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, MAY 21, 1880.

NO. 84

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.

MAY, 1880 Sanday, 23—Trinity Sunday. 2 Cl. Double.
Monday, 24—Feast of the B. V. M., Help of
Christians. Double-Major.
Tuesday, 25—St. Gregory VII, Pope and Confessor. Double.
Wednesday, 26—St. Phillip of Neri, Confessor.
Double.

Double.
Thursday, 27—Corpus Christi. Double. 1 Cl.
Friday, 28—Of the Octave. Semi-Double.
Saturday, 29—Of the Octave. Semi-Double.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated that the Carthusian Monks have determined to refuse to conform to the religious decrees. a year taxes and divide five million among the poor.

Two French Jesuits have gone to Dublin with the object of inspecting certain properties for sale in Ireland suitable for a refuge for part of the order on its expulsion from France. The number of members who seek a home in Ireland is stated to be forty. There are already considerable numbers in the Channel Islands.

were recently confirmed by Arch- episode of the crusades. bishop Gibbons in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore. Sixty-six of the number were adults and converts to the faith. Great preparation had been made to make the ceremonies as imposing as possible. The Knights of St. Augustine—seventy in number—presented swords to the Archbishop as he alighted from his carriage at the front door of the

ONE of our city cotemporaries publishes an article taken from the Boston Traveller, throwing ridicule on the miraculous manifestations at Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Henry O'Meara, not kept himself fully informed of the progress of events at that now celetion to the fact that Catholics have things for granted. The habit is easily brated place. He says the Church has sanctioned these miracles through the Archbishops Cavanagh and Tuam. These dignitaries have given no sanction as yet to the miracles. The former has merely stated what he saw and heard from time to time. The good, pious, Father Kavanagh will surely feel grateful to the editor of the Boston Traveller for elevating him to the dignity of Archbishop.

THE funeral of the late Senator Brown took place in Toronto on the 12th. There was an immense concourse of friends of the deceased gentleman present from all parts of the Dominion The fell was a summense concourse of friends of the deceased Popery; and the quotings of their fiery utterances, with applause, have the Dominion. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Sir and their former rejoicing is turned Dorion, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Sir William Howland, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir Alex.

to the gloom of banquet halls deserted. Ah! there is no counting Campbell, Senator Allen, Senator Christie, Senator McMaster, Prof. Wilson, Prof. Creig and Hon. L. S. Huntingdon. A cast in plaster of the face was taken shortly before the remains were consigned to their last resting place. It is proposed to erect has been treated in a rude and truly a statue in Queen's Park.

A DISPATCH from London says there is a supposition that the government intends to repeal the coercion laws in Ireland. This is a good This is a severe blow to the ardent commencement on the part of the sisterhood; however, even the New Gladstone administration. It was stated some days since that certain of the rejected government to have this vexatious act remain in full force. It is not probable that the present rulers of the United Kingdom will be advised in any measure by those who have lost the confidence of the people. The repeal of the coercion act will, we hope, be followed by other measures of relief to the people of Ireland.

instructive were Vanity Fair to give us the exact number of acres of land laying waste for the convenience and pleasure of the fox-hunting gentry. What a blessing it would be were the lands of England in possession of kicked out of the "Romish Church," the class of honest, hard-working farmers we have here in Canada. Those gentlemen who own such imhave certain rights which should be duly regarded, but we cannot help ship into the hands of the tillers of the so often called upon to put bread into the mouths of a people who live in a country reputed to the most wealthy in the world.

THE French Jesuits have purchased for £20,000 Sayes Court, the family seat of the Evelyns, near Deptford, in England. This historic old mansion has seen various fortunes since the courtly author of the famous diary Conform to the religious decrees.

They threaten to remove to England.

They pay the State a million trancs of people right nasty" turned the dwelling into a pothouse and spoiled the trim hedges by driving wheel-barrows through them. The Jesuits intend to set up an educational establishment there. Six members of the brotherhood are guests of the Duke of Norfolk, who has given them an unlimited invitation. Six others are enjoying under the same conditions the hospitality of Rothesay Castle, one of the Highland residences of the Marquis of Bute. Among the latter is the Count de Couci, descendant of the Sire de Two hundred colored children Couci, whose name recalls a tragic

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

It is only now that the papers are discovering that the "brilliant" blaspheming Bob is nothing more than a miserable plagiarist! Well, sup-pose the Colonel does steal, he dosen't believe in punishment. And, surely, no well read person ever thought that he could improve on Paine or Voltaire.—Buffalo Union.

In answering the toast of "The Press" at a banquet last week, in the Catholic cities had printing presses in use before Luther was

Somehow, a singular lull has come over the spirits of our Protestant journalistic brethren of late. Their columns no longer teem in praise for the glorious corfei of the "Independent Catholic Church," who were serted. Ah! there is no counting on "ex-priests," or on ex-preachers either, who choose to go by that name.—Buffalo Union.

THE feminine element, which is not unimportant among the Methodists, masculine manner by a Methodist conference, and may, perhaps, cause serious dissensions in the fold. It has been decided that women canbe ordained to the ministry. England Conference, which rejected Miss Ann Oliver as a candidate for the position of Levite, cannot prevent her from preaching. She has as good a right to preach as any man, the sisterhood have decided; and the opinion as any male Methodist, and they dare maintain that right. - New York Review.

Poor Dr. Fishblatt, who figured so conspicuously in connection with the apostles of the Independent Cath-VANITY FAIR publishes a statement olic Church, is seized with the disthe world know that he is a Christi-

though we must inform him that only a few of them ever belonged to it. He says he has learned experience mense tracts of country no doubt and will keep clear of pretended ex- the Review as indicating a tendency of the priests. We hope so, and trust that he will find his new profession more Shortly after the disasters of the Comthinking were some legitimate means employed to change the proprietor than the old one. He will have one consolation at least-namely, that if soil, the world at large would not be he does not save any souls, he cannot kill any bodies .- N. Y. Tablet.

Dr. TALMAGE, who in his vagaries occasionally stumbles on an important truth, in referring to the mistake tant truth, in referring to the mistake made by Protestants in taking up and supporting apostates from the Church, said that "growth, development and improvement come from the inside and not from the outside."

Hence he argued that it was foolish for Protestants, who stood on the formula of the following sentiment: "Sir, I have something to say to you. Everywhere in this quarter there are thousands and thousands of workmen. We wish no more sands of workmen. We wish no more for Protestants, who stood on the outside, to undertake to reform, or support anostates who had left the us and tell us of another religion, a resupport support apostates who had left the Church and now pretended to wish to reform it. Dr. Talmage is at least partly right in this. All true reform must come from within; and therefore those who honestly and sincerely labor to reform reforms, remain within the institutions they attempt to reform. But this principle condemns not only the apostates who now separate themselves from the Church; it also condemns Luther and Calvin and their coadjutors whom Protestants look to as their religious forefathers. Those would be "reformers" went out from the Church, separated themselves from the Church is the character of the party who is said to have evidently, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This Macedonian cry," was the outpouring of a deep yearning after the blessings of Protestants. Sur et al. The assumed that this "Macedonian cry," was the outpouring of a deep yearning after the blessings of Protestants. Sur et al. The assumed that this "Macedonian cry," was the outpouring of a deep yearning after the blessings of Protestants. Who will doubt it? The assumed place of its utterance, the character of the party who is said to have tola; "Italics ours." Italics of iliberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (Italics ours.) This was religion of liberty and equality, many among us support apostates who had left the Church and now pretended to wish Church, separated themselves from Church, separated themselves from her, and then, like apostates now, pretended they did it with a view to making a reformation. A reformation of the Church in her essence and constitution, faith and doctrine, is impossible tution, faith and doctrine, is impossible to the command of the church in her essence and constitution, faith and doctrine, is impossible to the command of the church in her essence and constitution, faith and doctrine, is impossible to the church ble. They are divine; and what is divine man cannot reform. The human elements the Church takes up can be reformed, but only by the power and life which she herself possesses .- Catholic Standard.

