain a small place in your memory, your

token of remembrance, and that when borne in it on your rounds of Christian duty you may sometimes think of your former parishioners of St. James' Church. Finally we pray that God may give you length of days, good health and happiness, in proportion to your love for His Holy Church and people.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Lame's church Seaforth.

St. Jame's church, Seaforth.
T. Downey,
J. Dorsey,
T. D. Ryan,
J. Devereux, T. Downey, T. D. Ryan,

T. KIDD, DR. HANOVER,

O. O'REILY, D. McKINNON, J. WALSH, J. NIGH, J. WALSH, M. McQUAIDE, H. MACMILLAN. Father Murphy replied as follows: My DEAR FRIENDS:-I thank you for

cordial co-operation and assistance, for in all my labors for the building of this church you were always ready, whether

June 10th, 1880.

Address of the Catholics of Scaforth to the Very Rev. James Murphy, Dean of the Dioces of London.

Why Rry AND DEAR SIR:—With sinthe religious and moral training of youth depends the welfare of succeeding genera-tions and the future prosperity of our

Country.

I thank you, and not only the people of this congregation, but those of other denominations, who have so kindly as-sisted us in all our works, and trust that the same Christian charity may always reign amongst us; for, although we can never agree with their religious opinions, yet we can and must love and assist them by every means in our power, not so much because they have aided us, but because our holy mother the Church com-mands us to love all our neighbors whatever religion they may belong to, if we would merit beaven. Finally I thank you for your beautiful present, which I shall retain as a precious memorial of your piety, generosity, and filial affection.

DEATH OF MRS, JAMES McCOMESKY,—We are sorry to be called upon to announce the death of Mrs. James McComesnounce the death of Mrs. James McComeskey, daughter of the late Andrew O'Mara, Esq., and sister of Mr. John O'Mara, of this city, which took place in Nenagh, county Tipperray, Ireland, on the 17th of of April last. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral. Deceased was held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and we extend our deepest sympathy to her bereaved husband and the members of her family residing in London.

McGREGOR'S MILLS, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

We invite the attention of our readers to an account of one of those religious ceremonies now as frequent in the diocese of London as elsewhere, but which always cause Catholic hearts to rejoice, and haing a new and incontestable proof.

Brunches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. The CATHOLIC RECORD is the organ of the Grand Council of Council. All matters for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's Avenue, London onto each being a new and incontestable proof of the rapid progress which our holy religion makes in the country of true liberty—in Canada—as well as in the United States. A new church has just been opened and consecrated to the divine worship at McGregor's Mills, County of Essex. The construction of it is due to the Rev. Father Grand, a young Basilian priest, as full of zeal as of modesty. His Lordship Bishop Walsh, had reserved to himself the pleasure of solemnly blessing this sanctuary, this privilege belonging to him alone, but was unavoidably prevented from doing so. The clergyman deputed by His Lordship, and who replaced him on the occasion, gave an excellent and appropriate French sermon. It was Rev. Father Ferguson, who, with his usual eloquence, gave the evening sermon in English. There were also present Rev. Father Aboulin, of Sandwich, Father Ouellette, of Maidstone, and Father Marseille, of St. Joseph. The ceremony took place on Sunday, 6th inst. The assemblages, composed of many persons from the neighboring parishes, filled the church and its surroundings. The new sanctuary was dedicated to St. Clement, by which name the new parish will be also known. It is a charming little church, a real gem almost in the depths of the forest, an oasis in the of the rapid progress which our holy relinew parish will be also known. It is a charming little church, a real gem almost in the depths of the forest, an oasis in the midst of the desert, a lily among the wild flowers of the woods. And this is truer still in the spiritual and moral sense of every Catholic sanctuary, even the simple log chapel, however rude its exterior may be. During the ceremony

simple log chapel, however rude its exterior may be. During the ceremony
those words of the prophet naturally
came to my mind, florebit solitude latabunda; and the neighborhood to this sanctuary, the station of a railway, which
also pierces the forest, delaying there but
an instant, suggested to my mind the relation of civilization to the church, like
that of a daughter to her mother. The
present century and the spirit of modern
times attribute to themselves a glory
which only half belongs to them. Showing
us their railways, their telegraph wires, us their railways, their telegraph wires, their suspension bridges, and a hundred other wonders, they cry out to us: "Conother wonders, they cry out to us: "Confess our triumphs, admire our conquests," without ever asking themselves whence all these originated. Certainly only the genius of civilized people would be capable of such things. But whence comes this civilization, if not from Christianity, and this Christian civilization, does it not proceed from the church. But leaving material progress to the civilization which she created, the Church is specially occupied with her divine mission, which is as far above material progress as spirit is

occupied with her divine mission, which is a far above material progress as spirit is above matter. She is occupied in forming morals, purifying hearts, cultivating and enriching the mind, directing and ennobling the highest aspirations of man, in curbing those passions of the human race which cause the woes of society, and

often retard true progress.

Wherever man penetrates, be he pioneer, gold seeker, or wood-cutter, there the Church penetrates with him, and almost always before him. There she plants a cross, crects an altar, and when civilization makes a halt, the Church goes when Father O'Shea came here, yet the greeting was not the less hearty. Mr. Michael McQuade then advanced to the altar railing, and read the following address, to which Dean Murphy made the annexed reply.

We may remark that the new carriage is one of the best of its kind manufactured in Ontario, and the sett of harness of very

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Dublin, June 12.—Thirty families' con sisting of from eight to ten persons each, and fifty or sixty unmarried men and wo-men started from Galway on the Allen steamer Austrian for Boston under circum stances of peculiar interest. They had been selected from among the poorest of the Connemara districts. Their passages the Connemara districts. Their passages were paid from Liverpool by Father Nugent, who also arranged with the Allen Line to call at Galway for them. The emi-Line to call at Galway for them.

grants arrived Thursday evening, accompanied by their priest. They attended mass yesterday morning and went abroad. When assembled on the deck Father Nugent When assembled on the deck Father Nugent made an affecting address in Irish. He said they were parting from their own old country for new homes. Such a parting was akin to death, for sterile as were the rocks and hills of Connemara, every spot was dear to them. The scene was most touching, the ragged women and children weeping and clinging to their derivatives and to the particular second to the contractions are also because the contraction of the contractions are also because the contraction of the co children weeping and clinging to their elergyman and to one another. Father Nugent gave them a parting blessing, and a last farewell then took place. All the emigrants will go to Minnesota under the care of Father Nugent's agents. Several boxes of clothing were provided, so that the emigrants will be improved in appearance when they arrive in America. The Irish Times speaks of the incident as a scene without parallel in history.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The old established house of W. H. Robinson, opposite City Hall, is a favorite spot for those who require drugs and chemicals of the purest quality, and at lowest prices. Patent medicines at reduced rates. Dye stuffs, hair and tooth brushes, perfumery, oils, and everything usually kept in a first-class drug store, always on hand.

The Victoria —This popular boot

C. M. B. A. NOTES

Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.

President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
ist Vice-Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
2nd Vice-Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
Trensurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
Marshai and Guard—C. W. O'Rourke,
Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. Jus. P. Molphy, Strathroy;
C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry and T. A.
Bourke.

