NO. 85

nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

unequalled in the city.

Death of the Flower.

BY FATHER RYAN. I love mv mother—the Wildwood,— I sleep upon her breast, A day or two of childhood,— And then I sink to rest.

I had once a lovely sister— She was cradled by my side, But one summer day I missed her, She had gone to deck a bride.

And I had another sister, With cheeks all bright with bloom And another morn I missed her, She had gone to wreathe a tomb.

And they told me they had withered, On the bride's brow and the grave;— Half an hour,—and all their fragrance Died away,—which Heaven gave.

Two sweet faced girls came walking Thro' my lonely home one day,— And I overheard them talking Of an Altar on their way.

They were culling flowers around me— And I said a little prayer Togo with them:—and they found me,— And upon an Altar fair—

Where the Eucharist was lying On its mystical death bed I felt myself a-dying, While the Mass was being said.

But I lived a little longer, And I prayed there all the day, Till the Evening Benediction, When my poor life passed away.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are glad to see that the distinguished Irishman and Home

in the House of Commons by a private member soon after the opening A motion is to be brought forward of Parliament, proposing the dises- gress, which also met on the same tablishment of the Church of Eng- day.

WE are sorry to notice that our excellent contemporary the Montreal Post has had to suspend publication from lack of sufficient patronage. The Post was an excellent journal, and we cannot help thinking that the Catholic people of Montreal will find its suspension a loss which must in some way be supplied.

THE great boat race' between Hanlan and Courtney, which took place at Washington on the 19th, resulted in ar easy victory for the former. Courtney stopped rowing some time before the race was finished. Hanlan was handed the \$6,000 deposited by Mr. Soule for the winner of the race. Trickett, the great Australian oarsman, has now challenged Hanlan to row in London, England, in November next. The challenge has been accepted.

The conversions of members of the Anglican Establishment to the Catholic Church still progresses in very remarkable numbers. Amongst the latest converts are the Rev. Horace S. Wilcocks, Plymouth, and the family of the Rev. Leonard Fish, a city clergyman. Mr. H.C. Cobbold, leading Suffolk gentleman, has, with his wife and family, also been received. The more unobtrusive families who are daily being gathered into the fold are to be numbered by the hundred.

WE publish in another column the particulars of a remarkable cure effected by the use of a solution made from the cement of Knock chapel. circumstance, as we saw the person referred to a few months since, and heard from his own lips the story of cement had on his health. The disease was cancer on the stomach, and despite the efforts of the most skilled physicians of Montreal the patient | It had some faint idea that a disthe miraculous remedy in question.

Bradlaugh, the atheist, appeared in the House of Commons on the

member taking the oath. tracted, warm discussion.

terian Church of Canada, opens at Montreal on Tuesday, the 8th of June. Several important constitutional questions come important constitutional questions come up for discussion, including marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the new hymn book, and the validity of "Romish" ordination. The latter question might, we think, be left in abeyance until a subject was found to work upon. We can only think at present of one priest who ever sought admission to the Presbyterian church. It was the unfortunate man Chiniany. He was admitted into the Presbyiquy. He was admitted into the Presby-terian Synod at Chicago by the front door, and very soon afterwards it was found necessary to get rid of him in a most undignified manner through the

THE first meeting of the Catholic nesday, April 21. The proceedings were opened by the celebration of Mass by Cardinal Monico la Valletta, the Honorary President of the Congress. The Duke Salviati, the President, then delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he enumerated the benefits to be derived from the work of the Congress, and called attention to the great im-Ruler, A. M. Sullivan, has been elected unopposed for the county of Meath.

Meath.

Meath

Me ceeded to discuss the form of a pro-

Four hundred and fifty noblemen under the circumstances. commends his followers to maintain an attitude of dignified opposition. Whether it will be dignified or not remains to be seen, but there is no noble Earl gave expression to one very grave truth, though no doubt a sarcasm was mingled with it, when he attributed the cause of the defeat of his party to a desire for change on the part of the people. Unquestionably it was a desire for change, and the desire was evinced in a noble and forcible and unmistakable manner.

a semi-official note has been sent to the provincial papers saying that the directors of unauthorized religious communities appear resolved to await the delay fixed by the decree without demanding authorization, and then, if expelled, to invoke the la v against the violation of domicile and private property. The Govern ment has taken means to meet that emergen y. The prefects will be summoned to Paris to receive verbal instructions regarding the carrying out of the decrees. The clerical organs in the provinces announce a grand campaign of lectures and banquets against the decrees in all points of the French territory. It is stated in the morning journals that the Archbishop of Avignon, while on a visit, refused to accept the usual honors prescribed by the Concordat. saying that he did not wish to listen We can vouch for the truth of this to the hymn so dear to the drunkard, meaning the "Marseillaise."

For a long time one of our city Home Rule, chiefly for the reason that it did not know what it meant, was rapidly sinking until he used memberment of the British empire would follow. It has now come to self a true and worthy shepherd." believe, by a careful study of the views of Justin McCarthy and Sir

GENTLEMEN,
See our IRISH and SCOTCH
TWEEDS and SERGES—the

ed to withdraw, which caused considerable uproar. Wolff said his opposition was because Bradlaugh was an atheist, and infringed the terms of the oath by his book entitled "Im
ed to withdraw, which caused constrained by the Irish people have been placed before the public from time to time in the clearest manner possible, and we have often been placed before the public from time to time in the clearest manner possible, and we have often been of the output of the primatial throne since evening, but at the last hour I am to deny myself that pleasure. I regret this the more as of the output of the output of the primatial throne since evening, but at the last hour I am to deny myself that pleasure. I regret this the more as the output of the output of the primatial throne since evening the sinful dispositions. "For wisdom will accomplete the primatial throne since evening the constrained to deny myself that pleasure. I regret this the more as the output of the primatial throne since evening the position was because Bradlaugh was an atheist, and infringed the terms of the output of the primatial throne since evening the position was because of the public from time to time in the clearest manner possible, and we have often been of the public from the position was because Bradlaugh was an atheist, and infringed the terms of the output of the primatial throne since evening the primatial throne since the public from the clearest manner possible, and we have often been pleasure. I regret this the more as the properties of the public from the clearest manner possible, and we have often been pleasure. I regret this the more as the properties of the public from the clearest manner possible, and we have often been pleasure. I regret this the more as the properties of the public from the clearest manner possible, and the properties of the public from the clearest manner possible. an atheist, and infringed the terms of the oath by his book entitled "Impact o ble texture ever shown.

Wick." Gladstone moved to refer to gard to the exact nature of these a select committee the question measures. We could not help, under whether and upon what grounds the the circumstances, arriving at the House has the right to prevent a member taking the oath. The demerits of the question, tinged dith N. WILSON & CO. | member taking the oath. The de- | meril Irish prejudices, formed bar- | bate was adjourned after a pro- | anti-Irish prejudices, formed barriers to a just comprehension of the If honest-minded men were The General Assembly of the Presby- to study the question of Home Rule in Ireland-more severe and pervadolely on its merits, it would have very few if any opponents.

bate on the address, the late rulers relief. All that is anomalous and of the Empire gave an exhibition of their hatred of Ireland, which does should be reformed. What Ireland not at all surprise us. The Duke of most needs now is level-headed Marlborough said he regretted that the Government concluded not to renew the Coercion Act, on account of the Coercion Act, on the many outrages against life and Congress was held in Rome on Wed- the Government for not continuing not only listened to him in the the Coercion Act, and thanked the House for its support while he was Coercion Act in hope that the people would answer their appeal. We trust these upholders of injustice will never again have placed in their hands a power which they have so grossly abused. The reign of the fossils is at an end, and the people of the United Kingdom maynowbreathe take the following beautiful epistle: Flavigny, June 8, 1853. more freely.

THE following remarkable article appeared a few days since in the Sharon, Pa., Times: -"It seems that turn of his party to power, which is for a quantity of the cement, and debauchery, and I have never since doubt about the opposition. The The season of prayer lasted nine days, terminating on Thursday last, during which time the cement which had been procured was applied. On the last day confessions were made, and with thirty others young Me Carty took Communion. From that time McCarty abandoned his crutches, and is now able to walk with the aid of a cane, and it is said that he is each day recovering more and more the use of his limbs, which had here-A disparch from Paris says that tofore been almost useless to him.

The last issue of Grip touches off in the following unique fashion the conduct of certain individuals in regard to their mode of dealing with the miserable man, Bob Ingersoll, the notorious infidel: "Whatever the pastors of other flocks may do, Archbishop Lynch does not propose to allow his sheep to be destroyed by the modern monster of Intidelity. And he says so plainly and with his usual vigor. His 'short method with unbelievers' is to cut them off from the Church, and he threatens to do the same for those who put themselves in the way of becoming unbelievers. The archbishop evidently doesn't believe, with so many of his fellowpastors, that a little poison is good for the general health of Christians, and therefore he prohibits his people from attending 'Free-thought' lectures and reading infidel books. Of course this will be looked upon as very narrow and bigoted by people who consider themselves 'broad' and 'cultured,' but no one can deny the miraculous effect the use of the dailies has been madly opposed to that it is a strictly logical position for His Grace to take, and although Mr. Grip is not a member of Rome's communion, he has no hesitation in saying that in taking this action Archbishop Lynch is showing him-

to Irish Land Tenure, an evil lying at the bottom of Ireland's suffering. The issue is one of vital importance. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between land and labor, and there can be no permanent relief without the prestige of some high-sounding the modification of land tenures, nor while the laborer is at the mercy of the landlord. The present distress ing than formerly-is formunate in one respect: it not only awakens sympathy, but suggests methods and actions looking to substantial all that subjects the peasant to the caprice or capidity of the landlord it, a successor to Daniel O'Connell. property constantly taking place in Ireland. Earl Spencer (Liberal), who was once Lord Lieutenant of demanded and obtained reforms. He Ireland, said the present state of affairs did not call for the continuance of the Act. Lord Beaconsfield blamed Ireland's illustrious statesman, for I House of Commons, at his monster meetings at Tara Hill and Donny Premier. Earl Granville said the brook Green, but heard him converse Government had abandoned the calmly and wisely at his mansion in Marion Square, Dublin."

> FROM a new edition of "Lacordaire's Letters to Young Men," re- will not, however, succeed." We do cently published by P. O'Shea, we

My DEAR FRIEND: I am not eversuch books as you mention to me. You are, it is true, no longer a child, but at every time of life poison is dangerous. What is there to read in calumnies—is absolutely inconsistent in the parish of Knock, county Mayo, Ireland, the Blessed Virgin and St. John at one time appeared in the Catholic church while the congregation was a special of the county of the county Mayo, Ireland, the Blessed Virgin and St. His "Contes," his "Essai sur less osophique," his "Essai sur less openique," his "Essai sur less of the control of the con tion was engaged in prayer, and since titude of nameless pamphlets ** MAYBE there isn't any God for the United States," said a Canadian ers of the rejected Government of the United States, and gentlemen, friends and supports then some very remarkable cures launched at every turn against the have been made, of persons afflicted have bee Mayor to Col. Robert Ingersoll, "but there's one for Canada; and " you can't have any hall in this town in which to defame Him."

The use of the cement from the wars of the church. Mr. P. McManus, was between seventeen and eighteen how consists of M. Loyson and Manow consists of M. Loyson and Manow consists of M. Loyson, the Abbe Bichery and Loyson and Manow consists of M. Loyson and M. Loyso the only thing left for him to look to Jeremiah McCarty made application been tempted to open a single volto Rev. Father O'Brannigan for a ume, not because I was afraid of season of prayer in his behalf. The their doing me harm, but from a press - London Tablet. congregation of the church was deep conviction of their worthlessnotified of the fact, and the young ness. Unless it be for purposes of man's request was complied with. reference with a useful end, we must confine ourselves to masterpieces of great names; we have not time enough for the rest. We have consequently still less time for those writings which are, as it were, the common sewers of the human intellect, and which, notwithstanding their flowers, contain nothing but frightful corruption. Just as a good man shuns the conversation of lost women and of dishonorable men, so a Christian ought to avoid reading works which have never done anything but harm to the human race. Rousseau is preferable to Voltaire; he has the sentiment of the beautiful and generous, and he does not despise his reader. But the charm of his writings, useful betimes for young men who respect nothing, is but little to a soul which posses the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ. We read in the life of St. Jerome that he was scourged by an angel who, while striking him, reproached him for reading Cicero with more ardor than the Gospel. How much more would your reading deserve this chastisement if God al ways showed us in this life what He thinks of our actions.

Che archbishop evidently doesn't believe, with so many of his fellowastors, that a little poison is good for the general health of Christians, and therefore he prohibits his people rom attending 'Free-thought' lectures and reading infidel books. Of sourse this will be looked upon as been arrow and bigoted by people who consider themselves 'broad' and 'cultured,' but no one can deny that it is a strictly logical position of His Grace to take, and although Mr. Grip is not a member of Rome's communion, he has no hesitation in saying that in taking this action Archbishop Lynch is showing himself a true and worthy shepherd."

Thurlow Weed was invited to address a land tenure meeting lately held in New York. The following are extracts from the letter of the second was a limit of the lower of the letter of the second was a list of the letter of the second was a land tenure meeting lately held in New York. The following are extracts from the letter of the letter

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Protestants of this country of expressing their profound sense have for years felt that the success of a superlative assertion or perforecclesiastical name. The Anglicans essayed a Pan-Anglican Synod. The Pre-byterians have called an Œeum-enical Council. But it was reserved for the "man and brother" to lead in the hierarchical departure. The General Conference of the M. E. Church (African Branch), now in session in this city, have resolved to elect one Archbishop. They have now eleven Bishops and a Metropolitan will be the capstone of their religious tower of strength. Now let the Episcopalians elect a Pope and the Presbyterians choose a College of Cardinals and the Baptists a congregation of the index, and Rome will surrender at discretion .- Western Watchman.

lowing item of intelligence: "Cardinal Manning, though living in much retirement, is, I am assured, laboring assiduously for the attainment of special power which would give him, in fact, the supremacy of the Catholic Church in England. He not know which is greater, the stupidity or the malignancy of the statement. The idea of the Archbishop and Metropolitan of England and Wales laboring assiduously for pleased at the idea of your reading a supremacy which he already possesses by virtue of his position is sufficiently absurd. But this assertion—one of a series of systematic Eminence is not taking any action of the kind on his own account. cently brought suit against him. It Bishops of England collectively, he a cipher in the domestic nor the

power. They held the bodies of those recently dead and attempted to revive them until the authorities interfered and insisted on their burial. The excitement became so great that the schools were dismissed, and people left their farms and workshops, to listen to wild appeals of the preachers. Indecent rgies followed in which some of the believers took part; and all these things, taking place in a quiet Quaker village, were upheld by the believers on Scriptural warrant. Near Louisville, Ky., a colored man named Lyle has assumed the role of the New England monomaniac, Freeman, and murdered his two children on "religious principles." The Scriptures, according to the perversion made of them by this man and his wife, gave warrant for the deed. If things of this kind continue to creep out over the country, the indiscriminate reading of the Scriptures and the irresponsible and misleading application of texts by ignorant preachers ought to be stopped by the sects. The dectrine of private interpretation has reached its end of making men wrest the Scriptures to their own damnation .- Catholic Review.

For cool assumption commend us to a certain class of Protestant ecclesiastical dignitaries. Many of them claim St. Patrick; not that they know much about his life and beliefs, but that somebody has inbeliefs, but that somebody has insisted on making a Protestant of him. Now the Archbishop of Armagh (not our Archbishop) looks complacently back upon a line of predecessors long enough to ignore the Reformation and indeed history. This is what his Grace said at a Synod in Dublin: "The task they had to perform since the severance, ten servative, opposed his taking it. The Speaker said the Oppositian was unprecedented, but Wolff must be heard. Bradlaugh was then order—

Med in New York. The following are extracts from the letter of apology for not attending:—"Dear than an injury to the United Kingheard. Bradlaugh was then order—

Med in New York. The following saint was made clearly to understand that the extracts from the letter of apology for not attending:—"Dear than an injury to the United Kingheard. Bradlaugh was then order—

Med in New York. The following saint was made clearly to understand that the extracts from the letter of apology for not attending:—"Dear the will spirits who were near her found in her luxury and vanity of dress something congenial to their minds, and easy instruments for her rule, and that the Say-lord the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been one the crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had been convicted of mantal the Crown of England, had b to perform since the severance, ten

the Cross upon the desolated altars of paganism in this country." The countrymen of his Grace had a habit mance by declaring that it "beats Banagher," and when we observe that, in our own humble opinion, the cool effrontery of the prelate whose first predecessor was one Adam Loftus, a usurper of primatial dignity, places Banagher utterly out of range, we do not need to say another word.

