Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

NO. 87

GENTLEMEN

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880 np. day, 15—St. John of Facundo. Dup. aesday, 16—St. Isidore, a farmer. Dup. sday, 17—St. John Nepomecene. Dup. uy, 18—St. Vanautius. Dup. day, 19—St. Juliana, Virgin. Dup.

The Sacred Heart.

BY FATHER RYAN. Two lights on a lowly Altar;
Two snowy cloths for a feast;—
Two vases of dying roses,—
The Morning comes from the East,—
With a gleam for the folds of the vestment:
And a grace for the face of the Priest.

The sound of a low, sweet Whisper Float over a little Bread,— And trembles around a chalice,— And the Priest bows down his head! O'er a Sign of White on the Altar,— In the cup—o'er a sign of Red.

Ah! Words of the olden Thursday! Ye come from the Far-away!— Ye bring us the Friday's victim In His own love's golden way?— In the hand of the Priest at the altar His Heart finds a Home each day.

The sigh of a Host uplifted!
The silver sound of a bell!—
The gleam of a golden chalice—
Be glad,—sad heart! 'tis well;
He made,—and He keeps love's promise
With thee, all days to dwell.

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From his hand to his lips that tremble From his lips to his heart a thrill,— Goes the little Host on its love-path Still doing the Father's will;— And over the rim of the chalice The blood flows forth,—to fil—

The heart of the man anointed,
With the waves of a wondrous grace;
A silence falls on the Altar—
An awe on each bended face—
For the Heart that bled on Calvary
Still beats in the Holy-Place.

The priest comes down to the railing
Where brows are bowed in prayer,—
In the tender clasp of his fingers
A Host lies, pure and fair,—
And the hearts of Christ and the Christian
Meet there,—and only there!

Oh! Love! that is deep and deathless!
Oh! Faith that is strong and grand!
Oh! Hope that will shine forever,
O'er the wastes of a weary land!—
Christ's Heart finds an earthly Heaven
In the palm of the Priest's pure hand.

THE ORPHANS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have determined to hold their annual picnic on Dominion Day, on the grounds of the institution, Mount Hope. We searcely deem it necessary to commend the object of this gathering to our people. The claims of the orphans on our charity are very great, and we trust that all will determine to spend the day in question on the beautiful grounds attached to the Asylum. A more delightful spot cannot be found anywhere in which to enjoy the holiday in the most pleasing manner. The admission to the grounds will be 25 cents children 10 cents. A good band will be present to enliven the occasion with choice music. An abundance of refreshments will be supplied at the most reasonable rates.

CHATHAN MISSION.

In the "CATHOLIC RECORD" of the 4th instant, it was announced that Rev. Fathers Wayrich, Henning and Miller, would open a mission on the 6th. Ac cordingly, after 10.30 a.m. High Mass, Fathers Frederick, Oates and Rossbach, instead of the Fathers mentioned, opened the mission in the presence of 900 people. In the evening there were 1000 present. The mission for the English speaking portion of the congregation will continue for two weeks. After this Father Rossbach will during one week conduct the mission for the French and Germans, mission for the French and Germans, while Fathers Frederick and Oates will conduct a mission at Wallaceburg. The mission at Chatham also includes a special mission for children up to 16 years of age, in charge of Father Oates. Discourses take place at 5 and 9 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. In addition to these there are a few instructions every day on the different stations of life. Every evening there is an explanation of the rosary and beads.

THE Rev. J. B. Brennan, C.C., of Westland row, Dublin, was buttonholed recently in Great Brunswick street, by a person carrying tracts, who insisted with great pertinacity on convincing him of the error of his ways. Father Brennan gave him into custody, and a magistrate fined him 20s, and advised him to be more careful in future.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

About 85 children had the happiness of making their first com-munion at Sarnia, on the 3rd inst.

Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., who has charge of Ridgetown parish, Relief Fund.

man is writing a short but smashing reply to Dr. Littledale's " Plain Reasons Against Joining the Church of Rome."

The Right Rev. Bishop Bourgess, of Detroit, administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to 98 persons on the 31st ult., at St Clair, Michigan.

Rev. Lawrence Kilroy, St. Clair,

We have now entered upon the month of the Sacred Heart. We can gain many blessings and graces by having a special devotion in its honor.—Catholic Columbian.

The Empress of Russia died on the 3rd of June. Her death, it is believed, was greatly hastened by the frequent dangers to which her life was lately subjected by the discor-dant elements of the Empire.

The clerical organ, Osservatero Romano, says if Bismark will lay down the sword the Pope will immediately open his arms to reconciliation and peace; but the Holy See cannot change.

COMMENTING on the conduct of the owners of the hall in which Ingersoll lectured in Baltimore, the Mirror of that city says: "The money which the managers of the Academy of Music got from Ingersoll for the use of their building on Wednesday night is blood-money. It is like that which Judas Iscariot received for betraying his Master. It will do them no more good than his thirty pieces did the traitor!

store of Mr. Brunton, in this city, a few days since. If inquiry were made, doubtless it would be found that these youths could talk eloquently for hours, describing what they had read in the dime novels and trashy literature to be found in such profusion on the counters of some of our booksellers. A great amount of the crimes committed by juveniles can be traced to this cause. It is doing more damage to the morals of the rising generation than most people conceive, and the sooner the nasty stuff is put in a heap and burnt, and prohibited from coming into the country. prohibited from coming into the country, the better for our boys and girls.

THE Handford scandal has been revived in Toronto. We do wish the pressmen would leave this matter where it belongs. It is certainly not entertaining reading for the well-disposed. Thousands of daily papers scattered broadcast over the country containing matter which will only be appreciated by the low and pruriis a moral pestilence which should be summarily dealt with by all who wish to guard with a jealous eye the morals of the rising genera-

Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Northamptom, Eng., on the 27th ult., in vindication of the course he had pursued in Parliament. He said if the electors desired him to retain his seat in the Commons he would win his rights. A vote of confidence in Bradlaugh was then passed, which goes to show that the and independent electors of Northhampton are a class of men ill-deserving the use of the franchise. It will be in order for some of our cotemporaries to explain the why and the wherefore of this choice people of Northampton, and it might be in order at the same time to explain why it is that no such individual could by any possibility be elected to represent a constituency in Catholic Ireland.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod of America, now in session in Phil-

lity more bold or blatant. News- happiness they unwittingly cause, are written and old books reprintand town to town in the interests of an infidel lecturer of note appears reports that \$30 has been generously in any of our cities, large audiences, donated by his people for the Irish paying high prices for admission, around the hells and hail with any crowd the halls and hail with applause the most profane and blas-It is reported that Cardinal New- phemous utterances of the speaker. Closely allied with infidelity, and manifesting itself with no less bold-ness, both in this nation and those of Europe, is Communism." The gentle-men composing the Synod should bear in mindthat this is simply carrying out to their logical conclusions the principles continually enunciated by themselves. It is no more, no less, than freedom of the press and freedom of speech. We are now having an exhibition of both in all its entirety, and the picture in not an Michigan, has reached the venerable | agreeate on the late. It is truly agreeable one for men of Christian age of 64 years, and was the first priest ordained in Detroit Diocese by the late Bishop Lefevre.

a sad commentary on the boasted civilization and enlightenment of this country to witness so many papers and so many people advocate and patronize the blasphemous and degrading lectures of professed in-

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, the well-known publisher, departed this life on Thursday last, shortly after 2 p.m. His death will bring sadness to a large circle of friends. He was born at Omagh, Ireland, on the 12th of March, 1812 .- Baltimore Mirror.

The man who professes Liberalism n religion is generally the slave of what he calls expediency. The Liberal Catholic is always in fear. He fears to speak his mind; he fears for the future of the Church in America. He is nothing more or less than a coward. If Catholics would not merit the rebuke of "little faith," they must not fear for the future of the Church. He who bade the winds be still is with His Spouse, and "the gates of hell shall not prevail."—
Catholic Herald.

THERE has been a movement set on foot to wipe away that disgraceful statute which prevented a Roman Two boys committed a burglary in the Lieutenant of Ireland. In the House of Commons, on May 10th, Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave notice that he would, on the earliest available day move for the introduction of a bill to remove the disabilities on account of religious belief affecting certain of her Majesty's subjects, with reference to the holding of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

> THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada meets on Wednesday next in Crescent street Church, Montreal. We are informed by the daily papers that a lively discussion may be expected on the matter of the validity of Roman Catholic ordination. We cannot see where arises the necessity for a lively discussion on the question, seeing that no Catholics, either from the clergyor laity, are seeking admis sion. This whole business is the cause of a good deal of very excusable merriment on the part of Catholics at the expense of the Presbyterian

> The Rev. Dr. Peltz, a Baptist preacher, of Jamestown, New York, was accused of immoral practices, and confessing his guilt, fled from the scene of his sins. The congregation of which he was the ravening pastor, appointed a committee of investigation, which has brought in a verdict declaring him innocent of the charges brought against him. This reminds us of the story of the Western jury, which tried the case of a prisoner who acknowledged his crime, but who was unanimously pronounced not guilty by the twelve When asked good men and true. how they had reached this conclusion after the admissions of the accused they said, "He was such a darned they couldn't believe him and wouldn't."-Baltimore Mirror.

IT would be impossible to estimate the grand and abiding benefits which society receives from the unconscious influence of good Christian teachers. adelphia, makes the following utter- As men are unconscious of how much

papers are published professedly in the cause of infidelity. New books are written and old books reprint. ever works strongly and boldly and ed, and lecturers go from city to city whole-heartedly, but what we think he does more without knowing it the same unholy cause. And when than he does knowing it. It is not what you say to your class teachers that measures the influence that you are exerting upon them. If you be faithful, if your heart is in the work, it is not that of which you can make statistics in the social circle that measures your influence there. There is a vast deal of good done by the teachers in our parochial schools, of which the senses do not take cogniz-ance, but which is potentially influ-ential. Who can measure the effects of the example of a good life, patient continuance in well-doing and fidelity to duty? and that example is given by every good teacher. There are a thousand influences radiating from the school-room which bring torth golden fruit in every walk of life.—Catholic Herald.

CONSTANT readers of the great

dailies can come to only one conclusion on European affairs. If the Pope wants peace for the Church, he had better put its affairs into the hands of the correspondents. They know what he thinks, they know what he intends to do in all important questions, and, although his physician may decline to say anything about his health, they have opinions which they give to the world, so that the public hanging breathless on the words of these clairstrength which Pope Leo displays on the day after his "utter physical" prostration is announced. In fact, it has been long well-known to the cor-respondents that the Jesuits, and those mysterious and awful Últramontanes, are making the Pope's life a burden to him; they actually hold him by main force in the Vatican when he wants to travel; and, indeed, if the noble army of correspondents keep this kind of thing up, an infuri-ated Protestant preacher may be ex-pected to invade the Vatican and deliver His Holiness from the Jesuits! The clairvoyance of the correspondents becomes tiresome. Nobody believes that the Pope confides his thoughts to wandering correspondents, or that the gossip of Rome or Berlin reflects his opinions in mat-Catholic filling the position of Lord-ters which affect the welfare of the Lientenant of Ireland. In the House Church. And the overflowing knowledge of the correspondents must be accounted for on other grounds The time has gone by when newspapermen were oracles-"and when ope my mouth, let no dog bark". and if they lead public opinion, it is because the public has become too lazy to think for itself, not because press is reverenced as of yore Dishonesty is just as evident in news paper work as in anything else, and correspondents' dishonesty, in imagination narrative, is patent .-

> (From the Catholic Columbian.) VICE must be attacked and reproved as publicly as it is practiced, and in whatever shape it presents There can be no compromise with the devil. It is God or Mammon-not both.

Catholic Review.

Laboring for himself alone, man has no true incentive action; he places limits to his expectations and cannot look beyond them; for his only hope of reward is in the pleasure of the doing.

It is too bad that those pugilistic human bull-dogs in the East who disgrace their nationality by carrying Irish names, can't have a chance at eating each other up a la Kilkenny cats. They should be gotten rid of in some way or other.

Ir those not members of the Catho lic Church, would once receive the faith in its fullness and taste it in its sweetness they would no longer find it strange that Catholics are so attached to it. There is no peace like that insured to him who follows his faith in the full consciousness that he is right.

SECULARISM, or liberalism, - or whatever name you may give it-is one of the choicest instruments for destroying men's souls that was ever forged in the magazines of hell. It saps the very foundation of religion, and takes away everything worth living or hoping for. A moral pestilence-it breathes only death and adelphia, makes the following utter- As men are unconscious of how much ance officially:—"Never was infide- harm they do, and of how much uncousing in that it gives its victims a fancial station dining rooms. They were taking a trip west to Chicago and Milwaukee.

ful sense of security, thus closing their eyes to danger, until they are FATHER MORIARTY, in his excel-

lent work entitled "Stumbling

Blocks made Stepping Stones,"quotes

the beautiful sentiments of Johann

Kasper Lavator-a Protestant minister of Zurich, who died in the beginning of this century, on finding himself in a Catholic Church. The minister says: "He does not know Thee, O Jesus! who dishonors even thy shadow. I honor all things where I find the intention of honoring Thee. What, then, do I behold here? What do I hear in this place? Does nothing under these majestic vaults speak to me of Thee? cross, this golden image. Is it not made for Thy honor? The censer which waves around the priest, the Gloria' sung in chorus, the peaceful light of the perpetual lamp, these lighted tapers—all is done for Thee. Why is the Host elevated if it be not to honor Thee, O Jesus! who hast died for love of us? Because it is no more bread, it is to Thy Body no more bread, it is to Thy Body the believing Church bends its knee. It is in Thy honor alone, that these children, early instructed, make the sign of the cross, that their tongues sing Thy praise, and that they thrice strike their breasts with their little hands. It is for love of Thee, O Lowe I that one kieses the spect which the of the revernd Redemptorist Fathers to Boston, commencing on the 20th instant. Jesus! that one kisses the spot which bears Thy adorable Body, that the child who serves at the altar sounds the little bell and performs all that he does. The riches collected from different countries, the magnificence of the chasubles—all that has re-lation to Thee. Why are the walls and high altar, of marble, clothed with becoming tapestry on the day of the Blessed Sacrament? For whom do they make a road of flowers? For whom are all these banners embroidered? Oh! delighful rapture for Thy disciples to trace the marks of Thy finger where the eyes of the world see them not. Oh! joy ineffable for souls devoted to Thee to behold in caves and rocks, in every crucifix placed upon the hills and highways, Thy seat and that of Thy love. Who will not rejoice in the honors of which Thou are the object and the soul?" It is hard to understand how a soul filled with such raptures upon witnessing the celebra-tion of Corpus Christi in the Catholic Church cannot be of the one faith.

OUTSIDE OPINION - "The Stratford Beacon remarks: -"We do not know who responsible for the movement in favor of a change of venue in the Donnelly case, but we are glad the judges have effectually snuffed it out. Such a change would have been a very dangerous precedent and would have affixed a stigma to as worthy a class of men—the jurors of Middlesex—as we have in the country. Every so called argument in favor of the change of venue agument in layor of the enange of venue hopelessly broke down, and the prisoners will now be tried in the usual way. In strict justice they should have been tried at the spring assizes."

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY. Our old friend Mr. Thomas D. Egan is doing a flourishing business in New York in the matter of supplying the clergy and laity in all parts of the country with anything required in the way of books, pictures, and all articles requisite for churches. The lowest rates of the publishers and manufacturers are charged, and the careful parents and manufacturers are charged, and the careful parents are charged, and the careful parents are charged, and the careful parents are charged. ful personal supervision of Mr. Egan is given in every instance. From what we know of Mr. Egan, and we know him well, we feel certain those who favor him with orders will receive entire satisfaction.

UNDERTAKING .- J. Kilgour & Son, late of Cornwall, have opened business in the above line, on Richmond street. Mr. Kilgour comes to London highly recommended, and we have no doubt those who mended, and we have no doubt those who favor him with their patronage will receive every satisfaction. He has had an experience of 25 years in the business, and thoroughly understands the process of embalming, through means of which bodies may be retained for some days in a perfectly natural condition at a triffing a perfectly natural condition, at a trifling

MERCHANT TAILORING. -One of the oldest and most reliable houses in Ontario doing business in this line is that of Mr James Glen, west end Dundas street. assortment of goods on hand, from which to select garments, is at all times very large, and only the most skilled workmen are employed in the making up of suits. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance.

An Apology .- Dr. Rourk was the phy sician who attended the late Mrs. Edward Hall, of Offa. Mrs. Smithers circulated a report to the effect that Mrs. Hall did not receive proper treatment at the hands of the doctor. We have received a letter from Mrs. Smithers, making a most ample apology, and retracting the statements she made; also a letter from the husband of the deceased, in which he exonerates Dr. Rourk from all blame in the matter.

A ROYAL VISIT. -On Thursday last the Princess Louise and Prince Leopold arrived at London, and took lunch at the

LETTER FROM WALLACEBURG. Eighteen years ago, when the Catholic ongregation of Wallaceburg was attended from Chatham, Rev. J. W. Gockeln, S. J., had the happiness of erecting a commodious frame church under the title of the "Sacred Heart." This building is now used for the Separate School, there being no further need of it as a church, on account of the erection by Rev. James Ryan of the depart new heid edifferences. count of the erection by Rev. James Ryan of the elegant new brick edifice mentioned lately in the "Catholic Record." Mass used to be celebrated in the town hall previous to the building of the old church. The town hall referred to is a frame building now occupied as a Public School, and is replaced by a fine large brick one that is more suited to the purposes of a public hall. On Sunday last, for the first time since the opening of the new church, the

hall. On Sunday last, for the first time since the opening of the new church, the people assembled to assist at High Mass.

After reading the Gospel the reverend paster preached eloquently on the following text from the 6th chapter of St. John, 56th verse, "For my flesh is meat indeed and my blood is drink indeed." At the offertory the church choir remained silent while the Are maris stella was sweetly sung offertory the church choir remained silent while the Are maris stella was sweetly sung by a large number of the little girls of the Separate School, led by their teacher, Mr. M. J. L. Reid. This gentleman certainly deserves credit for the correct manner in which those children have been trained to girls. In the afternace of Verner to the correct manner to the correct manner in which those children have been trained to

of Boston, commencing on the 20th instant and continuing one week.

My communication to the "Record" of May 14th mentioned that the pews were a present from Peter Forhan, Esq. This is incorrect, and the fact is, that Mr. Forhan generously advanced, as a loan, the price of the pews.

A PUBLIC POSITION THAT SHOULD BE FILLED.

In common with many other of our fellowcitizens, we are at a loss to understand why the Ottawa Government hesitates to fill up the vacant appraisership connected with the Quebec customs, which was successively held by the late Messus. Macpherson and H. Plamondon. It cannot be that the office is considered useless or superfluous. At least, such is manifestly not the opinion of our importers, who are not at all pleased at the delays and inconvenience they have now been so long subjected to, through the absence of what they are all agreed to regard as a most essential public officer in connection with the collection of the public revenue and the facilitation of the wholesale trade of the port. We have more than once pointed out the forcible claims of Mr. Giblin to this vacant office, and trust now that certain other claimants have been satisfied, that the Government, in the interest of the Quebec trade, will not delay a In common with many other of our fellowof the Quebec trade, will not delay a moment longer in appointing to it a gentle-man who has the sympathy, as well as the support, of all classes of our citizens. Of Mr. Giblin's exceptional fitness for the po-Mr. Giblin's exceptional fitness for the po-sition there never has been and there never can be the slightest question. His experience in the connection is large—in-deed, we doubt very much whether the ancient capital includes another citizen better qualfied to give the public every satisfaction in it, and we are convinced that his selection for the office would be not only a most judicious one on the part of the Government, but would be extremely popular in the community. Our friends in Ottawa would do well, too, to remember that, in all fairness, the office rightly belongs to the English speaking element, and that the late Mr. Plamondon was only named the late Mr. Planondon was only named to it by the Liberal party upon the demise of the original occupant, M. Macpherson, because his application was signed and supported by all our leading English speaking merchants.—Quebec Daily Telepap June 4.