Deeming it for the best interests of the organization at large, it is hereby ordered: That on and after the 15th day of June, A. D., 1880, beneficiary certificates duly signed, in blank, by Supreme Officers will be issued to Grand Councils and Branches, the same as other supplies, in small or large quantities. The Recording Secretaries of Branches, shall upon the application of any member in good standing, issue to such applicant a beneficiary certificate made payable to the person or persons named

payable to the person or persons named by such applicant, duly signed and execut-ed by the President and Recording Secre-tary of the Branch, with the seal thereof impressed thereon. No certificate shall be delivered to a member until he has named impressed thereon. No certificate shall be delivered to a member until he has named some person for beneficiary, and the blanks filled up, which must correspond with the will book, if a will has been made. Grand Councils and Branches under jurisdiction of Supreme Council may purchase certificates from Supreme Council and order the same of James Martin, Chairman Board of Trustees, Niagara Falls, N. V. This order does not apply to Grand Councils who have thought best to issue their own beneficiary certificates.

J. D. Keena, Supreme President.
Detroit, June 10th, 1880.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of Catholic Visitor, Lockport, N. Y., will no doubt be read with much interest by many of our C. M. B. A. members. We would like to hear something from President Keena on this matter.

Lockport, N. Y., June 7th, 1880.

Editor Visitor: In your issue of May 26th, 1880, I m your issue of May 26th, 1880, 1 notice in a communication from the Su-preme Recorder, dated April 19th, that the Beneticiary due on the death of Mich-ael Biggins, of Branch 13, of Bradford, Pa., has not been paid to the person named in his C. M. B. A. Will, for the rea-

bers over 21 years.
But section six of the act of incorporation of the Supreme Council gives power to create a Beneficary fund and gives power to the corporation to make regula-

power to the corporation to make regulations to govern it.

Section seven of that act says: "Such beneficiary fund as may be ordained suitable by said corporation may be set apart and provided to be paid over to the families, heirs, or representatives of deceased members, or to such person or nersons as such deceased member may while living, have directed, and the collecting, management and disbursement of the same, as well as the person or persons to

same, as well as the person or persons to whom and manner and time in which the same shall be paid on the death of a member shall be regulated and controlled by the constitution, by laws, rules and regulations of this corporation; and such beneficiary fund so provided and paid shall be exempt from execution and shall not be liable to be seized, taken or ap-propriated by any legal or equitable pro-

Now let us turn to Constitution-by-Laws, rules and regulations of the C. M. B. A. and see what it says. There we Now let us turn to Constitution-by-Laws, rules and regulations of the C. M. B. A. and see what it says. There we find at page 29, Art. 24, by laws of the Beneficiary article are referred to front of book, and Sec. 9, page 8 of that article says: "The beneficiary fund on the death of a member in good standing, shall, on or before thirty days after due notice of death, as heretofore provided, be paid to the person or persons last named by the deceased, and entered by his order in the Will Book.

This seems very clear. A member does not need to name an executor in his C.

The corridors are about ten feet in width and extend through the entire length of the building. The class and study rooms are large and ventilated perfectly. The library contains many useful books. The room is supplied with philosophical charts and astronomical globes. Some fancy needle work was well worth noticing. A tabernacle veil of moir arique, ornamented by wheat and grapes and embroidered in gold and chenille, was in progress at the hands of Miss Collins, of Maidstone.

The corridors are about ten feet in width and extend through the entire length of the building. The class and study rooms are large and ventilated perfectly. The library contains many useful books. The room is supplied with philosophical charts and entrologically and chenille, was in progress at the hands of Miss Collins, of Maidstone.

The corridors are about ten feet in width and extend through the entire length of the building. The class and study rooms are large and ventilated perfectly. The library contains many useful books. The room is supplied with philosophical charts and entered through the entire length of the building. B. A. and see what it says. There we find at page 29, Art. 24, by laws of the Beneficiary article are referred to front of

This seems very clear. A member does not need to name an executor in his C. M. B. A. Will. A memoranda in the record or minute book of a branch, if duly signed and witnessed, as laid down in the above Sec. 9, Ben. Art, is a C. M. B. A. Will to all intents and purposes.

It is said the Will was not presented for probate. It is not necessary to present a probability of the convent. The dormitories are on the third and fourth flats.

shrink from a contest of this kind, as many of its members have an interest in the decision of this matter, for this reason:

Many young men under 21 are members of the C. M. B. A., whose fathers are not providers for their families, and the young men make Wills in favor of their mother or younger brothers and sisters. Now if a father, probably one who has not been the support of his family for years, can come in and set the Will of the young member aside, the very object of joining the C. M. B. A. and all his self-denial goes for naught.

most creditable manner. One of their number acted as organist. On the 31st of May, St. Angela's day, the pupils are free to go every place in the Convent and attend to all the housekeeping. Amid their rejoicing those young ladies (did not forget the poor sufferers in Ireland, but made a handsome donation to their muste teacher and requested her to send it to that country.

M.

On April 17th, in Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, Bridget, beloved wife of James McComeskey, and daughter of the late Andre.

Ont.
GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.
President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
Ist Vice-Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
Marshal and Guard—C. W. O'Rourke,
Trustees—Rev. Jas. P.
C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry and T. A.
Bourke.
LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
No.
Rec. Secretaries.
1 Windsor.
2 St. Thomas.
3 Amherstburgh.
4 London.
5 Brantford.
6 Brantford.
6 Brantford.
6 Brantford.
7 Starthory
7 Sarnia.
7 To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Matual Benefit Association.
Deeming it for the best interests of the organization at large, it is hereby ordered:

Brantford.
Correct of course in this case, if the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is the easiest and safest for the society, but if any of the legatees are willing to have the money go into the Probate Court, it is t

President Keena, that he will shortly issue an order, requiring medical certificates to be submitted to a "supervising" physician, appointed by each Grand Council, for his approval before beneficiary certificates can be issued.

We received from Branches under our jurisdiction, on Assessment No. 2, one hundred and eighty seven dollars; which amount we paid over to Supreme Recorder by draft in favor of Supreme Treasurer.

Treasurer.

We must again remind Recording Secretaries to "accompany" each application for a beneficiary certificate with ten cents.

Several secretaries frequently forget this part of their duty.

THE URSULINE ACADEMY AT CHATHAM VISITED.

the beautiful maple trees of Head Street are observed with admiration. It is on this street that the Ursuline convent is situated.

The Ursulines were instituted in Italy

The Ursulines were instituted in may for the virtuous education of young ladies, by Blessed Angela of Brescia, in 1537, approved by Pope Paul III., in 1544, and obliged to enclosure and declared a religious Order under the rule of St. Austin, by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1572, at the solicitation of St. Charles Borromeo, who exceeds the content of the best of the best of the content of the lady institute. The ingly promoted this holy institute. The first monastery of this Order in France was founded at Paris in 1611, by Madam Magdaline l'Huillier. Before this the pious mother, Anne de Xaintonge, of Dijon, had instituted in Franche Compte, in 1606, a religious congregation of Ursulines for the religious congregation of Ursulines for the like purpose, which is settled in man parts of France, in which strict enclosure

In 1631, Venerable Mary of the Incarna named in his C. M. B. A. Will, for the reason "Mr. Biggins was only 19 years of "age—therefore a minor.
"He named no administrators or trus"tees.
"The will was not presented for probate, "therefore the Association had no legal "right to pay the beneficiary to the per"sons named therein, as his father could "contest the same if he so desired, and "compel the Association to pay the money "to him." "compel the Association to pay the money
"to him."

This is a new and very important question in the Association, and should be decided with extreme caution.

It appears that Michael Biggins while living made a C. M. B. A. Will in due form, naming certain persons legatees.