THERE is an inactivity of mind, as well as a laziness of body, which is productive of much misery. One of the surest ways of producing confu-Knock. The editor has evidently editor of the N. E. Catholic Herald, sion and annoyance is to allow one's of them, rather than the evil. special claims to the press, as a Catholic invented it, Catholic eity was the birthplace of the art, and all sequences, are unconscious of the habit. There are several reasons why it should be overcome. It is self-evident that one who supposes the case, nine times out of ten cannot be relied upon in any enterprise of importance, and thus becomes inefficient as to be unable to fiulfil his obligations acceptably to others or with credit to himself. A fair share of enemies is made by supposed slights or misintempretation of careless remarks, which, if carefully considered, would save much disquietude and ill-will. Not only in social life, but in business, is this habit damaging, causing ruin and the downfall of otherwise promising enterprises. Laziness of mind is a disease which the true teacher cannot fail to detect and cure by exercising the reflective taculties of the scholar's mind who suffers with it.—Catholic Herald.

THERE are respectable grounds for difference of opinion upon the personal rights of women; but there can be none that justify the easy manner in which husbands who maltreat their wives atone for their sins. A in distress called a policeman to a his wife's face and neck. For this brutality, which imperiled the victim's life, the offender gets off with a a sentence of thirty day's imprisonsisterhood has as good a right to its ment, if he fails to give bonds to keep the peace. This is a ludicrously inadequate punishment of such a crime. No matter how cold and formal the civil contract which may bind man and woman as husband and wife, the law owes to each at least as much protection as it would accord to either if assaulted by a stranger; but practice is not of the amount of land held by the ease called cacoethes scribendi. He found to be in accordance with prinaristocracy of England. It says the rushes into print on all sides to let ciple when the records of correspond-

doing among lawmakers, who imagine that all rights granted to women secret thoughts and actions. are of the nature of generous concessions .- Catholic Herald.

THE condition of France is illustrated by an incident which is innocently related in mune, a certain Mr. and Mrs. McCall went on a mission to the workmen who were found to be in a state of "religious were found to be in a state of "religious themselves but are actively alive to destitution." Of course a meeting was the all the failings of others. There is next thing in order. This meeting was addressed by Mr. McCall, and probably exhorted by his better half. Their joint efforts are represented as bringing forth blossom and fruit at the same moment. their expectations of converting a Parisian mob into sound Protestants. Surely this The mob show consistency in applying for aid at the hands of the "Envangelical Alliance." Who, better than this Protestant Alliance, could furnish it with the kind of religion it asks for ?—Baltimore Mirror.

(From the Catholic Columbian.) A soul without faith is like a church without the Real Presence. It is dark and gloomy. How much happiness it is to tell

others the good things you hear said WHEN some people write com

sense it is necessary that they are my servant. Protestantism in Ireland is told of it, for it would never be known. often another name for the sentiment of

THE deceitful man injures no one but himself. We fear the friend who has not courage to defend others when their characters are assailed. He cannot be trusted.

Two great crimes in the eyes of some people are smallness of stature | Muskoka and was going to Woodbridge. and youth. When these are all that can be brought against an individual, the would-be slanderer has attained the summit of his ambi-

OFFER at Mary's shrine every day, during this lovely month, the flowers of your piety, the lillies of purity, the roses of love. Let their sweetness ascend with your prayers, and abundant graces will be the reward.

THE Sacraments are the channels of grace to the soul, and those who neglect the reception of the Sacraments thus necessary, neglect the graces that God offers and virtually mock Him. They as much as say to Almighty God: You do not mean what you say. I can be saved in my own way.

THE happiest people are those who love to be in the shadow of the church. few weeks ago the cries of a woman | They look about them and see the world beyond beautifully dazzling, house where he found a man kicking but can see no difference in the bright reflection of the sun's rays from the slimy pool and crystal lake.

PREACHING, in the sense of admonishing and directing is as much scorned to-day as it was in the days of Noah, when the multitude ridiculed the venerable man of God while constructing the Ark, but the day of reckoning came and those who then called "Lord! Lord!" were not saved from the deluge of waters. They perished in their filthy crimes.

The respect that some people entertain for the Church and her doctrines is shown only in the presence ing cases are searched. To be just of those who are faithful to their restatement is absurd that they own anized Jew, and that he is inspired before being generous is a rule which ligion and its requirements. When,

IF Christians devoted as much time and attention to their individual where affairs, as they do to the concerns of their neighbors, there would be fewer miseries to bewail in this world. Some act as if their sole responsibility in life was to sit in judgment on their fellows, and pass sentence on their short-comings. They are so perfect that they can do no evil no character so perfect in which they cannot find a flaw—no life however pure and upright, they cannot arraign—no action, however honorable and just, in which they cannot detect the lurking form of evil.

PROTESTANTISM IN IRELAND.

Mr. James Redpath, writing from Ireland to The Independent, gives the follow-

Clarendon, two hundred years ago, declared that the religion of the Scotch consisted of hatred of "the Papists."

When I was a little boy in Scotland, I thought that the definition was still correct there. In Ireland to-day it is too often true that the Protestant hates the Pope, rather than loves the Master. As a class, they are astonishingly indifferent to the sufferings of the Catholics. I am not now speaking of the educated now speaking of the educated Protestants, nor of the Protestant clergy as a class—I was proud of their active co-operation with the Catholic priesthood in alleviating the prevailing distress; but among the lower orders, and even among the weaithier laymen, the general tone of their talk was a tone of contempt for the sufferers, because they were Catholics, or a denial of the existence of the suffering that ground and shivered at their very doors. One day, for example, I rode out with a priest in County Mayo to examine the condition of the poor in his parish. He offered to take me through the whole of his parish—twenty miles in length. I could not endure the dreadful sights I saw in the cabins of the peasantry. After we had ridden two rniles, I caused the priest to turn back. I grew sick and wept like a child. Yet, when I returned to the hotel, a banker from a neighboring town told me (no knowing what I had seen) that there was no distress in the county and there was no distress in the county, and that the people were never so well off.

I recalled the bold statement once made to me in Georgia, in the days of slavery, by a white man, who said that the negroes did not want to be emancipated; and pointing to a colored man he added:
"There's a nigger you couldn'thire to be
free!" That negro had offered to pay
my expenses North, and a handsome sum
in addition, if I would take him away as

CANADIAN NEWS.

At Toronto, on Thursday night, a lady giving the name of Ashley, obtained a room at the St. James Hotel, and upon retiring blew out the gas, from the effects of which she died. She said she was from

Dundas, May 14 .- On Thursday after-Dundas, May 14.—On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, the body of a
girl about three years of age, a daughter
of Mr. John Crossley, of Dundas, was
found floating in the creek near the Dundas Cotton Mills. It is supposed she was
playing near the water and fell in about
half a mile further up, and as the current
is metty swift, she was carried down the

A nearly fatal accident occurred at the G. W. R. Station at Watford on Wednesday afternoon. As the mixed train going east was about to start, Thomas Norris,

ceived by a handsome outside appearance. The wrapper is a single film of leaf wrapped round the plug, and is never good smoking tobacco. It is costly only because of it fine color. In the "Myrtle Navy" brand the chief attention is paid to the "filler," that is, the inside of the plug. It is this determines the smoking quality of any tobacco. A tobacco can be made to look as well as the "Myrtle Navy" without much trouble or expense, but it may at the same one-half the country. Thirty-five of them, it claims, owns only a little over seven million acres. It would be

A QUESTION IN MATRIMONY.

We find the following answer to a correspondent in the excellent Waterloo, N. Y., Catholic Times. It is general in its application, and will be of interest every-

REV. L. A. LAMBERT-Dear Sir: Will you REV. L. A. LAMBERT—Dear Sir: Will you please to answer through the Catholic Times, the following question?
Supposing a couple wanted to be married, both being good Catholics, and both

of age, but their parents were very much opposed to the marriage, and had forbid-den the pastor of church to marry them. Now, I want to know if the priest could

Now, I want to know if the priest could marry them notwithstanding the opposition of the parents.