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country.

J. Turner, d. dee in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered 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.

other 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 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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.

The Corn and the Lilles. Said the Corn to the Lilies, "Press not near my feet. You are only tdlers, Neither corn nor wheat. Does one earn s living Just by being sweet?

Naught answered the Lilies, Neither yea nor nay Only they grew sweeter All the livelong day, And at last the Teacher, Chanced to come that way.

While his tired disciples Resting at his feet, And the proud corn rustled Bidding them to eat. "Children," said the Teacher, "The life is more than meat.

"Consider the Lilies,
How beautiful they grow!
Never king had such glory,
Yet no toll they know."
O happy were the Lilies
That he loved them so.
—Sunday Afternoon

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"With the exception of his father," observed d'Auban, who even at that distance of time could not quite endure to hear the Emperor mentioned with praise.

"Ah! but there is this difference between them," said the Count: "genius and strength adorn the character of the father with a kind of wild grandow. The

and strength adorn the character of the father with a kind of wild grandeur. The weakness of the son makes his brutality as despicable as it is hateful."

"It is true that he has lately returned to Russia upon Count Mentzchikoff's assurance that he would receive a full strength of the strength of the

"He has certainly returned, but has been thrown into prison. His friends say he was cruelly deceived. Others, that some

at that time wish to come to extremities with him. Now it is thought he would be glad to crush him. The late princess was a great favourite of his, and he was very angry with his son for the horrible way in on the writing as if to gain time before angry with his son for the horrible way in which he treated her, as well as for his inwhich he treated her, as well as lot trigues with the reactionary party. The trigues with the reactionary party. The Czarovitch is devoted to the old Mos-Czarovitch is devoted to the old Mos-Czarovitch is devoted to the old Mos-Czarovitch is devoted to the control of the cont covite cause, and fanatically attached to the orthodox religion. But the politics of Russia are not, I should imagine, the

of Russia are not, I should imagine, the most interesting subject of conversation to a French lady, who would no doubt prefer to hear of the gaieties of Paris, never more brilliant than last winter."

M. Reinhart moved his chair nearer to Madame de Moldau's, and, interrupting Count Levacheff, said, "I fancy that madame is better acquainted with St. Petersburg than with Paris. If I am not mistaken, she has resided there some years?"

years ?" Simonette turned crimson. Her hand was resting on the back of her mistress's chair, and she felt her trembling violently.

She answered, however, with tolerably. She answered, however, with tolerable composure: "I have been both at Paris and at St. Petersburg."

D'Auban's heart beat fast when she said this. He had never heard her say as much as that before about her past life. "Did not madam account a register."

much as that before about her past life.

"Did not madam occupy a position in the household of the late princess?"

"No, sir, answered Madame de Moldau in a louder and move distinct tone of voice than before; then slightly changing her position, she turned to Count Levacheff and said, "How was the Empress Catherine when you left St. Petersburg?"

"In good health, I believe," he answered.

You said, I think, the Czarovitch was

"Yes, and he was imprisoned in his returned ?

palace."
"Did you hear anything of his son?"

"He lives in the Emperor's palace."
"Is he like his grandfather?"
"More like his late mother, I believe. "I saw the young prince two or three times whilst I was at St. Petersburg; but

I am not apt to take much notice of children, even when they are imperial highnesses. He seemed a rosy little boy; with fair curling hair."

Madame de Moldau sank back in her

Madame de Moldad sank base in her chair apparently exhausted with the at-tempt she had made at conversation. D'Auban proposed to conduct the visitors over the plantation. But she made an effort to sit up, and again addressed Count Levacheff. "Was the Comtesse de Konigsmark at

St. 'etersburg?' she asked.

Before he had time to reply, M. Reinhart said in a half-whisper, "Would not you like to obtain some information, adam, about a casket which was once in

the countess's care?"

Madam de Moldau fainted away. Simonette received her into her arms, but there was no tenderness in the expression of her face as she bent over her drooping with more scorn than pity. D'Auban felt angry and miserable. He led the strangers out of the house into the garden, murmured something to the effect Madam de Moldau was a great in-

"If you take my advice," said Rein-"If you take my advice," said Reinhart, "you will have as little as possible to do with that lady. I feel certain now of what I suspected at New Orleans."

"What do you mean ?" exclaimed d'Anban, fiercely.

He would willingly have thrown into the river or transpled under foot the being

the river or trampled under foot the being who dared to speak of Madame de Moldau in that insulting manner; but at the same time, a sickening doubt stole into his

Reinhart was struck by his agitation that it suddenly occured to him that dis-cretion is the best part of valour. He had not the slightest wish to entangle himself in a quarrel with Madame de Moldau's friend, who might be, for aught

—motionless with astonishment. Then, sinking down on a bench, hid his face in his hands, and remained buried in thought. D'Auban, engrossed and agitated by Reinheart's remarks, had not at first noticed heart's remarks, had not at first noticed his absence. When he did so, and proposed to return for him, General Brockdorf objected that they had no time to spare: that Levacheff did not know a turnip from a potato, or a sugar-cane from a coffee-plant, and would be only too thankful to have been left behind.

When Madam de Moldau had recovered a little abservent upstairs to M. de Cham-

When Madam de Moidai nad recovered a little, she went upstairs to M. de Cham-belle's room. Levacheff saw her go by, but she did not notice him. After she had passed, he pressed his hands on his eyes like a man who tries to rouse himself

like a man who the from a dream.

She had seated herself by her father's bed and dismissed his attendant. He was asleep. His aged features looked thin and sharp, and his scanty gray hairs were mat-ted with perspiration. She rested her ted with perspiration. She rested her head against the bed-post, and faintly ejaculated. "Faithful unto death! Faithful through a strange, long trial; and now at last going to leave me. Oh patient and devoted heart! am I indeed about to lose the strange here here here here here. he was cruelly deceived. Others, that some fresh plots were discovered since that promise was given. What gave much surprise in Russia was his taking refuge at the Emperor of Austria's court, seeing the reports which were circulated at the time of his wife's death."

"Was he supposed to have had a share in her death?"

"So it was said. People believe she died in consequence of a violent blow he had given her. Others said her attendants poisoned her at his instigation."

"Aye," put in Reinhart, "and ran away with her jewels."

"The matter was hushed up. It was devoted heart! am I indeed about to lose by you? Ah! if you had not been lying here thelpless and unconscious, I should not have seen those men! Why did I see them? It was rash—it was imprudent. I do not know how to take care of my-specific them? It would have been better to have died. Oh no! God forgive me! what am I saying? I know—I know, my God, what mercies you had in store for me. You are good—goodness itself; but I am very weak." She heard voices in the garden, and went to close the window that the sick man might not be disturbed. It was d'Auban and his companions going "The matter was hushed up. It was thought the Prince would have been implicated in the matter, and the Czar did not receded. Simonette knocked at the door receded.

she answered.
"Where is the gentleman who gave you

"Where are the others?" "They have walked out with M.

"Show him into my sitting-room; I will see him there."
"In about an hour d'Auban and his two companies returned. As he entered the house he said to Simonette, who was standing in the porch talking to

Reinhart's servant:

She turned away without answering.

Provoked at her uncivil manner, he ternly repeated his question.

She seemed to hesitate a little, and then

"I am not sure, sir, if madam wishes it known that he is with her in her private

At that noment, through the thin partition-wall which divided the hall from the little sitting-room, d'Auban heard Madame de Moldau speaking in her natural voice, and in a loud and eager manner. These words reached his ear:

"You promise, Count Levacheff, that
you will not tell any person on earth that

"Madam, if you insist upon it, I must: but do think better of it. Let me stay, or return, or at least write—"
D'Auban tore himself away, and ordervou have seen me?

ed Simonette to go away also. She obeyed, but shrugged her shoulders, and

said:
"It does not matter now whether I listen or not, M. d'Auban; I know all about her." " It was in an almost mechanical manner

that d'Auban performed the remaining duties of hospitality towards the travellers. when Levacheff joined them in the verandah it would have been difficult to say which of the two seemed most disinclined to conversation, most absorbed in his own thoughts. General Brockdorf's unceasing flow of small talk proved a great resource during the last half hour of into their boat and moved away from the shore, he sighed, as if feeling that he had lost the last chance of clearing away his doubts. Levacheff and Reinhart evidently knew much more about her than he did For two days he stayed away from St. Agathe; on the third he was sent for. M. de Chambelle was much worse, and wished to see him. Father Maret had also been summoned, but had not yet arrived. He bastened to the payillon. The sick man's hastened to the pavillon. The sick man's couch had been carried into the parlour,

He was in a high fever, talking a great deal, and much excited. When d'Auban came in he cried out: "Ah! M. d'Auban, I was afraid I

where there was more air than upstairs. Madame de Moldau was sitting by his side.

"An! M. d'Auban, I was arrand is should die without seeing you. Why have you stayed so long away?"
"I have been very busy about the plan-tations," he evasively answered.
Madame de Moldau tried to move away,

out she could not disengage her hand fro her father's dying grasp.
"M. d'Auban," cried the sick man in a feeble querulous voice, "you must make me a promise before I die. Without it I cannot die in peace: all that Father Maret can say is of no use. You know I

that he whom we never speak of had sent a man to kill you. I don't think it was a dream. I heard strange voices in the house

I am sure I did. If he sends him again,
who will take care of you if M. d'Auban

"Oh! for heaven's sake, dear father, be

"No, I for heaven's sake, dear lattier, be quiet, do not talk."
"No, I will not be quiet—I will not be silent—I must say what is in my heart. When I went to confession I told Father Maret I hated somebody; I did not say who it was. Do not try to stop me. I have always obeyed you—"

always obeyed you..."

"Oh, do not say that!" exclaimed Madame de Moldau, wringing her hands.
"But I must speak now: I must plead your cause before I die. Oh, Colonel d'Auban! will you foresake her?" He grasped her hand so tightly that she could not extricate it, and fixed his eyes with a not extricate it, and fixed his eyes with a wild expression on d'Auban's face. "Look at her," he cried; "look at her well. She ought to have sat upon a throne, and men bowed down before her; and now for so long she has only had me to wait upon

Madame de Moldau sank down on he Madame de Moldau sank down on her knees by the bedside, pressed to her lips the hand which clasped her own, and ex-claimed, "Oh, more than father! patient, kind, and loving friend! be silent now. Grieve not the heart you have so often comforted. Listen to your daughter, who would have died had it not been for you. would have died had it not been for you. Had God taken you from me when first we landed on these shores, I must have perished. Then, indeed, you would have had reason to fear for me. It is different now. Let this thought comfort you. Carry it with you to a better world. I have a friend who will never foreshe me."

Arry it will never forsake me."

M. de Chambelle turned his dying eyes on d'Auban, who stooped and whispered, "She is not speaking of me. God is her

friend now."
"Ye, dear father, I have a home in His "Ye, dear father, I have a home in His church, a father in His priest, friends and orethren in the household of the faith. The words of the Bible, 'Thou shalt no longer be called the foresaken one,' apply to me, once an outcast and a wanderer on the face of the earth.'

"Thou shalt no longer be called the foresaken one,' injectuated the old man.

foresaken one!" ejactulated the old man, gazing upon her with an inquiring look,

gazing upon her with an inquiring look, as if trying to realize the meaning of the sentence. Still he turned to d'Auban, and, drawing him nearer to himself, whispered in his ear:

"Will you not stay with her?"

"If she will let me, I will," he answered in the same low write.

in the same low voice. Oh, thank God for that !"

"And wherever she goes, please God, I

ing; there was nobody to take my place ing; there was nobody to take my place; the second librarian used to do so some-times long ago. I wonder if he is dead; I am sure he has not forgotten her—" Madame de Moldau hid her face in her

maname de Moliau ind her lace in her hands: there was no checking the old man's rambling, and he detained her. He was silent for two or three minutes, then, starting up, he turned towards him in an excited manner.

"You know I never said you were to the the manage of the said of th

marry her. That would be a mesalliance. What would you say at the palace?"

The blood rushed into d'Auban's face;

The blood rushed into d'Auban's face; but he said in a calm and steady voice, without looking at Madame de Moldau, "His mind is beginning to wander. He does not know what he says."

After a while M. de Chambelle fell asleep. By the time he woke again Father Maret had arrived. He remained with him sayshis alone and then administered. him awhile alone, and then administered to him the last Sacraments. Extreme Unction was followed, as it so often is, not on'y by increased peace and tranquility of soul, but by some bodily improvement. In the afternoon he appeared to rally considerably; still d'Auban did not venture to leave the pavillon, for he was continualasking for him. When the sun was ly asking for him. When the sun was setting and a deep tranquility reigned in the house, in which everybody moved with a light step and spoke under their breath, he sat in the porch with Madaine de Moldau, conversing on the interest of the Mission and the condition of the poorer emigrants, and carefully avoiding any great resource during the last half hour of their stay. At last it was time for them to go. D'Auban could not bring himself so much as to mention Madam de Moldau's name in their presence, yet when they got the migrants, and carefully avoiding any at the future, or the recent visit of the European travellers. The soft westerly wind, laden with perfumed emanations—the rustle of the leaves, and the murmuring voice of the streamlet hurrying towards the river, like one feeble soul into eternity—the singing in parts of some German labourers at work in the neighboring forest—the beauty of the sunset sky, of the green turf and the distant view-breathed peace and tranquility. These soothing sights and tranquility. These soothing sights and sounds were hardly in accordance with the sorrowful and anxious thoughts which filled their minds. Father Maret was walking up and down the glade saying his When he closed his book his kind and pensive glance rested on those two dwellers in the wilderness, the secrets of whose hearts he was acquainted with, whose future struggles and sufferings he whose future struggles and sufferings he foresaw. The hours went by on their noiseless wings, and death hovered over that pretty fanciful St. Agathe, which seemed more fitting to harbor a tribe of fairies than the sorrowing and the dying. As the light waned, M. de Chambelle grew worker. The previous for a determine and

he knew, a lover, or even an accomplice. He therefore said, with a forced smile, "The explanation is a very simple one: from what I have beaut of this lady's beauty and charm, and what I have seen myself to-day, I should think there would be great danger of a man's losing his heart to her."

It was impossible not to accept this explanation, and equally so to believe in its yeardity. The conversation dropped. Meanwhile Alexander Levacheff had disappeared. As he was leaving the house, he had turned back, as if by an irresistible impulse, and returned to the parlour. The door was open, the window also. Madame de Moldau's veil had fallen off her face. The light was shining on her pale, lovely features. Simonette hastened to the door, and closed it almost in his face. He stood in the hall apparently transfixed—motionless with astonishment. Then, sibliving days on the hall apparently transfixed—motionless with astonishment. Then, sibliving days on the hall apparently transfixed—motionless with a stonishment. Then, sibliving days on the hall apparently transfixed—motionless with a stonishment. Then, as man to kill you, I cannot and I will now that I ask you?"

It was impossible not to accept this explanation, and equally so to believe in its years and the the odd man died; and she whom he had loved so long and well lifted up her voice and wept, at first almost inaudibly, then, as the full sense of her from her lips. Mychild fin wister is with a hearty seemingly sufficient to the door, and closed out to the door, and closed out a submitting to God's will, if he does a man's losing his heart to the dealer of the visions, with a few him his face in the will be pread to the parlour. The door was open, the window also. Madame de Moldau's veil had fallen off her face. The light was a first and the report of his face in the will be pread to speak to be early of the parlour of the pread left; wore loss of the pread left will be pread to the provide and the report him, when he bound a show the heart is wrung by some great grie his youth. The bereaved mother in her hour of anguish calls on her own departed mother. The condemned criminal thinks of the priest who taught him his catechism. The past comes back upon us in those first hours of overwhelming sorrow and selfpity as if the grave gave up its dead to haunt or to console us.

The two kind friends by her side did

The two kind friends by her side did not try to check the mourner's tears. One of them looked gently upon her, like a compassionate angel to whom God reveals the secret ways by which He trains a soul for heaven. The other gazed on her bowed-down form with the yearning wish to take her to is heart and cherish her as his own; but he scarcely dared to utter the words of sympatny which rose to his lips, lest they should be misunderstood. His mind was in a dark and confused state. New thoughts were working in it. Therese New thoughts were working in it. Therese came to pray for the dead and to comfort the living. Simonette was, as usual, active in doing everything needful, but there was more displeasure than sorrow in her face; and once, when she saw d'Auban looking at Madame de Moldau with an expression of anxious tenderness, her brow darkened and an impatient ex-

her brow darkened and an impatient ex-clamation escaped her lips.

The funeral was simply performed, and the European stranger buried in the little cemetery, where many a wanderer from the Old World rested by the side of his Indian brethren in the faith. Many an offering of fresh-gathered flowers was laid on his grave, for both settlers and natives had become attached to the kind, childlike old man, and pitted his daughter's bereave-

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

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

Written for the Record. The royal choice to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of M. de Courcelles fell on Count de Frontenac, a nobleman of good parts, brave, talented, and determined. The regret universally felt throughout the colony for the withdrawal of M. de Courcelles was greatly relieved by the reputation as a soldier and administrator enjoyed by the new Governor. His military record, both in foreign and home service, was indeed honorable, and justified the expectations formed of his capacity to rule Canada in a critical period of her military history. But his administrative abilities were, as "And wherever she goes, please God, I
"Oh, pretty well, sir!" she answered in
"a careless tone.
"Is she upstairs.
"She went up stairs, sir, when you went
out."
"Do you know where Count Levacheff is?"
"And wherever she goes, please God, I
will watch over her."
"Oh! now I feel the good God has
heard the prayer of a poor old sinner, who
never did any good in his life. Where is
Monsieur d'Abbe? The last time he came
I would not say I was ready to die if it
was God's will. You see, I was in waitwas God's will. You see, I was way lake will wait to a rising com-

M. Talon, whose foresight and pru dence had contributed so much to the success of M. de Courcelles' administration, had, on the appointment of Count de F.ontenac, asked for letters of recall. He was, however, induced by earnest expostulations from the Home Government postulations from the Home Government to remain at his post some time longer. Ever intent on some high purpose in the interest of the colony and of his royal master, M. Talon, in 1673, despatched M. Joliet and Father Marquette, a member of Joliet and Father Marquette, a member of the Society of Jesus, to seek the waters of the great river of the west, which the aborigines described as flowing southward to the sea.