It is my belief that the money should be paid to the persons named.

If members of the C. M. B. A., under 21 years of age, cannot legally appoint legatees, they have not all the rights of members over 21 years.

commenced their duties of teaching in large dwelling house and continued th until 1872, when they moved into their present spacious and commodious new

Academy.

The building is four storys in height, having dormitory ceilings fifteen feet high and is supplied with all the modern im-

and its supplies wan at the most action provements.

The Convent land, comprising twelve acres, of which four are occupied by an orchard, is surrounded by maple trees.

The grove consists of stately Norwegian

I he grove consists of stately Norweghan.
Spruce trees and is very much admired by
visitors. The cemetery contains but two
graves and is adorned with red cedars and
beautiful flowers. The graves are marked
by simple wooden crosses on which the
names and ages of the deceased sisters are inscribed. Only two deaths have occurred since the foundation of the Convent, twenty years ago.
The number of teachers in this institu-

tion is twelve, and their pupils number one hundred and twenty, while other Sis ters of the Convent instruct two hundred in the Separate School.

The corridors are about ten

shrink from a contest of this kind, as many most creditable manner. One of their

On April 17th, in Nonagh, County Tipper-ary, Ireland, Bridget, beloved wife of James McComeskey, and daughter of the late Andw. O'Mara, of this city. At Mount Carmel, on the 24th of May, Katie, beloved wife of Edward Hail, Esq., and sister of Charles McCarron, of this city, aged 28 years and 3 days.

New Abbertisements.

---AT---W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

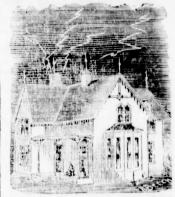
New Striped Velvets. New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

---1N----DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

Capital Stock Incorporated



LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY.

7.6" Special attention given to the erection of Rods on CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, HALLS and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Address all communications to 494 KING STREET EAST, LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

A GRAND PIC-NIC ORPHANS OF MT. HOPE

Will be held on the GROUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION, ON DOMINION DAY Refreshments on the Grounds at reasonable rates.

Admission, 25c.

A Good Band will be in attendance. STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MACHINISTS, ETC.

23° Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers. Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. June 17. z

THE STEAMER VICTORIA
Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street
every day (Sundays excepted) until further
notice at the following hours:

1:30 | 3:30 | 7:30 A.M. F.M. F.M. F.M. J.M.
years, 19c. Return trip. A further reduction from these rates will be made to organizations and private parties.

Gothic Hall. DR. PELLETIER'S Liver and Kidney Cure is a specific for pains over the back and thighs, especially those resulting from the Liver and Kidneys. Dr. Pelletier is a celebrated Paris physician who has devoted his life time to the treatment of urinary and kidney disease. Numerous cases that have been given up by the profession have been cured by its use.

MITCHELL & PLATT, GOTHIC HALL, Dundas St., London, Ont.

Price, \$1 per package. Sent to any address on receipt of price. june18.z JOHN CONNOR'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 34 Market Square, London, has a good copy of "Licebardson's New Method for the Planoforte" for \$2; also "Robertson's History of Sectland and India," bound in ealf for \$2; sent by post to any address on receipt of above.

REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS!

BUILDING HARDWARE

PAINTS, GLASS, OH.S, ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.
LAS. REID & CO.,
116 Dundas Street, N.S.

sents to the world the way Callery totoly orwelled. ouse divided against it -

forth; forth; before it stood a parted soul alone.
And rolling east and west, and south and north,
The mighty accents summoned quick and dead: "Who speaks for this man, ere his doom be said?"

Shivering he listened, for his earthly life Had passed in dull, unnoted calm away; He brought no glory to its daily strife, No wreath of fame, or genius' fiery ray; Weak, alone, unglifted, quiet and obscure, Born in the shadow, dying 'mid the poor.

Lo, from the solemn concourse hushed an The widow's prayer, the orphan's blessing rose; The struggler told of trouble shared by him, The lonely of cheered hours and softened

And like a chorus spoke the crushed and sad. "He gave us all he could, and what he had." And little words of loving kindness said, And tender thoughts, and help in time of need.

Sprang up, like leaves by soft spring flowers fed; In some waste corner, sown by chance-flung seed, In grateful wonder heard the modest soul, Such trifles gathered to so blest a whole.

Oh ye, by circumstances' strong fetters bound. bound,
The store so litttle, and the hand so frail,
Do but the best ye can for all around;
Let sympathy be true, nor courage fail;
Winning among your neighbors poor and

Some witness at your trial hour to speak.

-All the Year Round.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The extensive saw mills and timber yard of James Fitzsimon & Son, Bridge street, Dublin, were destroyed by fire on May 18th. The fire at first made rapid headway, but the flames were confined to the saw mills. These are entirely destroyed.

A dispatch from Dublin reports another
case of incendiarism on the farm of the Duke of Leinster. The house from which the Widow Colgan was recently evicted was set on fire and destroyed. The inmates narrowly escaped being burned to KILKENNY.

The Synod of the diocese of Ossory, The Synod of the diocese of Ossory, under the presidency of the most Rev. Dr. Moran, adopted two sets of resolutions at the close of their riecting on May 18th. The first regarded the education question, and the second the land. The latter has been forced by circumstances into position so prominent that we take especial notice of the set of resolutions emanating from so eminent a body regarding it. The Ossory Bishop and priests begin by deploring the distress, which they ascribed directly to the unsatisfactory state of the land laws. They then call upon the Leland laws. They then call upon the Le-gislature to enact a law securing the tenants in their holdings, and express their opinion that the "gradual establishment" opinion that the "gradual establishment" of a peasant proprietary would produce in Ireland similar salutary effects to those which it has resulted in other European countries, and finally thanking the foreign nations that have been the benefactors of the country, they earnestly call wors the light party to present the Cov. upon the Irish party to press on the Government the settlement of the land question. On the question of Education, the Synod demanded a Catholic Training School and such endowments as will entered to the control of the settlement of the control of the settlement o able Catholics to compete with others in the higher walks of instruction.

KILDARE.

On May 17th, a strange occurrence took place at Blachall, the residence of C. C. Rynd, Esq., J. P. Mr. Rynd is agent to Lord Cloncurry, and during the day a tenant was seen loitering about the place. The police were apprized of the fact, and while out on patrol between ten and gaeat during the past few week. On an gaeat during the previous week an unusual number left Belfast, almost every evening, by the various cross-Channel steamers, on route to America. The stream of emigration from Ulster has been very appearance is continued through many gaeat during the previous week an unusual number left Belfast, almost every evening. By the various cross-Channel steamers, on route to America. The stream of emigration from Ulster has been very appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading between ten and eleven o'clock at night found him concealunderneath Mr. Rynd's bed-room window. They immediately arrested him, but the people inside of the house, alarmed by the noise, and thinking they were attacked, fired on the patrol. Fortunately the police received no injury.

WESTMEATH.

Very Rev. T Gillooly, D. D., the brother of the venerated Bishop of Elphin, and the President of the well-known College of Summer Hill, Athlone, died on May 15th, deeply and deservedly lamented. The deceased clergyman, Dr. Timothy Gillooly, succeeded the Very Rev. Dr. Coffey in the presidency of the semmary, where he had up to that time been professor. The college chapel was, on May 18th, the solemn scene of the obsequies, and his batter was to see the control of th and his brother priests assembled in plication for the soul of one who was himself generally admired and respected, and whose distinguished brother has now ruled the ancient see of Elphin for fourand-twenty years.