By answering this you will greatly oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER,

In the instance supposed the opposition of the parents would not bind the action of the priest. It is the duty of the priest to administer the sacraments open the priest to administer the sacraments open. except in cases where impediments es-tablished by the church prevent him from tablished by the church prevent him from doing so. Parental opposition is not such an impediment. A priest might consider it his duty to advise a girl marrying in opposition to her parent's wishes, to reconsider the step she was about to take, and to beware of the consequences that almost invariably follow such a step.

Good luck rarely attends a union that lacks a parent's blessing, and still more rarely one that bears, however unjustly, a parent's curse.

It may be well to add as a warning to parents that curses and ill-will, even

parents that curses and ill-will, even when they strike rebellious children, never fail to react on the unnatural parent who fail to react on the unnatural parent who utters them, and that the marriages of children enforced by parents against their will are null and void in the sight of the Church. A recent ecclesiastical decree promulgated at Rome annulling the ccremony of marriage between the Prince of Monaco and the unhappy lady when Louis Naudeon and her mosther. whom Louis Napoleon and her mother, Lady Hamilton, had forced into nuptial relations with him, and who had lived for years as his wife, serves to illustrate this fact in a way to startle some match-mak ing Irish parents.

PREACHER PROFANITY.

On Thursday evening the brethren and sisters of a Primitive Methodist church in Brooklyn gathered to welcome their new pastor. Several preachers from neighboring churches were present and, of course, made speeches. Among the rest, the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Baptist, was called upon for a few remarks, and, according to the Brooklyn reporters, he said:

There could be no doubt that the Primitive Church was fortunate in securing Mr. Finch as its pastor. The church would do a good work, and if the Lord Jesus came to Brooklyn He would be pleased to take a peep into the Park avenue church.

Yet we dare say the Rev. Justin D. Fulon preaches against the sin of

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be,

With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes silk. Love is like honesty—much talked about but little understood. The Catholic Church is a city to which

avenues lead from every side, towards which men may travel from any quarter, by the most diversified roads, by the thorny and rugged ways of strict investigation, by the girl about three years of age, a daughter of Mr. John Crossley, of Dundas, was found floating in the creek near the Dundas Cotton Mills. It is supposed she was playing near the water and fell in about half a mile further up, and as the current is pretty swift, she was carried down the stream. She had only been out of the house a few minutes, as she had not been missed when found.

Tugged ways of strict investigation, by the more flowery paths of sentiment and feeling: but arrived at its precinets, all find that there is but one gate whereby they may enter, but one door to the sheep-fold—narrow and low, perhaps, and causing flesh and blood to stoop in passing in. Wen may wander about its outskirts, they may admire the goodliness of its edifices, and of its bulwarks, but they cannot be its outcome. denizens and children if they enter not by that one gate of absolute, unconditional submission to the teaching of the church.-

submission to the teaching of the church.—
Cardinal Wissman.

Death! What is it? It is our present trunk struck Norris on the head, throwing him under the car. Norris was dragged from under the train by a passanger. He escaped with a badly jammed and cuthead. The passenger left on the train but was considerably hurt about the legs.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especialley stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietor rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that tures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Many people are not aware that it is the

simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health.

Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Many people are not aware that it is the wrapper of tobacco which gives the color to the plug, and are, therefore, often decived by a handsome outside appearance.

The wraper is a divine power whose dwelling is in the heavens, and who is ever the cor who is ever the cor that the content of the plug is in the heavens, and who is ever the cor with the helps us to support the ills of F embarking with us that he may point to us a harbor of safety amid the retempest, and showing herself alike and helpful to the inexperienced sail to the more timid traveller. Althor eyes are blindfolded, nevertheless b ing gaze can penetrate the futur hand she sometimes holds a be bright blooming flowers, and so cup full of enchanting bevera can equal the charm of her sweetness of her smile, and th advances towards the grave shows herself pure and bril eyes. Faith and Charity cr and her name is Hope.

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Summer Longings.

BY DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY. Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles
Where the fragrant hawthorn-brambles
With the woodbine alternating, With the woodbine alternating, Scent the dewy way. Ah! my heart is weary waiting, Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study.
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the Summer day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for their sure returning,
When the Summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that, dead or dying,
All the Winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing.
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooing willows;
Where, in laughing and in sobbing.
Glide the streams away.
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, dejected, weary, Waiting for the May; Spring goes by with wasted warnings— Moonlight evenings, sunbright mornings Summer comes, yet dark and dreary Life still ebbs away; Man is ever weary, weary, Waiting for the May!

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

There was an undefinable expression in Simonett's face when she came into Madame de Moldau's room—an uneasy, suspicious look. She answered briefly the question put to her, and seemed re-lieved when her active exertions were called into play. She had not been many hours before it assumed a new aspect. Some people have a natural talent for making others comfortable, and relieving he many little sources of disquietude which affects invalids.

Madame de Moldau's couch was so furnished with cushions made of the dried wild grass, which the Indians collect for a wild grass, which the indians collect for a similar purpose. The want of blinds or shutters was supplied by boughs, ingeni-ously interwoven and fixed against the windows. The sunbeams could not pierce through the soft green of these verdant curtains. The kitchen was put on a new through the soft green of these verdant curtains. The kitchen was put on a new footing, and towards evening a French consomme was brought to Madam de Moldau, such as she had not tasted since

her arrival in America.
"I could not have believed a basin of broth could ever have been so acceptable," she said with a kind smile when her new attendant came to fetch the cup away.

Simonette made no answer. Her man ner to her mistress was by no means agree-able; she laboured indefatigably for her, but the gaiety which had been her princi-pal attraction only showed itself now by fits and starts. She soon became the ruling power at St. Agathe; took all trouble off M. de Chambelle's hands, and managed him as a child. The Indian servant, the negro boy, and even the slaves on the plantation, owned her sway. After she had been at the pavillon about three weeks, D'Auban met her and said, "Your employers are delighted with you, Sim-

"They would do better to send me away, sir," she testily replied.
"Why so?" he asked, feeling hurt and disappointed.
"Sir, I do not like people who have

Before she could answer M. de Chambelle joined them, and she went away. The recklessness of her childhood, and the exuberance of her animal spirits, had now taken the form of incessant activity, never seemed happy except when hard at

D'Auban's visits to St. Agathe were be coming more and more frequent. There were few evenings he did not end his rounds by spending a few moments under the verhandah or in the parlour of the pavillion. Most of his books, and all his flowers, gradually made their way there.

Antoine, though little given to reading himself, bitterly complained that there was scarcely a volume left on his master's shelves. He began to feel at home in that little room, to which Simonette had contrived to impart an Old World look of comfort. He, glimpses of the colonists' houses at New Orleans had given her an insight into European habits. His chair was placed for him between Madame de Moldau and her father, and, though she was habitually silent, the hours glided by with wonderful rapidity during the now lengthening evenings, as he recounted the little incidents of the day, or described the scenery he had rode through, or dwelt on the new plans he was forming. She always listened with interest to every-She always instance thing he said, but did not seem to care much about the people amongst whom their lot was cast. The mention of any kind of suffering always made her shudder, but that negroes, Indians, or poor people of any sort were of the same nature a herself, she did not seem exactly to realize. Practically, she did not care much more about them than for the birds and beasts living and dying around her in the sun-shine and the shade. But d'Auban, by telling her facts which came home to her woman's heart, gradually awoke in her a new sense of sympathy. It was danger-ous ground, however, to venture on, for if the woes of others did not always appear to touch her deeply, yet sometimes the mention of them provoked a burst of feeling which shook her delicate frame almost to pieces. M. de Chambelle on these occasions was wont to look at him reproachfully, and at her with a distressed expression till she had recovered her com-posure. D'Auban also got into the habit of watching every turn of her counten-ance, every tone of her voice. She attracted and she puzzled him. Not only did her father, and she herself, continue to preserve a nearly total silence as to their past history, but there were peculiarities in her character he did not understand. It was impossible in many ways to be more amiable, to show a sweeter disposition, or bear with more courage the privations and discomforts she was often subjected to. But he could not help observing that, not-withstanding all her sweetness and amia-bility, she took it as a matter of course