The noble part borne by the mission-

aries of the Society of Jesus in the work of exploration in the new world entitles that society to the undying gratitude of humanity. If the colonists of New France acquired, as history assures us they did acquire, the friendship of number less aboriginal nations from the Saguenayin the far east, far beyond the Straits of Mackinaw in the west, is it not due to the influence of the missionaries, asserted through patience and heroic self-denial. The French trader might penetrate without danger the territories of nations of whose very names he was ignorant, to experience friendship, hospitality and safety. conceded to no other European, because of the fidelity of the French mission aries to the aborigines, whom they evan-gelized in every trial of the perilous ex-

With no other weapon than the cross of Jesus Christ, these devoted men subdued Jesus Christ, these devoted men subdued the most ferocious tribes, and with an enthe most ferocious tribes, and with an enlightened energy honorable to the institution of which they were members, and
to the age in which they lived, extended
the dominion of Catholic civilization
to the very foot of the Rocky Mountains.
From 1635 to 1647 the countries in the
neighborhood of Lakes Huron and Superior were visited and explored by Jesuit
missionaries. In 1646 Pera Draillette

missionaries. In 1646 Pere Druillette explored the extensive territory south of the St. Lawrence, watered by the Chaudiere and Kennebec rivers. In the following the Chaudiere and Kennebec rivers. diere and Kennebec rivers. In the fol-lowing year Pere de Quen discovered Lake lowing year Pere de Quen discovered Lake St. John, through which the Saguenay flows. One of the party sent in 1671 to visit the Hudson Bay territory, by way of the Saguenay, was Pere Albanel. The previous year Pere Allonez, with his companion Pere Dublon, penetrated the territories to the west of Lakes Superior and Michigan, discovering the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. M. Joliet and Pere Marquette set out in 1673 on their voywho at the eleventh hour had been received into the fold. The priest held the evers. He gazed upon it earnestly, and then on Madame de Moldau. It was no quainted with the territories in the neighborhood of Lakes Superior and Huron. These territories they now revisited. Proceeding westward, they reached the Wisconsin on the 10th of June. Here then on Madame de Moldau. It was no keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try their Indian guides, overcome with fear age of discovery. Both were well acquainted with the territories in the neigh-

the aboriginal nations.

Pressing still southward, they reached the confluence of the Missouri with the main stream, and further on witnessed the homage of the magnificent Ohio to the father of rivers. Not till they had reached the Arkansas, and found them. reached the Arkansas, and found them-selves under the burning sun of the south, in the midst of strange and pro-bably hostile people, who, however, on their exhibiting the calumet, offered the explorers unstinted hospitality, did they decide on returning to report the success of their voyage and the discoveries they had made.

puried on the bank of the river honored his own name. He died a victim to his zeal for the glory

and the achievements of statecraft be forgotten before the name of this heroic disciple of a Divine Master who made himself the servant of all, will cease to be honored and his memory blessed.

of God and the salvation of man. The glories of war will fade from memory,

Joliet, on his return to Quebec, found that the Intendant Talon had, during his absence, retired. His place was filled by M. Du Chesnau.

The haughty temper of the governor soon embroiled him in the bitterest dissension at one time, with the cleary of sension at one time with the clergy, at another with the Intendant. Immediately after his arrival, Count de Frontenac addressed the Superior Council a lengthy and inflated harangue in which he belauded his royal master to the very skies. He afterwards held an assembly of lead-He afterwards held an assembly of leading citizens in the Jesuits' Chapel, to whom he administered the oath of allegiance. His object on both occasions was to impress all persons of influence and author-ity who surrounded him with the extent of his own power as the representative of the great prince for whom he exacted such a solemn protestation of fidelity. Under the previous administration the just in-fluences of the clergy were never hampered by jealous and fitful enactments on the very of the Superior Council. Count de part of the Superior Council. Count de Frontenac unfortunately resolved on pursuing a line of policy quite different from that of his predecessor in this regard. He could brook no equal, much less a superior, in either church or State. One of the very first decrees of the Superior Council, enacted after his arrival, and bearing hi own signature, having reference to the rehabilitation of a marriage already reccasion of a most unjustifiable invasion of the rights of the Church. Attached to this decree we find a notice to the Vicar-General of Monsigneur de Laval, to await the decisions of the Council before proceeding in future to rehabilitate any marriages. Pretensions so unwarrantable could not but meet with the most vigorous

opposition from the clergy.

Frontenac also challenged the hostility of Perrot, governor of Montreal. The latter was accused of injustice in dealing with the Indians for their furs, and suspected by the governor-general of insubordination. A special messenger despatched from Quebec to Perrot to messenger was vey him the displeasure of the irate Count The messenger was cast into prison and the governor-general openly set at defi-

Frontenac at once ordered the assistant attorney-general to draft a criminal charge against Perrot, who, on his arrival in Que-bec to answer the charge, was himself cast into prison and held in custody a whole year. While Perrot was in prison the Abbe Fenelon, making some allusion in the parish church at Montreal to the unhappy state of the colony, then torn by dissensions, offended the susceptibilities of the governor-general. His principal offense was, however, his preparing a memorial to be laid at the foot of the throne, reciting the unfortunate events which, since the arrival of Count de Frontenac, had distracted the country. He was sum-moned to Quebec and brought before the Sovereign Council to answer the charges which the Count had ordered to be formulated against him. He promptly and vigorously denied the right of a secular court to pass judgment on him. denial, construed into contempt of court,

led to his immediate incarceration.

Both Perrot and Fenelon were soon after sent in duress to France. The former was given a brief term in the Bastile, the latter prohibited from ever returning to Canada. Ever jealous of ecclesiastical immunity from subordination in all things to his own authority, the governor lost no op-portunity to assert this authority, but in so doing gave deep offence by advancing charges of mal-administration against the clergy of Quebec. The time which should have been spent in initiating new measures of advancement was thus in disputes dangerous to the well-being of

THE GREATEST BLESSING

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that tree every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular,

POLITENESS AT HOME.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to every one else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of hiving too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting-room and the kitchen, as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner. will be sure in other places to deport your-self in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has a pleasant smile and a graceful demeanor it is a satisfaction to know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.—Catholic Columbian.

THE FATHER.

south, in the midst of strange and probably hostile people, who, however, on their exhibiting the calumet, offered the explorers unstituted hospitality, did they decide on returning to report the success of their voyage and the discoveries they had made.

They then ascended the stream till they reached the mouth of the Illinois. Entering this river Pere Marquette elects to remain with the Indian nations on its banks, while M. Joliet proceeds overland to Chicago, whence he departs for Quebec. I'ere Marquette never re-visited Quebec. Two years after the discovery, which has immortalized his name, he sank into the sleep of the just. He died on the shores of Lake Michigan, and was buried on the bank of the river honored duty to develop that spirit. It is undoubtedly desirable to raise the mother's authority to the highest degree; and when the father is what he should be, and does what he should do, she stands invested, in the eyes of her children, with a power combining an indirect reverence for the father, who appears only to sustain the maternal rule, with direct obedience of her own gentle fondness -- Miss Whittelsey.

MARRIED HAPPINESS.

Both husband and wife must put constraint Both husband and whe must put constraint upon their tempers if they desire wedded happiness. Neither should try to reform the other, so to speak, but learn to accept things as they are. It is not harder for the wife to study her husband's tastes and fancies, to attire herself to please his eye, to arrange the home with neatness and to arrange the home with neatness and taste, than for the maiden to do the same for her lover. Nor is it harder for the husband to consider the wife's feelings, and gratify her reasonable wishes, than for the lover to humor every whim and provide for every fancy of his lady love. And let him show his appreciation of her efforts, and be not to blame and slow to please, or even simply indifferent. The amiable even simply indifferent. The amiable temper, the graceful manner, the careful temper, the graceful manner, the careful toilet, and maidenly delicacy which charmed the lover will not be less lovely in the wife; and the gentle, manly bearing, the tender courtesy, and the respectful attention of the lover are not less sweet from the husband. Married happiness often depends upon what may at first sight seem trifles, but which are important items in life's complete sum. complete sum.

THE TEACHING OF CHILDERN.

What should children be taught to bemay find that later experience does not alter what they learned when young? We must teach them that, beyond what they see and feel and touch, there is something greater and better which they can neither feel nor see nor touch. Goodness, kindlieve in order that when they gro ness to one another, unselfishness, giving up their own inclination—these are the that goodness and kindness have no faces that we can kiss, no hands that we can clasp; but these are certainly there, in the midst of our work or play. And this goodness and kindness which, except in outwe d acts, we cannot see, is somethis goodness and kindness which, except in outwz.d acts, we canuot see, is something which existed before we were borne. It is from this that we have all the pleasant things of the world, the flowers, the sunshine, the moonlight-all these were sunshine, the moonlight—all these were given us by some great kindness and goodness which we have never seen at all. And this goodness and love are that great Power from whom all things come.

WHAT WILL RUIN CHILDREN.

To have parents exercise partiality. This practice is lamentably prevalent. The first born or last, the only son or daughter, the beauty or the wit of the household, is too commonly set apart—Joseph-like. To be frequently put out of temper. A

child ought to be spared, as far as possible, all just causes of irritation; and never to be punished for doing wrong by taunts, cuffs, or ridicule. To be suffered to go uncorrected to-day

in the very thing for which chastisment was inflicted yesterday. With as much reason might a watch which should be wound back half the time, be expected to run well, as a child thus trained to become possessed of an established character. To be corrected for accidental faults with as much severity as though they were

done intentionally.

The child who does ill when he meant to do well merits pity not upbraiding. The disappointment of its young projector, attendant on the disastrous f ilure of any little enterprise, is of itself sufficient punishment, even where the result was carelessness. To add more is as cruel as

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

t is hurtful

At this season man inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its addictions a boarding school, under the ch Ladies of Loretto, whose rejeducators of youth is not necessary tion as to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition away progress, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, how desirous of choosing a peculiary charming Convent home for their daughters.

OF CHILDERY.

iness often depends st sight seem trifles, tant items in life's

en be taught to beexperience does not ed when young? We beyond what they h, there is something ch. Goodness, kindunselfishness, giving tion—these are the world. It is true kindness have no s, no hands that we are certainly there, work or play. And idness which, except efore we were borne. e have all the pleas. light—all these were at kindness and goodnever seen at all. And

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LLS, ONTARIO. inducements are held

nd cataraci of Niagara, ongst its all coder the character whose remaining as is not necessased accorde addition lation a proits well-knould decide, harming a peculiary charming heir daughters. Terms: Old St. David's at Radner.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. What an image of peace and rest Is this little church among its graves! All is so quiet: the troubled breast, The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed, Here may find the repose it craves.

See how the lvy climbs and expands
Over this humble hermitage,
And seems to caress with its little hands
The rough, gray stones, as a child that stands
Caressing the wrinkled cheeks of age.

You cross the threshold, and dim and small Is the space that serves for the Shepherd's fold:
The narrow aisle, the bare white wall,
The pews, and the pulpit quaint and tall,
Whisper and say, "Alas! we are old."

Herbert's chapel at Bemerton
Hardly more spacious is than this,
Put Poet and Pastor, blent in one,
Clothed with a splendor, as of the sun,
That lowly and holy edifice.

It is not the wall of stone without
That makes the building small or great,
But the soul's light shining round about.
And the faith that overcometh doubt,
And the love that stronger is than hate. Were I a pilgrim in search of peace, Were I a pastor of Holy Church,

Were I a pastor of Holy Church, More than a bishop's diocese, Should I prize this place of rest and release From further longing and further search. Here would I stay, and let the world
With its distant thunder roar and roll:
Stormsdo not rend the sail that is furled,
Nor like a dead leaf, tossed and whirled
In an eddy of wind, is the anchored soul.

—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE PASSION PLAY

THE OBER-AMMERGAU.

CHAPTER III.

THE THEATRE.

At daybreak on Monday, the fourteenth of August, every one was up and stirring in the village of Ober-Ammergau. Though it was not a festival of the Church, Masses were celebrated from a very early Masses were celebrated from a very early hour, for the good people of Bavaria think it a duty to prepare themselves for the spectacle of the day by prayer and Holy Communion. Indeed, if one were to see only what went on within the walls of the Church, he would easily suppose that the Church, he would easily suppose that the crowd which, for two days, had been flocking into the mountain hamlet were come on a pilgrimage to worship that altar of God, and to say their beads before the

colossal statue of our Lady.

The Hoch Amt, or Parish Mass, began at half-past five. When it was over, the band went playing through the village.

This was the signal for the theatre to open: and a long stream of people, eager and en-thusiastic, but singularly well-conducted, poured down the winding street into the green meadow be ond, where, close to the clear waters of the Ammer, stood a clumsy looking wooden structure of gigantic size. At half-past six the doors were thrown open, and at seven the theatre was full; excepting that part where the seats were numbered and reserved. All the tickets for these seats had been secured a fortinght before; and they who had the good fortune to possess them would be time enough in another hour, for the Play was not to begin until eight. Not being among the fortunate few, I went early with the crowd; and was rather pleased than otherwise at having a little time to look about me, and to glance over a prolooking wooden structure of gigantic size

among the fortunate few, I went early with the crowd; and was rather pleased than otherwise at having a little time to look about me, and to glance over a programme of the Play, which I had picked up on my journey to Ammergau.

The Theatre, though plain and simple in its construction, is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. Between two rows of poplars, in the open meadow, a large space is enclosed by common timber planking. It is in shape an oblong rectangle. At one end is erected a stage of ample dimensions, 120 feet in breadth, 170 in depth. The rest of the enclosure is occupied by the spectators. Plain deal benches are laid straight across, which rise, one above another, from the stage to the extreme rear, and afford acstage to the extreme rear, and afford accommodation to about 5,000 people. The foremost part of the stage, to a depth of about fifty feet, has no scenery or decora-tion of any kind. It is here that the chief part of the action takes place. The back is divided into three compartments.

That in the centre, which is much the largest, is itself a complete stage of the ordinary kind, with a drop-scene in front, and scenery that changes according to the occasion. To the right of this central company to the occasion. partment, or inner stage, as it may be colled, is the house of Annas, to the left, the house of Pilate, each with a balcony in front. These balconies, as will appear in the sequel, have a prominent part in the performance. Beyond the houses, on performance. Beyond the houses, on either hand, are the side compartments. They are provided with fixed scenery, which represents the streets of Jerusalem which represents the streets of Jerusaines stretching away in the distance; and are much used for the various processions introduced throughout the Play. The theatre is open to the sky, except the inner stage, and about one-third of the benches, which are protected by a thin covering of

boards.
From every part of the theatre is a good view of the stage. But, for the convenience of visitors, it has been railed into off various divisions. The scale of charges for admission is exceedingly low, ranging from ten pence to about five shillings: for the high-minded villagers have no thought of making money of their play. Out of the proceeds a small sum is paid to the principal performers; which is, however, scarcely sufficient to compensate them for the time expended in preparing their parts. Whatever surplus remains at the parts. Whatever surplus remains at the end of the season, after all expenses have been defrayed, is devoted to works of charity, or of public utility.

And here I cannot help observing that

And here I cannot help observing that the same praiseworthy spirit prevails throughout every department of business in this primitive village. There is no disposition to extort money, notwithstanding the temptation offered by the enormous influx of visitors. At the inns and mous influx of visitors. At the fine and private houses the charges for accommodation are singularly moderate; and the beautiful carvings in wood, which have been wrought, in the long winter nights, with included the production of the laborated armyoning still. with infinite labor and surprising skill, are sold at prices which but ill repay the ar-

It was a curious sight that vast audience of 5,000 people, as they sat waiting, in eager expectation, for the Play to begin. Artists and critics, poets, historibegin. Artists and critics, poets, historiaus and philosophers, statesmen, and soldiers, church dignitaries and men of science, people of noble rank and people Masonic Order, remained a staunch and science, people of noble rank and people of boundless wealth, were gathered together from the ends of the world, to witness the Drama of Redemption represented by the untravelled peasants of a mountain village. Yet these were but a mountain village.

handful compared to the more humble pilgrims who had come from the neigh-boring districts of Bavaria and the Tyrol, and from the various towns of Catholic Germany, Great numbers appeared in the germany. Great numbers appeared in the peculiar costumes of their respective countries, which, by their bright colors and picturesque character, added not a little to the liveliness and variety of the scene. Perfect good-humor prevailed; but there was no

bevity of manner; and any attempt to turn the Play into ridicule was sure to meet with instant and effective reproof.

Beyond this crowded mass of human beings, and beyond the wooden walls that bounded the enclosure where we sat, the green meadows of the valley were dis-tinctly visible, shut in by a glorious am-phitheatre of hills. At first the hills and the phitheatre of hills. At first the hills and the valley were batned in mist; and the pretty little village of Unter-Ammergau, two miles away, was scarcely discernible as it lay sleeping in the gray light of morning. But, little by little, the mist cleared off, and the sun began to creep down the slopes of the mountain, giving to the corn fields a more golden hue, and to the meadows a brighter green. The trees, waving in the wind, cast long shadows down the valley towards the west; the cattle grazed lazily over the rich pastures: down the valley towards the west; the cattle grazed lazily over the rich pastures; while at intervals, as if to heighten by contrast the beauty of the scene, large patches of cloud darkened, for a moment, the landscape, as they flitted across the sky. It will be easily believed that a scene like this, together with a pure fresh breeze of the mountains, lent a very peculiar and picturesque charm to the rustic theatre of Ober-Ammergau.

CHAPTER IV.

SCOPE AND DESIGN OF THE PLAY.

The design of the Play is to present, in Lord's Passion, beginning with His triumphal entry into Jersulalem on the Sunday before He suffered, and ending with His Resurrection and final Ascension into Heaven. All the events of the Gospel narrative are portrayed with perfect fidelity; but the Gospel narrative is expanded, and, so to speak, interpreted, by means of dialogue and dramatic action. This was, no doubt, a difficult and delicate task to undertake; but it has been accomplished with judgment and skill. The several narratives of the four Evangelists have been blended together into one complete history; the apparent contradictions or ininto Heaven. All the events of the Gospel history; the apparent contradictions or in-consistencies, with which every one is familiar who has made a special study of the Passion, have been admirably adjustthe Passion, have been admirably adjust-ed; and, in the dramatic additions which have been made, every word, every move-ment, is in beautiful harmony with the tone and spirit of the Saared Text.

With a view to make the representation

vanish in a week, if the new Viceroy suc-

vanish in a week, it the new viceroy succeeds. Anglo-Indians are too constantly in presence of clashing creeds, and too well aware how little any creed is a guarantee for efficiency, to be permanently influenceed by the creed of any rule, and with the

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

"THE CONVERSION OF

WHAT CATHOLICS MEAN BY PRAYING

going to consider

MAGNIFICANT ADDRESS ON

express, in beautiful and touching poetry, the anxieties, fears, and hopes which may be supposed to fill the breast of a spectator. Sometimes they pray to God to deliver Christ from the hands of His enemies; sometimes they expostulate with the Jews; sometimes they call upon the audience to such in the feature of the suffering Poetrics.

walk in the footsteps of the suffering Re deemer.