—Liverpool Catholic Times.

WHILE the bopeful Evangelical family goes out to convert the Buddhist, the Buddhist is preparing to convert America. Buddhism is becoming quite fashionable, and in some circles it is considered a better form than Ritualism. "The Light of Asia" is one of the most popular books of the year, and its author, Mr. Arnold, is regarded by many of the truly aesthetic as the prophet of the revived cult of Asia. Buddhism The Roman correspondent of the Standard has surpassed himself this time. He has contributed the following item of intelligence: "Car-Lightning sect, it will no doubt have a considerable run. It will be almost as popular as archery for a time; and make Ritualism pale its ineffectual fire. A new flavor is what those outside the Church want; they are ever seeking after novelties -never serene or at peace. It the Evangelicals who imagine, in their narrowmindedness, that they have discovered religion, would remain at home and strive earnestly to know the truth, they would in turn learn that Catholics in Catholic countries do not need "new flavors." They have bread; it is useless to offer them a stone.—Catholic Review.

His assistant, a certain Bichery, who is dignified by the title of Abbe, re-And if, in conjunction with all the seems that Madame Loyson is neither presentation of this matter has been because Madame made him carry going on for some time in the public her coals: The Abbe complains bitterly that the apostle of the new Gallican Church actually invested A new religion has sprung up near the church collections in such carnal Indianapolis. It is called the White things as turkeys, truffles, cakes, Lightning religion, the leaders of and photographs and claims over a which pretend to supernatural hundred frances which he says was paid out for carriage hire in behalf of the church. M. Loyson, in return insinuates that the Abbe is no better than he ought to be and that the apostles did not visit the sick in carriages, all of which is very edifying to the public and extremely creditable to the new Gallican Church Madame Loyson, it seems, "runs" that establishment in an unpleasantly authoritative manner, and M. Loyson has been forced to appeal to the Government for aid, time the bubble will burst, as Dr. Newman's bubble burst recently. Catholic Review.

M. Loyson is in trouble again.

"THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST."-I once "That Is a Boy I Can Trust."—I once visited a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master, and as the boy turned to go down the platform, the master said: "That is a boy I can trust; he never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon ity. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people! Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demond overwhere, and are prized are in demand everywhere, and are prized by everybody. He who is faithful in lit-tle, will be faithful also in much. Be sure,

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N. Secretary. 82.4w e U. S. Mop nent in an-

Flos Florum. BY C. A. F.

O fair and stately lillies!
O lillies, white as snow!
O golden-hearted lillies!
In all your glorious show.
In all your stainless beauty,
With all your odors sweet,
Gather round Israel's Lily,
And worship at Her feet.

O roses, rare red roses!
Roses of pearl and gold!
With incense-fires all glowing
In your balmy bosom's fold;
Go where your Queen and Mistress
In royal splendor grows;
Go worship at the altar
Where blooms God's Mystic Rose.

O dear and dainty violets!
O violets heavenly blue!
Upon Her flower-decked altar
Our Lady awaits for you!
Among the snowy lilies!
Among the roses sweet,
Lift up your dew-filled chalices,
And worship at Her feet!

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"Yes, of the great and good chief of the whi e men. They call him amongst us the great hunter and the strong arm, but it is goodness makes him a son of the Great Spirit, and the hope of all who

"It is his goodness which began to make me think of learning your religion, Therese; but it is you who must teach

me."
She would take no denial. Day after She would take no denial. Day and day the European lady sat by the side of the daughter of an Algonquin chief in her poor hut, and learnt from her lips the lessons taught from the time of the the lessons taught from the time of the Apostles by simple and learned men, by poor monks and great divines, in universities and village schools, in the cathedrals of Old Europe and the forest chapels of the New World. She drank in the spirit of child-like piety which breathed in all that Therese did and said, and never the contract of the contract felt so peaceful as in her cottage. There no questions were raised which could agitate her, no allusions were made to the past, no anxious looks were bent upon her. D'Auban's affection, as well as Simonette's curiosity, were ever on the watch. They were all more or less watching one another. She was not ungrateful for his solicitude, but it sometimes seemed to weary her. There was a struggle going on between them, and also, perhaps, in her own heart. He was also ways trying to break down through the barrier which, with all her feeble womanly strength, she was resolutely keeping clos

Therese, on the contrary, cared nothing for her past history, had no wish to know was and whence she came. He only object was to make her love the only object was to make her love the Christian prayer and serve the Great Spirit with as much zeal as herself. This simple and ardent faith, joined to the daily example of her holy life, had more daily example of her holy life, had holy effect on her disciple than able arguments or deep reasonings. The books she had lately read at d'Auban's request had doubtless removed some prejudices from her mind and prepared the way for the reception of dogmatic truth; but it was not Bossuet's writings, nor St. Francois de Sale's, the most persuasive of Christian writers, that finally overcame her scepticism and converted her to Catholicism.

M. de C. writers, that finally overcame her scepticism and converted her to Catholicism.

When she heard the young Indian girl speaking of the honor and joy of dying for one's faith, and envying the terrible sufferings which some of her country. their religion, it served to convince her far more than abstract reasonings that a creed is not a mere symbol or religion a set of particular ceremonies. She saw in Therese how a young person can sacrifice for the love of God everything that is commonly called happiness and pleasure; and that, midst the untutored savages of New World, as well as formerly amongst the proud and luxurious Roman nobles, Christians lay down their lives gladly for the sake of their faith, and this note than anything else showed her the difference between an opinion and a creed, a sentiment and a religion. Though she did not converse with freedom on these subjects with d'Auban, she liked to hear from Therese of his love of the poor, of she when the poor, but that a man in the prime of life, full of ability and talent, should cherish the outcasts of the human race—savages and slaves—was first a wonder and then a new light to her. Therese's imagination, fraught with imagery add tinged with enthusiasm, drew pictures of his goodness which had in them truth as well as beauty. She described how the white man, who could hunt and swim and slay the leopard and nunt and swim and stay the reopard and the wolf, and conquer in battle the great-est warriors of the four nations, loved little children and carried them in his arms. She said he was like the west wind walking lightly over the prairies,

blue eyes, which seemed often fixed in mournful contemplation on visible seenes of sorrow, would suddenly light up as if a brighter vision rose before them. She was at last persuaded one evening to at tend a service in the church of the Mission. tend a service in the church of the Mission. It was one of those at which the negroes It was one of those at which the negroes from the neighboring plantations usually flocked. Hidden in the recess, she heard the black robe preach to the poor slaves, and the fenlands—of Africa tribes lakes and the fenlands—of Africa haps he was, for often God's servants nnsciously utter words which are a direct · Him to some particular soul. The next day she came to see him, and after that they often met in the huts of the poor, and he sometimes came to St.

Agathe. He, too, watched with her interest. How could it be otherwise?
D'Auban's affection for the beautiful stranger was no secret to him, and for his sake he tried to become better acquainted sake be tried to become better action with her, to find out something of her past life, of her former associates, of her former place of residence. It was of no use. He was not more successful than d'Auban himself, or than Simonette. He did not express any suspicions, and et he did not seem perfectly satisfied. He still advised him to be cautious.
"She looks so good! She is so good!"

whispering to the

under-current of cares and interests, of

hopes and fears.
"Men must work and women must weep"—such is the burthen of a popular song which has often been sung in luxurious drawing-rooms by men who do not work and women who seldom weep. But it was true of those dwellers in the wilderness whom chance had brought together, and who were beginning to care more for and who were beginning to care more for one another than those should do who one another than those should do who are not looking forward to a time when, before God and men, they may be all in all to each other. She othen wept; sometimes with passionate grief, or, if others showed her affection, with a kind of child-like sorrow which showed a latent disposition to be comforted.

He worked very hard for her and for others also, for his was not a narrow selection.

others also, for his was not a narrow sel-fish love. It widened his heart to all human sympathies. Perhaps there was a little self-interest in it too. To every person whose passage to the grave he smoothed, and who whispered with their last breath. "I will pray for you in last breath: "I will pray for you in heaven," he said, "Pray for her." To those who blest him for his kindness or his charity, he again said, "Ask God to bless her." And the blessing he desired for that beloved one was the gift of Faith. He thought he saw its dawning, and watched its progress with anxious hope. The winter came and stillness was on the prairie—the stillness which is like that of a mist lying on a waveless sea. The snow was on the ground, the last brown and yellow leaves falling from the seared

and yellow leaves falling from the seared branches, and the mighty rushing of the neighboring river, the only sound heard in the depths of the windless forest. It was a picturesque group which sat round the blazing pine logs in the hall of the pavillon. Madame de Moldau was the centre of it. What a clever French girl said of a princess of our day wich. the centre of it. What a clever French girl said of a princess of our day might have applied to the lady of St. Agathe—"Cest la redite de l'ideal." Simonette's dark arch countenance, d'Auban's handsome sunburnt face, and M. de Chambelle's gray bairs, contracted with ben fair belle's gray hairs, contrasted with her fair belie's gray hairs, contrasted and radiant beauty. As a background to the principal figures of this picture sat Indian women nursing their childrenmen mending nets or feathering arrows. Negroes and whites and red men mixed together, crouching by the fire and enjoying the warmth. They were all devoted to Madame de Moldau since she had begun to take notice of them, and she liked them to come in and surround her. to come in and surround her. As her spirits improved, she lost her love of soli-tude, and the homage of her dependants was evidently agreeable to her. She now seldom saw d'Auban in the morning, but was evidently not well pleased if he omitted to come in the evening. She avoided long or intimate conversations with him, but always listened with the greatest attention always listened with the greatest attention to what he said to others or in general conversation. None could see them together without perceiving that he was becoming devotedly attached to her—no one, at least, who felt any interest in watching the progress of this attachment. sufferings which some of her countrymen had not long ago endured for the sake of through Colonel d'Auban's heart. She knew also that her mistress watched for the sound of his footfall on the grass just as she did herself, and that when he was

in the room there was a brightness in her face which passed away when he left it. It was a singular bond of union between or was a singular or the persons of different from each other, and in such different positions; that they should be interested in the same person, though in a very dissimilar way. This though in a very dissimilar way. This sympathy was felt, though not acknow-If d'Auban wished something ledged. If d'Auban wisned something done, both were eager to carry out his plans. If he stayed away longer than both were deplans. If he stayed away longer than usual from St. Agathe, both were depressed, and each knew what the other pressed, and each knew what the other stayed by the stayed of the content of the stayed was thinking of. The grateful enthusias tic girl's affection was a kind of worship. The reserved and sensitive woman's regard—the highly-educated lady's feelings—were of a different nature. This was often evinced in the little daily occurrences of life. Once, when he was ill, Madame de Moldau would not believe that he was test ill account to St. Agathe. that he was too ill to come to St. Agathe. Simonette turned pale at the thought of his doing so, for Father Maret had said it would be imprudent. Yet on another ocwould be imprudent. Let on another oc-casion, when a man was drowning, she was glad he plunged into the river to save him at the risk of his life, whilst Madame Moldau entreated and commanded him to desist from the attempt. To see him honored, admired, and beloved, was the passion of the young quadroon—to be cherished and cared for and petted by him, Madame de Moldau's principal object.

There was as much variety in the subhispering to the lilies. Madame de Moldau listened, and her

ets talked of in those evenings at St. Agathe as in the appearance of the persons gathered together in that remote spot from the most opposite parts of the world. Tales were told and songs were sung which had called forth tears and smiles under other skies and amidst other scenes. Stories of the black forest and of a bondage sadder than theirs; and it seemed as if he was addressing her. Per and verse, wild and rude at times, but and slavery in Brazil—were told in prose and verse, wild and rude at times, but now and then full of the poetry which belongs to the infancy of nations. Father Marat was one day relating that a French-man had escaped death by promising the savages, if they would spare his life, that he would prove to them that he held them all in his heart—a pledge he re-deemed by discovering a looking glass them all in his heart—a pledge he leddeemed by discovering a looking glass
which he wore on his breast. There was
a general laugh, and from Madame de
Moldau's lips it came sweetly ringing like
the chirping of a bird in the hedgerow.
D'Auban had never heard her laugh; M. de Chambelle not for a very long time. Their eves met, and there was a silent congratulation in that glance. The laugh which had gladdened their hearts was like the

with a smile, "and I hope she is so; but I wish she would tell us where she was born, and where and when M. de Moldau died. I have a fancy for facts and dates, baptismal and marriage certificates."

Some months elapsed, and brought with them little outward change in the lives of the little band of emigrants. It was a monotonous existence, as far as the surface of things went; but it had its under-current of cares and interests, of the chimney gazing on the fantastic shapes of the gleaming ashes. D'Auban

said to her:
"I am so glad, madame, that you like
Father Maret and see him often."
She sighed deeply. "How could one
know and not like him, and not admire

him? But"
"But what?"
"He is very severe."

"In what way ?"
Madame de Moldau colored, and did

not answer. "Oh, that silence! that perpetual sil Will you never have the ence. Will you never have the least confidence in me. Do not you see, do you not feel how devotedly . . ?" he was going to say, "I love you," but he was checked by a look, in which there was perhaps a little haughtiness. At least he fancied he saw something like pride in the sudden drawing up of her swan-like neck, and the troubled expression of her eyes; but if so, it lasted but an instant. In an earnest feeling manner she said, "If we earnest feeling manner she said, "If we are to be friends, dear M. d'Auban, and we certainly must be friends, and conwe certainly must be friends, and con-tinue so, abstain, I beseech you, from ap-peals and reproaches, which give me more pain than you imagine. I know how trying my silence must often be to you; how often I must appear cold and ungrateful . . .

No, no, indeed it is not that. On the Contrary, it is your kindness which em-boldened me to speak as I did just now."
"One thing I will tell you which you will be glad to hear. I am thinking of coming a Catholic."
"Thank God for it," he exclaimed,

"Madame, I have prayed and hoped for this ever since I have known you." "Have you indeed prayed for it? You

do not know what it may involve ;"

voice faltered a little.
"Sacrifices, perhaps?" he gently said, and paused, hoping she would say more. But just then M. de Chambelle woke up and made a thousand apologies for his drowsiness. She seemed glad of the interruption, and d'Auban went away. As he walked home, he turned over in

his mind everything that had passed during the last eighteen months since Madame de Moldau's arrival. That lapse of time had not thrown any light on the points which from the first had puzzled him. A mystery is never a pleasant thing—seldom a blessed one. The trackless wilds of the New World had already been polluted by many a foot which had set its impress on the worn-out surface of the Old World in characters of blood. Many had brought in characters of bloods with them ill-gotten gains wherewith to traffic amidst new scenes and new dupes. How many, also, to hide a name once held up to public disgrace, and begin a new life, not of penitence and atonement, but of artifice and sin. He had never for new ifte, not of perimeter and sin. He had never for a single moment supposed it possible that Madame de Moldau belonged to any of these classes of emigrants. She was one of those beings, so he fancied at least, with whom it is impossible to couple a thought of suspicion. He would sooner have doubted the evidence of his senses than have deemed her guilty and deceitful. But it did not seem equally out of the question that she might be the involuntary accomplice, or rather the visual factors. Nothing could voluntary accomplice, or rather the vi voluntary accomplice, or rather the vis-tim of the sins of others. Nothing could exceed the precautions taken by her and her father to conceal even the outside of the letters they received. M. de chambelle always watched for the arrival of the boat, and fetched away himself the parcels and letters directed to them. had also noticed that she always looked nervous when he brought a newspaper with him. The arrival of one was rather an event in the settlement, and he sometimes offered to read the contents aloud. times offered to read the contents stody.

On one occasion, when he was doing so, he happened to look up and perceived that Madame de Moldau seemed very much moved, and caught sight of Simon. ette's eyes fixed upon her with a scrutiniz-ing expression. He made some slight ing expression. He made some slight comments on the various topics alluded to in the number of the Mercure de France. which he had just read; but his observations elicited no answers. Mention had been made in it of the war in Germany;

of Madame de Maintenon's death; of the illness of Louis XV.; of a fresh conspiracy against Peter the Great, and his flight from Russia; of the coronation of George I.; a gre t conflagation at Brussels, and a murder at Pague. He took the paper home with him. Simonearly the next morning and ette called begged the loan of it for her mistress.
"I was sure," she said, "that madame

would ask to see it again; there is some-thing in it which I know would par-ticularly interest her." D'Auban felt greatly tempted to ask what it was she alluded to. Simonette had often of late showed a desire to talk to him of her mistress, especially in re-ference to the mystery in which her past life was shrouded; but he had always checked her. He had been the means of placing this girl with Madame de Moldau, and he would not on any account have availed himself of any information she might have acquired in order to discover

er mistress's secrets.

ner mistress's secrets. Seeing he made no reply to her observation, Simonette took the paper and went away. All the circumstances made him auxi-ous and thoughtful; one thing, however, gave him comfort. She who had been apparently drifting on life's sea like a rudderless bark, was now about to enter the haven. A prudent and tender hand would soon probe the wound so long and sedulously concealed. Hope and blessing

Seeing he made

were in that thought. TO BE CONTINUED.