that her wishes should be considered paramount to any other consideration. She acknowledged Simonette's services with kindness, but made ample, and not always very considerate, use of them. He was often sent for himself at inconvenient times, and for somewhat trifling reasons, and she did not seem to understand that the requirements of business were imperious, and not be postponed to suit her con-venience. But he was so glad to see her venience. But he was so glad to see her shake off the listless despondency which had weighed upon her during the first period of her residence at St. Agathe, so delighted to hear her express any wish and take pleasure in anything; the least word of thanks from her had such a charm for him, and ministering to her happiness was becoming so absorbing an interest, that, even whilst wondering at M. de Chambelle's paternal infatuation, he was fast treading in whilst wondering at M. de Chambelle's pa-ternal infatuation, he was fast treading in his footsteps, and in danger of being him-self subjected to the same gentle tyranny. Their conversations grew longer and more intimate. He felt he was gaining influ-ence over her. Often when he was expres sing his opinion on various subjects, she

ould say:
"I had never thought of that before; or, "it had never struck me in that light."
And he would notice the result of some
observation he had made in slight changes

in her conduct.

There was one subject, however, she always carefully avoided, and that was religion. He was in total ignorance as to her feeiings and opinion on that point. Except the volume of German Psalms which had been taken out of his hand, he had seen nothing at St. Agathe which gave him any idea as to the form of religion she professed, or whether she held any religious helief at all. At last he resolved ligious belief at all. At last he resolved to break silence on this subject by putting a direct question to her.

a direct question to her.

This happened one evening when he had been speaking of the slaves, and of the measures he was taking for their instruction in Christianity. He abruptly asked, "What is your religion, Madame de

The silence which ensued was painful to both. His heart was beating very fast, to both. His heart was beating very fast, and an expression of annoyance almost amounting to displeasure was visible in her face. At last, as he seemed to persist in expecting an answer, she said, "I think I should be justified in refusing to answer that question. There are subjects on which, in such a country as this at least, thought may be free. I would rather not be questioned as to my religious belief."

be questioned as to my religious belief."
"Forgive me, Madame de Moldeau, but
is this a friendly answer? Do you think
it is curiousity leads me to ask? Do you think, as day after day we have sat talking of everything except religion; that I have not longed to know what you thought—what you believed?... No, I will not leave you till you have answered my ques-

There was in d'Auban's character the strength of will which gives some persons a natural ascendancy over others. Other qualities may contribute to it, but determination is the natural element of all such friendship or intimacy between two per-sons, there comes a moment which es-tablishes the ascendancy of one of the parties over the other, and if this be true. that moment has arrived for those we are now speaking of. Madame de Moldau now speaking of. Madame de Moldau had resolved not to open her lips on the subject which he was equally determined she should speak upon. She wept and made signs that he should leave her; but he who had been hitherto subservient to her slightest wish, who had treated her with an almost exaggerated defence, now stood firm at his point. He sat resolutely on with his lips compressed, his dark gray ves fixed upon her, and his whole bent on obtaining the answer which he hoped would break down the wall of silent misery rising between her soul and

the consolations she so much needed. "Madame de Moldau, what religion do you profess?" he again asked, laying a ress on the last word.
"I profess no," she answered in a voic

stifled with sobs. "Well, then, thank God that you hav said so-that you have had the courage to

avow the truth. If you would only oper vour heartyour heart..."
"Open my heart!" she repeated, with a
melancholy emphasis. "You do not
know what you are saying; I am not like

other people."
"But will you not tell me, Madame, in what religion you were educated?

A bitter expression passed over her fac

In no particular religion." "Is this possible?"

"I was always told it did not signify what people believed, and, God knows, I

she answered:

ak so now."
Madame, is that your creed?" "I detest all creeds.

"And have you never practised any "I have gone through certain forms.
"Those of the Catholic religion!" Madame de Moldeau was silent.

"For heaven's sake, Madame, answe that one question.
"One, I have never been a Catholic."

"Oh, I am so glad!" "You will not understand it no Madame, but some day you will. And now, before I go, do tell me that I have

not offended you. "I ought, perhaps, to be offended, but in truth I cannot say that I am. Perhaps it is because I cannot afford to quarrel with the only friend I have in the world." She

held out her hand, and for the first time he pressed it to his lips.

"And I suppose I am to read these books?" she said, with a faint smile, pointing to the last volumes he had sent doubt not they are carefully chosen.

"There was not much to chose from in my library, and no art in the selection. I have sent you the friends which have strengthened me in temptation, consoled me in sorrow, and guided me through

As he was leaving Madame de Moldau's room, d'Auban perceived through the green leaves two eyes fixed upon them. He wondered who it was watching them, and darted out to see. Simonette was sitting at work in the verandah, humming the old French song:

Au clair de la lune, Mon ami Pierrot, Prete-moi ta plume, Pour ecrire un mot. "Who was looking into that room ?" he

said, going up to her in an angry man-

ner.
She shrugged her shoulders without answering. He felt convinced it must have been her eyes he had seen through the green boughs, but thought it better not to

say so.
"Do you like your situation, Simon-"No, sir, I do not."

"No, sir, I do not."

"Are you not well treated?"

"I have nothing o complain of."

"What makes yo, dislike it then?"

"Nothing that anybody can help."

"Come, Simonette, I am an old friend of yours. You ought to speak to me with more confidence."

more confidence. "A friend to me! yes, you have indeed been the best of friends to a friendless

girl; but, sir, it was not a friendly act to bring me here."
"I wish you would speak plainly." "That is just what I cannot do."
"You are not used to service, and find

it irksome, I suppose?"
"No, I have always served some one or other since I can recollect.

"Your mistress seems particularly kind to you, and I know both she and her are greatly pleased with your services

"And it gives you pleasure that I should stay here?"

This was said in a gentler tone [of

"Well, I should be glad that you re mained, and I cannot see any reason against it."

Then, sir, I will try to do so," she anwered, in a humble, submissive manner.

"Good-bye, M. d'Auban."
"When he was gone, the young girl sank down again on the seat, and for a moment covered her face with her hands. When covered her face with her hands. When she took up her work again, and as her eyes wandered over the lawn, they caught sight of something yellow and glittering lying on the grass, at a short distance from the house. She went to pick it up, and found a magnificent gold locket, which contained a miniature set in diamonds. She held it open on the palm of her hand, and gazed alternately at the picture and on the words inscribed at the back. An expression of surprise a sort of suppressexpression of surprise, a sort of suppress-ed exclamation, rose from her compressed lips; then putting it in her pocket, she walked back to the house—not in her usual darting bird-like fashion, but slowly, like a person whose mind is wholly absorbed. Madam de Moldau had been asking for her, and when she came in com-plained a little of her absence; but, observing that she looked ill, kindly in-

quiring if she was ailing.
"You work too hard, perhaps. I really do not thing you ever take a moment's rest. I reproach myself for not having noticed it before."

"Indeed, you need not do so, lady, for it is not for your sake that I came here, and if I do spend my strength in working for you, neither is it for your sake that I

Madame de Moldau coloured a little, for there was something offensive in the tone with which this was said.

"Do you mean," she asked with a slight amount of irony, "that it is all for the

love of God, as pious people say?"
"No, Madam; Therese works in that way, and I wish with all my heart I did so "And for whom do you work, then?

Who do you call your master? Is it the priest, or your own father?"
"I am not spkeaking of them, Mad-

"Then of whom are you speaking ?" as you have yours?"