It will be observed that the function assigned to this band of singers is almost exactly the same as that which belonged Chorus in the classical plays of an cient Greece. And yet, suriously enough, there is reason to believe that this feature in the Passion Play is not the result of any conscious imitation, but has been developed rather, in course of time, by the exigencies of the performance, and the dramatic taste of the Highland peasantry. The German text of the choral odes has been published, and occasional specimens will be given in the following pages, from which some idea may be formed of their general character and spirit.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LORD RIPON. AN ANSWER TO BRITISH BIGOTRY AND

IGNORANCE BY A LIBERAL ENGLISH-

"That the selection of Lord Ripon for "That the selection of Lord Ripon for the Viceroyalty should occasion surprise is natural enough. The public has never quite understood why Lord Ripon has been so often selected for high office, and has an incurable belief, Cardinal Newman notwithstanding, that any Protestant who becomes a Catholic has been 'caught' by the priests, and must be somehow or other, in some corner of his mental faculties, a little weak. The prejudice, as a general prejudice, is absurd, and as regards the individual, there is just this body of evidence to be considered. Some thirty of the ablest men in England have during thirty years selected Lord Ripon for office have approved his promotion, and have lamented his retirement from active politics. The man himself became a politics. The man himself became a Catholic in the zenith of his powers, at a moment when every possible inducement, political, family, and friendly, would have dissuaded mm from such a step—when it was fatal to his career, and when the church he joined had made her latest and hardest demand upon her votaries. And then, when that Church, all over England

joined to select for a most difficult office, at a most difficult time, a statesman whose strength or weakness they thoroughly knew; who could bring them, as a Catholic, no popular support; who was, as sportsmen say, "out of the running" for high office; and who had found a seat for the one Liberal of considerable political rank left out of this new Cabinet. It is simply impossible that the appointment could have been made for any reason except a conviction that it was the right one to make, or accepted by a Peer whose rent roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at £32,000 a year, on any but patriotic grounds. The appointment has been made because the Ministry wanted Lord Ripon in C. leutta, and we think we can perceive why they joined to select for a most difficult office, at a most difficult time, a statesman whose strength or weakness they thoroughly knew; who could bring them, as a Catholic, no popular support; who was, as sportsmen say, "out of the running" for high office; and who had found a seat for the one Liberal of considerable political rank left out of this new Cabinet. It is simply impossible that the appointment could have been made for any reason except a conviction that it was the right one to make, or accepted by a Peer whose rent roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at £32,000 a vear, on

is left to the four Diocesans. That the new Viceroy's personal position may for a moment be painful on account of his faith is undoubtedly true. Speaking broadly, a large majority of the Indian officials belong to two decided schools of religious opinion. They are either Agnostics of different types, or Evangelicals of very determined views, and both will regard Catholic Viceroy with a certain suspicion; the former because they think Catholicism foolish, the latter because they cannot believe Catholics to be capable of governing without a dominant arriere pensee. That unpleasantness will, however, vanish in a week, if the new Viceroy sucfirst considerable measure the fact that Lord Ripon is a Catholic as well as a Vice-roy will be forgotten.

of their religion
on the Patronage of Sovereigns,
at least in England, and it would not
help them much if they gained it. Indeed, it
is a question if it succeeded here in England even in the sixteenth century. Queen Mary did not do much for us. In her short reign she permitted acts, as if for the benefit of Catholics, which were the cause, the excuse, for terrible reprisals in the future, and dangerous from the offence which it may possibly give to our Pro-testant brethren. But a man must write and speak on such matters as interest and occupy his mind. At the time when you paid me the great compliment of asking me to address you, you were aware who best favor which Sovereigns, Parliaments, municipalities, and other political pawers can Parliaments. me to address you, you were aware who it was you were asking. You were aware what I could attempt and what I could not attempt and I claim, in consequence—and I know I shall obtain—your indulgence in case you should be dissatistied, whether with my subject or with my mode of treating it. However, I am not reins to consider. do us is to let us alone. Yet, though we can-not, as sensible men, because times have-changed, pray for the cause of the Catholic religion amongst us with the un-derstanding and intention of those who went before us, still, besides what they teach us ethically as to perseverence and disappointment, I think we may draw THE PROSPECT OF THIS COUNTRY BECOMING but to inquire what we mean when we two lessons from their mode of viewing two lessons from their mode of viewing the great duty of which I am speaking—lessons which we ought to lay to heart, and from which we may gain direction for ourselves. And on this I will say a few words; and first, they suggest to us that in praying for the conversion of England we ought to have, as they had, something in view which may be thrown into the shape of an object, present or immediate. speak of praying for its conversion. I cannot, indeed, say anything which will strike you as new, for to be new is to be paradoxical; and yet if I can bring out what is in my mind, I think something may be said upon the subject. Now, of course it is obviously an act of both simple charity and religious duty on our part to

enanty and religious duty on our part to use our privilege of intercession on behalf of our people—of charity, if we believe our religion is true, and that there is only one true religion; and of strict religious duty in the case of English Catholics, be-cause such prayer has been expressly en-icited when there by acceptainties and immediate. AN ABSTRACT IDEA OF CONVERSIONconversion which is to take place some day or other, without any conception of what it is to be and how it is to come what it is to be and how it is to come about—is, to my mind, very unsatisfactory. I know, of course, that we must ever leave events to the Supreme Disposer of all things. I do not forget the readle line. joined upon them by ecclesiastical authority. There is a third reason, which comes to us all accompanied with very touching and grateful reminiscences. Our martyrs in the 16th century, and their suc-

matter in India. There is no Ultramontane question there, except the old fight between the Portuguese and Propaganda, with which the Vicercy has nothing to do, and neither Mussulmans not Hindoos have any relation to Rome. There is no Established Church, and all ecclesiastical patronage among the body of military chaplains, who alone are paid by the State, is left to the four Diocesans. That the new Vicercy's personal position may for a moment be painful on account of his faith is undoubtedly true. Speaking broadly, a large majority of the Indian officials belong to two decided schools of religious opinion. They are either Agnostics of different types, or Evangelicals of very determined views, and both will regard Catholic Viceroy with a certain suspicion; the former because they think Catho-

fore their minds so consistently and prac-tically. For instance, prayers for the con-version of given individuals, however unversion of given individuals, however un-likely to succeed, are, in the case of their relations, friends, benefactors, and the like, obviously a sacred duty. St. Monica praved for her son: she was bound to do so. Had he remained in Africa he might have merely exchanged one heresy for an-other. He was guided to Italy by natural means, and was converted by St. Am-brose. It was by hoping against hope, by preseverance in asking, that her request was gained, that her reward was wrought out. However, I conceive the general dynasties, of certain heirs or claimants to resignation were necessary in order to thrones, of parties, of popular insurrections, of foreign influence on behalf of Catholic England, as it would be preposterous and idle to do so now. I think the resignation were necessary in order to make our intercession acceptable. If, then, I am asked what our predecessors in the faith, were they on earth, would understand now by praying for the conin the faith, were they on earth, would understand now by praying for the con-version of England, as two or three centuries ago they understood by it the success of these political parties and the measures with which that conversion was bound up, I answer that they would con-template an object present, immediate, concrete, and in the way of Providence and it would be, if worded with strict cor

rectness

England. They would expect, again, by their prayers nothing sudden, nothing inconsistent with the free will of our countrymen, nothing out of keeping with the majestic march and slow but sure triumph majestic march and slow but sure triumph of truth and right in this turbulent world. They would look for the gradual, steady, and sound advance of Catholicity by ordinary means, and issues which are probable, and acts and proceedings which are good and holy. They would pray for the conversion of individuals, and for a great many of them, and out of all ranks and classes, and those especially who are in faith and devotion nearest to the church, and seem, if they themselves did not defeat it, to be the objects of the church, and seem, if they themselves did not defeat it, to be the objects of God's election; for a removal from the public mind of prejudice and ignorance about us; for a better understanding in all quarters of what we hold and what we do not hold; for a feeling of good will and respectful bearing in the population towards our Bishops and priests; for a growing capacity in the educated classes of entering into a just appreciation of our characteristic opinion, sentiments, ways, were leave events to the Supreme Disposer of all things. I do not forget the supolicating voice in the 16th century, and their successors and representatives in the times which followed, at home and abroad, hidden in out of the way nocks and corners of England, or extles and refugees in foreign countries, kept up a tradition of continuous fervent prayer for their dear England down almost to our own as, when it was taken up as if from a fresh beginning. It was a fresh start on the part of a holy man,

FATHER SPENCEROTHE PASSON, himself a convert, who made it his very mission to bring into shape a system of prayer for the convertsion of his countries, and we know what hardships, mortifications, slightly, inselfs, and disappointments he underwent for this object. We know, too, how, in spate of this imment, discouragement, or rather I should say by means of it for trail in the ordinary law of Providence), he did a great work—great in its success. Ents is the visible fact of the conversions that have been so abundant mong us since that have been so abundant mong us since the convertion of mining the convertion of the convertion of the convertion to the part of the surface of the wonderfrin inswers which are grants to the through the providence of the wonderfrin answers which are grants to the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversion that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant among us since the conversions that have been so abundant and mong us since the conversion that have been so abundant and mong us since the conversion that have been so abundant and surface the decision of the conversion that have been so abundant among us since the conversion that have been

NOT THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND TO THE

but the growth of the Catholic Church in

whose rent roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at £32,000 a vear, on any but patriotic grounds. The appointment has been made because the Ministry wanted Lord Ripon in C Leutta, and we think we can perceive why they wanted him. No man succeeds in India like the man who is at once judicious, firm and detached. The whole instory of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinately, the man who is at once judicious, firm and detached. The whole instory of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinately, the man who is at once judicious, firm and detached. The whole instory of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinately and the duty of obedience, for steadily on the duty of obedience, for steadily experience, then, of what has actualty and the duty of obedience, for steadily his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinately the duty of obedience, for steadily on the large of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinately and the duty of obedience, for steadily on the large of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinate the man who is at once judicious, firm and detached. The whole instory of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinate the man who is at once judicious, firm and detached. The whole instory of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinate the foregoing generation is a third all the claim of chairs where he has lodged it. Moreover, what is very remarkable, even when it is life when the man who is at once judicious, the duty of obedience, for steadily one that the duty of obedience, for steadily one to the large of th great Metropolitan centre in which my lot was cast. I must make a further re-mark. It is well known that in confermark. It is well known that in confer-ring on me my high dignity the Sovereign Pontiff, in consideration of my age and delicate health, suspended in my case the ordinary rule, and condescended to allow me, by a rare privilege, to remain, though a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, in concrete, and so do we; but as circumstances have changed, so has what is possible, desirable, assignable changed as regards the objects of their and our prayers. It must be recollected that the sixteenth and the following centuries have been a period of great political movements and international conflicts, and with those movements and conflicts, and with those movements and conflicts, and their issues, religion has been intimately bound up. To pray for the triumph of religion was in times past to pray for the success in political and civil matters of certain Sovereigns, Governments, parties, nations. So it was in the fourth century, when Julian attempted to revive and re-establish Paganism.

If the Almighty thus honors his own ordinances, we may well honor them too; and, indeed, this is commonly recognized the commonly recognized the sources of the court here was just one other act of kindness open to them, and they have not it believes the succession of the court of the cou that it should be presented to me by the mere mechanical appliance of the steam vessel and the railroad van, but it is now placed in my hands by a great person, by one whom I have been allowed to know, love, and take interest in, even from his childhood, whom the Catholics of England appropriate as their hearditary children. recognize as their hereditary chief, and whose participation in this act of grace associates in my honor the fresh life and bright future of Colonial England, with the grand memories of the past and the romance of its medieval period. At the request of the Duke of Norfolk the Cardinal gave his blessing to the audience, which soon after separated.

STEALING A SAINT.

Some ingenious member of the Scottish Monthly Visitor Tract Society has imagined, and has attempted to carry out, a most curiously original kind of theft. Stealing a saint goes a step beyond some of the boldest flights of even the eleverest kleptomanical state. acs. But when one considers that the saint whom it has been attempted to purloin is the Apostle of Ireland, the adventure approaches the sublimely-ridiculous. The Monthly Visitor, as we are informed by itculated to every family in the of Edinburg at the end of each h. Now, as the city of Edinburg contains not a few Catholic families, no hing could be more natural than that the Society should endeavor now and again to provide for their benefit matter that should be at once instructive and entertaining. In deciding to give a short sketch of St. Patrick, a result considerably more entertaining than instructive has been secured Not that the tract contains no information, for the first half does say something about the saint, which may be read with instruction, even by Catholics. So far, the offence against historical truth contains rather in what is not said than what is said about Patrick's career. The sting of the pamph-let, following a simaliar example in reptile nature, is in its tail, and its yenom is fortifield by the negative untruths of the previous passages. "He never preached any doctrine but the simple gospel. He had nothing to say of penance, purgatory, prayers to the Virgin Mary, or the like. For he drew all his doctrine from the Scriptures: drew all his doctrine from the Scriptures; and it is thus that we are to learn what pleases God.? And so forth, in the approved evangelical missionary strain. We thus, for the first time, learn, that St. Patrick was a kind of primitive Souper, and are further taught to draw the inference that the vast majority of Irish men and women, dead and living, have perversely read the lesson he came to teach them upside down. Of St. Patrick, we who belong to the Church that canonized him are then asked to say that he is not with us, he is against us; and we are invited, moreover, to go over to the side on which now at last, after the lapse of so many centuries, he has been discovered really to be ranged. Will the cheat deceive even the manufacturers of The question is an embarrassing one nswer. For the credit of their saints, o answer. For the credit of their saints, we should hope not; but, for the credit of heir honesty of purpose, we should say yes. Nothing could be more proper, and in a sense gratifying, than the daily increasing desire of our Protestant friends to show the sale of the property of the same statement. themselves in more respectable ecclesiasti-cal company than that in which they have had the ill-fortune to be born. Fox's Book of Martyrs, to say the least of it, is Book of Martyrs, to say the least of it, is not a satisfying record for a person in search of decent religious forefathers. But, then, this desire should be gratified, and can alone be gratified, by our dissatisfied friends bringing themselves up to the standpoint of their new company, and not by seeking to reduce reverend and revered memories to the low level from which they themselves would do well to rise,—Liverpool Catholic Times.

Parents who give their children to un-derstand that they are a burden to them, need not be surprised, should they one day

Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich Annual subscription.....

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

LETTER PROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP SESSION WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestiness and efficiency and except and exc

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

GARIBALDI AND THE HOUSE OF VOV.

The House of Savoy became years ago the creature and instrument of the revolutionists of Italy. It lent its name and aid to rebellion in Lombardy, to spoliation and robbery in the Romagna, to treason in the Sicilies. Count Cavour decided on an united Italy, and to accomplish this purpose employed every instrument within reach. He cajoled the people, flattered the king, and coquetted with the secret societies. These organizations were then and are today the sworn foes of religion, society, and royalty. Their machinations plunged Italy, and especially Rome, into confusion and bloodshed in the year 1848. Their purpose was then the destruction of the regal form of government and the establishment of socialist or communist sway. Yet these men, avowing principles so detestable and so destructive. were the chosen and trusted allies of Count Cavour, the Piedmontese minister, in his task of consolidating Italy. Garibaldi, their leader, was made the hero of the movement. To him was entrusted the task of Papal States, to him was allotted the duty of inciting to treason the soldiers and people of the Kingdom of Naples. All this was done at the instigation of the Royal House of Savov. The unification of Italy apparently progressed under the magic influence of the plebiscite, and the nominal power of that royal house greatly increased. But now, after twenty years' experience, if we ask has Italy really been united, what will our answer be? Kings and princes were indeed dethroned to create an apparent union, but the people of the Italian peninsula are as dissociated from centralization as they were before 1859-60 If we ask has the House of Savoy been benefited by the change, we are forced to admit that in grasping at an emipre that royal family has shaken the throne which it honored by its heroic magnanimity. What, then, is the outcome

In the midst of the confusion, the offspring of his own hideous doctrines, Garibaldi now raises his voice to denounce the House of Savoy as the author of Italian misery. We are not of those who would palliate crime or treachery even in royalty. But criminal and cowardly as the course of the Sardinian Court has been, it is perhaps, as far as Gari aldi is concerned, as much sinned against as sinning. The late King Victor Emmanuel was the victim and slave of the secret societies. They gave him dominion and exacted obedience. In his abjectness he courted the favor of Garibaldi and rested his claims to popularity on his friendship with trampled under foot the teachings of a holy mother and despised the traditions of a glorious ancestry-all to conciliate the evil spirit of revolu- prehensive means of reaching the important topics, such as pig-sticking, tion. His course was one of guilt, desired end. That Irisbman who is pie-making and potato bugs. Then main silent, even if they cannot approve

of the Italian revolutions: Indus-

trial stagnation, financial depression,

and assassination.

of perfidy, and ingratitude. meshed, they hold him in powerlessress. They had used his name to better attain their objects. These objects attained, they commence to undermine the throne they had set up. Before Victor Emmanuel himself had been firmly seated on his throne, they had all things in readiness for murder and assassination. In every corner of the peninsula their presence is now felt. Their enmity to royalty will win them friends from the extreme schools of politics, and King Humbert have to bear that sorrow and humiliation spared his father by a premature death. The dark shadow of Garibaldian treachery and atrocity overhangs the fortunes of the House of Savoy. Its crimes are indeed great, but the punishment in store for these crimes will appal even those who look on the perfidy of the Sardinian Court with greatest aversion, and serve as another warning to kings that the Vicar of Christ cannot be despoiled or outraged with impunity.

IRISH CATHOLIC COLONIZATION. Our American neighbors deserve

commendation for the movement they have set on foot to establish Catholic colonies in the west. The Irish Catholic body in the United States has not progressed as its activ ity, intelligence, and worth at one time promised, for the simple reason that the Irish people became in too few cases owners of the soil. The bulk of the Irish population remained in the large seaport towns and manu facturing centres of the East. Their progress in these places has indeed een wonderful, but too many of them, led by the abundance of money earned by their hard labor, have fallen into habits of improvi dence and plunged their families into poverty and perhaps crime. Large numbers did indeed seek homes in the rural districts, but for want of any concerted action isolated Irish families placed in the midst of intolerant Americans grew, in many cases, neglectful of religion, and in one generation their taith became a wreck. The number of those who thus lost the faith is indeed very great. The Irish emigrations to inciting the populations of Northern | America from the earliest times were Italy against Austria in 1859. To largely composed of Catholics. Yet him was given the post of sacrilegi- outside of the cities and towns the ous aggression in the attempts on the Catholic population of the United could hardly, we must confess, be nection with the church, the true On the contrary, the Catholic rural population has, if anything, receded. The same fact may be noticed in various parts of Canada. Hence the want of organization in the work of colonization. The Irish Catholic Colonization Society of the United States now supplies the want long since felt in that country. The society is engaged in colonizing with Catholics large tracts of country in the West. Its operations date from a very recent period, yet the work has flourished even beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Large and progressive Catholic settlements have been established in Minnesota and be the nuclei of a vaster scheme of Catholic colonization. Not only are but to the laboring classes on the eastern seaboard. They are invited to labor for themselves-to give their families a home and a competency. gloom, distress, beggary, brigandage Large numbers are acceding to the invitation, and the results cannot fail to be of lasting benefit both to Church and State. Could not we in Canada imitate the excellent example set us by our American fellowcountrymen? We have not, indeed, worldly wealth in the abundance in which they enjoy it. But we have means sufficient to enable us, with proper organization, to establish healthy Catholic settlements in our have in our mist public spirited citizens ready to take the initiative in such a movement. Our clergy, always ready to forward a good work, will not be behind hand to assist a movement so essentially Catholic. There is nothing then to prevent its this wretched mounteback. He success. We once before suggested tion stops so suddenly, and in our Catholic societies throughout Canada as a comparatively easy, yet com-

But instrumental in bringing about such what course did the revolutionary a convention will do more for Irish party adopt? The King once en- Catholics than could be accomplished by centuries of wailing over grievances begotten very frequently of the disappointment of hungry officeseekers.

A PILGRIMAGE OF SORROW.

The visit of the ex-Empress Eugenie to South Africa to pour the fullness of her maternal grief on the spot which witnessed the death agony of the Prince Imperial, recalls the touching and sorrowful incidents connected with the death of this chivalrous prince. He died as became one of his noble ancestry, but he died fighting in a distant land on behalf of a power who recognized not his services, and whose soldiers abandoned him to savage foes at a trying moment. His generous disposition led him to sacrifice a life which, had it been spared, might have accomplished great things for France and for humanity.