A lady says: "We read a great deal about the extravagance of wives and of girls marrying without knowing how to cook or take care of a family. I should like to ask who is to blame for this state of affairs Girls will be girls, and it will be try to make women of them until they are old enough. If young men insist upon marrying girls before they are hardly out lyised him to be cautious.

"She looks so good! She is so good!' soms at hand.

"Well, so she was "he would answer" the word answer was going away Madame de Mol-

neither do they urge an early marriage; it is the young men that do this; and many a young girl has been coaxed into marriage when she felt she was too young, by the same young man who will, after marriage, fret because his child-wife can't cook as the methor did." the mother did."

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN TO THE

APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC

Written for the Record. The Viscount d'Argenson, successor of M. de Lanzon, arrived in Canada in July, 1658. He found the Iroquois, on his arrival, at the very walls of Quebec. Adopting at once an aggressive policy, he pursued the savages as far as the Richelieu. The colonists now enjoyed a brief period of repose. M. d'Argenson made vigorous representations to the mother country for reinforcements, expressing the opinion that without assistance from the parent state Canada should soon be lost to the French. His representations were, however, unheeded, and the colony thus menaced with ruin left to its own

In 1657 Canada was constituted a vicariate apostolic, and placed under the super-vision of M. de Laval, created Bishop of Petræa i. p. i. This zealous prelate rived in 1659 to take charge of the mense territory placed under his jurisdic-tion. The total population of the colony at that time was about two thousand five hundred. The religious wants of the people had been, since the establishment of the colony, attended to, first by the Recollets or Franciscans, and afterwards by the Jesuits. Episcopal authority over New France was for a time asserted by the Archbishop of Ronen. This authority asserted but never generally acknow-ledged, must have taken origin in the custom of missionaries presenting themselves when leaving for foreign parts, to the Bishop nearest the place of departure for letters of approbation. The missionaries to New France generally took their de-parture from Normandy, and therefore had recourse to the Archbishop of Rouen for these letters. The Archbishop, in the ex-ercise of his jurisdiction over New France, appointed M. de Queylus his Vicar-Gen-eral at Quebec. M. de Queylus offered strenuous opposition to the appointment of M. de Laval, and when the latter was appointed refused to acknowledge his title. He was, on account of this con-tumacy, deprived of clerical functions. Besides oppositon from the clergy, M. de Laval had, soon after his arrival, to contend with petty annoyances caused by the jealousy of the Governor in the matter of

peacousy of the Governor in the matter of precedence. Every effort was made by his enemies to make his position so irksome as to cause his speedy retirement to France. But M. de Laval inherited much of the talent, and all of the noble spirit of the house of Montmorenci. He knew his duty, recognized his responsibilities.

gress of colonization, and proved an almost insuperable barrier to commerce. The year 1660-1 was, perhaps, the most critical in the history of New France.

critical in the history of New France.
The settlers, utterly disheartened, were in
many cases preparing to abandon the
country, when the heroism of a brave

captain inspired new hope. At the head of a body of seventeen colonists, with a

of a body of seventeen colonists, with a few Indian allies, in an outpost at the foot of Long Sault, Danlue, a fearless soldier, whose name, while Canada has a history, will be remembered with gratitude, kept more than five hundred savages at buy for ten whole days. At heach the descript he thirteen of their Indian ength, deserted by thirteen of their allies, and having lost most of their own number in successive assaults, this de-voted little band fell fighting with a daring and a valor that struck terror into the Iroquois, who not only abandoned the design they had formed of seizing Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, but sued for peace. The heroism of Danlue saved New France from the doom to which the neglect of the parent state and the utter helplessness of M. d'Argenson, with his limited resources to relieve the colony from its manifold dangers, had almost consigned it. Afflicted with disease, and overcome with despondency, M. d'Argen-son gladly relinquished the Government in 1661 to M. d'Avangour. The latter, nobleman of purpose and resolution, qualities marred, however, by jealousy irreflexion, proceeded, immediately on his arrival, to visit the various settlements. The aspect of the country impressed him favorably as to its value and capabilities, but the neglect and decay perceptible on every side, through the utter abandonment of the colony to its own resources by the Companyof the hundred partners, astounded the viceroy. He, therefore, gave ready ear to the desires expressed by many of the colonists to have the country with drawn from the control of the Company, drawn from the control of the Company, and placed under the immediate protection of the King. A memorial drawn in this sense, and addressed to the King himself, was placed in the hands of the commandant at Three Rivers, who hastened to France to lay it at the feet of the Throne. The King received the memorial favorable, and immediately are morial favorably, and immediately ap-pointed a commissioner to visit Canada, empowering him to make all necessary enquiries as to the advisability of abrogat ing the charter of the nundred associates. He also ordered a body of four hundred troops to be despatched to Quebec. Mean while the peace sought by the Iroquois under the administration of M. d'Argenson was prosecuted to a successful issue through the intermediary of Father Le-

increased military strength of the colony, have inaugurated an era of peaceful progress. He had, however, from the time of his arrival, manifested indifference, if not distrust, towards the clergy. To M. de Laval he was not only haughty and distant, but at times uncivil.

The clergy had, at all times, taken free elergy mad, at all times, taken a lively interest in the prohibition of the trade in intoxicants with the aborgines. M. de Laval, from the very day of his arrival, manifested an ardor in this same Christian and humane cause worthy of his high calling.

M. d'Avangour, on his accession to office

M. d'Avangour, on his accession to onice, did the country service, and himself honor, by enforcing the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages to the Indians. But his jealousy of the influence of the clergy, an influence acquired through long years of patient and zealous ministration, induced him, after some time, to relax his efforts to suppress the liquor traffic his efforts to suppress the liquor traffic with the aborigines. The result might have been anticipated. The result was what savages fell easy victims to the ravages of drunkenness. In their frenzy for intoxi-cants they abandoned the occupations which, even in their most prosperous times, gave them so precarious a liveli-hood. Hunger and disease spread misery and death on all sides. The Christianand death of an sides. The constantived aborigines, once so docile to their missionaries, lost, under the influence of the "fire water," that docility which the missionaries had so well utilized in the way of promoting their religious instruction, and familiarizing them with agricul-tural pursuits. The loss of industry and the paralysis of energy were generally followed by a revival of the treachery and brutality so frequent among the aborignes previous to their conversion. The unconverted savages were, by the introduction among them of alcoholic beverages, ren-dered wholly intractable to the preaching of the missionaries, and reduced to a state of degradation appalling even to barbar-

M. de Laval felt it his duty to interfere to arrest the progress of a traffic which could have no other result but the utter demoralization of the French colonists, and the destruction of the Prench colonies. The popular voice in the colony, influenced by love of gain which sways so many minds against the dictates of conscience and the persuasions of religion, had pro-nounced strongly in favor of maintaining the traffic. The feeling of the people in this direction gathered new impetus from the change of attitude on the part of the governor. The clergy seconded their Bishop with an unanimity which greatly strengthened his hands. The Bishop had The clergy seconded their Bisrecourse to the most severe measures within his reach to put down the evil, but finding wicked men protected in their misdeeds by the conduct of the governor, proceeded to France, where, upon the presentation of his case, an order was made for the recall of M. d'Avangour. It is due to M. d'Avangour to state that to his representations to the King was due a great deal of the interest manifested by the sovereign in the progress of Canada. These representations, combined with the forrepresentations, combined with the formal expression of opinion in the same direction from M. de Monts, supported in his views by M. de Laval, led to the annulment in 1663 of the charter of the hundred associates, and the resumption by the court itself of the government of Canada. Canada.

M. d'Avangour had much of the foresight required to fill his position successfully, but imprudence, especially when allied with a jealous disposition, weakens discernment, impairs activity and ob-

MISSION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The territorial distribution and the oc pations of our Irish Catholic population e before our eyes, and their children and their descendants are chiefly where they are, and engaged in the same pursuits About eight in every hundred are on th land, though not all as owners of the The remaining ninety-two out of every hundred are chiefly in the tenement-houses of our great commercial cities, in the cot-tages of the factory towns, in the huts of the mining regions, in the shanties on the railroads and public works of the country, or living as domestic servants in the house of the wealthy. A worse condition of affairs, so far as the welfare of the Irish people and the future of the Catholic religion in this country are concerned, I can hardly imagine. Apologists have not been nardry imagine. Appropriate not been and are not wanting who find this agglomeration of the Irish in the great cities and factory towns a providential occurrence. Yes, it is as providential as the penal laws, the confiscations, the massacres, and famines which have made Ireland for turies the home of all suffering and of all

Lecky has said that if the Irish had been less chaste, they would not have died of hunger by hundreds of thousands. But t was better to die of hunger than to be ess chaste; and possibly it would have been better to die of hunger than to cross the Atlantic only to sink into the tene ment-house and the factory mill. Bu what good has come of this crowding of the people in the cities, either to them-selves or to the Church? It has facilitate the creation of episcopal sees, some one has written; but it is safe to say that the number of bishops in the United States would be double what it is, had the Irish Catholics settled on the land.—*Bishop Spalding*.

How a Church was Built.-On the seaoast near Calais is a large village; its in-labitants are poor fishermen, who live by heir labor. They had no church, and the their labor. distance to the nearest house of God was considerable; but how were they to erect a church? They laid the matter before a naval officer, a man with a truly Christian heart and of excellent and lofty sentiments. "My friends," he said to them, "you can have a church in a short time. Here is my plan: Lay a fish aside in every boat pour le bon Dien (for the good God), and sell all these fishes at the highest price that sell all these fishes at the highest price that you can get for them for the benefit of your church. Begin this very day, and you will soon be able to lay the cornerstone of your church." The suggestion was carried out faithfully. In the town there was quite a demand for the fisher pour le bon Dieu; they always sold at a high price. The competer stanged on a joint of the stanger of the support through the intermediary of Father Lemoine, acting on the part of the French. The arrival at Quebec of the succor so long expected by the colonists gave general satisfaction. M. d'Avangour might, with the assistance of M. de Monts, the commissioner appointed by Louis XIV. to enquire into the state of New France, as to its relations with the company of the hundred partners, and by means of the

fish was a note for a thousand francs. Thanks to those fishes pour le bon Dieu, the church was built. It is not a magnificent specimen of architecture, but it answers its destination, and is much visited.

AN INQUISITIVE FELLOW AN-SWERED.

If we wanted any assurance of the logial strength of Catholicity, and the weak-ness of Protestantism, we would have no need to go beyond the data furnished by the sectarian religious papers. Inconsis-tencies, misrepresentations, certainly ap-pear in parallel columns or consecutive

paragraphs.

When the doctrines of the Catholic formly misstated, whether by ignorance or design. We take this to be proof of the strength of the Catholic Church, and of the weakness of Protestantism. The writers use exactly the methods of political polems, rarely or never presenting the claims f the opposite side with common honesty. It is a corrupt maxim that all is fair in

ar and politics, but one that can never admissible in religion. For our part we terly repudiate the right of any Catholic writer to misrepresent the doctrines or ten-ets of any Protestant sect, and if we knew Catholic clergyman or writer to do such thing we would lose all confidence in in ever after. Indeed, the vagaries of rotestantism are such that the Catholic outroversialist would be losing his time, well as his character, to use any factitious arguments against it. The famous work of Bossuet, the "Variations," is and always was unanswerable; but in his day the variations were few to what they are

The trivial efforts to keep up prejudices tre sometimes almost amusing. For in-trance, a back number of the Methodist turned up a day or two ago, and the first paragraph that met our eyes was the fol-

A Protestant paper having asked this impudent question: "Does not a religion which teaches that man may defy God and man through life, and then through the man through the and then through the intervention of priests go to heaven, offer a premium on crime? The CATHOLIC MIRROR, of Baltimore, replies that fit is a singular fact that many criminals seem to be drawn toward the Catholic Church

be drawn toward the Catholic Church when all earthly hope has left them.' Yes, Padre, but that is just what the inquisitive fellow said."

We believe it to be an idea pervading all Christendom that a wicked man may repent after a long life of sin, and enter finally into the joys of heaven. Perhaps very few are so blessed, but the possibility is based entering and the possibility. beyond question, and the possibility uld always be presented even to the st hardened sinner. The priests are yays ready and willing to invite him to bentance, and they may hold out to him entance, and they had not out of the example that can never be lost sight of Arristian history. The priest becomes guide, as surely a Christian minister and be, and offers him not an assurance heaven, but a hope of heaven.

And is it not better that the most hardencriminal should turn to the appointed by of salvation, than that he go into the ad presence of God without first seeking make his peace as best he may before to make his peace as best he hay before the time for repentance is taken forever from him? Is this offering a premium on crime? Did our Saviour offer a premium on crime when He said to the repentant thief, "This day thou shalt be with Me in

paradise."
The priest, however, does not assume to send any man to heaven; he only professes to show him the way. The priest knows t, nor pretends to know, how it n with any individual when he comes before the judgment, but he does know that the contrite and humble heart finds acceptance with the Supreme Judge and Ruler of

There is nothing, then, in the weak and ophistical question asked by "the inquisi-ive fellow" that cannot be frankly answer-

tive fellow that cannot be half of the mo-ded upon principles illustrated on the mo-mentous occasion of the Crucifixion. Our Church professes always to call sin-ners to repentance; many who have neg-lected her admonitions during a long life. be, and many who never were in her fold turn to her for guidance and consolation when human hope no longer ex-ists in or for their remaining career on

What kind of Christianity is that which affects to condemn her for this fulfilment of a solemn duty towards those Christ said He came expressly to save. Let any honest man answer the question. -Baltimore Mirror.

A GOOD ACCOUNT. To sum it up, six long years of bed-rid-den sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total,\$1,200-- all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit. John Weeks, Butler, N. Y.

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 re-mark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

TEN years ago all our fine manufac-TEN years ago all our fine manuactured tobacco came from the United States. But month after month and year after year the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" brand has been driving the American article out of the Canadian market. The "Myrtle Navy, is to be found in every village in the Dominion, and is as familiar The "Myrtie Navy, is to be found in every village in the Dominion, and is as familiar to the smokers upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as to those of the city in which it is manufactured.

The ex Empress Eugenie, according to a London paper, inherited \$150,000 a year from her mother.

If you would not have affliction to visit rou twice, listen at once to what it teaches. The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you des... to appear. idea pervading cked man may sin, and enter aven. Perhaps t the possibility the possibility ed even to the The priests are to invite him to hold out to him be lost sight of priest becomes ristian minister not an assurance eaven.

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Homes of the Poor.

BY JUSTIN F. M'CARTY. There's a world not far from this world of

But we know not its path nor ways, For its pathways are strewn with thorns, no flowers,
And dark are its brightest days.
And dark are its brightest days.
And little few think of the want and woe,
And the misery reigning there
Where the lamp of hope ever burns low
And poverty taints the air.

There's a world not far from this world of

ours,
Where hunger's voice is crying,
Where the lanes are the gardens, the attics
the bowers,
Where the squalid poor are dying;
And little few think in their homes of ease,
With light and comfort around,
of the biting cold and the bitter breeze
And the horribly humid ground.

There's a world not far from this world of ours,
Tis the home of the poor and the lowly,
Where the cloud of misery ever lowers
And the sun of love shines coldly;
Where the lightly clad and the badly fed
Can see no brighter morrow,
Where misery meekly bows her head
Beside unpitied sorrow.

There's a world not far from this world of ours,
"Tis the home of the buried dead,
Where the wealthy stript of all borrowed

Where the weathly support the state of the lowers with the lowly lay their head; Where the poor and proud sleep side by side To wait the judgment call, And misery dwells with pomp and pride, And mercy smiles on all.

VISIONS AND MIRACLES.

SIGHT RESTORED.

RAISED FROM A DYING BED.

· AN AMERICAN CURED.