CORK.

The Apostolic College, Cork, which belongs to the Society of African Missions, and which has been in existence less than two yeaas, is already crowded with candidates for a missionary life.

A praiseworthy case of saving life from drowning was investigated by the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, on May 19th, and the Society's medallion unanimously awaraded. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. J. A. Pratt, as lieutenged in the control of the the Cork Rifles Militia, saved the ant in the Gork Killes Militia, saved the life of a boy named Fredrick Jolly, on the 29th ult., at Kilsale, Cork. The boy was standing on the thwart of a boat, sculling, when the oar was dislodged from the scullhole, and Jolly, becoming overbalanced, fell into the sea. We Peatt who was on hole, and Jolly, becoming overbalanced, fell into the sea. Mr. Pratt, who was on quay, witnessed the accident, and without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, immediately jumped from the quay into a boat moored there, and plunged into the sea. The tide was full in and the water very deep; but Mr. Pratt, after swimming a considerable distance, at length came up with the drowning lad, who was unable to swim, and had sunk twice, and caught hold of him, but then the real difficulty commenced, for Jolly convulsively clung to his would-be rescurer, who was much hampered by his wet clothes, and they were both in peril of drowning. At length extracting himself, however, Mr. Pratt ultimately suceded in holding up the lad with his left and, while he swam with his right to the boat and placed him in safety.

KERRY.

Portroe, has been translated by the Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Killaloe, to the pastorship of Carrigaholt, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Father Fogarty. The Rev. Daniel Smyth, C. C., screa, has been appointed parish priest of Portroe. TIPPERARY.

On May 19th, the Royal Humane Society awarded its medalion to James Walsh, caretaker of the Clonmel Rowing Club, who saved the life of a child named Adam Blyth, on the 2d March. The boy accidentally fell into the River Suir, which was very much swollen at the time, and the water twelve feet deep, with a strong current, which was rapidly carrying him away, when Walsh, hearing cries for help, at once jumped in to the rescue. After swimming about 150 yards he came up with the drowning boy, and, after much difficulty, ultimately succeeded in taking him ashore, but in a state of insensibility. Sunday, May 16th, was a day of great

him ashore, but in a state of insensibility.
Sunday, May 16th, was a day of great
edification and joy to the people of the
parish of Galbally, who came in their
thousands to hear and welcome their truly
loved, universally admired, and most distinguished archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr.
Croke. The occasion which caused the
people of these populous and extensive
parishes, together with large contingents
from the neighboring districts, to assemble
in such unusually large numbers was the in such unusually large numbers was the solemn installation of the new pastor, the Very Rev. P. Ryan, P. P., V. G., in room of the late Very Rev. Canon Feehan. At the conclusion of the Mass, the music of which was exquisitely rendered by a choir which was exquisitely rendered by a choir of lady and gentlmen amateurs from Tipperary, the new pastor, kneeling at the foot of the altar, and having made a solemn profession of faith, and having sworn to fulfil, maintain, and defend the laws, ordinances, and dogmas of the Church, received from his Grace the keys of the abusch as the insering of his authority. church as the insignia of his authority. The ceremony of induction concluded, his Grace in most touching and earnest words addressed the immense congregation, first on the nature of the ceremony which they had just witnessed, and showed how that ceremonial was adopted even by the State, which did on permit those whom it invested with high authority to exercise that authority until they were sworn to be loyal to the reigning monarch and defend and uphold the constitution of the realm He next very forcibly dwelt on the solemn, responsible and grave obligations conferred on the new pastor. had just witnessed, and showed how that

conferred on the new pastor. ANTRIM.

The emigration from the North of Ireland continues at a most extraordinary rate. On the 15th of May 250 fine, healthy young men and women, ranging in age from 19 to 26, left Belfast by special in age from 19 to 26, left Belfast by special train on the Northern Counties Railway for Larne, where they embarked on board the steamship State of Alabama for New York. The vessel, which is one of the State Line, left Glasgow on the previous night. One hundred and fifty of the emigrants belonged to the county Fermanagh. They were sentout to America by the Fermanagh Reliaf Association, This by the Fermanagh ReliefAssociation. This association sent a numerous batch by the State Line a fortnight before. The re-mainder of the emigrants belonged to the

GALWAY.

On May 20th, in the vicinity of Loughrea, a farmer named Quirk was working in a pit, when the bank gave way, instantly killing the unfortunate man. After two hours's digging his remains were taken to the surface in a frightfully mangled form. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned. Deccased leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. Several other laborers narrowly escaped.

Destitution is rapidly increasing in the Tuam union. The resources of the poor are exhausted, the supplies are to a great extent cut off, and there is no remunerative employment for the laboring classes. Typhus and typhoid are spreading, "the predisposing causes being," as one of the medical officers reports, "filth, ill-feeding, and depressing influences in general." The guardians of the Union, at their meeting, on May 19th, passed the following resolution: "That this board cannot without dismay see the delay that is eccurring. out dismay see the delay that is occurring out dismay see the delay that is occurring in the beginning of the public works. They are acquainted intimately with the condition of the people, and with their poverty. If works be not immediately inaugurated, deaths from hunger and diseases that spring from hunger must ensue. In drawing the immediate attention of the Government to this (the conviction of the Government to this (the conviction of the Government to this (the conviction of the conviction of the convenient to this (the conviction of the convenient to this (the conviction of the convenient to the con tion of the Government to this (the convic tion of the board) this board feel that a grave responsibility will rest on the au-thorities if any further delay occur."

AN IRISH EVICTION SCENE.

A correspondent of the Western Ne writes:—"By mere chance I was enabled to be present at an eviction which took place near Duniry, in the vicinity of Loughrea, on Friday, 30th ult. As I neared the lo-cality I observed the tears running down the cheeks of many of the peasantry who were present. The party evicted a widow named Burke, with five helpless children. named Burke, with five helpless children. The eviction was for non-payment of rent. The poor woman, not having the whole amount, begged of her landlord to leave herself and her little childern in the home of their fathers—the one spot on earth dearest to them—until they would be able to pay the rent next year. The landlord declined to hear the prayer of the widow and her orphans. At 1:30 the bailiffs commenced their work briskly, in order to remenced their work briskly, in order to re-move the furniture from the dwelling-A land meeting was held at Killarney, on May 20th, The O'Donoghue presiding house; chairs, tables, pots, kettle, beds, and overy article which the house contained

*Who speaks for this man?" From the great white Throne.

*Who speaks for this man?" From the great white Throne.

*Clark is the landlords calls, emphatically for the condemnation of all lovers of justice.

*CLARE.

The Rev. Michael O'Donohue, P. P., Portroe, has been translated by the Most dead:

*Who speaks for this man, ere his doom be the landlords calls, emphatically for the commenced. The fire was put out and quenched, and it only remained to eject the widow and her orphans. As the widow and orphans moved from their dwelling corping bitterly) many a tear was shed, and loud were the curses which were heaped on the Government which tolerates such the pastorship of Carricaholt, rendered scandalous conduct. The minions of the "law" then nailed up the door, and hand-"law" then nailed up the door, and handed the key to the agent, who was present.

I have learned that the poor widow and her five children slept beside the house from which they were evicted the night after the eviction. During the proceedings there were some peasantry and a number of constabulary present.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well. poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters tor less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman.'

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

See what the Clergy say.