His noble mother, whose every hope- aye, whose very life, was bound up in this generous youth-now suffers a veritable martyrdom of sorrow. But though bereft of imperial splendor, which, while adding ustre to her dignity, added nothing to her merit, she is to-day in the depth of her maternal grief-more the admiration of the world as a mother than she was even as Empress. But she seeks not admiration. Her life will, after her return from this pilgrimage of devotedness, be a life of oblivion of earth and its vain ambitions, while the world will ever, in the contemplation of her sorrow, pause to reflect on what the son o such a mother might have been.

THAT ŒCUMENICAL.

We are at length enlightened or the proposed Œcumenical Conterence of the Methodist body. The Conference is called on the recommendation of a committee which met on the 10th ult. in Cincinnati. This committee, composed of representatives of various Methodist organizations, lays down certain suggestions concerning the proposed conference,

some of which invite attention. The committee begins by stating that the conference is not for legislative purposes, "for it will have no authority to legislate." A more cogent reason to prevent any legislative on the inestimable advantages action on the part of the conference they would derive from their conthe conference to legislate, the committee declares in the very next paragraph of its recommendation that the conference "might properly consider" amongst other things, "the spiritual unity of Methodism, and the best way to secure its maintenance and increase."

Of what use, it may in reason be asked, will the consideration of the conference be unless accompanied with some action to enforce its decisions? But this conference, according to the arrangements of the committee, is destined to fill a large place in the curiosity shop of the sectaries. In the first paragraph of Nebraska. These settlements will the "recommendation," the conference is, besides being inhibited all leislative action, deprived of all homes offered to Irish immigrants doctrinal power, "for Methodism," declares this sanient committee, "has no doctrinal differences"-quite refreshing, indeed. But if Methodism has no doctrinal differences, whence its divisions? The report of the very committee whose statements we are discussing is signed by representatives of eleven different religious bodies. If there be no doctrinal differences between these bodies, why this division into so many jarring sects?

The conference, having no legislative power and no doctrinal differences to adjust, according to the statement of the committee, will own North-west. We most assuredly have very little to do. But staythe committee furnishes the following choice tit-bit: "A Methodist Œcumenical Conference might properly consider such topics as these: The duty of Methodism in respect to Popery, paganism, pauperism, etc., We regret that the allitera etc." a convention of delegates from Irish earnest desire to see the conference occupied with some useful work, will continue it by suggesting other

these latter topics, if duly considered what he has done in compliance with the by the conference, may bring about some wholesome discussion. The first will be found of interest to the rural delegates-even more so than Popery. The second will, we are convinced, occupy a much larger share of the attention of the female representatives than paganism itself, while the third will attract universal attention. With topics such as these the conference may spend its time profitably. Not having any doctrinal or legislative authority, it might indeed feel itself at a loss for useful work. But by enlarging its sphere to take in the important matters just named, it will have no time to lose, and may make itself

RECEPTION INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AN ANGLICAN MINISTER.

useful to the world at large.

On Tuesday, June 1st, a modest but im pressive ceremony took place in St. Alphonsus Chapel, Windsor. It was witnessed by a few select friends, but the angels in heaven doubtless looked upon it of contempt. This gentleman has with rejoicing and complacency. The talented pastor of the Walkerville English Church, the Rev. J. R. Jones, was on this day, together with his excellent family, wife and children, admitted into the bosom of the Catholic Church. After a long time of careful study and fervent prayer, the rev. gentleman yielded to the irresistible conviction which forced itself upon himthat there is but one true church, out of which salvation cannot be attained. The struggle between faith and heresy, between the grace of God and the powers of darkness, had been a long and painful one. Divine assistance triumphed at last, and Rev. Mr. Jones, formerly the respected pastor of an Anglican Church, came before the altar of God with a generous and unhesitating heart to abjure the error, of Protestantism, and offer himself an humble and devoted son to the ancient church. whose claims he accepted with a sincere heart and an unfeigned faith.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of conditional baptism was administered by Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, V. G., who replaced His Lordship Bishop Walsh, who was unavoidably prevented from confering the sacred rite. The Very Rev. Dean Wagner, the pastor of Windsor, attended, acting as sponsor to the new converts. Mrs. Davis, a distant relative of Mrs. Jones, accepted the office of godmother. Previous to administering the sacred rite of Baptism to the neophytes, Monsignor Bruvere addressed them in a few words on the invaluable blessings of which they were about to become the recipients and dwelt in a special manner Spouse of Christ, in which alone the would find peace of mind, and rest of heart, after their long wandering through the trackless wilds of Protestantism. He concluded his remarks by explaining to them the important obligations they would contract in baptism, and the necesssity theywould be under of ever living up to the precepts and maxims of Jesus Christ, and not in accordance with the corrupt and cor. rupting practices of the world.

The address being ended, Mr. Jones, his good lady and two boys, received on their heads the regenerating waters of baptism, thus becoming children of God, members of the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Church, and regenerated in Jesus Christ. Mr. Jones is no longer the blind believer of a new-fangled creed; he is no longer a preacher in what he has, happily for himself, discovered to be a bogus church. But he is what he values a great deal more-he is an humble and happy son of the church which is the pillar and ground-work of truth, the church against which the gates of hell shall never prevail, because it alone is grounded on the promises of Christ. Misgivings and doubts have been dispelled by the light of truth. He is no longer tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine. He is secure on the rock of Peter. Peace and rest have succeeded terrible anxieties of mind and violent struggles.

Mr. Jones, after many days of fervent prayer and patient investig tion, has made a solemn profession of Catholic faith. He has taken this important step having before his eyes the heavy sacrifices it imposed upon him, and on all dear to him. He has resigned his office which was his only means of support. But in doing so he has satisfied his conscience and fulfilled a sacred duty. He was actuated during his long and painful struggle by one ruling motive and desire, to save his immortal soul by obeying the dictates of his conscience. Now, in view of the heavy sacrifices incurred by Mr. Jones in consequence of his change of religion, and of the pure motives which have influenced him throughout his long and painful trial. one would think that this gentleman is entitled to some sympathy and respect. We should expect that those whose religious convictions differ from his would respect his honest course, and at least re-

strict injunctions of his conscience. But alas! this is not the case. We are informed, on what we consider good authority, that the conversion of Mr. Jones to the Catholic Church his raised against him a most violent storm of abuse and censure. His motives are impugned, even the soundness of his judgment is questioned. We would not be surprised if the ignorant bigots among the opponents of the Church should put Mr. Jones down as an insane man, a demented fanatic. The illustrious Dr. Ives, formerly Anglican Bishop of North Carolina, was imilarly treated when, in the free exercise of his judgment, he chose to become a Catholic. All the old women of both sexes in the United States, on that melancholy occasion, turned up to heaven the whites of their eyes, and groaned in their hearts. We hope Mr. Jones will not permit the peace of mind which he now enjoys to be disturbed by senseless clamors and frantic explosions of fanaticism. The storm will pass away, and a serene heaven above will smile upon him

Mr. Jones may well afford to pity his ignorant and fanatic detractors, who find fault with him, pour ridicule upon his conduct, and point him out with the finger done what hundreds and thousands of ministers of different denominations have done for the last twenty-five years, in England, Ireland, Scotland, in fact, all over Europe. He has followed the example set before him by countless numbers of the oblest sons and daughters of England, by the most pious and learned believers in Protestantism in the two hemispheres. Many among the converts to our church had nothing to gain in a temporal point of view, but rather a great deal to lose by changing their religion. In many instances they lost their all, worldly prospects, fortune, high positions, all the comforts of life. They were not app lled by numerous and heavy sacrifices. Their salvation was at stake. This it is that supported them in all their trials and sacrifices. They could not save their souls out of the church. Therefore, they did not hesitate a moment to impose on themselves the heaviest sacrifices, in order to purchase the priceless pearl of the true faith. Counting all things but as nothing, that they may gain Christ.

THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

The Gladstone Cabinet is already suffering from the irresolution of its leaders. It was placed in power to effect important reforms. These reforms were eagerly demanded by the people, and required vigor and deermination on the part of the people's leaders. A measure of land aw reform-a measure for the extension of the franchise, and others of less importance, are the requirements, nay, necessities of the times. The ministerial programme already published does indeed promise a certain extension of franchise to Ireland, but nothing in the shape of land law reform. Yet ministers cannot be ignorant of the truth that so long as the Irish land laws remain in their present condition Ireland an orator, which is but superficial, and will suffer from periodically-recur-rather the virtue of a stage player, should be rated so high above all the other noble ring famines. The landlord influence in the Gladstone Cabinet is himself must know his duty, and if he fail through irresolution to fulevidently too great. The Premier fil it in the important matter to save a whole nation from famine, he cannot expect to receive, and will not

receive, Irish support.

His action in regard of the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from South friends, in the lecture before us, a bold-Africa has already alienated the sympathies of a large body of Liberals from the government. They feel that aristocratic influence begins even this early in the career of a Liberal administration to defy the popular voice. What must not the representatives of Ireland feel when, instead of a comprehensive measure of land law reform, the Irish Secretary proposes a paltry measure of relief. Their just indignation must indeed be great. We gave the new Premier the credit he merited for appointing, according to their deserts, Lords Ripon and Kenmare to important offices. But the appointment of Catholic noblemen to high places will not relieve Catholic Loland of a arriving gripopopo. Lish mon Sense?" Was he a drunken heast when he wrote "Jommon Sense?" Was he a drunken heast. nation must indeed be great. We Leland of a crying grievance. Irish soil must be given to Irish owners before Ireland will be happy or the Empire at peace.

THE CABLE informs us that Protestant anger against the appointment of Lord Ripon as viceroy of India shows no signs of subsiding. It will, we feel certain, subside ere long. It has touched high water mark ere long. It has touched high water mark now, and will recede rapidly. We feel jus-tified in characterizing this as a sample of bigotry and intolerance which is not creditable to the few small-souled people who have given it birth,

INGERSOLL.

Jesuit Priest Replies to his Eulogy of Tom Paine.

A few Sundays ago, in the Church of St. Francis Xaxier, St Louis, Mo., the Rev. Thomas Hughes, S. J., addressed a large congregation in reply to Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture on Tom Paine, recently delivered in Chicago. He said:

My DEAR FRIENDS—I had intended to

say nothing more upon this subject, and never again to have the occasion of mentioning even the name of the Chicago lec-turer. It is the Christian instinct not to mention lightly either what is very holy or what is very wicked; neither to take the name of God in vain nor to mention the name of the evil one. But of course for very different reasons—the one out of respect for God, the other for self-respect, And therefore, last Sunday evening, I never once mentioned the name which, for clearness sake, and, in spite of my repugnance, I shall have to pronounce

With this evening.

With this apology for seeming to in-fringe upon the respect which is due to this sacred presence and to ourselves, I venture to state that our subject this evening will be the

ing will be the
LOGIC OF INGERSOLL REVIEWED,
with other side questions, as they arise in
his discourse, delivered about two weeks
ago on Thomas Paine. To this subject I
have been led by the desires of those who were present here last Sunday, and who expected, in addition to what I then said, a direct refutation of the Chicago lecture.

And, in the first place, let us locate all parties concerned, and know who's who

nd what's what. and what's what.

If libel is a malicious defamation of character, and is a criminal cause, you will understand that to libel the Founder of the common Christian religion professed all Christian nations is a criminal cause of a deep dye, and puts the criminal on his defense under a dark cloud, indeed of his defense under a dark cloud, indeed of criminality. This libeling God is called blasphemy. And, by the common law of Christian nations, unmodified in this State of Missouri—and it is only fair to presume as much of other States in the Union—the blasphemer is a criminal, punishable by law with "fine and imprisonment."

Do you want to know, therefore, the "who's who" and the "what's what " of the presume as a Lanswer that Inger-

the present case? I answer that Ingersoll is a blasphemer, who, by the common law of this Union, is punishable with fine and imprisonment. And the indictment against him is that of libeling or malicipally defensing the Families of ously defaming the Founder of our common Christianity, and the God of nations and of armies, who, in His wisdom and and of armies, who, in His wisdom and sublime regard for the libeties and com-mon sense of men, has left them to vindi-cate His honor from the pestilential blas-phemy in their midst. And I mentioned to you, last Sunday evening, that when Erskine prosecuted Williams for the mere publication of Tom Paine, the jury, notwithstanding the ability and talent enlisted in defense of Williams, returned a verdict

f "guilty" without leaving their se Were it not by reason of my pos without leaving their seats. which calls upon me to correct, to admonish and refute, I should be bound, as every one else is bound, by the law of nature and the law of God to abstain from all reading of the kind supplied by Chicago lecture. That prohibitory law is based on the principle that he who touch-eth pitch shall be defiled thereby.

To come to the lecture. The speaker is paid for the occasion, and he plays according to his pay. I think, besides, that his heart is somewhat in the subject; so he plays doubly well. And to illustrate the said feature, allow me to remind you of what Bacon says about it. He says that once upon a time thing in eloquence? And he answered; Action or delivery. What was the second? Action, delivery. And the parts, as if it stood alone, nay, as if it were all in all. But the reason, he says, is plain. It is because there is in human nature which the foolish part of men's minds are taken are most potent. And so, he goes on to say, audacity, audacity, audacity, child of ignorance and child of baseness, doth fascinate, and bind both hand and foot of those who are either shallow in judgment

ness, an audacity on the surface literally without bounds, and a shallowness which is marvelous for the extent it reveals of sand and mud and stones. Nay, I am bold my-self in undertaking to speak of the logic of Ingersoll, when, as you will see, there is no logic to speak of; when, if there were rhyme at least, it would be something, but rhyme at least, it would be something, out at present he is destitute of rhyme and reason alike. Utter destitution! Like the "fripper's or broker's shop" that Bacon alludes to, which has ends of everything and nothing of worth.

INGERSOLL'S POINTS, CONSIDERED SERIATIM.

The subject matter in which logic might be found is, in the first place, the argument about Paine's drunken habits

mon Sense?" Was he a drun en beast when he wrote the "Crisis?" Was he a drunken beast when he received £500 from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and so forth and so forth, Here the lecturer implies that Paine could not be a draukard if he wrote a book at any time of his life if he received £500 from a Legislature (mark this! What do politicians say?); if he was elected member of the French Convention, which was itself drunk with blood. Therefore, who, in this entightened age, can presume to think that Paine died drunk of milk-punch! The is the

lecturer's argument.

I answer by reversing the argument.

And I say: Could Paine write if he were not a drunkard? Could cert. in historice

T.L.

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n the Church of n the Church of uits, Mo., the Rev. addressed a large of Mr. Robert G. m Paine, recently He said: had intended to this subject, and occasion of menf the Chicago lecanisting to the control of the chicago lecanisting that the chicago lecanisting that the chicago instinct not to

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LL REVIEWED, ns, as they arise in l about two weeks To this subject I esires of those estres of those who Sunday, and who o what I then said, he Chicago lecture. e, let us locate all I know who's who

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Paine, the jury, not-y and talent enlisted s, returned a verdict leaving their seats. o correct, to admon-nould be bound, as und, by the law of God to abstain from nd supplied by the at prohibitory law is that he who touch-led thereby.

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CONSIDERED SERIATIM.

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versing the argument. Paine write if he were

fore he wrote such things. If he did a greater act still in a state of drunkenness, that is, go through his agony and die, he might easily do that which is less, write scurrilous literature while drunk, and riot

in its obscenity.
You don't believe he was drunk? Will you believe eye-witnesses? There is one eye-witness Ingersoll is fond of, that is himself, when he wants to prove that eye-witness Ingersoll is fond of, that is himself, when he wants to prove that something never happened. Do you believe eye-witnesses? See the account of two eye witnesses given in Clark,s "History of the Deceased Bishops;" chapter on Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, who was himself one of the eye-witnesses. You act wisely; keep clear of it—like every other infidel—like more than one young man whom I have heard of; men who are keeping studiously absent from who are keeping studiously absent from this audience to-night lest they should ex-pose themselves to hearing the truth about Ingersoll and Paine.

However, the eye-witnesses that I speak

of found Paine much preoccupied with his eye on two things: First, on escaping death by being cured; and secondly, on death by being cured; and secondly, on his milk punch. There was milk punch mixed with blood on his cheek, about his lips, on his bed-clothes, with squalour all around about! So did that eye close in death is roite of him—that eye cope to around about! So did that eye close in death in spite of him—that eye open to only two things before death: getting cured and milk punch. At times, however, his cries were, Jesus Christ, help me!

Let that answer all the rhodomontade about Paine's welcoming death and not fearing to die. He had reason to fear, unless he had become, as some scientists would have us be, that which our fathers were, a species of jelly-fish, or, further back still, a section of a damp cloud!

I proceed to the second subject matter, in which Ingersoll might use logic. It is

THE CLAP-TRAP ABOUT LIBERTY.
Clap-trap, I say, like the red stockings and yellow coats and blue caps on a stage; stuff which may not be fit for dish-cloths, but which with its high color fascinates the eye of the vulgar and maddens the eye of the bull, as in the red cloak of the Spanish baiter.

Spanish baiter.

So, leaping into the subject, he asks why Paine should be afraid to die? Afraid of what! "Is there any God in the heavens who hates a patriot? If there is, then Thomas Paine ought to have been afraid to die. Is there any God who would damn a man for helping to free 3,000,000 of people?" etc. etc.

000 of people?" etc., etc.

I have only to pursue that line of argument. And I go on. Is there a God in heaven who loves a drunken beast? Is there a High One above the clouds who prizes high a blasphemer? Is there a pure God who cherishes an immoral man? a

the mellow type, as Ingersoll apparently makes him out to have been, he could easily have developed into a gushing patriot. A more intricate and elaborate development than that has been conclusively established by certain eminent scientists—from a baboon, if you please, into a buffoon, and from Newton into the protection of the sun. I do not see into a buffoon, and from Newton into the potential energy of the sun. I do not see why Paine might not have evolved likewise, particularly if he failed to be an exciseman—just as others so easily, at the mere glitter of gold, or on touching greenbacks, became gushing orators, or eloquent blasphemers. An apostate grunkard, or a drunken apostate, preached the other day at Washington, a couple of lectures. You would be surprised to notice how Ingersoll and he agreed in thought—though they could not have been in collusion certainly.

tainly.

Ingetsoll goes on and asks: "What was Paine afraid of? Had he burned anybody? No. Put anybody in an inquisition? No. Put the thumb screws on anybody? No." This is the way the lecturer proves, by asking questions for himself to answer, questions put by the counsel for the accused. He rattles on: "Had Paine burnt any body? Lighted a fagot? Torn human flesh?"

Really, between ourselves, my friends, I think Alexander the Great showed a wisdom beyond his years when he rewarded a certain mountebank the way he did. You must know that a certain mounte-bank came to exhibit his skill, and his skill consisted in throwing very small peas through the very small eye of a needle, whereat everybody wondered, and the courtiers requested Alexander to give him a reward worthy of his pains. "er-tainly I will," said Alexander: "give him

ever corrupted in the tropical swamps of Africa, or the Malayan Islands of the Indian Ocean, the Bushman and the Hottentot, all are thine—they are all infide!