These wonderful and glorious miracles These wonderful and glorious miracles which are vouchsafed to the faithful who flock in myriads to the holy shrine at Knoch, and which are fraught with such blessings to hundreds, are at length beginning to be accepted by those who do not believe in the manifestation of heavenly beings in this world, or only when the fact can no longer be doubted. The cures miraculously witnessed, and the parties who are the happy recipients of these blessings, are swelling to thousands. They are confined to no class of nationality, as visitors from other lands have witnessed the heavenly favors, and the anty, as visitors from other many twitnessed the heavenly favors, and the opulent, as well as numbers in the humbler walks of life, all bear testimony to the bler walks of life, all bear testimony to the one fact—they have been cured, they have seen the heavenly visions. The latest miraculous cures in connection with this city are as wonderful as those which have been recorded in your pages some short time since. A religious young resident, whose sight was almost gone, and who had expended a large sum of money in London and elsewhere in the vain effort to effect a cure, at last repaired to Knock—after hearing of the wonderful cures in cases like his own—and, after having been there like his own—and, after having been there for some time, performing the required devotions with implicit faith that if it were the will of heaven he would be cured, what were his joy to find his sight gradually restored, and after a short time longer, fully re-covered. But in connection with him, more wonderful mercies were still further like his own-and, after having been there covered. But in connection with him, more wonderful mercies were still further exemplified. When he had been some time in Limerick after his return, his mother was laid on a dying bed, with no hope of restoration. He immediately returned to Knock to supplicate merciful intercession

FOR HIS DYING PARENT, and deep and heartfelt were his prayers, which were not in vain, for his parent was restored again to health. It was while thus engaged in supplication for his mother that the Blessed Virgin appeared to numbers in the chapel, clad in robes of white, with gold stars studding her mantle.

Amongst those in the thronged edifice
was a young clerical student, about to be ordained for the priesthood, and who chanced to kneel next the young man; chanced to kneel next the young man; and also an American suffering from paralysis of the right side. The student asked him "If he saw anything;" he replied "No," and then the young student told him to pray. After a short time elapsed he again addressed him in the same words, but received the same answer, and easily the same command, was given same words, but received the and again the same command was given to pray. The young student asked him again the third time and received the sorgain the third time and received the sorgain the same and received the same and received the sorgain the same and received the s again the third time and received the sot-rowful answer, "I do not," and then grief overwhelming him, he burst out with the exclamation, "O my God! am I then so great a sinner?" but the young student told him with a loud veice "to pray," and the whole congregation taking it up as if addressed to them, prayer resounced in a most audible and fervid manner through-out the church. Then, amidst a sudden silence.

A BEAUTIFUL STAR WAS SEEN to cross by the stained-glass window and gradually float till it rested near the banner lately presented by the Confraternity of Limerick, almost immediately the vision of the Blessed Virgin was seen.

This was the cause of a startling effect on the virgin startling effect.

This was the cause of a starting effect on the rapt congregation, for the Ameri-can was suddenly seen to rise and attempt to rush through the congregation to where the Blessed Virgin rested near the banner, perfectly restored to the use of his side. Numerous other instances could be enu merated of the divine favor and mercy

bestowed on those who visited Knock.

On recalling to memory the various places throughout the world that it has placed Heaven. pleased Heaven to so greatly favor and bless, the fact stands plainly forward that the humblest persons, and most out of the way, and seemingly the more desolate places have always been selected. In the places have always been selected. In the fourteenth century we find it recorded that the Blessed Virgin appeared to some poor shepherds while in the act of tending their flocks. Those humble people lived close to the Pyreness, at a place called Batharram. They were a class of peasantry who were always remarkable for their honest devotion, and the result of the vision of the Blessed Virgin was that a church was afterwards erected there and a pilgrimage established, and though it passed some very severe trials it stands to the present time a monument of that most represent time a monument of that most remarkable and blessed period. Again, we find that the Blessed Virgin appeared at the French side of the Pyrenees, to a person of most humble position in life, and later still at Lourdes,

TO HUMBLE AND INNOCENT CHILDREN; and now, glory to God on high! poor Ireland is made the honored repository wherein shall dwell the humble but expresent time a monument of that most re-

alted sanctuary of Knock, which will still further prove to scoffers that the Almighty watched over the destinies of the Irish people as he has ever done, and to show to those whose only god is wealth that he will otherwise comfort our countrymen in their hour of sorrow and suffering.

A respectable native of Limerick who, having had relations with a religious community in another country, was obliged to return for the restoration of health to his own, visited Knock during the past week, and beheld a blind man, a native of Tipperary, recover his sight whilst mak-Tipperary, recover his sight whilst making the rounds of the Stations of the Cross within the church. The afflicted man was led about by an assistant, from station to station, and at the eighth, whilst offering station, and at the eighth, whilst offering up the appropriate prayers, he appeared to be struck with sudden emotion, and he suddenly uttered an exclamation indicating that his vision was restored. He thew out his arms as if to reach objects be fore him, and seemed fascinated, remaining rooted to the spot, entranged as he fore him, and seemed fascinated, remaining rooted to the spot, entranced, as he afterwards stated, by the vision of the Blessed Virgin, whom he beheld encompassed with a halo. The man manifested the perfect restoration of his sight, dispensing with his guide and walking about like other persons as if he had never been suffering from blindness. A woman who had lost the use of one of her lower limbs, whilst beseeching relief through the intercession of the Blessed Lady, and making the devotions of the station of the Cross, felt

LIFE RETURNING TO THE PALSIED LIMB, an artificial support to which it was con-

an artificial support to which it was conan artificial support to which it was con-nected falling away and enabling her to plant her foot on the ground and walk with a little difficulty. This she was con-vinced would cease after a few other visits to the sanctified scene of mercy and

The Limerick man himself went with The Limerick man himself went with crutches to Knock, disabled by rheumatism, and entered his house on his return carrying only a hand stick, and evidently renovated in bodily constitution, his face bearing a complexion, and his manner manifesting the freshness of health. The commercial representative of an enterprismanuesting the freshness of health. The commercial representative of an enterpris-ing and successful Limerick trader, some time after the divine apparition first be-come manifest, saw a disabled man re-cover the power of one of his limbs with-in the church and was a prince to his come manifest, saw a disabled man recover the power of one of his limbs within the church, and was a witness to his restoration, from the moment he felt a creeping sensation proceeding through the withered member, portion of which lost flesh and shrunk to the bone, until it acquired the healthy proportions of its fellow member and the man would walk of throughout Christendom for their restoration, from the moment he felt a creeping sensation proceeding through the withered member, portion of which lost flesh and shrunk to the bone, until it acquired the healthy proportions of its fellow member and the man would walk pedibus swis. Numbers of English and other Protestants of both sexes are amongst the pilgrims, and they perform the same acts and breathe the same prayers, if they do not entertain the same impliet faith as the Catholic thousands prayers, if they do not entertain the same implict faith as the Catholic thousands whose discarded crutches and other contrivances of aid to decrepitude are increasing enormously.—Munster News.

CURES ATTRIBUTED TO THE CEMENT OF The following letter from Montreal has been sent to the Tuam News for insertion:

MONTREAL, March 28, 1880.

DEAREST COUSIN KATE: A few weeks

ago I was the happy recipient of your very welcome letter, which contained the very precious relic from "Knock Chapel." Believe me, words are inadequate to express my thanks, and the more I think of your kindly act the more I feel that I will press my thanks, and the more I feel that I will forever remain under great obligation to you. Though Mr. P. J. M —— had already favored us by sending some of the "cement," still yours also I received with great delight and put both together. Numbers that have since heard of it have come to obtain a small portion of it, and rest assured we give it very sparingly. If I should hear of any cures being effected by it I will let your know. Now for the good news. Re.dly I feel hurried until you know all, as I think you too feel .nxious. Pa is ever so much better; you may imagine how well when he has been going out every day during the past three weeks. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of rainy and snowy weather, greeableness of rainy and snowy weather,

PASTORAL LETTER

HE BISHOP OF OSSORY, TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE, FOR THE MONTH OF

VERY REV. AND REVEREND BRETHREN, Very Rev. and Reverend Brethren,
During the approching month of May
you will be pleased to exhort your faithful people to perform with carnestness
and fervor the usual devotions in honor
of the Immaculate Mother of God. In
the Parochial Churches the devotions shall
be performed each day at a convenient
hour for the parishioners, and may consist
of the Rosary and Litany of the Blessed
Virgin, a short instruction or some pious Virgin, a short instruction or some pious reflections on the Eternal Truths from Think vell on it, or other approved books. Some of the beautiful religious hymns, with which our school-children are now so some of the beautiful religious hymns, with which our school-children are now so familiar should be sung, and where it may be practicable Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament may be given on such days as the Parish-Priest or Parochial Administrator may approve. Each family should during this month have its little altar in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and those who are unable to assist at the parochial devotions should recite each day, with their families, the Litany of our Lady and the Rosary. No devotion has been found more fruitful in heavenly blessings to our people than the Holy Rosary. It has given them strength and courage in times of persecution and temptation; in sorrow and affletion it has brought light to their minds and consolation to their hearts. It is full of the sublimest instruction for all the faithful. It unfolds the chief mysteries of the Life of our Blessed Lyrd and headenester has a limest instruction for all the faithful. It unfolds the chief mysteries of the Life of our Blessed Lard, and leads us step by step to realize the greatness of the Redeemer's love for us. It merits for us the patronage, of the Holy Mother of God, and if it is given us to enjoy her all-powerful patronage our salvation is secure. As we hope to possess one day the heavenly kingdom, we must endeavor to be saints. Reciting to possess one day the heavenly kingdom, we must endeavor to be saints. Reciting the Rosary each day with due piety and recollection, we have a pledge and guarantee that we are walking in the paths of sanctity, and we may rest assured that Immaculate Mary will take us by the hand and lead us securely in these holy paths. She shall guard us from the assaults of the cyil one, she shall protect us against temps

faith, the Saints of Ireland were renowned throughout Christendom for their tender piety and devotion to the Mother of God. Happily there has been handed down to us, in the old Celtie language, one of those beautiful prayers in which our Fathers gave expression to that piety, and which was in use throughout the Irish Church more than a thousand years ago. It is a Litany or series of invocations of the Blessed Virgin, and it is so sweet in its sentiments, and it so admirably compendiates her exalted privileges, and so fully sets forth the many titles of our confidence in her Patronage, that it may be

Mother of the golden effulgence, Honour of the sky, Harbinger of peace, Gate of Heaven, Golden Ark, Couch of charity and indulgence Shrine of the Divinity,

God beyond the Atlantic, were not unmindful of our Diocean wants. First and foremost among our benefactors, I must name the illustrious Bishop of Providence, who accompanied one of his remittances with the following note:

"A lady who is a convert to our holy faith writes to me in this way: 'I place in the Trust Fund, Providence, forty dollars, subject to your draft, the result of a little entertainment at my house. If

welfare of our people shound be more with anxiety for the future. But whilst no effort should be spared, and no human means should be left untried to improve the condition of our country, and to avert the recurrence of such calamities, we should not neglect the spiritual means which Heaven has

Galden Ak, we will and we will sharp expected to see him well and the projection of the projection of

faith, the Saints of Ireland were renowned throughout Christender piety and devotion to the Mother of God. I capply there has been handed down to us, in the old Celtic language, one of those beautiful prayers in which our manufacture in the properties of the Blessed Virgin, and it is so sweet that it is sentiments, and it so admirably one that piety, and which was in use throughout the Irish Church more than a thousand years ago It is a Litany or series of invocations of the Blessed Virgin, and it is so sweet than another to vour own heart, apply to its sentiments, and it so admirably one pendiates her exalted privileges, something that it may be worked the public devotions the little of the public devotion commanding, and his incomparate synthelivery as forcible and impressive. That his recovery may prove complete and permanent, and that he may be spared to the Church for many a long year to come, in the noble fulfilment of his important mission, will be the prayer and the aspiration, we feel assured, of the bulk of the readers

Appease for us the Judge by thy prayers and tify supplications. Allow us not, for nerry sales, to do for or remines. Allow the condemns, but take as the control of the supplication of the supplications. Allow the condemns of the supplications of the supplications. Allow the supplications of the supplications of the supplications of the supplications. Allow the supplications of the sup petual vow, she consecrated net vagare to God; described the domestic persecutions to which she was subjected, her spiritual trials, her miraculous conversions, her public preaching among the rebellious people of Florence and neighboring cities, the grand success of her divinely directed mission, and her happy death. He referred in conclusion to the glorious title of Protectress of the Holy See, conferred upon her by the illustrious Pontiff Pius IX., alluded to the present eccupation of the Eternal City by hungry wretches and usurpers who cursed the hour that they had left Florence, and expressed his confident belief that the day would come—not, perhaps, in our generation—when, perhaps, another Catherine of Sienna would arise, bring back the Pope to his throne in the Vatican, and bring Rome to her knees.

sorts of bribes and unworthy dedges."
In spite of this, it does not succeed. It makes no proselytes, and uses the money given it by confiding spinsters to feed and clothe Mr. Roe, his companions, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, not to speak of their wives and children. In proof of this, Mr. Bellingham, of Bellingham Castle, who is about to stand for the representation of Louth in the room of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, has lately published a pamphlet in which he shows that, notwithstanding its energy and means, the society has only a few families on its souplist and these of the lowest and poorest

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication mus the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesda;

must reach the con-Boon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BIBHOP 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 wil 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 carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, - Pishop of Londor Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.) DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CON-FIRMATIONS.

May 25	St. Francis.
" 26	Stoney Point.
" 27	Belle River.
" 28	Woodslee.
" 30	Maidstone.
June	1St. Anne's.
"	2Windsor.
"	3Sandwich.
"	4Canard River.
**	6 McGregor's Mills.
v	There a new church will be dedicated.
"	8Amherstburg.
" 1	2Blyth.
" 1	3Wawanosh.
-	1 - CHi I - Ishin the Disher

By order of His Lordship the Bishop. P. Ffron, Secretary.

INTOLERANCE REBUKED.

An institution called the British Reformation Society has recently attracted some attention by its denunciation of the appointment of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India, and Lord Kenmare as Lord Chamberlain. These peers are devoted Catholics, but, none the less for that, ardent patriots. The Reformation Society, however, holds that it is impossible for a Catholic to be loyal. The object of the society being, as far as can be gathered from its name, the promotion of the doctrines and principles doubt, to be its duty to make a declaration which, in the eyes of the world, reflects disgrace on its authors, and in the light of reason, dishonor on the boasted enlightenment of the

The resolution adopted in reference to the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Indian Viceroyalty, is a mass of ill-assorted verbiage and a tissue of inconsequential platitudes.

"This meeting views the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the important post of Viceroy of India, with sincere regret and apprehension; first, because, though not contrary to the letter, is contrary to the laws which preclude a Roman Catholic from occupying the throne of these realms, and from filling the position of her Majesty's representative in Ireland. Secondly, because the Queen, having been created Empress of India, it is evident by implication that the same restrictions exist with respect to the appointment of her Imperial Majesty's representative to rule over her 200,000,000 Eastern subjects. Thirdly, because the appointment is a precedent changing those laws which preclude Roman Catholics from the throne in this country, which laws were found necessary to preserve the independence of the throne as well as our civil and religious liberties. Fourthly, because it has been so ably shown by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in certain pamphlets, that more than ever since the decrees of the Vatican Council of 1870, no one can now become a convert to Romanism without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his loyalty, civil and mental, at the mercy of another; and because the spirit of a neophyte is expressed in the words, 'A Catholie first and an Englishman after,' which we take to mean that the convert intends, in the case of any conflict between the Queen and the Pope, to follow the Pope and not the Queen; and because the Marquis of Ripon being in this position, it is according to this showing unbecoming to the dignity of the Empress of India, and to the well-being of her subjects that he should fill this very important opinions and influence felt.

position. Fifthly, because it is evidenced by the fact that not a single Roman Catholic representative has been returned to Parliament by constituencies of Great Britain, that this appointment is in direct opposition to their views.

The five reasons, if we can so term the absurdities put forward as reasons by the Reformation Society, evidently failed to impress the Premier in the sense of the advocates of the resolution. Mr. Gladstone's reply presents in its vigorous enunciation of fact and principle, so worthy a statesman in his position, a striking contrast to the illiberal and shortsighted emanation of the Reforma tion Society. Mr. Gladstone's letter is addressed to Lord Oranmore, one of the lights of those views propounded in the resolution recited above. If it do not convince that peer that the government pursued a wise and judicious course in the appointments referred to, it cannot fail to elicit the warmest approbation of the true friends of civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Gladstone's letter is couched

in these terms: "My Lord,-In reply to your letter enclosing a memorial from the British Reformation Society, relating to the appointments held by Lord Lord Kenmare, I am Ripon and directed by Mr. Gladstone to inform you that the qualifications of Lord Ripon for the high office of Viceroy of India, had been carefully considered by her Majesty's Government; that her Majesty's Government re pose particular confidence in the honor, integrity and impartiality of Lord Ripon, and are convinced from long experience of his personal qualities that he would never allow his own religious leanings or professions to interfere with the perfect equity of his conduct in any case where religious interests might be concerned. I am desired to add that the office of Viceroy is one detached in a remarkable degree from all direct contact with religious or ecclesiastical interests; and that in the case of the Lord Chamberlain's office, Lord Kenmare, as has been publicly stated, has by voluntary arrangement divested himself of all functions bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. I am to add further that the citation in your memorial from the work entitled, Rome and the rewest fashions in religion,' is verbally accurate, but presents when taken alone an incomplete and misleading view of Mr. Gladstone's opinions which are developed in the same book.