Madame de Moldau coloured deeply,
and put her hand on hear as if to still its

throbbing "Call M. de Chambelle," she faintly said. "He is gone out, Madame, with M. Auban. I saw them crossing the stream

moment ago."
Madam de Moldau sighed deeply, and joined her hands together in an attitude of forced endurance. Simonette was look. ing at her with a searching glance. One of her hands was in her pocket tightly grasping the locket she had found. At

Lady, have you lost anything?" Madame de Moldau hurriedly felt for the black ribbon round her neck, and not finding it there, turned pale.
"What have you found ?" she asked,

"A very beautiful trinket," Simonette inswered, and pulled the locket out of her booket. "Of course it belongs to you, Madame? Those are larger diamonds than any I have yet seen, but I learnt at New Orleans the value of those kind of

Madame de Moldau held out her hand for the locket. "Thank you," she quick-ly said. "It is my property." Then she took off a small ring and offered it to her attendant. "This is not a reward for your honesty, for I am sure you do not ish for one, but rather a token of the pleasure it gives me to recover this

Simonette hesitated. On the one hand the thought crossed her mind, that the offer the thought crossed her mind, that the offer of the ring was a bribe. She thought she had grounds for thinking this possible. The conflict which had been going on in her mind since her coming to St. Agathe seemed to have reached a crisis. "I am much obliged to you, Madame," she said at last, "but I would rather not accept the ring."

accept the ring."
A long silence ensued. Both took up some needlework. The hands of the mistress trembled, whilst her attendant's fingers moved with nervous rapidity. After a long silence the former said, You have been a kind and a useful attendant, Simonette, and I do not know what I should have done without you during my illness; but I am quite recovered. You do not seem to be happy here, and I ought to learn to wait on myself. Is it

not better that we should part?" Again good and bad thoughts of that gentle lady passed like lightening through the girl's mind. "She wishes to get rid of me. She knows I suspect her. Perhaps I am an obstacle to some of her wicked plans." The indignant inward voice was answered by another. It is cruel to suspect her. Cruel to leave her. She will be ill again if I go. At the bottom of my heart I believe I love her."

She raised her eyes, which she had hi

therto kept fixed on her work. Madam de Moldau was weeping; she looked the very picture of youthful and touching sorrow— so innocent, so gentle, so helpless. Their

eyes met, and Simonette's were also full of tears. "Would you be sorry to leave me, Simonette?" "M. d'Auban will be very angry with

me if I do."
"Not if I chose to part with you?"
This was said with gentleness but

firmness. Simonette felt her conduct was ungenerous, and she exclaimed, "I have been wrong; do let me stay, Madame. I can-not bear that M. d'Auban should think me ungrateful."
"What has he done to inspire you with

much gratitude?" "What has he not done for me?"
Simonette replied, with deep emotion.
"I was an outcast and he reclaimed me—

a savage and he instructed me—I was was dying, and he baptized me?" Indeed! Why ?-where !" "Indeed! Why —where!"

"Five years ago in my father's boat. I had the fever. I shall never forget the words he said to me then, or what I felt when he poured the water on my head."

"And he has been kind to you ever

"Oh yes, very kind; he is always

"He has indeed been so to us." "May I say ?"
"I don't know, Simonette; M. de
Chambelle will decide."
"Then I am sure I shall stay."

This was said in a tone which, in the midst of her emotion, which had not yet subsided, made Madame de Moldau laugh. That laugh settled the question. But although Simonette's heart had been touched her wind as the control of the co although Simonette's heart had touched, her mind was not satisfied. sight of the locket and of the picture it contained stood between her and her peace. She took advice of Father Maret. He, probably, was of opinion that she should stay at St. Agathe, for she said nothing more about leaving; but though she grew every day fonder of her mistress,

it was clear that some secret anxiety was preying on her mind. After this day nothing occurred for ome time to disturb the even course of some time to disturb the even course of the settlers' lives. D'Auban now spent all his spare time at St. Agathe, and Madam de Moldau gradually began to take an in-terest in his pursuit and occupations. The united concessions were flourishing under his management, and the condition of the labourers rapidly improving. At last she labourers rapidly improving. At last she was induced to visit some of the huts on the plantation, and as soon as the effort was made, she found pleasure in doing good to her poor neighbours and in study ing how to help them—first, by furnish ing them with little comforts such as they could appreciate, and then by nursing them in sickness. But when it came to this she felt her own helplessness in cases where persons were troubled in mind, or leading bad lives, or plunged in ignorance. Her own ideas were too vague, her own be-lief too uncertain, to enable her to give advice or consolation to others. One day she found Therese in a cabin where a Frenchman was lying at the point of death. She had spoken to her two or three times before, and d'Auban had been anxious to make them better acquainted, but they were both very reserved, and no advance had been made towards intimacy. Wishing not to disturb her she remained near the door, and did not make her presence known. Therese was speaking earnestly to the sick man and preparing him for the last sacrament, which Father Maret was soon to bring him. What she said, simple as it was, indeed, because of its simplicity, made a great impression on Madame de Moldau. It gave her dif-ferent ideas about religion than she had hitherto had. She remained in that poor hut watching, for the first time in her life, hut watching, for the first time in her life, the approach of death, and wi'h all sorts of new thoughts crowding into her mind.

She placed on the floor the provisions she had here a because the sum of the provisions she had here a because the sum of the provisions she had here a because the sum of the sum of the provisions she had here a because the sum of the provisions she had here a because the sum of the provisions she had because the sum of the provisions she had been a because the sum of the provisions she had been a because the sum of the provisions she had been a because the sum of the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions are provided to the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions are provided to the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions are provided to the provisions and the provisions are provided to the provisions are provided to the provision of the provisions and the provision are provided to the provision are provided to the provision are provided to the provision and the provision are provided to the provision and the provision are provided to the provision and the provision are provided to the provision are provided to the provision and the provision are provided to the had brought with her, and slipped away unperceived; but the next day Therese was surprisrd by a visit from the lady of St. Agathe, and still more so by her saying, "Therese, you must instruct me

A thrill of joy ran through the Indian's heart, but she answered, "Not so, daughter of the white man. Let me take you

"Not yet, Therese, not yet. You must

reach me yourself, and then perhaps I will go to the black robe."

"But the eagle of your tribe—he can tell you more than a poor Indian about the Great Spirit and the Christian's

prayer."
"Are you speaking of Colonel d'Auban,

TO BE CONTINUED.

A TOUCHING STORY OF A PARISH PRIEST. The Irish correspondent of the New York Times sends the following from Dramore West: The area of this parish

is over 10,000 acres, the greater part of which is bog and mountain; the remaining portion, with the exception of a couple hundred acres of grazing land, concouple nundred acres of grazing rand, consists of poor marshy lowlands. The average size of the holdings is between six and eight acres, and the population, including all denominations, is about 600 families, nearly 4,000 individuals. Over 400 families are dependent on the relief committee, and 100 families in this parish are almost entirely in want of clothing, and the children in a state of

On Sunday morning last as I was about going to church, a poor young woman, prematurely aged by poverty, addressed me. Being in a hurry, I said: "I nave no time to speak to you, Mrs. 'Calpin; are you not on the relief list?" "No Father," she answered, "we are starving." Her appearance caused me to stop. She had no shoes, and her wretched clothing made her a picture of misery. I asked her why her husband had not come er why her nussand nad no con-o speak to me. Her reply was: He has not had a coat for the ast two years, and this being Sunlast two years, and this being Sun-day did not wish to trouble Thomas Feeney for the loan of one, as he sometimes lends one to him." "Have you any other clothes besides what I see on you? Father, I am ashamed," was the reply I have not even a stich of undercloth

ing." "How many children have you?"
"Four, Father." "What are their ages?" "The eldest, a boy eight years; a girl seven; another four, and a little one on the breast." "Have they any clothes?" "No, sir; you might remember when you were passing last September you called into the house, and I had to put the child-

ren aside for their nakedness." "Have you any bedclothes?" "A couple of guano bags." "How could you live for the last week?" "I'll tell you, sir. I went to my brother, Martin McGee, of Farrelinfarrel, and he gave me a couple of porringers of Indian meal each day, from which I made Indian gruel, of which I gave my husband the biggest portion, as he was working in the fields." "Had you anything for the children?" "Oh. you anything for the children?" "Oh, Father," she exclaimed, "the first question they put in the morning is, 'Mother, have we any meal this day?' If I say I have we any meal this day? If I say I have they are happy; if not they are sad and begin to cry." At these words she show-ed great emotion, and I could not remain unmoved. This is one of the many cases I might adduce in proof of the misery of JOHN J. O'KEANE, P. P. my people.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC, A. D. 1635-1672.