The South Sea Islanders, the New Zealander, the degraded aborigines of Australia, and the cannibal of the Caribbees, are all of your persuasion—they are all infidel. Your friends and connections eat infidel. Your friends and connections eat human flesh among the Caribbee Indians, and swallow a raw cow among the Absyssinians, without knives and with starting eyes. Your copper headed relatives of the West have sacked considerable and scalped not stingily. They have dug their knives into innocent flesh and arranged it quivering on a spit. Sir, if you feel shame, I approve of the sentiment and condole with you! They are yours—every one of them an infidel! What have you all done but depopulate the world and demoralize it, and when you have it down, keep it so?

I am using his own style of argument, my friends. Listen!
"You," he says, speaking to all followers of religion, "you have burned us at the stake; you have toasted us at a slow fire; you have torn our flesh with iron; you have covered us with chains;" and so on. When, oh, tell us when, Mr. Ingersoll? Some one did it—some one had professed religion some time; and you are all one. Thank you, Mr. Ingersoll. I was almost tempted to say that
YOU ARE ANOTHER!

If you were as good as the dogs that licked Lazarus' sores, and eased them thereby, you might do good to corrupted society. But since you are only a fly which buzzes about all that is raw, you will excuse us for dislodging you with the tip of a finger.
One is astounded at the arrogance of

the man. He says; "We infidels have done everything!" Nay, he does not take the trouble to a sert it (perhaps he dare not);

the assumes it. Listen again.

"We are told by the Church that we have accomplished nothing, that we are simply destroyers. Is it nothing to free the mind? Is it nothing to fill the world. with light, with discovery, with science? Is it nothing to dignify man and exalt the intellect? Is it—"

intellect? Is it—"
Oh! let us pause and draw breath! So infidelity it is that has found out universal gravitation! So infidelity has set the steamboat and the locomotive agoing! Infidelity has given the Christian code of laws and civilized Europe. Infidelity, nineteenth century infidelity, has done all the work of the eighteen centuries before it was horn. To Ingersall be the glary it was born. To Ingersoll be the glory thereof. "We!" Indeed! But now listen to me. One of them, an

but thought better of it and became a patriot?

A story went the rounds of the press some time ago that a certain prominent character had bidden for the post of tax-gatherer on tea; that the authentic petition is preserved in the archives. But the petition was refused. And then the same character—I will not mention his name, for he is not in court now—turned around and helped to sink the same tea in Boston harber.

Perhaps Paine's patriotism was of the same type. I should not at all wonder. His drunken habits probably made him of the mellow kind. Some drunkards grow mellow under drink, others hard; others soft, some sour, others amorous; some fond of glory, others fond of money. Hence, if Paine was of the mellow type, as Ingersoil apparently makes him out to have been, he could sassins of Bi hops. He had exiled priests and bishops, and inoffending nuns, in this nineteenth century, when all claim liberty of conscience. He had exiled them for conscience sake; and this same Bismarck, Prince of the German Empire, celebrates a funeral pageant over his dog Sultan, and makes all the princely household guests waiting on him attend and add honor to the filthy scene. That is what an infidel can do, and a capital infidel; no milk-andwater infidel. You can see an account in the papers of November, 1877.

Ah! how these men would have laughed, and laughed loud, and laughed long, if they had been present at another funeral—the scene on Calvary. Like Saint Bouf on Good Friday, when he and his compeers in Paris held a banquet and Prince of the German Empire, celebrates a

Bouf on Good Friday, when he and his compeers in Paris held a banquet and toasted the health of

"CITIZEN JESUS CHRIST,"
they would have laughed loud and long, but hollow, and, because so hollow, therefore so loud.

There is a want of reason, and an uneasiness of heart, under The loud laugh, which speaks the vacant mind.

They put one in mind of those boys whom a sexton or a janitor turns out of doors, and who avenge themselves by loud boisterous noises outside, and, above all,

by throwing stones at the windows.

by throwing stones at the windows.

Oh, my friends, how many a young man has this Ingersoll taught to throw stones at the windows! How many a youth now places his highest ambition in this, and in only escaping the grasp of the law while doing wrong! And, to encourage one another, and to encourage themselves, they all throw stones against Church and State, smash windows, destroy stained. State, smash windows, destroy stained glass. What is art, what is literature, what is truth or beauty to them? How many young men who are absent from here to hight; who are independent in rehim a reward worthy of his pains. "ertainly I will," said Alexander: "give him a bag of very small peas!"

This lecturer comes before our eyes with a good supply of stones, which he jerks about pretty deftly. It is a pity he has no he use of his own. He has no house at all, morally speaking.

HE IS A VAGRANT from all social restraint of morals and Christianity. If he has a maternal house, of brick and mortar—and he himself gives us to understand that he is pretty well off—do you know, between ourselves, what he has built it with? With the price of blood—the blood of Christian souls? It is his profession to suck the life-blood from Christian men and women. He says so himself, that he makes money by attacking religion. On this he grows fat, and builds up his house.

If this lecturer ever does anything pretentious for others under the placard of "liberty," "patriotism," it is at most a potter's field that he buys for them with the price of the blood of Christ. There

things to approve them?

WHAT A DUST YOU RAISE!

We all know, or perhaps some of us do not know, the story of the fly that sat on the hub of the chariot wheel, as it whirled on and raised clouds of dust in the rear. The fly looked back and said: "What a dust I mise!"

things to approve them ?

The fly looked back and said: "What a dust I raise!"
This fellow sits on the hub of his wheel of fortune, that is, the infidelity round which, and about which, depraved passions, and excited sentiment, and a show of false patriotism, and, above all, debauched intellects, gathered and agitate and roll and applaud and yell and laud to the shios.

skies.

Truth, says Bacon, is more spicy for being mixed with falsehood. This lecturer is all spice.

Mahomet said: If the hill will not come to Mahomet, why Mahomet will go to the hill. And he went. And surely he meant that he was not to be kept standing stone still because he could not move that hill. Nor will an infidel of the active type be ever kept standing still, though not a ever kept standing still, though not a single one of the eternal hills will move at his beck; will lift itself up and throw itself into the sea; will flatten itself in lowly obeisance at his approach. No; he will go all the same; he will go on his rounds

go all the same; he will go on his rounds making money at the expense of the God who made him, but at his mercy too. And I suppose he will come to St. Louis before long—which may the Lord avert! I have exemplified his logic in the three points which I had taken in hand. Now, I had intended to rise with you into a full and unbroken speculation on some fine practical truths concerning the youth of the day. But I will not detain you with more than a condensed summary of the thought I had intended to unfold. And I had thought Aristotle was very right when. thought I had intended to unfold. And I had thought Aristotle was very right when, seeing the effect produced by Metaphrastus, a rival rhetorician, seeing how the young men began to desert his own school of logic and rhetoric, to become disciples of the shallow talker over the way, he said, angrily, one day, as Cicero records the story.

angrily, one day, as Cicero records the story:

"Tis a shame to be mum and let babblers do the talking!" So Aristotle himself began from that day to use a finished style, and the young men came back again because in him they had always substance, and now they had style. Such is our attitude in the face of talkers like the one before us. "Tis a shame to be mum and let a babbler do the talking; talking philosophical trash or theological balderdash, historical sense, perhaps, but general nonsense.

It say, we may locate them all in the general moral system at present. In the pulsating physical order of things they do not much interfere. The world goes on all the same. The dark blue ocean rolls are and divides into her arteries and on, and divides into her arteries and veins, and her heart beating in the bosom of the great deep, and the air, so yielding and so irresistible. maintains its autonomy in its own expansive sphere; and the sun endures still, "of this fair world the eye and soul;" and the vegetable kingdom carries out its intricate government by the arrangements, so spontaneous and perfect of absorption and diffusion and endosmose and capillarity; and the mineral world wraps up everything else in elaborate sub-ordination to an order of its own, thrilling organs; and the silver, with its veins in the soil, and the gold hiding in the disquise of the rocks, and the winding serpent that envelops the pole, with the shining stars of the Pleiades and the round of Arcturus, continue, proceed, endure; and man may not interfere. He may contem-

plate, investigate, use, and even try to abuse, but the effect is nil.

But there is a moral world, which consists in the colaciding or differentiating of two distinct movements through the chords of free rational life—the movement. of God's inspiration, and the motion of man's volition. And here it is that men interfere. Standing on the physical, they climb up to prey on the moral side of things. One vein is fastened on by Huxthings. One vein is fastened on by Hux-ley, who, in the veins of the rocks, while he excels as an observer, car ies ruin as a reasoner.

reasoner.

A ray of light is captured by 'tyndall, who, in the region of physics which falls to his share, is indeed surpassing. But in logic, as he rises from observation to speculation. logic, as he rises from observation to speculation, he evaporates abruptly into a watery cloud, whereon the light of justice and of sense have not sufficiently played. So his light is always morally moist and

characters of this republic of ours deliver themselves well except when under drink! Is not that notorious? May it not be, perhaps, that a public speaker will not blaspheme well except when pretty full?

And to return to Paine, could any man who was not fond of milk-punch and its consequences pour such volumes on the world?

Because Paine was a drunkard, therefore he wrote such things. If he did a greater act still in a state of drunkennes, that is, go through his agony and die, he might easily do that which is less, write

Therefore, the Bible inculcates the law of them for a doubt on the immorality. If that is your argument, I say that you are infinitely immoral. You them for a doubt on the value of their fathers, from the hopes of a Christian God. But, I was saying that he is only pelting to say in public with his hired lips. He is happy to be in the buffoon. What the two inmates of the French lady's house believed, that he believes. You men, and buying and beating babes and and then in ours. You are an infield, my dear it! You are, indeed, a very considerable man. Your connections extend for the wrote such things. If he did a greater act still in a state of drunkennes, that is, go through his agony and die, he might easily do that which is less, write

Therefore, the Bible inculcates the law of their fathers, from the hopes of a Christian God. But, I was saying that he is only pelting to say in public with his hired lips. What you are infinitely immoral. You willing to say in public with his hired lips. He is happy to be in the buffoon. What the two inmates of the French lady's house believed, that he believes. You men, and buying and beating babes and makes and then in ours. You are an infiel, my dear street of the public as to the quality of their say that you are infinitely immoral. You the world in the two inmates of the French lady's house believed, that he believes. You are a flesh; and stealing, whipping and enslaving methods on the story I told some weeks ago on the authority of Abbe Martinet. It is salon. He broached his atheism freely and impertinently, and met with little response. Whereat, disappointed, he said:
"Is it possible that I am the only free mind here that do not believe in a God I"
"Oh, no, Monsieur," answered Madame, "there are two others m my house who do not believe in a God. There is my horse and there is my dog. Only, sir, they have sense enough to say nothing about it."

Give him the cap and bells! He jests. I have not found a syllogism in an end-

I have not found a syllogism in an end-less lecture. Where he tries it implicitly, the implication is perhaps always false. Let him jingle at everything, however holy, however high. The only condition is that he have the license to be publicly

known as jingling with bells, and juggling with words.

When he is known to be what he is, and When he is known to be what he is, and recognized as completely gone outside of the pale of rational life; when, as in the law of the leprosy, the putrefaction morally is complete and known to be such, then is he a leper mature, and may pass abroad as clean. When no prater of sound flesh remains, then cry out; Room for the leper, room! Prepare a hall, perhaps, for him here.

Next Sunday evening, I will develop what I have summarized just now, showing how a young man, under the teachers of the day, followes the law of evolution; and, from an enlightened Christian,

and, from an enlightened Christian evolves into an infidel.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. The CATHOLIC RECORD is the organ of the Grand Council of Canada, and also an organ of our Supreme Council. All matters for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's Avenue, London Out

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1 Windsor.
2 St. Thomas.
3 Amherstburgh.
4 London.
5 Brantford.
5 Strathory
5 Sarnia. Rec. Secretaries.

No.

1 Windsor.
2 St. Thomas.
3 Amherstburgh.
4 London.
5 Brantford.
6 Strathory
7 Sarnia.
Rev. Father Tiernan, after mass last Sunday, explained the objects of the C.
M. B. A., and exhorted the gentlemen of his congregation, who were eligible, to become members of the association as soon as possible. He stated that this society presents to Catholics all the temporary advantages that the Oddfellow, Forrester, and similar societies do to Protestants, but the C. M. B. Association has the sanction and similar societies do to Protestants, but the C. M. B. Association has the sanction of the church, and none but practical Catholies can be admitted to membership. The Rev. Father spoke in high terms of the good the association is doing, and that it was a great consolation to the dying husband or father to know that his wife and family had been provided for, that they would not be left depending upon the cold charity of the world.

ERIE, PA., May 29th, 1880.

charity of the world.

ERIE, PA., May 29th, 1880.

Received of D. T. Murray, Rec.-Sec.,
Branch No. 12, Erie, Pa., two thousand
dollars (\$2,000). Beneficiary due on the
death of my husband, Patrick Hayes.

Witness.

CORNELIUS DAILY,

J. F. JUDGE. Windsor Branch No. 1 holds its meetings every second Thursday.

Sarnia Branch No. 7 meets the first and third Friday of every month.
St. Thomas Branch No. 2 holds its meet-

St. Thomas Branch No. 2 holds its meetings every second Wednesday.

Allegant, June 5th, 1880.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I was exceedingly well pleased with the letters from you and your Grand President, respecting the payment of beneficiary money published in the last two issues of your official organ, the Catholic Record. We hope the Grand Council of Canada will always continue in the good course they are now pursuing. Give your branches all the information you can; we are all equal partners in this busican; we are all equal partners in this busi-ness. Each member of the firm should know what is being done with his money,

and the amount due from him, and when he will be called on to pay it. We had two deaths in May. We will soon have 4,000 members; two branches are to be organized in Ohio next week. New York State has now about 2,600

members; it is about four years since its first branch was instituted. Hoping you may have health to continue your good work, and wishing your official organ, the RECORD, a very wide circula-tion. I remain, yours fraternally, C. J. HICKEY,

Supreme Recorder C. M. B. A.

To S. R. Brown, Grand Rec. of Canada. President Keena says: "I certainly shall not feel it the duty of officers to furnish individual members information that may be found in the official organs of our asse

Mr. Hugh O'Heir, having removed to Hamilton, had to resign his position as assistant Secretary of Branch No. 7, Sarnia. Mr. Martin Lysaight was elected to fill his place. Sarnia Branch has chosen Doctor McGaugan, of Point Edward, as medical

McGaugan, of Point Edward, as medical examiner.

Branches should provide themselves with a few visiting cards for the use of their members during the excursion and picnic season. We have a small quantity on hand.

From the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single ounce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" to bacco. The manufacturers of it have a settled belief that the public c nnot be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be a mon-The manufacturers of it have a settled belief that the public conton be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be a mon-

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Bleeding for this world's sin; Fill us with contrition, Thy forgiveness to win.

Thou art like a red, red Rose, Blooming mid Lilies fair; What upon this beauteous earth, With Thy love can compare.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Calm Thou my troubled soul; When the tempest rages, And angry surges roll.

Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Golden Vessel of Love;
Cleanse us from earthly dross
To dwell with saints above.
E.A. SKIMINGS.
Goderich, Feast of the Sacred Heart, 1880.

DIED. On Tuesday, June 1st, 1880, Andrew Mc-Causland, of 3rd Concession, London town-ship, aged 82 years.

New Advertisements.

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

New Brocaded Velveis, New Brocaded Velveteens.

New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES ---IN---DRESS TRIMMINGS.

> 138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

NOTICE! WEST END HOUSE.

Just received, two cases of Scotch Tweeds. Suitable for summer wear.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JOHN GLEN,

PHILLIP'S



The above cut represents one of the most perfect SWINGS now in the market, the seat running at all times in a perfectly level position.

The SWING is propelled by the occupant, and will afford him or her about the same amount of exercise as can be obtained by rowing. Send for circulars and prices to

W. F. PHILLIPS, WATFORD, ONT.

June11tf PIC-NIC In aid of the ORPHANS OF MT. HOPE, Will be held on the GROUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION,

ON DOMINION DAY Refreshments on the Grounds at

Admission, 25c.

A Good Band will be in attendance. BEST IN USE!

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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.

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Retailed everywhere.

73.1y

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.



DRY GOODS. HOW TO KEEP COOL

DURING THE WARM WEATHER!

Ladies by procuring Light Summer Dress Materials in either Lawns, Muslins or Grenadines, Lace Mitts, Fans, Fine Cotton Hose, &c. Gentlemen, by providing cool Summer Underclothing, Fine Linen Shirts, and

All can be had at very low prices and latest styles at

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COST PRICE SALES!

CHEAP GOODS THE YEAR ROUND

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION of the Purchasing Public to the above somewhat unusual heading, our idea is to protect people generally from being misled by certain advertisements calculated to influence at least the unthinking. The people of London and surrounding country are not doubt aware, or should be, that THE DODGE of SELLING OUT, REMOVING and GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, in order to get patronage under the guise of selling cheap, is a VERY OLD ONE, and also a reprehensible practice, particularly when these FLAMING MANFIESTORS are not carried out; and when those dodges are PERIODICALLY PRACTICED, people should be on their guard, frown down such practices, and stamp them out by buying their goods from houses WHO SELL CHEAP ALL THE TIME, in a straightforward, business-like way. Every intelligent buyer knows well that to carry on business honestly a living profit must be made, and the very idea of selling goods BeLow cost, at an actual loss, bears on the face of it at least. Too MUCH GENEROSITY TO BE REAL. We have no hesitation in saying—and our sales so far this season prove the truth of the assertion—that WE ARE NOT BEING UNDERSOLD IN THE CITY. Our goods are Fresh, Seasonable and UNIFORMLY CHEAP all through. Customers are well served at the counters of our large and attractive Store which extends from street to street.

A. B. POWELL & Co.

THE KID GLOVE HOUSE.

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinox. 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, 6, 8, 9, 10e per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 10e per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 10e per yard; bleached cottons, 10e per yard; bleached cottons at 10e per yard; bleache

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Capital Stock Incorporated \$50,000.



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Bells of Fure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY
WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 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 recive careful attention.
84.1m

JOHN TALIAFERRA, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, 58 Dundas Street West. 87.4m

BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR,
58 MARKET LANE,
69 PARLOR,
70 PARLOR,
87.4m THE SULPHER BATHS ARE Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen. Season Tickets for fan ily, \$10; single season tickets, \$5; single baths 25c., or six tickets for \$1. Season tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50; single bath, 10c.

\$1. Season each, 10c.

Cr.ND 25c. 1N STAMPS, AND
get the following books and magazines:
Two young Ladles' Journal, two Blackwood's
Magazines, Story Book, Sporting Book, and
a beautiful picture in English scenery. Address John Connon, Market Square, London, Ontario,

To Ireland. BY SPERANZA.

My country wounded to the heart,
Could I but flash along thy soul
Bestric power to rive apart
The thunder-clouds that round thee roll,
And, by my burning words uplift
Thy life from out Death's icy drift,
Till the fall splendors of our age
Bhone round thee for thy heritage—
As Miriam's, by the Red Sea strand
Clashing proud symbals, so my hand
Would strike thy harp
Loved Ireland!

She flung her triumps to the stars
In glorious chants for freedom won,
While over Pharaoh's gilded cars
The flerce, death-bearing waves rolled on;
I can but look in God's great face,
And pray him for our fated race,
To come in Sinai thunders down,
And, with His mystic radiance, crown
Some Prophet-Leader, with command
To break the strength of Egypt's band,
And set thee free,
Loved Ireland!