"Yours, etc.,
(Signed) "J. A. Godley." Mr. Gladstone has had a very large experience of Catholics in office. His experience proves what his statesmanship, no doubt, suggests that no body of her Majesty's subjects are more loyal to the throne. or more devoted to the best in terests of the country than the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. They have been maligned, outraged and rersecuted, but under every storm of cruel bigotry have preserved the loyalty dictated by religion and sustained by generous forbearance.

Lords Kenmare and Ripon will in office show, as they have out of office shown, that devotion to country eminently characteristic of the tried citizen and devoted Catholic.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

We now hear little or nothing of the school question from our Catholic neighbors in the American Republic. It cannot surely be that to the object of the council or the sidered-are utter impossibilities; that brethren in heaven have, when we of that system has often been, the berations of this body. Catholic body in the American Republic has not as yet fully realized that when our Methodist neighbors testant friends made in the interest of education. The defects of the com-

SWEATMAN AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

We were unavoidably prevented from noticing in our last issue the following letter:

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. SIR,—As you appear to be somewhat misinformed in regard to the action of Bishop Sweatman and the Bible Society, I desire to say that the Bishop intimated that while, as a private clergyman, he could have no objection to attend a Bible Society meeting in a Presbyterian or other church building, yet, in deference to the objections of a number of his clergy, he did not think it expedient for his to the object of the property of the company of the com him to do so as a Bishop.

You say, "What will the entire body of Evangelicals, usually so aggressive, say to this Episcopal repudiation of a society

held to be s useful to Protestantism I answer that Evangalicals regret the action of their Bishop, but so far from Bishop Sweatman repudiating the Bible Society by this action, he has, since declining to attend the anniversary meeting in a Presbyterian Church building, cordially accepted the position of Vice-President of the Society, to which he was

Bible Society Directors.

Bishop Fuller, of the Diocese of Niagara, has also recently done the same, as expressive of sympathy with the objects of the society to circulate the Scriptures.

nominated by prominent members of churches (not his own) on the Board of

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. George Hodgins,

Honorary Lay Secretary to the Bible

Society. Toronto, May 14, 1880. In our observations on the action of Bishop Sweatman we stated that he had refused to attend the meeting of the Bible Society in a Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hodgins admits the correctness of this statement. We were not, then, misinformed. We knew nothing, indeed, at the time we wrote of Bishop Sweatman's election to a Vice-Presidency in the Society. His election to such a position might be considered in the light of palliation for his refusal to attend the meeting if Mr. Hodgins himself did not inform us that the Evangelicals " regretted the action

of their Bisbop.' Mr. Hodgin's letter, so far from rebutting any of our statements, gives them ample comfirmation. Not for that reason alone, however, do we give it place in our columns, but also for the courtesy and kindliness with which it is written. Bishop Sweatman may find all parties in his church united in hatred of Catholicism, but in all other things will discover, as others in his position have discovered, that there exists a spirit of discord in the church, of which he is a titular, which no ill considered profession of bigotry can

AN ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

nations blessed by the holding of an Fathers of the Church to anything Me- by the Way" as an opponent of Cath-Œcumenical Council of Methodists in London, in August, 1881. The calling of this council has been decided | the subject. on by a meeting of representatives of various branches of Methodism lately held in Cincinnati. The council is, according to the decision of the Cincinnati gathering, to consist of four hundred delegates, two hundred from the United States and two hundred from Great Britain and other places."

We have not been informed as to the qualifications required on the tions, stand by it. The sober world the merits of the saints availing for part of these delegates, or whether has long known that such cries as us." Such merits as the apostle the female element, always a potent factor in Methodist assemblies, is or is not to be represented in the coun- Bible"-those palladiums of Procil. Neither are we enlightened as testantism, as they used to be conthey have abandoned the position extent of the authority with which they took with such promise of suc- it will be invested. The Pan-Anglicess some years ago-to rest satisfied can Synod which met some time ago, that to know only the Bible is not to live "brethren" had merits before with nothing short of liberty in the having had no definite object in view, know it; that private judgment is an God, so do we; if the apostle did not, matter of education. They cannot and being invested with no definable impossibility even in making broques; claim to enjoy religious freedom so or recognizable authority, failed to but then the world, knowing all this, long as the educational system of make any marked impression on this has yet a perfect right to expect those the country remains as it is now, obstinate world of ours. The Metho who profess such principles to prac-The present system establishes a dist body should have a care that no tice them. Hence these books-to tyranny over Catholics insupportable such sad result befall their Œcu- say it again—are a mistake, a lowerif properly apprehended. We great- menical Council. With "free speech" ing of Protestant principles; in fact, not a very honorable proceeding. ly tear, however, that although well and an "open Bible," much might be a tribute paid by error to the Cathoand ably pointed out as the injustice done to attract attention to the deli- lie principles of authority and tradi-

But we have our reasons to think

branches. Candidates for the position of delegate may be so numerous as to create dissensions, and the ballotings for delegates may result in no election. But granting that the difficulties in the way of a quiet election and an equitable distribution between the various branches of representation in the council are removed, what will the council accomplish? The Pan-Anglican Synod, ushered in with a loud flourish of trumpets, met, debated and did nothing. Its mock solemnity and bootless discussions are now almost forgotten. The sooner they are consigned to complete oblivion the better for all concerned.

Are the Methodist denominations striving for similar results? If so, they could not adopt a better mode than the calling of this council. The age we live in is too practical to respect the useless and absurd, even when disguised under the name of religion. The assemblies of religious bodies impotent for good can serve no useful purpose, but often serve to bring the true religion and holy revelation into contempt.

HELPS BY THE WAY" AND MR. MALLOCK.

Some one anxious, doubtless, for our soul's salvation, sends us from time to time copies of various Methodist publications. This is kind, but inconsistent. If private judgment means anything at all, and is not the mere sham we take it to be, it means every man his own theologian, every man his own judge in matters of faith," "no man to rely upon any other man." That this is the accepted principle of private judgment, need not, we think, be proved. Were proof necessary, all those thousand and one taunts hurled against the Catholic Church for her respect for authority and tradition would conclusion of private judgment that every man must be his own theoother man-what necessity of sending The world is to be favored and all prefer the writings of the Holy thedism or Thos. J. Hamilton, 308

> That private judgment is untenable, we admit; that it is a mere asking the prayers of living saints, mental fiction, a mere election cry invented by clever but unscrupulous dist friends must show us good and clerical electioneerers to hoodwink the masses, and possible of acceptance only under the heat of religious ex- with our prayers before we can accitement, we know; but if Protestant cept the prohibition. It is no ism will profess such nonsense, let it, answer to say that the invocation of at least, with the courage of its convic-"Private Judgment," "the Bible, the thought the "brethren" had, when whole Bible, and nothing but the he asked their prayers on earth, they exist and can exist only as say "all ye angels and saints pray abstract ideas, not as practical issues; for us." If the apostle thought the tion.

The last contribution of our Propreachers and adherents of these trine is very evident. In a review Catholic Churc's, would keep to the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bisho. Landon.

of Mr. Mallock's work, and combatting Mr. Mallock's defense of invocation of saints, it says:

"If Mr. Mallock really knows what the practice is, he must know that it is not at all so simple a matter (as he makes it). He must know that it is associated with a belief in the merits of the saints availing for us and in their worship and almost defication. He must know that only those who have a sufficient amount of merit to be effectual intercessors are separ merit to be effectual intercessors are separated from the rest by canonization, that the faithful may address their prayers aright. He must know that they are such necessary go-betweens that few venture to go to God without invoking their powerful aid. Thus the efficacy of Christ's blessed work is disparaged and the love that brought Him nigh to us is slighted and contemned. These are nearer. slighted and contemned. These are nearer more accessible, more compliant. Mary is a woman, she will listen; rank and insalting unbelief for which the prescient word his long before provided the anti-dote; for never does Mary address the Lord in prayer but to get reproof in some

Now here there is hardly a sentence without a false rendering of Catholic doctrine. And yet this book calls itself "Helps by the Way!" Yes, "Helps by the way" of not understanding Catholic doctrine, but not helps by the way of arriving at truth on the matter.

The amusing part of the business ever he is, in answering Mr. Malcredit, brings the matter down to its logical world will reject the Catholic simple issue. He says: "Of course it doctrine of invocation of saints. may be contended that intercessory prayer, or that prayer of any kind, is an absurdity, but for those who do LETTER FROM STRATFORD. not think this, there can be nothing to object to in the invocation of saints. It is admitted by such men that we are not wrong in asking the living to pray for us. Surely, there-

request of the dead." This is bringing the matter down to a simple issue; an issue evidently too simple for our Methodist reabundantly suffice. Now, if it really viewer, since he carefully gives it be, as we take it, the last logical the go-by, and launches out immediately into pastures that are new-And yet before any further issues logian-no man must rely on any are raised, we have a right to a plain, straightforward answer to Mr. Mal or even publishing these books? lock's position, "we are not wrong particular kind of theology upon the and therefore cannot be wrong in world? Are they not an attempt to making a like request of the dead." lead us to rely upon some other man That this is a very awkward proposi- chased about two years and a half ag than ourself? And as such are they tion to get over, we admit; and that not a burlesque upon private judg- our Methodist friend, in the interests debt on it now is four thousand dollar ment? If we are to have thoelogical of throwing dust in the eyes of works as authorities-if, in spite of his readers, has shown a certain private judgment, glossaries and an- ingenuity in evading it, we will reducing it to notations and dissertations are to be grant; but then ingenuity and the order of the day, we infinitely evasion are not manliness and truth, and our admiration for "Helps olic doctrine diminishes proportion-Yonge st., Toronto, can offer us on ately. Perhaps he thinks an honorable enemy is half a friend. We have scripture warrant for this

since the apostles did it. Our Methosufficient reasons why we must not follow those same saints to heaven saints "is associated with a belief in "Brethren, pray for me." Such and no more, we think these same neither do we.

To bring in this question of the merits of the saints availing for us is to raise a false issue with Mr. Mallock, and may do well to draw off at tention from the main point, but is The question is not as to how the saints ask for us? or on what grounds they ask? That is thier concern, not ours. We do not suppose that anyone ever yet heard a dead saint praythe danger of accepting in silence settle down to the business of select- of our soul's salvation, but with this ing to God; and we do not think that, the yoke of irreligion in the matter ing delegates, discord of a very undisgraceful lowering of Protestant like the Pharisee of old in the temple, scriptural character will set in. How principles, is a little tract calling such men as St. Austin or St. Peter many delegates are the different itself "Helps by the Way." What or St. Paul will stand much on the daily more apparent. But Catholics "branches" of the Church to have? that "way" is, whence it comes, and order of their asking whilst praying must be active if they desire to This is the first rock on which we whither it goes, it nowhere states. for us. We suspect they will take overturn that system. Their case foresee a few wrecks of the proposed If we understand its jargon aright, it somewhat higher grounds than their must be kept before the public till Ecumenical. The "branches" are is written in the interests of "emo- own merits, or ours either. But this right-minded men are forced to take numerous, and a free trip over the tional religion" in some form or other. is not the question raised by Mr. a stand on its merits. This once accocean, with change of air, etc. etc., That these "Helps by the Way" are Mallock. The real question is (and complished, Catholic electors have it will enkindle some rather stirring not intended as helps towards the we really wish our Protestant friends, in their own hands to make their ambitions in the minds of divers right understanding of Catholic doc- when they undertake to teach the

question): If we may ask the prayers of the living saints--why not the prayers of the dead saints? For our own part, we do not see any difference between a living saint and a dead saint, except in that the living saint has not received his crown. When we pray to a living saint we pray to him as beloved of God, as a servant of God, as reflecting the perfections of God. When we pray to a dead saint we do so for all these motives and one more: because he has run his course and preserved the faith. Again, when we pray to a live saint to intercede for us, we do so because he has received from God the privilege of prayer. We have yet to learn that this tremendous privilege is taken away from the saints at death. Our Methodist friends make a great deal of the "merits of Christ," "efficacy of Christ's blessed work," &c., but they do not make sufficient. Through the merits of Christ, and the efficacy of His blessed work, we have each of us received the privilege of prayer, (the right and power to address our wants to God) nay, we are expressly told to is, that our Methodist friend, who ask, and reproved if we do not ask, in Scripture. This is a power given to lock, takes care not to answer him. every Christian in time and eternity. Mr. Mallock, with a fairness and Our Methodist friends must prove a manliness that does him infinite restriction to time only, before the

SACERDOS

Confirmation was administered in this own by His Lordslip our worthy Bishop, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, to one hundred and eighty persons. The Bishop was assisted by Right Rev. Monseignor fore, it is not wrong to make a like Bruyere, V. G., who sung the Mass, and Rev. Messrs. O'Mahony, of London, and Feron, of St. Mary's. The remarkably good conduct of the children during the service reflects great credit on our worthy curate, Father Ronan, who has devoted a great deal of his time during the past five weeks to the spiritual instruction of the boys and girls who were candidates for first commu-nion and confirmation. Still we must not forget that he was most ably assisted in the good work by the Loretto Nuns, five of whom are devoting themselves ex-clusively to the welfare of our Separate School, and are doing all in their power to second the efforts of our Separate School Are they not an attempt to thrust a in asking the living to pray for us; Board. The Episcopal corporation redeeded the Jarvis property to the Loretto Nuns for the nominal sum of one The beautiful property was purour pastor, Rev. Doctor Kilroy, for sum of eleven thousand dollars. The which the Ladies of Loretto assume. During the last four months one thousand dol-lars has been paid on our church debt, thus lars has been paid on our church debt, thus
reducing it to six thousand dollars, which
will be wiped away by the surplus pew
rent inside of four years.

We now have the largest and finest
church in the diocese, a beautiful convent,

and two elegant separate schools, with a constantly increasing congregation, and fast diminishing debt, which speaks well of the charity of the faithful.

Stratford, May 21, 1880.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM IRE-LAND.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Brewer's Mills, May 17th, 1880.
DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give place in the columns of your worthy journal to the following reply of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, in regard to contribution sent by the Catholics of Brewer's Mills to his Lordship.

P. DE SAUNHAC, P. P.

Sligo, April 27th, 1880. My Dear Rev. Father,—I am deeply grateful to you and to your warm-hearted Irish flock for your remittance of £51 55 Irish flock for your relimitative of 25 of for the relief of my poor diocese. The kind contributors shall be remembered fervently and frequently in the prayers of our clergy and flocks. Rev. P. de Saunhac, the destitution is still undiminished in the diocese and other parts of the coun try, and will continue so until the new crops come in, in August. So far the all-bountiful Providence of God has enabled us to supply the necessary food to our poor, famishing people, and we have every hope that the relief funds will be sustained for a few months longer. Begging the help of your good prayers and th your flock, and again assuring you of my refound gratitude, I remain, my dear rev. father,

Yours sincerely in Christ, + Lawrence Gillooly.

ANOTHER LETTER OF THANKS.

The following is another letter received by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in acknowledgment of the sum of £100 sent to re-

lieve the distress in Ireland:-St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, May 1, 1880. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, May 1, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—Owing to absence in attending on two missions and continual occupation there, I was unable to acknowledge your Lordship's kind letter and generous remittance of £100 towards the relief of the prevailing distress. I pray God to bless your Lordship and your generous flock. The prayers of the poor whom you shall have relieved will generous flock. The prayers of the poor whom you shall have relieved will be offered up without ceasing for you. In this they shall be cordially, however unworthily, joined by Your Lordship's

Very devoted, +John MacEvilly.

FORD.

and finest ful conver ools, with a gation, and eaks well of J. L.

ECORD. 7th, 1880. kindly give worthy jour-of the Most of the Most f Elphin, in y the Cathordship.

OM IRE-

27th, 1880. I am deeply varm-hearted e of £51 5s boor diocese. remembered he prayers of P. de Saunundiminished of the coun-ntil the new o far the alld has enabled food to our we have every Il be sustained Begging the

father, in Christ, GILLOOLY. THANKS.

letter received

sh, in acknow-

g you of my

oo sent to re-May 1, 1880. to absence in and continual ble to acknownd letter and stress. I pray hip and your rayers of the relieved will asing for you.

ially, however ed, MacEvilly.

WALLACEBURG LETTER.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH. CONFIRMATION.