Written for the Record.

M. d'Ailleboust, like his predecessor, found the country on his accession to of-fice embroiled in war between the aborigines. During the brief period of peace, brought about by the tact and firmness of M. de Montmagny, the missionaries of the Jesuit Order penetrated to the very inby the Hurons and by certain tribes of Algonquins. Previous to the promulgation of the last peace Father Bressani, an Italian Jesuit, was massacred on his way to missionary labor. Upon the restoration of peace the Iroquois themselves received the missionaries, who at one time seemed to have acquired a well-founded influence over these restless savages. But the mild doctrines of Christianity took no firm hold of hearts ruled by those fiercest dis-positions, nurtured by hatred and revenge. Upon the outbreak of hostilities 1646, the Iroquois, casting the blame recent disasters arising from famine and pestilence upon the missionaries, whom they accused of wizardy, murdered Father Iogues in cold blood. They then fell upon whomsoever they could lay hands on of the ill-fated Hurons, sparing neither age

In July, 1648, a powerful body of Iro quois suddenly attacked the Huron settle-ment of St. Joseph, presided over by Father Daniel. The attack was so unexpected that the inhabitants could offer no resistance to their bloodthirsty assailants. No fewer than seven hundred victims, the devoted missionary amongst the number, fell on this occasion before the cruelty and malice of the insatial Iroquois. The firm determination of the latter to be satisfied with nothing but the total exter-mination of the Huron race found vent in the following year in another massacre, wherein four hundred women and chil-dren were cruelly murdered by a horde of these same red-handed monsters. On the day following this last massacre the same band of savages-a thousand well-armed warriors— utterly destroyed the Huron settlement of St. Ignatius, inflicting the most unheard-of cruelties on the heroic missionaries, Fathers Jean de Brebœuf and Gabriel Lallemant, whose names reand Gabriel Lallemant, whose names re-flect undying lustre on the Society which had Loyolas and Naviers for its founders. This last cruel blow following so rapidly the fearful catastrophe which had previ-ously overwhelmed the Huron race, broke the heart and rent the soul of that unfor-

determined by a sort of general consent-

the saddest testimony of universal and hopeless misfortune—to abandon the ter-ritory that had once given them happy homes and prosperous hunting grounds. Some took refuge with tribes in territory contiguous to their former country. Others dispersing in smaller bodies far and near, were soon utterly forgotten, while a determined band resolved upon some day rebuilding the fortunes of their fallen race, decided upon emigrating in a body to some sheltered and favored localities, where, protected from hostile incursions, they might grow into something of their pris-tine strength and influence. The island of St. Joseph, in Lake Huron, was one of the places thus selected on account of its comparatively isolated position. They there founded a village of one hundred huts, which at first seemed to offer the brightest promise. But famine and pes-tilence now combined to complete that task which the insatial rage of the Iro-quois had not consummated. The winter of 1650 was for the Hurons the saddest in their annals, for, while famine and dis-ease desolated their refuge on St. Joseph's Island, war of the same merciless characacter that had driven them from their own country was carried into their retreats on Lake Ontario, where the Iroquois mas-sacred hundreds of the refugees, amongst them the devoted Father Garnier, who had thrown the mantle of his zeal around

his people's misfortunes.

The famishing remnant of the Hurons on the island of St. Joseph was all that now remained of a race once so powerful and so daring. These, now, dreading lest invasion might complete their sorrows by annihilating their race, resolved to return to seek the securest of retreats, that offered by closest proximity to the seat of the French Government at Quebec. Headed by the brave and fearless Father Raguenan and other intrepid missionaries, they set out by way of Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa, and after encountering untold trials, reached Quebec in July, 1650. The Governor kindly granted them an asylum on land a few miles from the city. Here their descendants yet survive, recalling in the paucity of their numbers and the completeness of their isolation one of the greatest disasters in the history of the aboriginal races in America.

Another evil of even greater magnitude

Another evil of even greater magnitude than war began at this time to afflict the aborigines. The European free traders aborigines. The European mee and now began to introduce intoxicants into now began to introduce with the red man—only their commerce with the red man—only to find the latter so ready to barter every

designated the inflaming liquid—for a commo lity of exchange. Drunkenness, with its numberless attendant evils, proved a veritable curse to the aborigines. It consumed their energy, repressed their vigor, overpowered their strength. The missionaries employed every means to pro-hibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Their efforts, though too frequently thwarted by the malicious ingenuity of the traders, were of lasting service to the unfortunate savages.

M. d'Ailleboust withdrew from the

Governorship in 1650. Apart from the dispersion of the Hurons, no other event of importance except the arrival of an envoy from New England to propose a commercial treaty between the English envoy from New England to propose a commercial treaty between the English and French colonies, is chronicled under his administration. The negotiations thus opened, needless to say, led to no practical result. M. d'Ailleboust's retirement was to no one more than himself a matter of gratification, for amid the perplexities of an office unsustained by the convent of graduation, for aimid the perplexities of an office unsustained by the command of means adequate to the enforcing of its de-crees and the upholding of its policy, he felt little of the ease and satisfaction attendant upon the successful discharge of duty, not to speak of the happy inaugura-tion and brilliant execution of projects of improvement to which, however, his ambition hardly led. The successor of M. d'Ailleboust was M. de Langon, who arrived in Canada in 1651. He was a leading member of the company of the hun-dred partners, and had taken such action hope that his administration should be the hope that his administration should be highly successful, a hope destined to be wholly frustrated.

The task before the new Governor was indeed of no ordinary character. The Iroquois, emboldened by almost uninter-

rroquois, embodened by almost uninter-rupted successes, and supplied with firearms by the Dutch traders at Albany, no longer dreaded the French themselves. Attack-ing the French settlements along the St. Lawrence, they soon compelled the colonists to seek cover within their strongholds, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. In an attack on Three Rivers they killed the Governor himself and defeated his followers, who had to seek the cover of the fort. Thus harassed, the colony saw its trade de rous harassed, the colony saw its trade de-caying, agriculture languishing and popu-lation diminishing. The Iroquois were everywhere posted, from Ville Marie to Quebec, lying in wait for detached bodies of the French. They surrounded the smaller settlements at times matter, the maller settlements at times, putting the houses to flames and massacring the in-habitants. The whole of New France was in fact kept in constant terror by their ever-watchful and implacable foes. At ength M. de Maisonneuve, Governor of Montreal, resolved to seek in France th additional strength in men and supplies the colony required to put an effectual check on the incursions of the savages. He returned in 1653 with one hundred chosen men, whose arrival gave new heart and good cheer to the already dejected colonists, while it struck terror into the hearts of the Iroquois, who sued for peace.
Father Lemoine was appointed French
plenipotentiary to negotiate the treaty.
The worthy missionary harangued the Indian chiefs for fully two hours. His discourse, accompanied by several presents, was well received, and the treaty concluded to the evident satisfaction of the parties concerned. The advent of peace enabled the missionaries to carry the light of the Gospel to the various Iroquois nations. Fathers Lemoine, Chaumonot, Dablon, Lemercier, Mesnard and Fremin, distinguished alike by zeal, piety and intrepidit, prosecuted this good work amid these savage tribes. Trade relations between the contract of the contract tween the French and Iroquois soon became close and active. One of the nations, however, the Mohawks, preserved a bitter hostility against the French and traded only with the Dutch at Williamstadt, afterwards Albany. The influence of this restless tribe was, after a time, felt in the whole Confederacy, as adverse to the continuance of friendly relations with the French. The extirpation of the Eries and the almost total destruction of the Ottawas by these fierce warriors soon placed the whole of the present territory of On-tario in the hands of the five nations, while all Lower Canada, from the very mouth of the Richelieu southward, ac-knowledged their undivided sway. The hostility of the savages to the French was manifested by their organized attempt to manifested by their organized attempt to destroy, in 1657, a settlement formed the the previous year under Captain Dupuis, in the country of the Onondagas. The Captain, forewarned of the danger hanging over his people, escaped by strategy, leaving to the disappointed savages the tenantless habitations of the settlers on which to vent their fury. The flight of Dupuis encouraged the Iroquois to attack the more distant of the French settlements. They made an incursion on to the island They made an incursion on to the island of Orleans, destroying a few peaceful Hurons who there sought a livelihood by cultivating the soil. Their very audacity so terrified the Governor himself that he yielded to their demand to surrender a number of the Hurons who had sought French protection at Quebec. This ill-considered and ignoble action on the part of M. de Langon brought an inglorious

TO BE CONTINUED.

administration to a close.