New energies, from higher source,
Must make the strong life-currents flow,
As Alpine glaciers in their course
Stir the deep torrents 'neath the snow,
The woman's voice dies in the strife
Of Liberty's awakening life;
We wait the hero heart to lead,
The hero, who can gulde at need,
And strike with bolder, stronger hand,
Though towering hosts his path withstand
Thy golden harp,
Loved Ireland!

For I can breath no trumpet call,
To make the slumb'ring Soul arise;
I only lift the funeral-pail,
That so God's light might touch thine eye
And ring the sliver prayer-bell clear,
So rouse thee from thy trance of fear;
Yet, if thy mighty heart has stirred,
Even with one pulse-throb at my word,
Then not in vain my woman's hand
Has struck the gold harp while I stand,
Waiting thy rise
Loved Ireland!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The Rev. Thomas Leahy, the respected parish priest of Sandymount, died on May 13th, at the Presbytery, Star of the Sea, after a protracted illness. The rev. gentleman had been educated in Maynooth College, and was about 30 years in the priesthood, 25 of which had been spent in the parish in which he died. He was orined in Westland Row Chapel-curiously, enough, where he was baptised—by the late Most Rev. Archbishop Murray, and during his lifetime he earned the respect of all classes and creeds by his unobtrusive and kindly disposition. By the p or the rev. gentleman will be especially regreted, for when the cause of charity was to be promoted he was always foremost to assist in the good work, either privately or

The Drogheda correspondent of the Free which the sheriff r man writes on May 11th:—"The splendid ecclesiastical ruin of the ancient Dominican priory in this town commonly known as Magdalen's Steeple, has within the last and shovels. In one instance a complete skeleton was unearthed. The skull, which was broken by a pickaxe, was very large and massive, and the upper jaw had a row of teeth in excellent preservation. A very indignant feeling prevails amongst the people in reference to these acts."

riding them with some employment. The spokesman of the party, a laborer named Whelan, statad to the Archdeacon At a speci named Whelan, statad to the Archdeacon that a great number of laboring men from lief Committee, presided over by the Rt. that a great number of laboring men from the town had that morning proceeded to the place where the new waterworks were commenced and applied for work. A few of them were employed, but at a scale of wages which, considering that they are obliged to walk three miles to their work and the same distance homewards in the evening, they considered very unfair and inadequate. They all, he said, refused to accept such terms, and returned home. The Archdeacon said he was for a long time aware of the appalling distress that existed among them. The local committee, assisted by the funds of the Mansion House Committee and other centres of relief in Dublin, except that presided over by the Buchess of Marlborough, did all in their power to meet the emergency.

GALWAY. all in their power to meet the emergency, but the funds were exhausted four weeks before, and they were obliged to discontinue giving further assistance. In con-clusion the rev gentleman said: I tender to you the advice given me by a mem-ber of the Mansion House Reliet Com-mittee. "Look after the poor children; let the able-bodied have recourse to their guardians, who are bound by law to assist them."

by a troup of horse from Knockaderry to Kilmurry Ford, and fired upon. He was confronted on the Bridge of Ballingarry by a mounted officer, whom he dismount-ed, his only weapon being a black thorn stick. He was interred at the quiet little

stick. He was interred at the quiet little charchyard of Kilcoleman.

A wanton outrage was committed recently upon the Roman Catholic Church of Kilmallock. Some ruflins, by the aid of a ladder, got upon the roof of the edifice and stripped it of a quantity of lead, besides doing other damage. It is believed that the police are on the track of the thieves, and that they will be impediately made amenable to justice.

An eviction took place recently, on the

An eviction took place recently, on the lands of Boherlode, Ballineety. The Subsheriff, Mr. John Ryan, took possession of shouse and land occupied by one Michael Moloney, under cover of an ejectment obtained at last Sessions. In the first instance a judgment was procured against Moloney at suit of the Munster Bank. Moloney at suit of the Munster Bank. The farm was put up for sale by the Sheriff, and purchased by one Michael Sheriff, and purchased by the part of their friends, who awaited their discharge, adorned with green sahes. The Kilmen fife and drum bands render-their sheriff, and purchased by

Vaughan, Adm., presiding, on May 13th, upwards of 196 families got orders for Indian meal. The chairman said the committee had received culf £7 for the past week, so that they would have to strike a large number of the destitute poor off the list. The hon. sec. said he had applied to the different relief committees in Dublin, and he regretted he did not see Newmarket on the list of grants. The committee could not continue their work of charity if additional grants were not given them. A large number of poor charity if additional grants were not given them. A large number of poor farmers are in a state of destitution, and every day he was asked to put additional names for relief before the committee. The chairman requested Mr. Halpin to apply again to the Dublin Relief Com-mittee.

mittee.

The funeral of the Rev. Thomas Nagle, C. C., Liscannor, county Clare, took place on May 5th. The Rev. gentleman died at his father's house, where he had been confined to bed for some months, and the fatal termination of his illness was not unexpected, as his malady left little hope of his recovery. He was a pious and zealous priest, and his estimable character had endeared him in life to all with whom he came in contact. He was educated at came in contact. He was educated at Maynooth, and his first appointment was in the "Citic of the Tribes." He was afterwards transferred to his own native parish, where labored with great zeal, and took an active part in bringing the child-ren of the parish to school and religious His remains were interred in the tomb of his ancestors at Kilmac-reahy, and were followed by the largest concourse of priests and people ever wit nessed in that part of the country.

KERRY.

The Sheriffs and some bailiffs proceeded The Sheriffs and some bailiffs proceeded on May 10th, to evict a man named Kelly, resided at Ahabeg, on the property which S. M. Hussy lately purchased, and which has become known under the title of the "Harene property." A number of the peasantry of the neighborhood gathered and attacked the sheriff, police, and bailiffs. Their numbers were at first small, and they were unable to prevent the eviction. they were unable to prevent the eviction. they were unable to prevent the eviction. It appears, however, that when their numbers increased they renewed the attack. In the row the bailiffs were severely injured, and the sheriff received a blow of a stone on the chest. Some of the police also received injuries. A force of constabulary was called out from Tralee to assist the Causeway police, but the row was over before their arrival. Another eviction which had been announced to eviction which had been announced to take place at Kells, in the same neighbor-hood, was abondoned, owing to the injury which the sheriff received. No arrests

TYRONE.

John Gallogly, a carpenter, residing on the Moy Road, Dungannon, was brutally as Magdalen's Steeple, has within the last few days been the scene of a revolting sight. Workmen had been recently employed to dig up the ground in order to sink the foundation for cottages. In doing this the graves of the dead, where they had slumbered for centuries, were entered upon and the bones of Bishops, priests, &c., hacked and scattered about with picks and shovels. In one instance a complete exceletor was unearthed. The skull, which men to whom suspicion points as the guilty parties, and brought them before Gallogly for identification.

indignant feeling prevails amongst the people in reference to these acts."

CORK.

On May 10th a large body of stalwart laboring men waited upon the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan, Mallow, for the purpose of asking his assistance in pro-

GALWAY.

held on May 11th near Loughrea, the chairman stating that at no period since 1847 had such architecture. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT London Branch No. 4 of the Court meetings of 1847 had such extreme poverty as was visible amongst them at the present time existed. He expressed the belief that if the State refused to come to the people's assistance hundreds would die of hunger

LIMERICK.

Mr. Michael O'Byrne, a '48 man, died on May 9th. He was born at Knock, county Limerick, 83 years ago. He was the tried and trusted friend of William Smith O'Brien, O'Gorman and others of that patriot band. He rendered himself conspicuous at Killenaule and Ballingarry, county Tipperary, and he was pursued by a troup of horse from Knockaderry to Kilmurry Ford, and fired upon. He was added—"The poor children will die immediately if your reverence don't come to the rescue." The rev. gentleman at once complied with the poor woman's request by giving her some money from his own private purse, as the funds in the hands of the local relief committee are exhausted. This is only one of the many hausted. This is only one of the many cases that have come under my notice lately. If something is not at once done for the poor, hundreds of them will per-ish of lunger within the next few weeks." A harrowing description is given of the sufferings of the farmers in the district of Cong. Fever is reported as having broken out in one of the Galway islands, where

Several of the prisoners who were incar-cerated at the March Assizes for obstruct-ing process officers were released, on May

Sligo. The deceased had been ailing for the past six months. He was 57 years of age, and in the 35th of his ministry. He arrived in Silgo, from Cliffony, on the 9th, intending to proceed to Boyle to consult Dr. O'Fairell. During his stay he was constantly visited by the Right Rev. Bishop, Dr. Gillooly, and the Rev. Messrs. McLoughlin, Hanly, Somers, Coogan and Maher. His remains were removed for interment to the family burying ground, Tubberelvee, in the parish of Blaskett, near Castleplunkett, county of Roscommon.

ONE OF GOD'S HEROINES.

A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston last week, says *The Pilot*, and asked him to forward to Ireland her help for the famine sufferers. "How much can you spare?" asked the

said, "and I can spare that."

said, "and I can spare that."

The priest reasoned with her, saying that her gift was to great for her means: but she was firm in her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had helped; she could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger and death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes.

"Now, what is your name?" he asked, "that I may have it puplished?"

"My name?" said the brave soul, counting over her money; "don't mind that, sir. Just send them the help—and God will know my name."

THE LOVE OF LITTLE CHILDERN.—The love which every child brings with it is in itself the very strongest indication of the needs of the child. Love is like sunshine; without there can be no harmonious growth or development. As we expect a fruit tree to bear delicious fruit in a cellar as to expect a child to grow into symmetrical manhood or womanhood without love. As invariably we appropriate the sunniest nook in the garden to the nursery, so must the warmest and sunniest apartments of the heart be given to the little one. Natured in an atmosphere of love, their various powers expand in unconscious but harmonious beauty.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, com-posed of the juices of a variety of remark-able medicinal plants and herbs; the var-ious properties of these different ingre-dients, when combined, is so constituted as dients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it this medicine we do not claim that it the Royal Irish Constabulary, and was one of the senior first-class sub-inspectors when he retired from the force a few years ago.

CAVAN.

At a special meeting of the Cavan Relief Committee meeting this meanine we do not claim that this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; summer restorative it stands unitivated; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish
Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday
evening, 11th June, at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to
be present. D. REGAN, President.

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.-Sec.

Situations.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE CATH-old gentleman of good habits and business disposition to transact business in his own section. Also to a few ladies a profit-able business is offered. Apply at once to BENZIGER BROTHER, LB 267—New York. 80-8w

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4-1y

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE— Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of 98.1y CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—Memsurgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y

At a special meeting of the Newmarket-died on May 12th at the Imperial Hotel,

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Woncational.

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The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils beforeacted illiess or derins, and the second property of the property of the second part of th

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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 as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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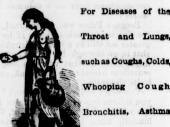
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having decided to remove their present place of business to more commodious premises, which they are about to erect on the next block, will offer the whole of their valuable stock at a Great Sacrifice. Goods will be sold at and BELOW COST.

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 deter-mined to have such, if prices will effect that object

that object.
Our Store will be closed on Friday, to mark down the entire stock. Customers may rely on getting Extraordinary Bar-gains at this sale.

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

HUMOROUS.

A country editor lately returned a tailor's bill endorsed, "Declined—handwriting illegible."

"I think the goose has the advantage of you," said a landlady to an inexpert boarder who was carving. "Guess it has, mum—in age!" was the withering re-

tort.

"Well, Johnnie," said a doting uncle to his little nephew, who had been fishing all day, "did you catch a good many fish?"

"No, uncle; but I drowned a good many worms," was the reply.

Could conjugal affection be more strictly displayed than it is in the subjoined: "And, so, doctor, you think my wife will get well?" "I am sure of it, if you can persuade her to take this dose." "Doctor, take it she shall, if I have to break every bone in her body!"

"Sarah, this going out incessantly I cannot have; next Sunday you must stay at home all day." "But, ma'am, I have promised my aunt to spend the afternoon with her." Sonny, interced-ing: "Do let her go mamma; her aunt has been made a sergeant, and he has got a new coat with stripes on it, and a great,

"Man slive!" exclaimed the judge in a "Man alive!" exclaimed the judge in a heated discussion of a tangled theological point with his friend, "I tell you you are a free agent. You have not to obey any one." "Yes," said Mr. Goodman, meekly, "but I do though." "Who ?" shouted the judge, "who ?" "My wife, her two sisters, and the baby," howled the good man, meekly triumphant. Red lights and slow curtain.

Would't Pay for Breathing the Air.

Bill Smedley was resting his left foot on the top of a beer keg in front of a saloon in Butte City, Montana Territory, the lest time I saw him. On his bent left knee he rested an elbow, thereby arranging his arm so as to support his chin, which rested on his hand. His clothes were well worn, and here and there a rent. His hair stuck out through a hole in the grown of his hat, while the great toe of his crown of his hat, while the great toe of his right foot peeped forth ruddy and cheerful from his boot. The whiffs of smoke, drawn from a short, black pipe, curled lazily from his lips. His eyes were half closed and dreamy. His thoughts were in closed and dreamy. His thoughts were in dreamland. Bill had experienced the ups and downs of Western life; had been rich and poor by turns, and was now very poor. He had grown philosophic, and looked at things in a way different from what he had in his youth, when life's pathway smiled to him, and seemed rose-restricted. garlanded.
"Hello, Bill! been looking for you,"

said the tax-collector, coming up.
There was no response. He repeated:
"Bill, hello!"
"Well?"

"Want to collect your tax."

"Haint no property."
"I mean your poll-tax."
"Don't own no pole."
"A poll-tax is a tax on yourself, you now."

know."
"I ain't no property."

"But the county court levied this tax on you."
"Didn't authorize 'em to levy any tax

on me."
"The law does, though."
"What if it does; 'spose I'm goin' ter
pay for breathin' the air ?"
"Still you are one of us, you live

"You exercise the privileges of a citizen; you want to vote if you charge for "Don't want to vote if you charge for

"Don't you wrnt a voice in the selec-tion of officers?"

"No; if there was no officers you wouldn't be here consumin' my time."

"The schools must be supported. We must educate the children."

must educate the children."
"If you do they won t work."
"There are other county expenses—paupers, and so on. If you were to die without means you would want us to

"No, you needn't."
"No, you needn't."
"Why, you would smell bad to other people!"
"I kin stan' it if they kin."

"I will levy on your property," said the officer, growing impatient; "I will

hunt it up."
"I'll heip you; I want to see some of
my property."
The officer moved on rather abruptly,

The officer moved on rather abruptly, while Bill continued, as if musing:

"Let them fellers have their way, and they'd make life a burden. Want to assess my existence; want to charge me for enjoyin' the bright sunshine; ask me to pay for beholdin' the beautiful landscape; charge me for looking at the grass grow and the rose unfoldin'; charge me for watchin' the birds fly, an' one cloud chase t'other."

The eves continued to blink dreamily.

chase t'other."

The eyes continued to blink dreamily. The whiffs of smoke reacaed up in grace ful spirals toward the blue dome. The foot-falls of the tax-collector grew absenter and absenter.—New Orleans Picay-

The News that Jack Brought. Some time ago, in the Southern part of Arkansas, says the Little Rock Gazette, an incident occurred which will be spoken an incident occurred which will be spoken of upon the occasion of every election in that part of the country. Upon the day of the noted event people in all the township exhibited their interests by going early to the polls. Two very prominent men in a certain county were candidaes for sheriff, and their supporters were so equally divided that a great concern was felt. Bets were made; fist fights were inappurated in fact, everything was encaged. augurated, in fact, everything was engaged in which to make the elections interesting. About 10 o'clock the excitement be came so great in one township that a man was selected to ride over to a man was selected to ride over to the next township to see who was ahead. The swiftest horse was selected. The man sprang into the saddle and dashed away. The rider was intently watched until out of sight. Then more bets were made as to which of the candi-dates was ahead. More fist engagements were inaugurated. Finally the man was seen coming back. He had lost his hat and his long hair streamed out horizon-tally.

"Six ahead! Six ahead!" he shouted when within hearing distance of the excited crowd. "Who is six ahead?" demanded several

voices.
"I'll be dinged if I know," said the man checking his horse, "but you may bet your life that one of them is six ahead."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Alwaysrequire agents to show you the written authority of the proprietor of the RECORD before you do business with them. In every case demand a receipt on the printed form before you pay money.

New subscribers are requested to enclose the price of subscription (\$2) in a registered letter, writing plainly their name and post office. It will then come at our risk. We will in every case send an acknowledgment. Do not ask as to stop sending your paper while in arrears. This we cannot do. Send the amount due, and then your name will be taken off. Until arrears are paid, the law says the papers are your property whether you take them from the post office or not.

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When the time expires that you have paid up to, send your money for the coming year punctually. If you want the paper stopped drop a card to office at the proper time, and the name will be taken off the list.

Messrs. M. A. Egan, M. Redmond and W. Walsh are authorized to do business for the RECORD in all parts of Ontario.

Mr. J. Dromgole, sr., is our city agent, and has authority to transact all business for the paper.

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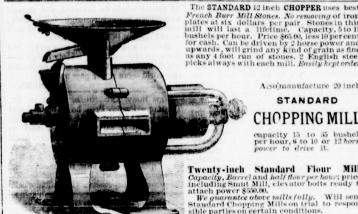
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Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has ecently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. ACC Call and inspect our display. J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126 DUNDAS STREET.



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

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

4th. That its books and affairs are always tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

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

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reat Western Kailway, Going	A.M 7	.м. Р	м.	A.M. 1	м. р.	M.
East-Main Line.			7			
By Railway P.O. for all places						
East-H. & P. R., Buffalo,			- 1			
Boston, Eastern States, etc.	5 00			8 00	1 30	
New York	**	1 15		8 00	2 45	
G. T. REast of Toronto,						
Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal,						
Quebec and Maritime Pro-						
vinces		1 15	5.00			
Thro' Bags-Hamilton	7 30	5 00		8 00	1 30	
Hamilton and Toronto	5 00	1 15	5 00			
W.R. Going West-Main Line						
Thro' Bags-Bothwell, Glen-						
coe. Mt. Brydges	5 30			8 00	2 45	
Railway P. O. mails for all places west of London, De-						
places west of London, De-				1		
troit, Western States, Mani-	1			1		
toba, etc		1 15		1	2 45	
Thro' Bags-Windsor, Amh'st-				1		
burg, Sandwich, Detroit and				1		
Western States			7.00	8 00	2 45	
Thro' Bags - Chatham and				1		
Newbury			7 00	8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch-G. W. R.						
Thro' Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia,	1			00	2 45	
Strathroy, Watford and Wy-	1			1		
oming	6 00		**	00	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all				1		
places west		1 15			2 45	
Thro Bags-Sarnia and Sar-						
nia dependencies		5 15		8 00	2 45	
Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For-	1					
est. Thedford, Parkhill and						
Widder		1	51	5		
anada S. R., L. & P. S. and St.	1					
Clair Branch Mails.	1			1 4 1		
Glanworth, White Oak	7 30			9 00		
Wilton Grove	1	1 1		9 00		
Canada Southern east of St						
Thomas and for Aylmer and				1		
dependencies, Port Bruce	1			1		
and Orwell	7 36					
Canada Southern west of St						
Thomas		0 1 15		1		
St. Clair Branch Railwy, P. O				1		
mails-Courtwright to St						
Thomas, etc		1 1	5		2 45	
St. Thomas	6.78			9 00	2 45	

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Stratford, and G. T. west of
Stratford surface west of
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between
Paris S, and Ruffalo.
G. T. R. between Stratford and
Toronto 19 15 .. 2 45 and Fridays)
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Lyons, Harrietsville, Mossley, Dorchest'r Station (daily) ry, normest r Station duity
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Byron (Monday, Wednesday
and Friday)
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Has opened out one of the

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A ten-cent sample bottle of
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SYRUP will convince you
that it is the best preparation
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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
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Large bottles, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.
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> Parties Requiring Money on Morts gage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of "The Ontario Loan and Debeuture Company," London. WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

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AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital. - - \$1,000,000. subscribed, -\$600,000. Paid Up, - *500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

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

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JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 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. Camp-bell, Esq., Petersville; J. Platt, Esq., London, Savlings Bank Branch.—Best rates of Interest allowed on deposits.