On Saturday, the 22nd inst., the Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eighty-seven persons, whose accurate answers to questions on Christian doctrine

of Baptism to James Francis Rice, the had baptised in the new church. At seven in the evening the church was througed with Protestants as well as Catholics to listen to Rev. Father Mahoney on "Popular objec-tions to Catholicity." The lecture was highly appreciated. A large collection

was taken up.

The following description of the new The following description of the new edifice appeared in the last number of the Wallaceburg Record:—The handsome structual now completed, is not only an ornament to the place and a credit to the congregation for and by whom it has been built, but a standing monument to indicate the energy and perserverance, and the zeal and earnestness of which he not only necessary as large a share himself, but only possesses so large a share himself, but is able to infuse the same into others, of in the control of the is able to infuse the same into others, of Rev. Father Ryan, who was appointed Jan. 14th, 1878, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, as parish priest of Dresden and Wallaceburg churches. There are few men who would have undertaken such a work, and still fewer who would have carried it through to its completion as Rev. Father

spire; Henderson, of this place, tinwork; M. Martin, St. Thomas, altar railings and gallery; Beecher Bros., London, furnaces; and R. McCauslan, Toronto, stained glass. Every window in the building is of beauti-Every window in the building is of beautiful stained glass, and they were contributed by the following donors:—P. Forhan, Price and Hurley, H. O. McDonald, Miles McCarron, T. Lacroix, Jas Carley, M. Coveney, Dennis Hurley, James Gormely and W. Mahoney, Mrs. J. Aber, T. Hogan, J. R. McDonald, Thos Forhan, Wm. McCrae, S. E. Lalonde, Mr. Colling, M. Mooney, M. Ryan, J. B. McDonald, T. Martin, J. S. McDonald, H. Lalonde, C. Myers, and Miss Mooney. The windows are richly ornamented, the heating accommodation is perfect. The windows are so arranged as to be at all times opened or closed at the

following extracts from the sermon which was we take from the Toronto Tribune, will will be read with interest and profit.

THE VOW OF POVERTY. The vow of poverty in a Religious Community consists in having nothing of one's own, and to have no attachment whatsoever to any earthly thing, not even to a prayer book or a picture; to dispose of prayer book or a picture; to dispose of nothing as one's own, to receive no personal gift. All belongs to the Community, and the Community holds the property for the use of the servants of Christ, to enable them to perform the duties which the Church assigns to them.

This help property Christ our great model This holy poverty, Christ our great model embraced—the King and Lord of the uniembraced—the King and Lord of the universe! He was born in a stable, in a poor condition of life. The foxes had their burrows, and the birds of the air their nests, but the Son of Man had not a place

can well appreciate the happiness of your condition. Everyone is not called to this state. To each one of us is given grace, "according to the measure of the donation of Christ." (Eph., iv.) To those called to virginity, marriage would be intolerable, a cruel yoke, and an affliction. There are high and ardent souls that can love none but God, and their neighbour, for God's sake, for the command is twofold, and must be obeyed. "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole heart, and with thy whole mind, and thy neighbour as thyself." (Luke, x, 27,) and only as thyself.

You also make, my dear Sisters, the yow of obedience. The vow of opedience. Saviour, to adore His most precious blood and in supplicate constantly precious blood supplicate constantly the Eternal Father, that this precious blood should not be shed in vain precious blood should not be shed in vain precious blood, we were resulted to the Grand, or Supreme Recorder. This section is soligatory; whereas see. 8, the one which those members quote as their authority, is merely conditional, and inserted as mexercise of elemency and charity by our Supreme Councils towards careless Branches, if such should exist.

The action of members desirous of having Branch assessments not paid until the expiration of 30 or 50 days, bears a striking resemblance to that of a person owing a just account, which had been sent to him by his creditor for payment; the person had sufficient money to pay said account, but he would not do so until his before the throne of our Eternal Father.

When you, dear Sisters, in the solemn sil-

should confess that the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of God the Father." (Phil. ii., 8.) Obedience, then, makes you conformable to Christ and gives you victory over the world as the "obedient person speaks of victories"— (Prov. xxi., 28.)—"They are conquerors." (Prov. xxi., 28.)—"They are conquerors." God was displeased with His people for their disobedience and said to them by His prophet — (Isaias Iviii., 3.)—"Because when you fasted you were glutted with your own will." In giving up vour own will you run no risks, your obedience only requires you to keep a rule full of wisdom and forethought and approved by the Church after very mature examination, and forethought and applied of the church after very mature examination, having nothing in it too burdensome to poor human nature, and your superiors are like good fathers and mothers who will never command their children to do will never command their children to do are like good fathers and mothers who will never command their children to do anything above their strength, or against human and divine laws. If they should, which never happens, you should not obey; for then to disobey them, in such a case, is a virtue. You will then, my dear Sisters, obey the commands of God and His Holy Church and keep the particular rules of your institute, that you may sanctify yourselves in thus performing the holy will of God, that it may be said of you as Christ said of Himself—(Ps. xxxix., 8.)—"In the head of the book it is written of Me that I should do Thy will, O my God, I have desired it and Thy law in the midst of my heart." Happy obedience that renders you like to the Son of God, the model of all perfection, Without obedience society would be impossible. People in the world are in constant state of obedience. In every family there is a head, in every company or firm

cras, S. E. Latoner, M. T. Consell, T. Martin, J. S. McDonald, T. Martin, J enemies of mankind, the world, the devil and the flesh, will try to assail you, fly into the arms of your beloved. You have the "breastplate of faith and charity, and for a helmet the hope of salvation."

(Thes. v.)

For a long time, perhaps for many years, you desired to quit the world and enter a religious community. Your parents, as often happens in many cases, this state of the parents and the state of the parents are the parents. parents, as often happens in many cases, objected; they wished you to be settled in the world and to be near them, to visit them and console them; this is quite natural. But were you to settle in the world in the marriage state, would the mother's tear, in giving up the idol of her heart, drown every distant misgiving as to the continual happiness of her daughter?

And the father's blessing, is it always attended with that felicity and joy which pervades the wedding festival?

tended with that felicity and joy which pervades the wedding festival?

Before entering into a Convent you had years of reflection. After entering you were given six months to try your strength, your love, and your perseverance, before you were admitted to be a novice; and then after taking the veil and habit, two years are allowed you before taking your yows, that the community might be a judge

all the pews are supplied with improved kneeling benches, which may be folded with the pews are supplied with improved the field length of each pew. The control of the same and so single peak and the field length of each pew. The control of the same and so single peak in the pews are supplied with improved the field field length of each pew. The control of the same and so single peak in the pews are supplied with improved the field length of each pew. The control of the same and so single peak in the same and the

be decided by resolution.

We gratefully acknowlege the promptmess of Canadian Branches in remitting
Beneficiary amounts. By such promptmess they have materially lightened our
labor and responsibility, and have shown
that they truly appreciate the good work
in which we are engaged, and are determined, with their sister Branches in our
neighboring remblic, to carry out the demined, with their sister Branches in our neighboring republic, to carry out the de-sire of our Supreme and Grand Councils in establishing good precedents and prin-ciples, and endeavoring to make our C. M. B. A. as perfect an institution as is pos-sible by human efforts, but we deeply de-presente the action of any member endeav cannot believe but such action must have emanated from a misunderstanding of our constitutional principles, that it must have been an "error of judgment, and not of heart." We carnestly commend the following words of our Supreme President in his beautiful address, to the careful consideration of all our members:—"I call upon every officer and member to be vigil ant with enforcement of our laws and the despatch of business. Promptness is the highest virtue of our system, unnecessary delay an unpardonable offence."

Members of Branches have twenty days from date of notice, to replace the Bene-

Members of Branches have twenty days from date of notice, to replace the Beneficiary taken out of fund by the Branch to pay an assessment. When an assessment is issued to members by Financial Secretary, each member must inside of 20 days, way to Beneficiary Fund \$1.10. If said amount he not naid the member not said amount be not paid the member ne-glecting such payment stands suspended. FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER.

Alleghany, N. 1...

To all Grand Recorders and Branches C. M. B. A.:

The Beneficiary due on the death of Michael Biggins of Branch 13, Bradford, Pa., has not been paid to the persons named in his C. M. B. A will, for the following reason: Mr. Biggins was only 19 years of age, therefore a minor. He named no administors or trustees; the will was not presented for probate, therefore the association had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to have the be sented for probate, therefore the association had no legal right to pay the beneficiary to the persons named therein, as his father could contest the same if he so desired, and compel the association to pay the money to him. It is now in the hands of W. C. Shields, Grand Recorder, Penn. G. C. He will have the will presented for probate, will have the will presented for probate, and make application to the court to ap-point administrators; as soon as they are appointed the beneficiary will be paid to them, thereby relieving the association of all legal complications.

All Grand Recorders are hereby request-

all legal complications.

All Grand Recorders are hereby requested to remit assessment No. 2 as soon as possible. We have been able to pay the beneficiary on the death of Daniel Barrett, within twenty days after the notice of assessment was issued; we can do so in all cases, provided members are prompt in replacing their beneficiary.

I would respectfully request Grand Recorders to send me as soon as possible, quarterly report of membership for the quarter ending March 31st.

One death occurred in March, that of Edward Fitzpatrick, Branch 10, Medina; five occurred during the month of April, as follows: April 6, Conrad Festner, Br. 14, Rouseville, Pa.; 12th, Mich. Cummings, Br. 25, Dunkirk; 22d, Mich. Ronan, Br. 20, Buffalo; 29th, Anth. Killinger, Br. 15, Buffalo. I have not received official notice of any death occurring in this month. Three assessments will pay all the deaths to date, not including assessment No. 3 issued May 10th. The next assessment, No. 4, will be issued May 20th; thereafter I shall issue two assessments each month, until all deaths are paid. I deem this information of the utmost importance to all members of the association, as it gives them sufficient notice to be prepared to respond promptly when called on. We have paid five bene-

New Advertisements.

AT-W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets; New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

---IN----

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

1880. 1880 NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

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

Gents' Shirts Made to Order-A Perfect Fit and Quality Guaranteed. New House Furnishing Goods, New Sheetings, Tickings and Twillings, New Table Linens, Lace Curtains, New Quilts, Table Covers, &c., &c.

All are offered at old prices, having been irchased before the recent advance. A CALL SOLICITED. 195%

Notice to the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. R. Hickok is no longer in the employment of the Singer Manufanturing Company.

GENUINE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES will please allow no one to tamper with them except an authorized agent from this office.

THE SINGER MANF'G CO.,

JAS. M. MARSHALL, Manager. ALBERT A. BEARES, Agent.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE CATH-W olit gentleman of good habits and business disposition to transact business in this own section. Also to a few ladies a profitable business is offered. Apply at once to BENZIGER BROTHER, LB 267, New York.

MECHANICS' HALL, Thursday & Friday, May 27 & 28.

mount be not paid the member neing such payment stands suspended.
FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER.
SUPREME RECORDER'S OFFICE,
Alleghany, N. Y., May 15, 1880.
Il Grand Recorders and Branches of M. E. A.

New Zealand, Tasmania, New Caledonia and the South Sea Islands, via the Pacific

MISS SADIE McGILL, MISS ANNIE F. IRISH, MR. WM. ASHTON, MR. HARRY F. HALL,

MR. WM. McGILL, MR. LON. HENDERSON, MR. JOHN MAGEE.

Admission, 25, 35 and 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. To be had at Murray's Jewellery Store.

JOHN HOWORTH, Proprietor. H. A. B. WILLIAMS, Business Manager

H. E. NELLES.

ASSIGNEE,

FEDERAL BANK BUILDINGS,
London, Ontario,
Is prepared to take assignments for the benefit of creditors as heretofore, notwithstanding the repeal of the Insolvent Act. All matters of Trusteeship will receive carefull attention.

84.1m

SULPHUR SPRINGS NOW OPEN—
For the Accommodation of Gentlemen.
For Secure Season Tickets early and derive the benefit of the whole season. Dundas street west.

84.

WE CHALLENGE

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY. 5th PERGLASS.

J. W. TURNER.

GENTLEMEN, ORDER YOUR White and Colored

SHIRTS

COLLARS

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET.

Specialties in Fancy Shirts and French Cam'ric Shirtings,

The tenants of the townland of Dunroe, Bagnalstown, have been given by their landlord, Mr. B. F. Bagnal, of Bennekerry Lodge, a reduction of 30 per cent. on the half-year's rent due last September. He has also made larger concessions in favor of a few who were in danger of evice. favor of a few who were in danger of evic-

WEXFORD.

The Wexford Peopleannounces that at the late quarter sessions held at Enniscorthy and New Ross there were upwards of eighty ejectments for non-payment of rent. "The fact," says our contemporary, "is deplorably significant. It does not imply that eighty farmers by extravagance or indolence, or both, have wasted their substance or squandred their means. It means that, owing to a variety of well-known causes, which have affected not one or two, or eighty, but the farmers of the whole country generally, and which con-tinue to affect them, these men have been rendered unable to meet their engage-ments. We cannot for a moment suppose ments. We cannot for a moment suppose that those eighty cases are in any way exceptional, or that their circumstances differ in any material respect from the circumstances of thousands of others in in the country. We cannot for a moment suppose that eighty solvent farmers are ready to take the place of those who have been dispossessed, and to pay promptly the half-year's rent, or the year's rent when it becomes due. Utterly out of the range of possibility would be any such suprange of possibility would be any such sup-position, and much more likely is it that eighty others are ready to follow in the track of the evicted." And this is the state of things that prevails in one of the so-called prosperous parts of the country.

fire was got under before the amount of damage done was considerable. On April 29th the Killallen fox covert

was fired in several places, apparently with the view to its complete destruction,

the property of Mr. Hamilton, and evieted a farmer mamed John Hayes, who held a farmer mamed John Hayes, who held a farm of 70 acres, for non-payment of On April 197th Sub Instructor McClels.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says: My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought

ing a farm in Kilmurry, county Tipperary, having been decreed for non-payment of rent, was recently evicted by the sheriff. Three days before the sheriff's visit a Three days before the sheriff's visit a threatening notice was posted on the chapel gate of the parish in which the farm is situated. A few days after the sheriff's official visit, the ejected tenant entered and took forcible possession of the farm and still holds it. The case is in the heads of the authorities.

AN EVICTION.

(Dublin Irishman, April 2ith.)

A few hours before going to press we received an account of a most painful case of eviction in the neighborhood of the parish in which the farm and still holds it. The case is in the heads of the authorities.

less, both absolutery its income, than Brantford, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, or Manchester. The sooner some system of local government is conferred the better. Dublin has the highest death-rate in the United Kingdom, owing to its unsanitary condition; but when it desires to put itself right the Lords of the Treasury put their foot down and refuse the means.

All the proceedings against persons source and refuse the means.

On April 26th, a little girl, four years old, the daughter of a room, four years old, the daughter of a respectable man named McCarrick, was burned to death in Ballina. The mother went into the next Bailina. The mother went shearing the street for about ten minutes, leaving the deceased in the charge of two younger children. There was no fire in the house, but it would appear that the little one climbed on a chair, and obtained a box of matches which was on the chimney piece, and in lighting them set fire to her clothes. When the mother returned she found the child almost burned to a cinder, and quite dead. The younger children

throughout the baroney of Ferris, where he will be much missed.

The greatest excitement prevailed around Ballina, on April 27th, owing to the fact that a number of evictions were Gardiner, of Farmhill, as it was fully expected that the people would come into collision with the police, placards having been extensively posted throughout the district, calling on the people to assemble in thousands, not to violate the law or resist the authorities, but to record their solemn, indignant protest before the world against the treatment of the tenants. About 70 police proceeded by car to the seene of the evictions accounts to the control of the substitute of t westmeath.

A fite occurred in Mr. Dennis Connell's grocery and bakery establishment. Church street, Athlone, on April 28th. On the arrival of the military the engines were put to work without any delay, and the fire was got under before the amount of damage document. instated the tenants on the payment of half the rent due, taking a "We owe you" for the remaining portion, to be paid in four months. In a few cases where the

a farm of 70 acres, for non-payment of rent.

CLARE.

A man named Ryan, arrested in the county Clare on suspicion of being the person accused of being concerned in the murderous attack on Mr. Patten Bridge, near Michelstown, has been set at liberty on proving his identity.

TIPPERARY.