THE LIFE OF A PRIEST.

The life of our clergy is a hard one. Constant daily work among poor; the anxieties and privations of poverty itself: exposure to all seasons, at all hours, and to exposure to all seasons, at all hours, and to all forms of sickness and disease—these things wear the health and shorten the life of our priesthood. Many bear the life-long durden of ill-health, many are permanently on the sick-list, and many die. It is therefore necessary that a constant succession of priests be maintained; and that they may be intellectually able to meet the intellect of our times and he and that they may be intellectually able to meet the intellect of our times, and be in all deeper formation examples to those whom they are to guide. For this is need-ed a seminary, fully complete in its material structure and economy, and provided with rulers and teachers, not only sufficient in number, but also mature in experience. And for such a work we must turn to you, to whom the spiritual graces of a faithful holy pastoral care will return in a multi-tude of blessings upon yourselves and upon your homes.—Cardinal Manning.

The Prince of Wales belongs to every cret society in England except the temid-for a com kenness, with vils, proved a gines. It con-The m h. means to procating liquors of frequently of ingenuity

rew from the part from the no other event arrival of an to propose a en the English cronicled under egotiations thus l to no practical retirement was elf a matter of perplexities of he command of orcing of its de-of its policy, he satisfaction at-ul discharge of appy inauguran of projects of owever, his am-successor of M.

ny of the hun-ken such action irs as to lead to ration should be destined to be w Governor wa character. The almost uninter-ied with firearms lbany, no longer iselves. Attack-ts along the St. pelled the colon-heir strongholds, d Montreal. In s they killed the cated his followcover of the fort. ishing and popule Iroquois were detached bodies

surrounded the mes, putting the t terror by their lacable foes. At we, Governor of ek in France the nen and supplies put an effectual of the savages. ith one hundred al gave new heart already dejected k terror into the ho sued for peace. bo sued for peace.

ppointed French

ptiate the treaty.

harangued the Inhours. His disseveral presents, the treaty conatisfaction of the advent of peace to carry the light rious Iroquois na-ine, Chaumonot, nard and Fremin, eal, piety and in-s good work amid rade relations be-

roquois soon be-One of the nations, preserved a bitter rench and traded at Williamstadt, a time, felt in the s adverse to the relations with the destruction of the arriors soon placed t territory of On-the five nations, la, from the very su southward, ac-vided sway. The to the French was anized attempt to ement formed the

Onondagas. Onondagas. The the danger hanging uped by strategy, binted savages the of the settlers on rv. The flight of Iroquois to attack French settlements. n on to the island
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or himself that he or himself that he is who had sought Quebec. This illaction on the part ught an inglorious

TINUED.

A PRIEST.

mong poor; the among poor; the is of poverty itself: at all hours, and to . Many bear the l-health, many are ick-list, and many

rgy is a hard one.

cessary that a conour times, and be e. For this is needmplete in its mat-nomy, and provided s, not only sufficient ture in experience. graces of a faithful return in a multin yourselves and rdinal Manning.

s belongs to every nd except the tem-

A May Sonnet. BY MARY E. MANNIX.

Madonna Mia, turn those gentle eyes In adoration litted to the Throne, A moment downward, through the floating

A moment downward, through skies, skies, To earth, whence truth and holiness seem flown.
Thou wert His Mother, Mary, and thou art, Yet on the Cross He gave us sinners thee, And bade thee guard within thy stainless beart heart Such ingrates vile, such lepers white as we. O Mother loved, loved spite of darkening si

O Mother loved, loved spite of darkening sin, That wraps as with a pail this world of woe, Open thy tender heart and take us in. Save from the dangers footsore pilgrims know: know; Making to bloom these withered souls of

the things that are Casar's, and never needlessly arrays itself against the civit power. Yet I found that in Ireland power. Yet I found that in Ireland wherever there was famine the Catholic

wherever there was famme the Catholic priests did not hesitate to say, both in private and in public, that the primary cause of Irish destitution were

THE EXACTIONS OF THE LANDLORDS.

The priests, who live among the people, say so; the land reformers, who spring from the ranks of the pegantry, say so: say so; the land reformers, who spring from the ranks of the peasantry, say so; and every honest enquirer, I think, will say so, if he studies without bias the history and statistics of the Irish farmers of

the present century.

I shall talk to you to-night of the twin curses of Ireland—famine and the landlords. Everybody knows there is a famine in Ireland, but I do not think there is a single person in this audience who knows have save and how widesured it is. I how severe and how widespread it is. how severe and how widespread it is. I have personally visited several of the counties blighted by the famine, and saw with my own eyes the destitution of the peasantry, and with my own ears heard the sighs of their famished wives and children. They were the saddest days I ever spent, for never befo e had I seen human misery so hopeless and universal, and so profound.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN LEINSTER. Let us begin with the least distressful province of Leinster. There is no finer county in the temperate zone. There is no natural reason why poverty should ever east its blighting shadows athwart the green and fertile fields of Leinster, but oven here evictions have done their person between the country of the country o green and fertile fields of Leinster, but even here evictions have done their perfect work. Instead of stalwart peasams you find herds of fat bullocks; and instead of bright-eyed maidens you find flocks of bleating sheep. After the famine of 1847 the men were turned off and the beasts were turned in. The English Government favored this poicy. Irishmen are rebels sometimes, but sheep are loyal always. (Laughter and applause.) There is less distress in the rural districts of always. (Laughter and appliadse.) There is less distress in the rural districts of Leinster, because there are fewer people there, yet the verified returns made to the Mansion House shows nearly 38,000 per-

sons in distress in its twelve countres. Dr. John Magee, a noted parish priest of Shadbally, writes so me: "Speak as we may of short and scanty harvests, the real cause is rack-rents and landlords, exactions which drain the land of money and present us periodically before the world as present us periodically before the world as mendicants and beggars. This land system of ours pays over from the sweat and toil of our inhabitants \$90,000,000 yearly to 6,000 or 7,000 landlords, who do nothing but hunt a fox, or hunt the tenantry The Government that upholds this crue system abstracts \$35,000,000 more from the land in imperial taxation, while there is left for food, clothing, and sustenance, is left for food, clothing, and sustenance, 5,000,000 of people, not more than \$50, 600,000 or about \$10 per head yearly. If the

harvest be good, the landlord luxuriates and abstracts all; if bad or scanty, he seizes

on the food and cattle for the rack-rent.

A GLANCE AT ULSTER.

Leinster contains one-fourth of the population of Ireland, and Ulster, to which we will now proceed, contains, 480,000 persons more than Leinster. English writers and their American echoers have so con-stantly asserted that Ulster is always prosperous, and they have so constantly attributed that prosperity to the influence of Protestantism, that I must ask leave to expose the cruel and cowardly hypocristy of this pretence. In doing so let me say that I am not a Catholic. The Rev.

their landlords processes of ejectment. The victims are in no way responsible for their misfortune, as a glance at their suroundings and circumstances will plainly

The landlords are absentees. Few of them have reduced their rent at all, and none of them have reduced it in the ratio of the decreased productiveness of the land. The result is that among a peasantry as industrious as any people on earth, who live on meaner food than other civilized people, who perfer to be dragged to the precipice of starvation before they will ask for relief, there are at this hour in all Ireland at least 863,000 persons who rest their only hope of seeing the next harvest sun set as they stand at the old cabin door, on the bounty of strangers and the exiles from Erin. I have no doubt there are 1,000,000 people in hunger and rags, but I can point out, county by county, where 863,000 of them are elamoring to live.

are clamoring to live.