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Office—88 Dundas St.,
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SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. 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 unwards received, 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.

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AT 71 PER CENT. MORTGAGES BOUGHT. J. BURNETT & CO., Victoria Buildings, opposite City Hall, Rich-mond Street, London.

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Has now on hand an immense stock of Goods suitable for SPRING and SUMMER wear. The latest styles, best workmanship and moderate prices are the ruling mottos in this house.

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BATHS. Electropathic Remedial Institute, 244 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT.
For the treatment of
NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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 crial 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 dis-atisfied. Your Bath stands ahead of a ything cise I have tried, both as a luxur; and a sanitary agent. I take great pleasure in commending them to all similarily affected.

50 Or, Wilson.

The Dr. Wilson.

From Chas. Magee, Woodstock.

Being recomme ded by a friend of mine to come to you for treatment for Bonchleat Consumption, I have taken two weeks treatment with Electricit and Molis Baths, and am now cured of all my co-sumptive symptoms.

CHAS. MAGEE.

RE- LNID! HE LONDON TURKIO C. I. I. ATHS
have opened in unit's Block, Rich and St.,
for the Treatment of all acute an Chronic
Diseases Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1;
Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot ar d Cold Boths, \$26.
70-ly Drs. STREET & MCI AREN.

nchitis, Asthma

ses of the lungs. lren, amid the distress

lytical Chemists.
ISTS EVERYWHERE. ARGAINS!

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ONT.

THE

rch and Office ITURE.

RIDGETOWN.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Bunday, the 30th May, was a day of joy and gladness, not only to Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., the zealous and much esteemed pastor of the above mission, but to all the good and pious Catholics of Ridgetown and vicinity. The first Catholic ceremony ever performed in this village was performed on Sunday, when the cor biceremony ever performed in this village was performed on Sunday, when the corner store of the new Church of St. Michael was laid by Mgr. Bruyere of London, saisted by Rev. Father William, O. S. F., Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Chatham, and Rev. Father Michael.

At 10,30 o'clock Monseigner Rev.

eemed to take the deepest interest in the

The ceremony of laying the corner stone, commenced at 3 p. m., after which Rev. Father William preached a most power-ful and eloquent sermon before a vast concourse of people, a large percentage of whom, as I have stated already, were Pro-

The rev. gentleman chose as his text : You are no more strangers and foreigners; but you are fellow-citizens with the saints and the domestics of God, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone. Eables a H

ner stone. Ephes., c. II.

He then proceeded to say that he could
not select more appropriate words of welcome than the ones he had chosen for this

For some time past, in Ridgetown, it had been a deep-scated conviction that a Catholic Church would be a necessity for quite a number of its inhabitants. All, without distinction of religion or nationality, showed most efficaciously that it was their ardent wish to make Father Michael succeed in his work. Not merely by words, but by acts, had they proven that there is but by acts, had they proven that there is a spirit of generosity for every noble object in matters of religion, as well as the moral and material improvements of Ridgetown. As always, they had flocked together to-day to witness the laying of the corner stone for the temple to which they had all and would all give their support for the honor and glory of God. To-day they had come in crowds to be the witnesses and co-operators of this good and but where they are also fulfilled according nesses and co-operators of this good and holy work; and he assured them that they had not assembled here in vain; they had

come to a glorious feast of religion. come to a glorious least of religion.

"We have a great work before us," says
the froyal prophet, "the work is great, a
dwelling is to be prepared, not for man
but for God." It is for such a dwelling of

It is true God is not limited by any space. Heaven is His throne, and the earth his

day.

It is true God is not limited by any space. Heaven is His throne, and the earth his footstool.

All the heavens cannot comprehend Him. Hence we are well aware that He is not in need of a limited dwelling; but he demands that we should be in possession of a material temple. "Behold I lay a corner-stone in Zion." Christ founded His Kingdom upon earth; He appointed St Peter as the visible foundation of the Church.—"Thou art Peter." "It is my joy to dwell amongst the children of men." In His holy name the nations should be assembled, that there might be one fold and one shepherd. For this purpose we are erecting this house of God and of prayer. "In the faith of Jesus Christ we lay the cornerstone, in the name of the father, Son and Holy Ghost, that true faith, fear of God and brotherly love shall prevail, and this place be dedicated to prayer, to the invocation and praise of the name of the same Lord Jesus Christ."

But why, you may ask, why build an other church? Wuy not build a poorhouse, shool-house, hospitals, orphan-house, school-house, hospitals, orphan-house, seloul-house and praise of the name of the same Lord Jesus Christ."

But why, you may ask, why build an other church? Wuy not build a poorhouse, shool-house, hospitals, orphan-house, seloul-house, hospitals, orphan-house, seloul-house a firm and lively faith, and teach the things, having promise is the life that now is, and that which is occase of death. When death enters your house religion cals to the gray and sing lyour aid the principles of faith. The early Christians used to carry flowers to the grave and sing lymns of joy because the total charled the principles of faith. The early Christians used to carry flowers to the grave and sing lymns of joy because the total charled the principles of faith. When the laddent enters your house religion the swell charled the will be and cross of death. When

But why, you may ask, why build another church? Why not build a poorhouse, school-house, hospitals, orphanasylum, or some other charitable institution instead of a Catholic Church? Hea the answer from the mouth of Christ Himself. "The poor you shall always have in your midst, and you may do good to them if you will, but Me you will not always have." Prayer, union with Christ, in other words, religion—true religion—is an indispensible necessity for humanity an indispensible necessity for humanity.
"He that believeth not shall be condemned." "If he will not hear the church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." Without faith it is impossible to please God." "Go teach all nations all those truths which I have committed to you, and behold I am with you all days even to the end of the world," which was just the same as to say: Go and be Catholic, be in every place, teach all truth, and versal-that which exists everywhere, and comprises all places, all truths, and all

The rev. speaker now proceeded to the subject of his discourse,
"THE BLESSINGS OF RELIGION."

Religion is the source of peace. You may be as rich as Crœsus, your safe may be filled with gold and silver, you may be provided with all the luxuries of this life, if peace values yet surveyage within be provided with all the luxuries of this life, if peace reigns not supreme within your abode, but quarrels and dissensions, it is impossible that happiness and prosperity should dwell under your roof. The poor laborer in his hut who lives in peace with his family and neighbors is more happy than the rich man in his palace without peace and harmony.

words are spoken, and these are received with a good and candid heart; in order to preserve the peace and general good feeling every possible sacrifice is readily made.

O holy Religion, where thou art enthroned there is an abode of peace and happiness, a paradise of delight, a heaven with angels upon earth!

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Resisted by Rev. Father William, O. S. F.,
Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Chatham,
and Rev. Father Michael.

At 10.30 o'clock Monseignor Bruyere
sang High Mass, assisted by the choir of
St. Joseph's Church, Chatham. The
musical talent of this choir needs no words
of praise here, as its reputation is already
well known to most of your readers.

After the Gospel the celebrant delivered
a most fatherly discourse on prayer, which
did not fail to make a very deep impression upon the congregation, which was composed largely of Protestants, and who
seemed to take the deepest interest in the
"Beware, lest perhaps your heart be

"Beware, lest perhaps your heart be deceived and you depart from the Lord and serve strange Gods and adore them."
"Lay up these my words in your hearts and minds. Teach your children that they meditate on them, when they sittest in thy house." 5th Book of Moses. Ch.

You have God's reliable promise for it; He has given this promise in His own hand-writing—as it were—that He will bless you if you keep His commandments
—His holy law. In vain will all your
endeavors be if you have not the blessings

and favors of heaven.
"Unless the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Unless the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain that keepeth it." (Ps. 126.) "Neither he that planteth is anything, nor he that

watereth, but God who giveth the in-crease." I. Cor., III. 7. Nourish faith and religion and you will enjoy God's blessing and protection. We read in the second Book of Kings (VI., 2.) that David caused the ark of the Lord the depository of the table of the Law to be carried into the house of Obededem.

"And the Ark of the Covenant abode in the low to be carried into the house of Obededem."

"And the Ark of the Covenant abode in the low to be carried into the house of Obededem."

"And the Ark of the Covenant abode in the low to be carried into the house of Obededem.

How much more will God bless every Christian home which is a tabernacle, a sanctuary, and Ark of the Covenant, de-dicated to the service of God the Most High, where not only the letters of the law of the ten commandments are kept, but where they are also fulfilled according to spirit and life! to spirit and life!

And here, fathers and mothers, I must

admonish you to not forget the words of Christ: "Seek first the kingdom of God, and everything else shall be added unto

How have you performed your duties? Are you faithful stewards of those treasures God has entrusted to you—of your

of this life are mixed with pains, and become disgusting.

An ample fortune is not to be gained

An ampie fortune is not to be gained without care, kept without fears and alarms, nor lost without affliction and anguish of soul. Dignities and high authority for the most part are heavy on those who have their, and by those who have them not they are usually envied and

Knowledge is one of the purest pleasures of human life, yet the wisest of the wise has said: "In much wisdom there is knowledge is one of the purest pleasures of human life, yet the wisest of the wise has said: "In much wisdom there is much indignation, and he that added knowledge addeth also labor." (Eccles. I.) Moreover, all earthly enjoyments, even if they were certain, could never give usentire satisfaction. Dignities destroy our repose, obscurity hurts our self-love; if we be hungry we are in pain; if we eat to the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently farther from contentment than before; if we be poor we think ourselves miserable, and if we become rich we generally are miserable in reality, because there is more to trouble us.

Thus the world pleases with its promises, the with added to the wise of the manifold the proposed to the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are raised to greatness we are frequently for a full fine our heart of the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are the full we are the full we are uneasy; if in a low condition we fret and murmur, and if we are the full we are the f go on doing this forever. The Apostles understood the mind of Christ, and when they drew up their symbol of faith, they gave to the church the name Catholic—unitation we free and murmur, and if we are understood the mind of Christ, and when they drew up their symbol of faith, they gave to the church the name Catholic—unitation we be poor we think ourselves miserable,

Thus the world pleases with its promises, but displeases with its gifts. Far different are the delights of religion. They elevate

conscience.

He that has religion in his mind and heart is always satisfied, fulfils with pleasure the duties of his state of life. Of him the Bible says: (Pro. XV.)

"A glad heart maketh a cheerful countenance." A secure mind (conscience) is like a continual feast Religion does not

is like a continual feast. Religion does not

carry them to the house in gleeful triumph. Having praised and thanked God, he goes to rest and enjoys the sweet slumber of the night, to be strengthened again for the following day.

On Sundays he does his duty with delight, and gives to God what belongs to God. When he has done a work of charty his conscience tells him that he is a friend and child of God and heir of Heaven. At the hour of trial and tribulation and sorrow, he thinks of the words of Christ. "Your sorrow shall be turned into joy, and your joy no man shall take from you." He loves to approach often Holy Cammunion, to receive Christ, the fountain of all happiness; his soul overflows with joy; he would go to church, obey the commandments, receive the sacraments, go to confession and communion, and live and die world the sacraments.

with sufferings everywhere. Crosses are found in the palaces of the rich, and in the cottages of the poor. Sickness, poverty and misfortune may come to us. Where can we find help and remedies in such gloomy

we find help and remedies in such gloomy occurrences? Go to all the drug stores you know, you will find a great many remedies, but not for all diseases.

There are many who claim to be your friends when you do not need them, but very few when you do need them, and even then they cannot help you, even if they would. Now I know an apothecary woo which you all can rely for medicine. upon which you all can rely for medicine, a balm, a miraculous and infallible remedy against all sufferings—and that is your holy religion. I know a friend that will, under no circumstances whatsoever, for-sake anybody, and that is your holy faith! When friends are scarce and cold, when When friends are scarce and cold, when the clouds of adversity gather over our heads, religior comes in and points to Heaven and teaches confidence in God. Religion is the good Samaratin that binds up the wounds and pours the balm of consolation into the soul; religion pronounces the words of Christ: "Your sorrow will be changed into joy." Christ compares him who receives His doctrine with a man who builthis house upon a rock; whosoever heareth these my words and whosoever heareth these my words and doeth them, shall be likened to a wise man who built his house upon a rock, and the rain fell, and the flood came, and the winds blew, and they beat upon the house, and it fell not; for it was a house founded upon a rock. Matt., VII.

A house without religion at the time of misfortune and affliction, is like a building without a roof, without closed windows, without doors, without a stove. In such a house there is no protection against the rain, against the storm, against the coldness of the winter. In the hour of need there is nothing but woe and misery, disconsola-tion and despair, and not a helping hand to alleviate their wants and sufferings. Be Christians, then, beloved brethren, in the true sense of the word, be warm friends

and adherents of our holy religion, that in the time of need and misery your holy church will be at your side as the consoling angel and good Samaritan and friend upon whom you can rely with hope and

safety.

Religion teaches us resignation in the will of God in cases of death. When

memortality.

Religion speaks as touching and consoling to us as the parting Saviour spoke to His disconsolate disciples: "A little while and you shall not see Me, and a little while again and you shall see Me; because

while again and you shall see Me; because I go to the Father you shall be sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy."
What unsurpassable advantages are those of our holy religion. Religion is the foundation, source and shield of every domestic happiness, because it pro-

the christian families! Our ancestors loved to pray, to go to church, to receive the Sacraments, to keep the fast and to perform with joy all the Church of God not only commanded but wished them to

The families in those days were happy and content, and died in the grace of God, with bright hopes of a better life. How is it to-day? Unbelief and indifferentism have perverted the order of things. Where formerly was found the gospel and lives of the Saints we now find irreligious writings and immoral literature. Whilst in good old Catholic times the walls were

happy than the rich man in his palace without peace and harmony.

Now, I ask: who is it that enjoys this peace? It can only be found with religious fathers and mothers, only where the bonds of faith, hope and charity, unite neighbor to neighbor, and all the hearts of the members of the household. Religion teaches the practice of patience, reconciliation and mutual love. Hence the heathens, observing the faith, the religion and life of the early Christians, testified of them: "Behold how they love one another."

In a house where religion prevails not a horsh word or curse is ever heard, nor does a thought of revenge ever enter under its roof; but only kind and friendly

ion, to receive Christ, the fountain of all happiness; his soul overflows with joy; he would not exchange his delights for all the thrones of kings, nor for all the sensual pleasures and amusements of the world.

Religion is the only true friend and consoler in the hour of affliction. We meet with sufferings everywhere. Crosses are found in the care of the world in the care might be inverted, and though everything around us might fall in ruin the care of the world in the care of the world in the care of the world in the care of the world go to church, obey the commandments, receive the sacraments, go to confession and communion, and live and die as children of God. They knew that religion would never deceive them—though the earth might tremble, though the laws of nature might be inverted, and though everything around us might fall in ruin.

would remain in all its firmness. Would remain in all its armness.

Heaven and earth shall pass away; but
the word of Jesus and His Holy Religion—
which assures us that we shall overcome
the world—can never pass away.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.
They intend to carry as large a stock as
any store in Ontario. This will enable all
to get what they want, as every known
style and variety will be kept on hand in
large quantities, a new feature for St.
Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit
the present competition. Give them a call.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., June 1, 1880. Wheat, Winter Rye Buckwheat Beans Beans FLOUR AND FEED.

Fall Wheat Flour & Cwt. 3 20 to 3 25 Mixed Flour & 300 to 3 25 Spring Flour 2 275 to 3 00 Buckwheat Flour 2 25 to 2 50 Graham Flour 3 00 to 3 25 Cracked Wheat 2 25 to 2 50 Crornmeal 1 50 to 2 00 Bran, per ton 13 00 to 14 00 Shorts, \$\phi\$ (output) and \$\phi\$ (out

Mutton b MISCEI
Lamb, ** b.
Beef, pr b ** qtr.
Geese, each
furkeys, each
Dried Apples ** b.
Onions, ** bhl.
Hay, ** on.
Straw, ** load.
Live Hogs, ** cst.
Dressed Hogs.
Chickens, ** pair.
Ducks. urnips # bush..

London Stock Market.

London, June 7.

Buyers. Sellers.

1899 140

127 | 130

121 | 122 |

109 | 111

111 | 113

107 | 109

100 | 101

50 | 80

TRUTHS. HOP BITTERS.

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, and the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE iseases of the Stomach, Bowel Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary O Nervousness, Sleeplessness and ε ly Female Complaints and DRUN

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

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relie, is the Cheapest, Surest and Best. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LEATHER LINES.

STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

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

WM. SCARROW. Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc. DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

TAX COLLECTORS NOTICE.

LAST DEMAND

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.

JOHN BLAIR. JAMES TAYLOR, Collectors. London, May 19th, 1880.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

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

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as aboved by the advertisers by addressing.

harged by the advertisers, by addressing THOMAS D. EGAN,

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL. EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of introducing a carcise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

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

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the nstitution.

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

CROCKERY.

NEW

CHINESE POTTERY

DIRECT FROM CHINA.

The first ever offered in London

FULL STOCK OF

BRONZE LAMPS!

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF **PLATED WARE**

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

Very Low, at REID'S

0 50 to 0 175 0 11 to 0 111 0 000 to 0 000 0 08 to 0 000 0 06 to 0 000 DUNDAS STREET.

CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail, ALL WORK WARRANTED. CAPPIAGES SHIPPED TO PARTS OF THE WORLD

This been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales Australia Wales, Australia.
FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

CARRIAGES

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

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

GAS FITTINGS.

JAMES W. LOTHIAN, (Late of the firm of McLennan, Lothian & Fryer.)

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker, 381 RICHMOND STREET,

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

LONDON, ONT.

PLUMBER,

L. G. JOLLIFFE,

STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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

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

leepers).
20 Second-class cars,
3 Express and baggage cars
3 Postal and smoking cars.

3 Postal and smoking cars.
240 Box freight cars.
100 Flat car.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings specifications and other informations. in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day

Tenders signed up to noon on signed up to noon on signed up to noon on of July next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, \\Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880.

71:20w LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates advertised obe let on the 3rd of June next, is unavoidably postponed until the following dates:—Tenders will be received until Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for vamination on and after

Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3RD OF JUNE next, is un-voidably postponed to the following dates: Tenders will be received until

Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for xamination on and after Tuesday, the 8th day of June.

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Railways & Canals, Cottawa, 13th May, 1880.

WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed 'Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal,' will be received at this office until 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 iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron. Thans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of worksof this 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 batter of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$230 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Fender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. He fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tenders are not accepted will be notified that their tender is accepted will be notified that their tender is accepted will be notified that their tender is accepted will be notified that their tender secretal accepted will be notified that their tender is accepted will be notified that their tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the contract.

Nincty per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion

the Receiver central.

the date of the notice.

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

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

W. L. CARRIE BOOKSELLER STATIONER,

Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

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

A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on ind. Music not in stock can be procured in the date.

A WEEK in your own town, andno capital risked. You can give the business a trial will out expense. The best opportunity over driver of the control of the co