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

Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy, and now enjoys the best of health. Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says: My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought

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

average about 200 emigrants leave Larne weekly for the State Line steamers, which call at that port every Saturday on their departure every week by the cross-Channel steamers for Liverpool and Glasgow, en ronte to America.

years. Those who grieve chrough many hair turning gray too early, should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color, It is a clasm and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, or anything deleterious, and imparts to the same and the same a what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dan-druff.—New Berne (N. C.) Times.

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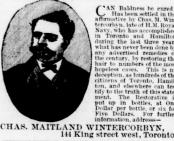
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The followin een 'proclaid Scotland:
Thomas I Peter Day Solomon James H. Isaac Sia John Bal Stephen 'William Joseph R Thomas 'Joseph F John Rol William Peter Ch Joseph F Andrew Michael John Cle Edward James B Charles'

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STORE

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-COMMENCING-Saturday Morning, at 9 a.m.

T. BEATTIE & CO.

having decided to remove their present place of business to more commodious premises, which they are about to erect on the next block, will offer the whole of their valuable stock at a Great Sacrifice. Goods will be sold at and BELOW COST,

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

Odd Names Mated.

The following couples are reported to have been "proclaimed" in matrimony last year in Scotland:

Thomas Black and Mary White, Peter Day and Ellen Knight, Solomon Bank and Catharine Vale, James Hill and Susan Dale, Isaac Siater and Julia Thatcher, John Baker and Mary Butcher, Stephen Head and Nancy Heart, William Stately and Jessie Smart, Joseph Reed and Julia Hay.

Thomas Spring and Mary May, Joseph Brown and Kitty Ween, John Roboins and Jenny May, Joseph Brown and Kitty Ween, John Roboins and Jenny Call, Joseph Marn and Elloa Child, Jones Fox and Catharine Hare, Amerew Clay and Lucy Wild, Thomas Errin and Mary Bear, John Clook and Luzzie Bone, John Clook and Julia Hood.

Edward Cole and Nancy Wood, James Broom and Ellen Birch, Charles Chapel and Susan Church.

—Independent.

HUMOROUS.

Red-haired passenger—"I say conductor, why on earth don't the train go on?" Conductor—"Good gracious, sir, put your head in; how can you expect it to go on while that danger signal is out?"

"Patrick, you says that 'Shakspere' was a common reading book in your schools 'at home:' now can you tell me who the melancholy Dane was?' and Patrick replied, "Dane Swift, sure P'—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

"Do you think a man can run a circus and be a Christian?" asked the serious man. "Well, I don't know—yes." Do you think Barnum, for instance, can go to heaven?" "I think he has a good show," was the rather equivocal reply. Strange that some men can never be serious.—

Roston Transcript.

Boston Transcript. The parsimony of some people who attend church but contribute little to the support of the Gospel, has been frequentsupport of the closes, has been requested by caricatured. A minister the other day in asking for a collection told his congregation that many a man, while apparently singing with all his might the lines—

and warmly exchanned, What a lovely hand!" She looked at him straight in the eyes and murmured, "You may have it if you want it." All the rest of the even-ing he wondered if he was the victim of a leap-year proposal.

A new method of saluting ladies on the street has lately been adopted by the nob-biest swell gentlemar of tender years. It is done in one time and four motions, The hat, by a right-hand grasp, is lifted from the head, brought forward on a line with the nose, and then suddenly lowered to the pit of the stomach, then, as sudden-ly, the hat is returned to its place, follow-ing the same angular route. The head, at ing the same angular route. The head, at the same, must be bobbed forward about three inches, and immediately sprung back to its natural position. The beauty and perfection of this salutation depends upon the rapidity of the execution of its movements. It is known as the "Darwin jerk," because hand-organ monkeys put on and take off their little caps with the same celerity of motion.—Detroit Free Fress.

In Scotland there are narrow open dit-In Scotland there are narrow open direches which are called sheep drains. A man was riding a donkey across a sheep pasture, but when the animal came to a sheep drain he would not go over it. So the man rode him back a short distance, the man rode him back a short distance, turned him round and applied the whip, thinking, of course, that the donkey, when going at the top of his spred would jump the drain before he knew it. But not so. When the donkey got to the drain he stopped all of a sudden, and the man went over Mr. Neddy's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and looking the beast straight in the face, he said, "Verra well pitched; but then, hoo are ye gaun tae get ower verthen, hoo are ye gaun tae get ower ver-sel'?"

A "N. York Orfun" in the West. One of the little lambs picked up in the streets of New York, by Whitelaw Reid, and sent West to find a home, was adopted by a Detroit family about two months ago. This New York lamb was thirteen years old. He said so at the depot on his arrival, and half an hour later he reitera-"And if you don't believe it, then call me a liar! That's the sort of spring gun I am, and don't vou forgit it!" They didn't forgit. He gave them no chance to. He forgit. He gave them no chance to. He ate with his fingers, wiped his mouth on his sleeve and gave the family to understand before supper was over that he didn't come west to have his hair combed or his face washed as a regular business.

On his first evening he slipped out, had three fights and stole a dog, and when hunted up he was about to take his beer in a saloon. During his first week he stole five dollars in money, a gold chain, a

STORE CLOSED ON FRIDAY. revolver and a pair of ear rings, and he got drunk twice. When reasoned with, and asked to do better he took a fresh and asked to do better he took a fresh chew of plug tobacco and replied: "Oh! you Michigan folks are too soft! If a feller can't have a good time what's the use of being an orphan?" On Monday of the second week he sold the family dog to a stranger for a quarter, threw the saw and we into the alley, and when locked up a closet he tore a Sunday coat to pieces. It was then thought best to have a policeman talk to him, and one was call-

a policeman talk to him, and one was called in, but as soon as he stopped for breath the young sinner replied: "Now, see here, old buttons, you are wasting time. I know my little gait, I do, and if you think I've come to a village like this to Goods will be sold at and BELOW COST, as to make an Entire Clearance of all be bluffed by anybody, you've missed your

so as to make an Entire Clearance of all Summer Goods previous to removal, with the object of having a complete New Stock for the New Premises, and we are determined to have such, if prices will effect that object.

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

The William and December of the presentation of the programment of the sum of the programment of th had bleached out her freckles. They gave him a Sunday school book to fit his case, but he fitted it to a crack in the side-walk on his way home. When moral sua-sion had no effect on the wicked youth his sion had no effect on the wicked youth mis-guardian tried the rod. He was bigger than the boy, and he wholloped him, but within three hours two of the nuts were taken off his buggy and thrown away. There was a second seance in the wood-shed, and before dark a window glass

worth eight dollars was broken.

A few days ago he was told that he would be sent to the Reform School, at Lansing, if there was any further trouble with him. That night he stole five dollars of the cook, a butcher knife from the pantry, a pie from the side board and departed the house, leaving on his bed a note reading as follows: "This town ar' no place fur a N. York orfun. I'm goin' out on the planes to fite Injuns. It will be useless to foller me, for I can't be took Alive !—Detroit Free Press.

He Wanted to Trade.

Detroit Free Press.

Some days since a farmer's waggon, containing father, mother, son, and two or three neighbors, drove up to a Woodward Avene stationer's, and the son went in and bought the puzzle known as "15." Even before the wagon drove off the old man had the cover off the box and was working away like an engine to solve the thing. Yesterday the son returned with the box in his pocket. He had a black eye and an awfully lonesome look, and when he came to be waited on he said:

"You knew you sold me this puzzle the other day?" Detroit Free Press.

other day?"

"Yes, I guess we did."