A man named Henry E. Maher, holding a farm in Kilmurry, county Tipperary, having been deared for the forge, a man named Barcled. A number of the forge, a man named Barcled. A number of the constabulary, searched several houses in Tubbercurry for fire-arms, and discovered in a forge, sunk in the floor, a box containing 10 breech-loading rifles, 10 bayonets, and 250 rounds of ammunition. The owner of the forge, a man named Barclay, had been absent for the week, but a workman named James Battle, who was found on the premises was arrested, and some hours after was released. He was, however, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of two days she was much breech-loading rifles, 10 bayonets, and 250 rounds of ammunition. The owner of the forge, a man named Barclay, had been absent for the week, but a workman named James Battle, who was found on the premises was arrested, and some hours after was released. He was, however, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much bereat the end of two days she was much breech days perfectly restored. Price of the Remedy she was perfectly restored. Science and short provides a better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored. Price of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much breech days perfectly restored. Price of the forge, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and date the end of two days she was much breech, but a workman named James Battle, who was found on the premises was arrested, and some perfectly restored. Price of the forge, and given up by her physician. I bought a bo

AN EVICTION.

sherith's official visit, the ejected tenant entered and took forcible possession of the farm and still holds it. The case is in the hands of the authorities.

WATERFORD.

On April 21st, a farmer named John Ahearn, of Knockwell, got into a dispute with a man named Thomas Mulcahy and his brother Patrick at Dungarvan. They came to blows, and while Thomas Mulcahy and Ahearn were struggling they fell across a barrow, and broke one of the handles, Ahearn being underneath. Patrick Mulcahy, who was standing by, snatched up the broken bandle, and dealt Ahearn some severe blows with it on the head, from the effects of which he died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Patrick Mulcahy, who is on the "run." His brother Thomas is in most de "start of the many days after the inhuman decree had been executed, the sympathising neighbors were following to the grave The coronet's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Patrick Mulcally, who is on the "tun," "His brother Thomasis in custody.

ANTRIM.

At the examination of candidates seeking to become apprentices to solicitors, held on April 8th and 9th, Mr. John McCormick, Henry street, Belfast, and Mr. James Johnston, Greencastle, obtained the 4th and 5th places respectively; and at an examination in general knowledge, held at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, on the 21st, Mr. F. P. Dempsey was 3d in the order of merit in Class II. These gentlemen received their education in St. Malachy's College, Belfast.

ARMAGH.

A scrious disturbance took place at Rich Hill, near Armagh, on April 30th, between the supporters of Mesrs. Close and Blackner and Sir William Verner, the condidates at the recent election. Several persons on either side were severely cut about the head and facé.

GALWAY.

A serious assault has been committed on a rate-collector named Cosgrave and his interesting poor-rates in the feelings of the League, Why shrink form discharging with fearless intrepidity, obligations which the tenants of this locality, by their small but libertal subscinction both for disturbing the feelings of the League with the remains of the inhumant decree had been executed, the sympathis got the gray and condent and subscinct properties to solicitors, which the tenants of an artic-collector and the college of Surgeons, Physical Prink, Michael by Garden Randon Surgeons, Physical Prink, Michael by Garden Randon Surgeons, Physical Prink, Michael by Garden Randon Randon Surgeons, Physical Prink, Michael Prink, Michael

DUBLIN.

Although the Lords of the Treasury have refused to lend Dublin one hund:ed thousand pounds for paving putposes, Mr. Joseph T. Pim proves that the city owes less, both absolutely and in proportion to its income, than Brantford, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, or Manchester. The

can find in his own village of Shaheen. It is said that he has never seen it. I invite him in the presence of two nations, to enter with me one of these cabins on his estate. It is the cabin of the Widow Kane. It was the last hovel we entered. The cabin was small and cold and low. The walls oozed a foul dampness: the floor was wet and slippery; the cattle-pen in the kitchen was empty; the children, ten in number, were pinched and ragged and half naked. There was not a mouthful in the wretched cabin to eat save what the hand of foreign charity had sent there. were uninjured.

A man named McKee, who was recently evicted at Cultra, county Mayo, has been conducted back to his house by a crowd of men, who broke open the door, put him in possession, and posted notices threatening death to any man attempting the tenant.

Hand of foreign change where would this family have been had the depended on their natural protectors ——the landlord and the government? Dead from hunger, or begging on the streets! No Government officer has visited them—no agent of the landlord has called on them. The eldest girl and the eldest boy of this poor woman are at put him in possession, and posted notices threatening death to any man attempting to disturb the tenant.

Mr. Patrick Joyce, of Sheskin, died suddenly, on April 20th. He was the confidential agent or steward in the county Mayo of Mr. Jamieson, of Dublin, and a man well-known and much respected throughout the hyporney of Ferris where the control of the landlord has called on them. The eldest girl and the eldest boy of this poor woman are at service, and they give every penny that they carn to their mother. We entered the inner room. It was dark and wet and chilly. Here I saw steeped oatmen! the eldest boy of this poor woman are at service, and they give every penny that they earn to their mother. We entered the inner room. It was dark and wet and chilly. Here I saw steeped oatmeal; I tried it; it was absolutely rotten. I turned sick when I tasted it. It had been made of the worst material and to the made of the worst material, and yet the children drank it to make the Indian

See what the Clergy say. Rev. R. H. Craig, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Can-ada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would with the view to its complete destruction, by some evil persons. The local police from Clomellon extinguished the fire, which was a matter of no small difficulty, inasmuch as the furze and gorsa were dry. The object of the incendiary was, it would appear, not for any motive save that Reynard, the occupant of the cover, is not on good terms with the farmers.

CORK.

On April 24th, a farmer's wife named Footman, of Lisduff, in the parish of Ardfield, died, having lived to the patriarchal age of 107 years. Deceased, during her long life was a very healthy woman, and was able to walk about visible and the strength of the cover is not on good terms with the farmers.

SLIGO.

The object of the incendiary was, it would appear, not for any motive save that Reynard, the occupant of the cover, is not on good terms with the farmers.

CORK.

SLIGO.

The object of the incendiary was, it would appear, not for any motive save that although their land was cropped, the parish of Ardfield, died, having lived to the patriarchal age of 107 years. Deceased, during her long life was a very healthy woman, and was able to walk about visible to the patriarchal age of the patriar become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish
Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday
evening, Ith June, at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to
be present. D. RisGAN. President.

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

Situations.

WANTED-A CATHOLIC OF

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peal to the charitable public in her behalf, and I ask the readers of your patriotic journal to entrust the respected editor with even the smallest contribution to fight on her behalf her claims against her all-powerful adversary. Will the Mayo president of the Land League, Mr. John Louden, allow this case to go unnoticed?

TYPE OF IRISH DISTRESS.

In recent letter to the New York Tribune, written at Mayo, Ireland, Mr. James Redpath says:—Colonel Logan never saw ir. India or in Africa—where British armies have fought so gallantly to extend civilization?—hovels more wretched, people more destitute than he can find in his own village of Shaheen. It is said that he has never seen it. I invite him in the presence of two nexts.

St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-19.

CT MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental seasons of the result of the result

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and guaranteed as good quality of work and
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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 63, 7, 83 ge per yard, bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 10c, Shirtings sold at 5c, we sell at 10c, Shirtings at wholesale prices.

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dian, or American, Ivide documents of turns].

3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

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more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstruc-tions within their range can rarely with-stand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that human skill. have baffled the best of While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing from the elements of weakness.

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Aud our goods are marked so very low down
That we beat creation for cheapness.

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Single or double we make the best yet.
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busin again order

COST PRICE SALE,

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

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having decided to remove their present place of business to more commodious premises, which they are about to erect on proud loik and put the sides on their proud loik and put the sides on their 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, so as to make an Entire Clearance of all 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 Millingry and Pressynding Present vent.

The Millinery and Dressmaking Department will be carried on as usual during the Sale.

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HUMOROUS.

"Don't be afraid," said a snob to a German laborer; "sit down and make yourself my equal." "I would haff to blow my brans out," was the reply of the Teuton. Daniel O'Connell once met a conceited literary friend, and exclaimed: "I saw a capital thing in your last pamphlet." "Did you?" eagerly replied his delighted listener, "what was it?" "A pound of butter."

"A young lady in Penn Yan, N. Y., wears twelve diamond rings on one finger." She should also wear a gold

band around her head, to prevent the crack in her skull from becoming wider. A Boston lawyer told another lawyer who asked him a question, that he usually received pay for his advice. "Then," who asked him a question, that he desaware received pay for his advice. "Then," said lawyer No. 1, extending fifty cents, "tell me all you know and give me back the change."—Albany Law Journal.

"Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Kansas Pacific depot of a lounger. "I don't know, but I guess not," was the doubtful reply. "I see it's got the name of the railroad company on the side, and I expect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"

Jonathan and Paddy were riding together one day, when they came in sight of on old gallows. They suggested to the American the idea of being witty at the companion. "You expense of his Irish companion. "You see that, I calculate," said he, "and now where would you be if the gallows had its due?" "Riding alone," coolly replied Paddy.

Mrs. Sackett, of Downsville, Delaware, got mad and slammed her door to, and a gun standing behind it fell to the floor discharging its contents into her leg, and making a wound which necessitated amputation. Moral—Always shut a door softly, as though there were sickness in the family. Never get mad when the door is open. Look out for the gun when the open. Lobell rings.

"And I can't understand this doctor business at all," one of them was saying, as two women passed into the post-office yesterday. "What's the trouble now?" "Well the old man's groaning around again." "With what?" "Heaven only knows but it has cost me fifty cents for vesterday. "What's the trouble now ?"
"Well the old man's groaning around again." "With what?" "Heaven only knows, but it has cost me fifty cents for the prescription. That's where the mystery comes in. Every time my old man is a bit-ailing the doctor he comes and looks at his town."

16 First-class cars (a progressive progress) 20 Second-class cars (a progress) 22 Second-class cars (a progress) 24 Express and baggage cars. 3 Postal and smokking cars. 4 Po is a bit ailing the doctor he comes and looks at his tongue, counts his pulse, and orders ginslings and chicken soup." "Is it possible?" And when I wake up with a chill, a backache, a bad mouth and a dizzy head, and I faint away over the breakfast, the Doctor he comes in, tracks up my clean floor, scares my canary into a fit, and goes away saying: You don't take exercise enough: maybe you'd like to wash for our family!" I tell you I believe them doctors is all one-sided, and after this my old man has got to put up with smelling the camphor bottle relationship is a province of Manitoba. Drawlings, specific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. Drawlings, specific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Candata and delivered on the Candalian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba. The whole to be manufactured in the John and the province of Manitoba. Th this my old man has got to put up with smelling the camphor bottle while I drink the slings!"—Detroit Free Press.

Pat's Illustration of a Miracle.

"What nonsense, Pat, for you Papists to believe in miracles? Did you ever see a miracle? Can you show me one?" said

"It isn't for the likes of me to make a miracle," answered Pat; "but maybe I could show you something that would be

a miracle."
"Well, I wish you would," said Wilkins. "Let a man of sense see it, and I know it will be a humbug."

will be a humbug,"
Pat's temper was considerably ruffled by Wilkins' sneering. He walked on, however, goodhumoredly, until the narrowness of the path gave him occasion to exercise his politeness by letting Wilkins walk ahead. Then he seized his opportunity, and with his foot, armed with a heavy brogan, he applied a heavy kick to heavy brogan, he applied a heavy kick to

The outraged man turned suddenly around to see what in the world it meant.

"Do you feel that?" asked Pat.
"You're a fool?" roared Wilkins: "of course I feel it." He knew, from Pat's brawny frame, he had no chance to re-

venge it.
"Well," said Pat, "it would be a mira-cle if you didn't? Isn't that as thrue as you're a living? an' not a word of lie in it!"

War Ancedote.

During the cival war an Irish and a German soldier were one day discussing the merits of their respective countrymen. They both belonged to the same company, which was composed of Irish and Germans about equally mixed. Many had been the contests as to the merits of their countrymen, and they now renewed the wordy war for the fiftieth time.

Said the Irishman, "All the great men of the world are of Irish extraction." "Ish dot so?" replied the German. "I knowd a man named King Villiam who was not an Irishman, and a very crate man he vas: den Frederick he vas crate, and Napoleon he vas crate, and nehder of dese vellows was Irish."

"But they are dead," replied the German's adroit autagonist, "and I was speaking of the great men who are living; speaking of the great men who are living the speaking of the great men who are living; speaking the same

STORE CLOSED ON FRIDAY. name me one, if you can, who is not an Irishman." "Vell; dar ish de kommander of this army, Sheneral Burnsides; he ish not

"The devil he ain't," replied the Irish soldier. "Why sure I knew the family well in Ireland, and a devilish foine family they wer too."

"But ish not an Irish name, dot Burn-

This was a stumper, and the German



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WAREROOMS,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Wetropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY

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CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. The Has been in business over 5 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.



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ENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the 2xt four years, comprising the delivery in 5ch year of about the following, viz:—29 Locomotive Engines

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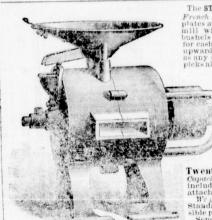


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On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 5th, 16th and 7th of April.

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 ceently 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. 23 Call and inspect our display.

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

London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF × -CUTS AWS, AXES, CHAINS, It is more strengthening than Cod Liver Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc., Oil or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strength-

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NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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

LOCAL NEWS.

PUT UP A ROD.—The house of Mr. Hewett was struck by lightning Tuesday noon, but it did no damage beyond melting the top off the lightning rod.

HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA exhibits in Mechanics' Hall, May 27 and 28. The com-pany is highly spoken of, and doubtless those who go will not be disappointed.

those who go will not be disappointed.

LONDON TALENT ABROAD.—In speaking of the singing of Dr. Sippi, in the performance of "Naaman," by the Philharmonic Society of Toronto, the Mail says: Dr. Sippi, of London, the principal tenor, was very warmly received. His rendering of the aria, "Invoking death," was followed by enthusiastic applause, and his singing throughout the oratorio was generally appreciated.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday was of the usual character in London. Most of the people left the city on excursions to various points. The few who remained at have enjoyed themely a few who remained at enjoyed themselves in various ways. No accident worthy of note, we are pleased to say, occurred to mar the pleasures of the celebration:

REINSTATED.—The postmaster and assistant-postmaster, Messrs. L. Lawless and R. J. C. Dawson, yesterday received notification from the Postmaster-General that heation from the Postmaster-General that their suspension had been removed, and that from and after to-day they would continue to discharge the duties of their respective positions. The many friends of both gentlemen will hear of this deci-sion of the P.O. authorities with pleasur-able feelings.

ACCIDENT .- About six o'clock on Tues day a child named Freddie Holland, whose day a child named Freddie Holland, whose parents reside in a house adjoining the office of Dr. Ross, late Assistant Superintendent of the General Hospital, Toronto, while playing in the yard, fell into a cistern, which contained about ten feet of water. The little fellow screamed lustily and attracted the attention of his roots. and attracted the attention of his mother, who fortunately rescued him, but not antil he was quite unconcious. The ser-vices of Dr. Ross, who fortunately happened to be in his office, were called into requisi-tion, and in a short time the child was restored to his mother very little the worse for his misadventure.

SUICIDE. On Wednisday evening, about half-past six, a little boy gave information at the Central Police Station that a man was lying in an orchard on Gray street, between Clarence and Richmond, very sick. Detective Phair proceeded to the Brown, who resides on the same street, lying under a tree, dead. Around him was found a grantity of Paris green, and found a quantity of Paris green, and traces of it were also observed around his mouth and throat. He had evidently takmouth and throat. He had evidently taken the peison and afterwards vomited. Cornor Flock was notified, and issued his warrant for holding an inquest at the house of deceased, where the body was removed, next morning, at ten o'clock. The boy stated that the man had been there all the afternoon, and that he and another boy gave him water once during that time. Deceased was well known, and some years ago filled responsible commerthat time. Deceased was well known, and some years ago filled responsible commercial positions. Lately he occupied a position as foreman under Commissioner Owens. He leaves a widow and four sons and two daughters. A verdict of "Death from Paris Green, adminstered by his own hand" was returned by a coroner's jury.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.—Sheriff Jarhibited the marks of blisters from recent voluntary labor. Mr. Hull assured him that the officials here would extend every couriesy consistent with their duty, and that he and his fellow prisioners could rely on proper treatment. Kennedy having asked after the prison diet, remarked after he heard that it was not so good as at London. The prisoners all look well as at London. The prisoners all look well except Carroll; his appearance produced an unfavorable impression. The London officials, on handing over their charge the Toronto men, gave them an excellent report, and said that they had never had the slightest trouble with them. The the significant from the signi

CANADIAN NEWS.

Policeman Jamieson, of Toronto, stabled he other day while making an arrest, is still seriously ill.

A vein of iron ore about three inches wide has been discovered at New Glasgow by Mr. John Edgecombe.