"Well, we hadn't got a mile out o' town 'fore dad and a neighbor pulled hair over it. While I was doing up the chores dad and mam called each other cheats. After supper we had a regular three-cornered fight, and the old man got his thumb un-jointed and went to bed. Mam and I sot onted and went to bed. Main and I sot up till she hit me with a stick of wood, and then I went to bed. She sot up alone till she got mad and drove the cat outdoors and upset the lamp. Do you hear?"

"Well, next morning I caught dad cheating, and we had a little shindy. Then were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a present far too small—
was at that same time diligently engaged
with one hand in his pocket scraping the
edge of a three-cent piece to make sure
that it was not a dime.

They were playing a game they call
euchre. She held both bowers and the
king, and two aces of other suit, but she
was a novice at the game. A young man
who was teaching her looked at her cards
and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely
hand!" She looked at him straight in the
over a decrease of the suit, but she
was a nowle at the game. A young man
and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely
hand!" She looked at him straight in the
over a decrease of the suit, but she
discovered the suit of for something else. I guess it's a sort of dander-raiser, anyhow, and I guess, if you don't care very much, I'll let you take it back and I'll take a telephone in place of it!"

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

GENTLEMEN.

White and Colored

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First Door North of City Hall,

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Specialties in Fancy Shirts and French Cambric Shirtings.



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Goods in the City, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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

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On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 8th, 16th and 7th of April.

On the above days we days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has ecently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. 250 Call and inspect our display.

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Stratford, and G. T. west of

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ticulary requested that the senders of mail add the names of the Counties to the ad-

L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

Arrangement

INSURANCE.

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In-urance Company in Canada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario. Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to, CROWELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 polities and in July 2,032 polities—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.
2nd. That it is the only Company that has

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 Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Re-

| By Railway P.O. for all places | East—H. A. P. R., Enfailed. | 500 | 115 ... | 8 co | 130 | 61 | 8 c dian, or turns).
3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

tributed 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 the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

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

For insurance apply to any of the ageats, or address,

D. C. MACDONALD,

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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: A merican
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Midde Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CH MICALS Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency of the times.

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

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

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D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

CLOTHING. MOTICE! WEST END HOUSE. Just received, two cases of

Scotch Tweeds. Suitable for summer wear.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

us a call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN GLEN,



J. M. DENTON MERCHANT TAILOR,

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REFUGUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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

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

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TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, 25c. 70-1y Drs. STREET & McLAREN,

END 25c. IN STAMPS, AND get the following books and magazines: Two young Ladles' Journal, two Blackwood's Magazines, Story Book, Sporting Book, and a beautiful picture in English scenery. Address John Connor, Market Square, London, Ontario.

Pier and AVINGS reet,

re streets,

PER IER business in ept up with rovements. ite Queen's und floor, lic streets.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Carrier, the Indian wife murderer, was executed at Brantford on the 11th in-

Frederick Burkhardt, a boy 9 years of age, who lives in Toronto, was instantly killed while Forepaugh's circus procession

Duncan McInnes, a farmer living three miles west of Rodney, hung himself to a ladder in his barn about four o'clock Thursday evening. He was quite dead when found. Insanity is supposed to be

Bennett, alias Dixon, who assassinated Hon. George Brown, will come up for trial on the 18th inst., and all the witnesses have been subporned for that day. Mr. Davin, who appears for the defence, will make a strong plea for the accused. During the thunder storm Thursday morn.

her body, leaving a continuous mark and tearing off one shoe. She is still ill, but there are hopes of recovery.

tric light an the Bush principle. For all practical purposes loading and unloading of vessels could be carried on by its aid as of vessels could be earned on by its aid as well as at midday. The lamps are erected on the top of the telegraph poles at a distance of three or four hundred yards apart. The experiment is a decided success.

Rev. S. W. Folger, Baptist minister of Delhi, hung himself on Wednesday from a beam in his barn. The position in which he was found by his son and housekeeper respected.

East Saginaw, June 9.—A horrible Lakefield, 20 miles from this city. Patrick Clark and wife were found murdered and hour. If these statements, which we have Clark and wife were found murdered and their dwelling burned to the ground. Both bodies had the heads, arms and legs burned off. Traces of blood and a knife, found 20 rods from the house, point to a terrible tragedy. Clark had lived there terrible tragedy. Clark had lived there the time for 14 years. He was the terrible tragedy. The time for 14 years. He was the terrible tragedy. The time for 14 years. He was the time for 15 years and legs the time for 16 years and legs the time for 18 years. He was the time for 18 years and legs the time for 19 years and legs the learned from a reliable source, are sufficiently supported, it can readily be seen that it is in the interests of the prisoners with which tobacco has to be attended after it is is grown. It will imbite ordors of almost any kind if the time for 19 years and legs the time for 19 years and legs the time for 19 years and legs the time for 19 years and 19 y had left him several times. He also had a difficulty with a brother on the adjoining farm. A constable went to Clark's ing farm.

To the Editor of the Morning Chroniele.

SIR,—The following piece of news, which appears in the telegraphic despatch from Ottawa in your paper of this mcrning, deserves to be laid to heart by the Irish Societies of this city and of the entire Province; more, it ought to be printed in letters of gold and placed in the most prominent position possible in their several meeting rooms; it ought to be well considered and finally acted upon.

of the above-named societies. The joint committee presented a report which was adopted at a meeting of the Literary Association held recently. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held yesterday afternoon, the report was also adopted, thus bringing about a union of the two Irish Catholic societies of the city."

It is the order of the day, and I cannot see why the Irish societies should not at

once realize the fact, that

Union is Strength. Quebec, 8th June, 1880.

disease of nearly 20 year's standing :— Rev. Thos. Atkinson,—

send me some more. Do you think that I should wear a light bandage over the place when it is entirely healed, or leave bare. Please let me know and give me your advice and may God bless and pros-

THE BIDDULH TRAGEDY.

Marrison, the notorious American counterfeiter, has been arrested and confined in Toronto jail. He has made a full confession, and delivered up the plates from which he made the counterfeit bills.

The stables of the Penwarden House, St. Thomas, were distroyed by fire on the 13th. Several very valuable horses were burned, one valued at \$6000, and also a team of Shetland ponies.

A young man named Duncan Dawson, 30 years of age, living in Fullarton township, while harnessing horses Thursday morning, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Duncan McInnes, a farmer living three miles west of Rodney, hung himself to a ladder in his barn about four o'clock Thursday evening. He was quite dead affairs as presented at the preliminary investigation. At the examination little if any evidence in favor of the accused could legally be taken, and even though the case had been otherwise, those in possession of exculpatory testimony were inclined to hold aloof and keep their own counsel. But now, when it has resolved itself into a matter of life and death for the accused there are not wanting those who, possessed of important information for the defence, are not averse to come forward and aid in During the thunder storm Thursday morning the house of John Kerr, at Dutton, was considerably damaged by lightning, and a young lady, sister of Mrs. Kerr, nearly lost her life. The fluid struck her on the head and traversed the whole length of her body, leaving a continuous mark and tearing off one shoe. She is still ill, but self, remains unshaken under cross-examisely. tearing off one shoe. She is still ill, but there are hopes of recovery.

During the storm of Friday morning the lightning struck the house of Mr. Alex. Colquhoun, 9th concession of Hibbert, instantly killing the hired servant, Mary Burling, who had just left her own room and entered Mrs. Colquhoun's. She had hardly got into the room before she was killed. Mrs. Colquhoun and one of the children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely scorched.