Mrs. Canfield, wife of D. Canfield, Clerk of the Division Court at Ingersoll, died very suddenly Friday afternoon. She was in her usual health in the morning. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of

Alex. McDougall, residing on the 13th

land, "who cares nothing for Canada or the Canadians when her own home inter-ests are concerned."

A Mennonite named Job Ennis was killed by lightning in his own house near Winnipeg the other day, while reading the Bible to his wife, who also received such a shock that she expired soon after. The house took fire and was burned. The other inmates escaped.

A young man named William P. Fahl A young man named witham r. ram was drowned near Walkerton on Thursday afternoon while washing sheep. He was taking a swim after finishing his own sheep, and becoming exhausted, sank in the pre-sence of all his companions, not one of whom was able to swim to his assistance.

Mr. Nelson, of Aylmer, Quebec, who has been with a Government surveying party in the Bow river locality for three years past, brings important news regarding the Indians. He states that the Indians in the Indians. He states that the indians in the Milk river district are reported in a most deplorable condition and are literally starving for want of food, owing to the scarcity of game.

of game.

Mr. Nelson, of Aylmer, Que., reports a a queer discovery of gold at Fort McLeod on the 30th April. A butcher named Wm. Wilson was engaged in killing some cattle for the mounted police when he found some black sand and gravel in the stomach of one of the animals from which he obtained some \$5 worth of gold. The singular discovery made has caused a great deal of excitement at the fort.

BISHOP KEANE.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP BY REQUEST PREACHES TO PROTESTANTS.

Early in April last Bishop Keane received an invitation, signed by a committee of gentleman, residents of Boydton, Mecklenburg county, and within a few miles of the Richmond and Danville Rulroad, requesting him to come and preach to [them, stating that though there were no Catholics in the place, the people were no Catholies in the place, the people were anxious to learn something about were anxious to learn something about Catholicity. The invitation was promptly accepted, and the last Sunday of the month was designated as the time of the Bishop's visit to them. On the day appointed Dr. Keane fulfilled his promise, pointed Dr. Weine on his journey to the paying a visit on his journey to the thriving little Catholic colony of Keileyville, where he remained one night, and said Mass and preached for the colonists. Before reaching his destination, colonists. Before reaching his destination, on Saturday evening, he was met by a conveyance sent by the citizens of Boydton. The Catholic Visitor gives the following account of the Bishop's brief sojourn in the place: "The court-house had been secured for the services, and there the Bishop addressed a large congregation on secured for the services, and there the Bishop addressed a large congregation on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and again at night. As a gentleman of the town said, people came in the morning from curiosity, but at night they came to learn. In these two discourses, the Bishop went over the whole ground of the teaching authority of the Church, and the popular misundersta-dings of her doctrines and practices. They asked him to stay over and give them another discourse; so be reand give them another discourse; so he re-mained among them all day Monday, answering questions, and preached again Monday night. Although his discourses on Sunduy were necessiarily very lengthy on Sunday were necessiarily very lengthy ones, they were not long enough for the appetite of his audience, who begged him not to be afraid of tiring them out, but to speak on Confession, the Real Presence and Baptism, besides some details of Catholic practice on which they wished to be THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.—Sheriff Jarvis of Toronto refuses the press permission to see the prisoners for the present. He thinks it best to do so. John Kennedy inquired of Mr. Robert Hull, one of the court officials, if they could get work to do, same as at London. He stated that he did not like to be idle. He said if they were t eated as well in Toronto as they were in London they would have nothing to complain of. He said the London officials had treated them with kindness, and had made their long confinement as pleasent as they possibly could. He showed the palms of his hands, which extends to be idead to be included the palms of his hands, which extends the palms of his hands, which extends to be included the palms of his hands, which extends the prevalent against the Catholic Church; some expressed themselves thoroughly convinced concerning the various doctrines discussed, and a few indicated unstance of the prevalent against the Catholic Church; some expressed themselves thoroughly convinced concerning the various doctrines discussed, and a few indicated unstance of their merits.—Toronto Globe.

Officials, if they could get work to do, samples can be seen.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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 as any other house in the country.

WINLOW Bross. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas of the prevalent against the first the control of Catholic Church; and their anxiety to hear. The wordict was universal that the discourses had completely removed the misunders that the discourses had complet discussed, and a few indicated un-equivocally their intention to finish the work and shortly enter the Church. It was the first time that Catholicity had ever been preached in Mecklenburg county; its welcome was as cordial as could have been hoped for; and if there were in the town any of those who are so wedded to prejudice as to lament any ray of light that might dispel the any ray of light that might dispel the prejudice of removing misunderstanding, they were not heard from. May God speed the day when Boydton may see a neat Catholic chapel erected as a light house to them that are in darkness, a haven to them that seek the light. Returning to Keileyville on Tuesday, the Bishop said Mass on Wednesday morning, at which nearly all the colonists assisted, and preached to them a short sermon. That evening he was back in Richmond, thankful to God for the good work which he had been enabled to do, and ready to try the same in any other quarter where

CHANGES AT OTTAWA.

try the same in any other quarter where the opportunity may be offered."

by Mr. John Edgecombe.

A young lad thirteen years of age named Malcolm McLean, of Ailsa Craig, had his leg taken off above the ankle by a freight train going east, on Friday.

Eight hundred immigrants arrived at Montreal on Thursday and proceeded west. Two hundred and fifty were Swedes and the remainder from Great Britain and Ireland.

On Friday night two old people named Hadee, living in the Boyne portion of the township of Winchester, were burned to death in their house; building was also destroyed. Cause unknown.

Changes Al Ullada.

Though it is said changes in the Cabinet are taking place at Ottawa, Sir Leonard Itiley left yesterday for St. John. It must be a relief to a Minister who has borne upon his shoulders for five or six months the Atlantean burthen of such important ministerial responsibility to get away a few days from the turmoil of duty; but it is just doubtful if in this respect leaving Ottawa to come to St. John will not be to Sir Leonard like "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

Yet we wonder not a little to see Sir Leonard leave while Cabinet matters are in a transition state. Two or three Cabinets.

Leonard leave while Cabinet matters are in a transition state. Two or three Cabinet changes, rumour says, will be made, one of the Cabinet taking a judgeship, another the Governorship of Manitoba. Mr. O'Connor, Postmaster General, will retire to the Bench, many will have it, and in this case there will be a vacancy. By far the larger number contend that in the event of Mr. O'Connor going out, Mr. Costigan should go in, and among that num-Alex. McDougall, residing on the 13th concession of London, who some years ago followed the business of butcher at Lucan, hung himself in his barn on Thursday afternoon. When found by some members of his family he was quite dead.

In the course of a speech at Montreal, Mr. Perrault, ex-M. P., was loudly cheered when he declared that, though Canadians desired trade relations when the United States, they objected to the necessity which compelled them to make all the grangements to that end through Eng-

representation as a man like Mr. Daley should give, look to Mr. Costigan first. Mr. Daley is unheard of in political life, Mr. Costigan's record is known to every one. But this is not all: Nova Scotia has already two portfolio bearers in the Cabinet, Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice, and Six Cal net, Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice, and Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., Minister of Railways and Canals. New Brunswick has but one voice in the Coun-cils of Canada; while Nova Scotia has two; to give another to cils of Canada; while Nova Scotia has two; to give another to the latter and leave New Brunswick in state quo, would be to establish a state of affairs that would be hardly tolerable.—Fredericton, N.B., Star.

CONVERTED "AFTER A FASHION."

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A St. John paper, speaking of the Mic-macs or Milicetes (Malicetes, the paper calls them) says: "They are not savage in the same sense upon rose and saving a few words in the wierd language of the forest turned to the preacher in his stolid way, and said "Sposem go out to see brothers?" The Indian did go but in a few minutes returned with and bones and pitch him over the fence.

They threw his traveling satchel after him

They threw his traveling satchel after him and returned to their camps nuttering, "no wantem a preacher like that fellow." It appears he had on a paper collar which the Indians did not consider the genuine thing, and from the collar the simple savage concluded about the pap

ages concluded about the man.

Yes! it is quite a difficult thing to get up revivals among the Indians. They are "stoics of the wood, men without a tear!" -Fredericton Star.

A Successful Enterprise.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, May 18, 1880.

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, May 18, 1880.
CHAS. E. PARENT, ESQ.
DEAR SIR,—The Adjale Glass Ball Casters you placed on my grand piano have made a decided improvement in the carrying tone of the instrument, and under a thickly carpeted floor but very slight impediment in its ringing and sustaining powers. I have much pleasure in recommending them to pianists in general. nending them to pianists in general.
Yours sincerely,

Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess Louise. OLIVER KING Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess Louise.
Mr. J. H. Harrison, musical director of Ottawa Ladies' College, a gentleman well-known in musical circles in the Lower Provinces, says "I have much pleasure in testifying to the improvement and increased power in the tone of my piano since using the Glass Ball Caster."
The above testimonials, as well as others from Mr. Torrington, of Toronto, and Mr. Whish, of Hamilton, are sufficient guarantee of their merits.—Toronto Globe.

been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug

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 Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

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 Hark-

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark-ness' 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

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. 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 Ontano. This wife the store in Ontano to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has re moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. Thi is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rate than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

CHEAP Lawn Mowers

THE RATEPAYERS of the City of London
who have not paid their taxes for 1879 are
requested to pay the same forthwith, at the
Collectors' office City Hall; otherwise the
same shall be collected by distress, as the law
directs. COWAN'S HARDWARE,

	GRAIN
Wheat, Winter	# 100 lbs\$1 90 to 1 97
Spring "	" 1 50 to 1 70
Corn	
Peas	
Barley.	
Rve	
Buckwheat	0 90 to 1 00
Boons	
Beans	UR AND FEED.
Fall Wheet FLOC	R AND FEED.
Fall Wheat Flour	# Cwt. 3 25 to 3 50
Mixed Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour	" 3 00 to 3 25
Spring Flour	3 00 to 3 25
Buckwheat Flour	2 25 to 2 50
Graham Flour	3 00 to 3 25
Cracked Wheat	2 25 to 2 50
Cornmeal	
Bran, per ton	
Shorts, #	13 00 to 14 00
Shorts, & Cwt	14 00 to 18 00
outmout, F Cwt	2 50 to 3 00
Tond to u.	PRODUCE.
Lard, # th	
Eggs, Store Lots,	doz 0 09 to 0 10
Farmers'	" 0 10 to 0 12
Butter, Crock	0 14 to 0 16
. Firkins	6 10 4- 0 20
Cheese, Dairy, * to	
MISC	ELLANEOUS. 0 11 to 0 14
Muttor, th	0.00 4- 0.00
Lamb. # th.	

London Stock Market.

Menmond st.			,,	
	London, May 24. Buyers. Sellers.			
Iuron & Erie			139	
Ontario		1274	130	
Oominion	**********		1221	
anadian		$109\frac{1}{2}$	111	
ondon Loan		1001	113	
inglish Loan Co		107 1	109	
ondon Life		50	101	
toyal Standard		101	102	
inancial		105	106	

SALES!

CHEAP GOODS THE YEAR ROUND

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION of the Purchasing Public to the above someted the property of the pro

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

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,

55 College Street, Montreal,

Retailed everywhere.

73.1y ALEX. CAMPBELL.

THEY CURE

\$1,000 IN GOLD

NOTICE.

LAST DEMAND

127 DUNDAS STREET. London, May 19th, 1880.

COMMERCIAL

London Markets. London, Ont., May 25, 1880.

Spring "	* ****		90 1	0 1 9	7
Corn	.,	26	50 t	017	0
Spring "Corn		1	00 t	0 1 0	7
			50 1	0 1 20	1
			90 C	0 2 00	,
rall wheat Flour	A Curt	000			. 1
		00	to	8 50	
Spring Flour		00	to		•
Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat	5	00			
Graham Flour	2	25		2 50	
Cracked Wheat	3	00	to	3 25	
	2	25	to	2 50	1
Cornmeal	" 1	50	to	2 00	
Bran, per ton	13	00	to	14 00	
Shorts, P	14	00		18 00	
Shorts, & cwt	2	50		3 00	
				0 00	1
Lard, & th		00	to	0 12	1
Eggs, Store Lots, # de)z0	00	to	0 10	1
Eggs, Store Lots, & do Farmers' Butter, Crock	0	10	to		1
Butter, Crock		10		0 12	1
			to	0 16	1
- Firking	-	* 43	to	0 16	1
heese, Dairy, & tb	0	18	to	0 22	1
Mreche, Dan y, W B	0	11	to	0 14	1
Inttor . MISCELL	ANEOUS.				1
futton th	0	06	to	0 08	1
amb, # tb	0	04	to	0 06	1

Lambskins, each Calfskins, green, & B. dry Hides, green,

	Lone	lon, Ma	y 24.
Iuron & Erie		Buyers.	Sellers.
Interio		. 137	139
Ontario		1271	130
Oominion		121	1221
gricultural		109	111
anadian		111	113
ondon Loan		1001	109
inglish Loan Co		100	101
ondon Life		50	
toyal Standard		101	80
inancial			102
		105	106

COST PRICE

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

London, May 15, 1889,

I beg to announce to my friends and the public generally that I have purchased the well-selected stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Tollet Soap, etc., from J. S. Nasmyth & Co., 172 Dundas street, and am prepared to give my entire attention to the business, so that I may be able to meet the requirements of all desiring anything in my line.

my line.

The Dispensing Department will be under my own supervision. Prescriptions and Family Recipes will be compounded from the purest drugs and with the greatest care. Having had ten years' experience in the largest retail store in the city, I respectfully ask you for your confidence and patronage.

I remain, yours, etc.,

HOP BITTERS.

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, And the Purest and Best Medicinal Qualitie of all other Bitters.

l diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood iver, Kindeys, and Urinary Organs, Nerv-isness, Sleeplessness and especially Female

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hor PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kiddeys, is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half yearly. The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together, with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent. Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards recived, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made. TAX COLLECTORS'

JOHN BLAIR, JAMES TAYLOR, Collectors.

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

MONEY LOANED

REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

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

Office—98 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE

REFERENCES:

REFERENCES:

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. You 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.

To Dr. Wilson.

Henry Armstrong. Every Farmer says the NEW MODEL MOWER, made at the Globe Works, is the Most PERFECT Mower in the Market. And what every Farmer says must

Buy only the NEW MODEL MOWER made by CRAWFORD & COMPANY, Globe Works, London.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

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

estimates will be paid to the work.

If the work.

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

MONEY TO LOAN

REAL ESTATE AT 71 PER CENT.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

J. BURNETT & CO.,

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

at Look out for Worthless Imitations.

To Dr. Wilson. HENEY ARMSTRONG.

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 Moliere Baths, and am now cured of all my consumptive symptoms.

CHAS. MAGEE.

GRENVILLE CANAL, OTTAWA RIVER NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tender for Works, Gruville Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY, THE 3RD Western mails on THURSDAY, THE 3RD LOF JUNE next, for the construction of two Lift Locks and other Works at Greece's Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

Canal.

A map of the locality together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the resident Engineer's Office, Grenville, on and after Thursday, the 20th May, instant, at either of which places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

places printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 missing the entering into contract for the works can be entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the other tenders are not accepted.

The chaque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party parties whos tenders may be accepted will be required to make a deposit equal to fix per cent, of the bulk sum of the contract within eight days after the date of the notification. The sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part of the deeposit.

Ninety per cent, only of the progress esti-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canals) and the endorsed with the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be a combination of from and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen it into office on and after MONDAY, THE 31th office on and after MONDAY, THE 31th office on and after MONDAY, THE 31th office of worksoft his class, and are requested to bear in mind thattenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence nature of the occupation, and residence with small, be forfeited if the party tenderin small, must accompany each Tender, which sent in will be forfeited.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Begiver General residuals.

mates will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not however, bind it-self to accept the lowest or any tender.

vest or any tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Dept Railways and Canals, Cottawa, 13th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of June next, is unavoid-ably postponed until the following dates:— Tenders will be received until

Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals,) Ottawa, 18th May, 1880.

LACHINE CANAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD of JUNE next, is un-avoidably postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next,

lans, specifications, &c., will be ready for mination on and after Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals, 1 Ottawa, '3th May, 1880. , 85.3w



THE undersigned will receive Tenders for wire fencing to be erected, where required, on the line of Railway in Manitoba. Parties tendering will furnish specifications, drawings and samples of the fence or different kinds of fence they propose to every series of the Farm Gates and fasterings proposed to be employed. The prices must be for the work erected and in every respect completed. Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 1st June next.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 26th April, 1880.

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.

hess.

REFERENCES.

Jas. Hamilton, Esq., late Mgr. B. U. Canada.
John McBeth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.
Chas. Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney.
W. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex.
D. C. McDonald, Esq., Mgr. L. Mtl. ins. Co.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St. 83.3m