The Montreal harbor was illuminated Friday night for the first time by the electric light an the Bush principle. For all the process positing and unleading dressed very much like Carroll, who (activated in the control of the marked upon as incredible. One of the men looked and was driving towards Exeter. When in the vicinity of the Biddulph and Blanchard townships line he overtook two men with whom he was unacquainted. Both critical guns. They asked for a 'lnft,' which was granted. He questioned them about the fire, which he had seen, but they seemed disconcerted, and denied any knowledge of it, which is remarked upon as incredible. One of the men looked and was driving towards Exeter. When in the vicinity of the Biddulph and Blanchard townships line he overtook two men with whom he was unacquainted. Both critical guns. They asked for a 'lnft,' which was granted. He questioned them about the fire, which he had seen, but they seemed disconcerted, and denied any knowledge of it, which is remarked upon as incredible. One of the men looked and was driving towards Exeter. When in the vicinity of the Biddulph and Blanchard townships line he overtook two men with whom he was unacquainted. Both critical to see the propose of the market of t credible. One of the men looked and was dressed very much like Carroll, who (according to the boy Connors) took part in the felony, but he knew it was not Carroll, because he was well enough acquainted with that constable to see that the man was a stranger to him. This evidence will, no doubt, be offered to shake Johnny Connors' identification of one of the prisoners, the contention being that the person he really saw was one of the men who was taken up on the road by the farmer. The defence, it is understood will attempt to prove an allbi in men who was taken up on the road by the showed a strong determination on his part to put an end to his life, as he could have saved himself at any time before death had he repented. He must have lowered himself graudually by the side of a stationary ladder, and died of strangulation. No cause for the act is known important twitness for Kennedy had a Protestant neighbor, at whose home, and a Protestant neighbor, at whose home, a stationary ladder, and died of strangula-tion. No cause for the act is known. There will be no inquest. Deceased was about sixty years old, and was a resident of Delhi for a long time, and was much

An important switness for Kennedy has also been discovered. Kennedy had a Protestant neighbor, at whose home, he was playing cards. It will, it is now understood, be shown at the trial that Kennedy returned to his house at 2 o'clock in the morning to obtain medicine for a sick child, and it will be argued that the

most of the time for 14 years. He was regarded as a quarrelsome man. His wife now out of the question, it might be advisable to hold a special assize at London, for the purpose of at once disposing of the case. Permitting such an important case house Monday to replevin a pair of cattle to drag along is certainly not the best Patrick had taken from his brother Peter course to pursue; and a special effort

Patrick had taken from his brother Peter Clark a few days before, and was driven off by the former and his wife. He returned this morning and found the house as above stated. The sheriff and coroner have gone to investigate.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

CARDINAL NEWMAN IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the Free The London correspondent of the Presman, writing on Sunday, says:—
To-day the proceedings connected with the long promised formal visit of his Eminence Cardinal Newman to London were opened by impressive ceremonies at the church of the Oratory, Brompton. Cardinal Newman arrived in London on Saturday afternoon, and was net; by his Grace. be well considered and finally acted upon.
Will you be so kind as to reprint it?
"A short time ago the St. Patrick's
Literary Association appointed a committee composed of Messrs. M. Starrs, P.
A. Egleson and E. O'Leary, to meet
Messrs. J. R. Esmonde, D. Smith, and E.
T. Smith, representing the St. Patrick's
Society, to bring about the amalgamation
of the above named societies. The ioint drew together a crowded and fashionable congregation in the temporary church. A throne was erected in the sanctuary, and shortly after half-past three o'clock the Cardinal was received at the doors of the church by the priests of the Oratory. His Eminence was clad in the full robes of a cardinal deacon, and as he proceeded up the aisle to the sanctuary gave his blessing to the congregation. Having been conducted to the throne, the Cardinal intoned the vespers of the day, which were joined in by the congregation. On the conclusion of the Vespers his Eminence was robed in The Empress of Austria has presented to Maynooth College, Ireland, a representation in solid silver of St. George and the dragon. The weight of the group is four hundred and sixty ounces.

of the Vespers his Eminience was rosed in a rich cope, and wearing a jewelled mitre, and bearing a crozier, conducted the solution in solid silver of St. George and the dragon. After the services in the church a meeting of the brethren of the Since the following was written, Mr. Bott reports himself as perfectly cured. It was because of peaking 20 can be seen that the brightness of the brightness Lord Denbigh, Lord Endy, Lord Loval, the Hon. Mr. North, &c. It was the desire Rev. Thos. Atkinson,—
DEAR SIR:—I suppose you will be expecting word from me concerning my leg,
I must say everything has gone far beyond
my expectations, although the sore has
not altogether healed, and as I am about
out of the precious salve, I want you to
send me some more. Do you think that While the Litany of Loretto was being sung his Eminence, clad again in the Cardinal's crimson robes, entered, and was conducted to a chair behind a table which was covered in figured crimson satin. The only departure from the ordinary nature with the workly discovered. ture was that the weekly discourse usually chines on sale.
delivered by the Prefect, the Rev. Father It will pay y

course the Rev. Prefect, addressing the Cardinal, thanked him for his visit, and From the Hamilton Times.

It is to be regretted that no means have been devised for the early disposal of the prisoners charged with the murder of the Donnelly family; the fall assizes in Middlesex are yet several months distant. We advocated the removal of the trial of the

MISS GARDINER AND HER TENANTS.

The Ballina correspondent of the Daily Express, writing from Ballina, on Monday, May 6th, says:—

At the Ballycastle petty sessions to-day (before W. C. Moroney, R. M., and W. H. Faussett, J. P., Esqrs.), Miss Gardiner proceeded against three of her tenants for going into possession of holdings in the neighborhood from which they were lately evicted. The National Land League, through Mr. Muffeny, brought down Mr. Daly, solicitor, to defend the cases, which were all dismissed on points of law, it being proved that the doors were not closed when the people retook possession. After ing proved that the doors were not closed when the people retook possession. After the cases were over, a large crowd of country farmers assembled at the hotel. The deputy of the Land League addressed them as follows:—Patriotic men of this part of the country—I am glad to be amongst you to-day. We have taken the first fall out of this lady, whose name is so well known. But she happens to be in petticoats, and we must treat her as such. Many of you were disappointed and felt suprised at my were disappointed and felt surprised at my absence from amongst you at the late evicabsence from amongst you at the late evictions on her property. I may tell you that it was not from want of sympathy with you I was absent. I did not wish to come lest my presence amongst you might be any encouragement to commit a breach of the law. The woe and misery this woman has been the cause of for the past twenty-five years—since this part of the country has been darkened by her presence—can scarcely be described by me, for track-renting and evicting seem to her a rack-renting and evicting seem to her a pleasure. She is not satisfied with the great clearances effected by the dark angel of famine in the present year until she gets the country into an open rebellion by her wholesale eviction of twenty-three families, numbering at least 120 human beings. Look at the deplorable state of this town, as also Killala. There is neither trade nor commerce. The people are all banished out of the country by an unjust banished out of the country by an unjust and exorbitant rent. I call upon you to stand shoulder to shoulder and assert your rights. The Land League will stand by you, and resist any cruel or unjust dealings of the landlords towards you, no matter

what the expenses may be.

Miss Gardiner was grouned and hissed through the town, and had to be protected by the constabulary.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost help-less. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence,

source of them. A pig stye, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops, will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest of it. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "Myrtle Navy" brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "Myrtle Navy" leaf is grown.

BUSINESS ITEMS

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, still suffers in his injured knee, the effects of a fall of six month's standing, but he replies to all enquiries about the old Irish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter how old or by what name called.

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses any-thing of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas

street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-livered promptly at the lowest rates.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop good business should notice. Wringer Company's advertisement in an

ther column. New Boot and Shoes Store in St THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all 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.
A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior

Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed 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 celebrated ma-

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes spared to aid and comfort suffering humanity, is the wish of yours gratefully,

GEORGE BOTT, Ingersoll.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., June 14, 1880. Beans | 150 to 2 000 |
Fall Wheat Flour | P Cwt, 3 00 | to 3 25 |
Mixed Flour | 2 0 to 3 25 |
Spring Flour | 2 75 | to 3 05 |
Buckwheat Flour | 2 25 | to 2 50 |
Graham Flour | 3 00 | to 3 25 |
Cracked Wheat | 2 25 | to 2 50 |
Cornmeal | 1 50 | to 2 00 |
Bran, per ton | 13 00 | to 14 00 |
Shorts, P | 14 00 | to 18 00 |
Oatmeal, P cwt. | 2 50 | to 3 00 |

Lard, # tb Eggs, Store Lots, # doz... Farmers' utter, Crock.... Rolls.... Cheese, Dairy, & B... MISCELLANEOUS. Cheese, Dairy, \$\psi\$ b.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liamb, \$\psi\$ b.

Beef, pr b \$\psi\$ qtr

Geese, each

Dried Apples \$\psi\$ b.

Onions, \$\psi\$ bi.

Hay, \$\psi\$ on

Straw, \$\psi\$ load

Live Hogs, \$\psi\$ ewt

Dressed Hogs.

Chickens, \$\psi\$ pair

Ducks.

Turnips \$\psi\$ bush

Carrots.

Apples, \$\psi\$ bag

Potatoes bag

Coal, all stove kinds.

Cordwood, No.1 dry, \$\psi\$ cord.

Tallow, rendered

Wool.

SKINS AND HIDE:

Lambskins, skins AND HIDES.
Calfskins, green, b b.
Hides, green,

London Stock Market.

London, June 7.

Buyers. Sellers.
139 140
127; 130
121; 122; 109; 111
111 113
107; 109
100 101
50 80

HOP BITTERS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, And the Purest and Best Medical Quali ties of all other Bitters.

iseases of the Stomach, Bowels Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary Or Nervousness, Sleeplessness and es ly Female Complaints and DRUNK

\$1,000 IN GOLD il be paid for a case they will not cure help, or for anything impure or in-ious found in them. isk your druggist for Hop Bitters and them before you sleep. Take no other

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



THE BEST SWING IN AMERICA.

For prices apply to the Patentee, W. F. PHILLIPS.

By Tom Hood's Ghos STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! SITICH: SITICH: SITICH: SOURCH: SOUR labors never cease Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks In the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the town For making good work we've gained renown, And our goods are marked so very low down That we beat creation for cheapness. Then give us a call if you want a good sett; Single or double we make the best yet. Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget And our Prices are sure to sult you.

WM. SCARROW, Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc.

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER.

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

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

GRAIN

100 lbs ...\$1 90 to 1 96

1 50 to 1 70

1 80 to 2 00

1 00 to 1 10

0 95 to 1 00

1 00 to 1 10

0 90 to 1 00

1 19 to 1 25

1 50 to 2 00

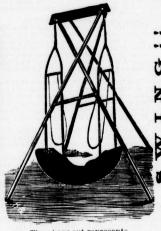
Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, P Oatmeal, P cwt...

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10 Richmond st.

TRUTHS.

CONTAINS

THEY CURE



s adapted to Nurscries, Lawns, Parks, chools, Asylums, &c., &c.
The exercise afforded in propelling this wing is about equal to that of rowing, rengthening the muscles, and expanding the chest.

WATFORD, ONT.
Territory sold on reasonable terms. Agen
Vanted. june11.tf

P. C. BARNARD,

Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Mat-ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator.

Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Bar-nard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other busi-ness.

Hamilton, Esq., late Mgr. B. U. Canada. n McBeth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown. s. Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex, J. McDonald, Esq., Mgr. L. Mtl. Ins. Co. Patronage respectfully solietted.

LEATHER LINES.

DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK

This question you can have the relation by sending your orders to it for anything you wis rehase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in act of as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as a shared by the destriction.

charged by the advertisers, by addressing

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO KEEP COOL WARM WEATHER!

Ladies by procuring Light Summer Dress Materials in either Lawns, Muslins or Grenadines, Lace Mitts, Fans,

Fine Cotton Hose, &c. Gentlemen, by providing cool Summer Underclothing, Fine Linen Shirts, and Collars, &c.

All can be had at very low prices and latest styles at J. J. GIBBONS. CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING.

COST PRICE SALES! CHINESE

CHEAP GOODS THE YEAR ROUND

In Calling the attention of the Purchasing Public to the above somewhat unusual heading, our idea is to protect people generally from being misled by certain advertisements calculated to influence at least the unthinking. The people of London and surrounding country are no doubt aware, or should be, that THE DODGE of Selling Out, Removing and Going Out of Business, in order to get patronage under the guise of selling cheap, is a VERY OLD ONE, and also a reprehensible practice, particularly when these Flaming Manifestoder are Periodically Practices, people should be on their guard, frown down such practices, and stamp them out by buying their goods from houses WHO SELL CHEAP ALL THE TIME, in a straightforward, business-like way. Every intelligent buyer knows well that to carry on business honestly a living profit must be made, and the very idea of selling goods Bellow cost, at an actual loss, bears on the face of it at least Too Much Generostry to be Real. We have no hesitation in saying—and our sales so far this season prove the truth of the assertion—that WE ARE NOT BEING UNDERSOLD IN THE CITY. Our goods are Fresh, Seasonable and Uniformity Others all through. Customers are well served at the counters of our large and attractive store which extends from street to street.

A. B. POWELL & Co. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 61, 72, 83 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 18c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

JAMES EATON & CO.

OFFICIAL.



Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

20 Locomotive Engines
16 First-class cars (a proportion being
sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
240 Box freight cars.
100 Flat car.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be imanufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

Tollege Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

CATHOLIC AGENCY?

THOMAS D. EGAN,

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

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

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

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

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

CROCKERY.

NEW POTTERY

DIRECT FROM CHINA.

FULL STOCK OF

BRONZE LAMPS! FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF

PLATED WARE

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets. Very Low, at REID'S

CRYSTAL HALL.

DUNDAS STREET. CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Wales, Australia. FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market. CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you
purchase anywhere else. w. J. THOMPSON.

GAS FITTINGS. JAMES W. LOTHIAN, (Late of the firm of McLennan, Lothia & Fryer.)

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker,

381 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT. Hot Water Heating, and Holly System Steam Heating, speciatics. Country houses fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing and Heating. All work will be personally attended to, and done promptly. Estimates, etc., furnished.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER

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

BELL HANGER, ETC.

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

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

244 DUNDAS;ST., LONDON, ONT.

See our I TWEEDS nicest pat able textu

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Our Cut unequalle N. WI

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Sunday, 27—S St. Willian Monday, 28—S Tuesday, 29— 1st Cl. Wednesday, 30 Apostle. Thursday, 1-Double. Friday, 2-Vis Mary. Saturday, 3-5

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