Last week the London Times predicted Last week the London Times predicted that the distress would diminish now, or it is said that it had decreased. Don't believe it. It rejoiced when the famine of '47 swept the Irish peasantry by thousands into their graves. It has had no change of heart. The landiords would like to see the trish expelled, even by famine or death, and the Times is the organ of the landlords. It is no longer the old cry of "Hell or Connaught." The English landlords have got Connaught, and I do lords have got Connaught, and I do believe that by and by they will get (Laughter and loud applause) I mean that now they wish to get the Irish out of Cannaught, where they once drove

DUTY OF IRELAND'S FRIENDS. What is the duty of the friends of Ireland? First, to feed the people who are starving, and after to help them to improve their condition. (Applause.) Their condition is appalling. I find that a belief prevails and is spreading among Americans that the accounts of the Irish feeling have been expanded for politic famine have been exaggerated for politi-cal purposes. I know that not one-tenth of the truth has been told. And so, as I have already in the Tribune—(applause)—told a part of what I saw, I determined told a part of what I saw, I determined to-night to try to bring witnesses to confirm my testimony, so that no man should be able to pretend to believe that the distress in Ireland has been made the excuse for raising money under false pretences. By and by I hope to review and extend my own testimony. I shall then show that the scene I have brought the political receives of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect to the state of the Link Land League to despect to the state of the Link Land League to despect to the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the Link Land League to despect the state of the land the l enemies of the Irish Land League to describe to you are not exceptional, but common; that the Irish peasant is neither indolent nor improvident, but the victim of

was a lamb, at the other side of the cross, were two moons-like (I mean the very shade), but of the purest white: I could shade), but of the purest white: I could not describe them better. I sure that vision the rest of the day. I left the church for a little time, and came back in the evening to spend the night there. About half-past eight I saw on the opposite gable of the church our Blessed Lord as if taken down from the cross. I saw all the wounds opened—with His right hand laid down His heart—the left hand stretched out rom Him, with the lamb laid on it, and turned towards the people. At first when I saw Him the crown of thorns was pressed on the forehead and raised a little from the poll. I looked at our Blessed Lord in this position for about an hour and a half. he next thing I could observe then wa light getting in through the gable of the a light getting in through the gable of the church, and immediately a star appeared at the other end of the church. Then the people get awfully excited. Every time I looked at our Blessed Lord I thought His holy eyes were fixed on myself alone, until this time when the people got excited. Then He turned away His head and looked at the people. After looking at them for about five minutes He turned to me again, and continued to do so (as far as I can recontinued to do so (as far as I can re continued to do so (as far as I can remember) about sixteen times successively When He turned to me again, after the first time He looked at the people, I could see the crown of thorns pressed down on his pell, with the blood streaming down from the wound. His Heart appeared to me then to be open in two, with the Precious Blood flowing from it. I could discern also, at the left side, a large open wound. At about a foot then over our Blessed Lor-l's head a red door appeared; it was closed when first I saw it, and then Lord's head a red door appeared; it was closed when first I saw it, and then opened. I could see nothing inside but all darkness. Then, outside was something long, but very white. This long thing moved slowly in, until it went inside the door. Then the most brilliant light shone all over His body and on the whole gable, and His sacred body appeared to me to be vanishing, by degrees, until I could see nothing but the wounds and face. His sacred face appeared then more plump and joyous looking than more plump and joyous looking than before. He smiled three times. I should smile myself in return. I then fainted,

went next day to the church I could see the wounds and shadow as plain as ever. Easter Sunday I saw our Blessed Lord and His Holy Mother, with the chalice in his hand as if administering the Blessed Sacrament. I saw that all day. Then on Easter Sunday night, nine of us got up a privilege to remain in the church all night. We all knelt round the altar of our Bless-

evitable results of the premeditated policy of England in Ireland to drive out her people. (Loud applause.) The underlying cause of the famine is landlordism. The landlords have always exacted as rent every shilling that the poor temants could pay, over and above the most meagre subsistence for their families. In the best of times the pearants can save nothing. Their cabins are meaner than the slave-cabins of the South.

Father O'Farrell, of St Peter's Church, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, and spoke in high terms of Mr. Redpath's Tribune letters. The meeting was also addressed by John Dillon, who came to the country with Mr. Parnell.

THE IRISH LOURDES.

Section of the control of the contro

incense of heaven. To him this earth offers no pillow of rest—'tis something only to be reached beyond the threshold of mortal years; we lay our weary heads own only to final rest in his poem "Rest: My feet are weary and my hands are tired— My soul oppressed— And with desire have I longed, desired, Rest—only rest.

"Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain In barren ways: "Tis hard to sow and never garner grain In harvest days.

"The burden of my days is hard to bear— But God knows best; And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer, For rest-sweet rest.

"Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap The autumn yield; "Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep O'er fruitless fields.

My wearied little head; e'en then i prayed,
As now, for rest.

"And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er—
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest."

"Lo! you diag of freedom flashing
In the sunny southern sky!
On—to death and glory dushing,
On—where swords are clanging, clashing!
On—where balls are crushing, crashing,
On—hid perils dread appalling,
On—they're growing fewer, fewer,
On—they're growing fewer, fewer,
On—the rhearts beat all the truer,
On—though round the battle-saltar,
There were wounded victims moaning.
There were dying soldlers grow battle,
On—right on,—death grow battle,
Warring when slow and slaughter;
On—made them brave and made the braver,—
Made them braver and made the braver,—
On—with never a hall or waver—

But while Father Ryan appears to pour out his very blood in every line of this, it is in the description of the terrible ene after the battle that the most beautiful and tender passages of the poem oc-cur. What could excel the following

thetic picture:

"When the twilight sadly, slowly Wrapped its mantle o'er them all. Thousands—thousands lying lowly. Hushed in silence deep and holy—There was one—his blood was flowing. And his pulse faint, fainter beating. Told his hours were few and fleeting; And his brow grew white and whiter, While his eyes grew strangely brighter There he lay, like infant dreaming. With his sword beside him gleaming,

For the hand in life that grasped it.
True in death still fondly clasped it;
There his comrades found him lying
'Mid the heaps of dead and dying.
And the sternest bent down weeping.
O'er the lonely sleeper sleeping;
'Twas the midnight; stars shone round him.
And they told us how they found him,
Where the bravest love to fall.''

And this last. Note the delicacy of
thought and beauty of imagery, as well as
vividness of description which characterize it:

"Where the woods, like banners bending.

They were the pioneers of religion and settlement in North America. While the rest of the Mother Country gave itself up to the corruption of the age, the nobility of Normandy and Brittany sent their sons as soldiers or missionaries to New France, and carried the elements of New France, and carried the elements of civilization from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains, and from Lake St. John to New Orleans with intrepid, daring and unfaltering steps. Marquette penetrated the far West and discovered its secrets. DeBrebeuf and Lalement suffered martyrdom on the shores of Lake Simcoe: and the Company of the Hundred Associates opened up avenues of trade and commerce everywhere. Champlain, Montmagny, De Tracy, D'Aillebout, magny, De Tracy, D'Aillebout, Frontenac, Vanderuil, Beauharnois, Lon-"Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
"Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless fields.

"And so I ery, a weak and human ery,
So heart-oppresed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—sweet rest.

"My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares Infest
My path; and through the flowing of hot
tears
I pine for rest.

"Twas always so; when still a child, I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed,
As now, for rest.

"And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er—
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest."

"Lo! yon tlag of freedon flashing
In the sunny southern sky!
On—there re lating, lating, filling,
On—there re lating, failing, filling,
On—there re lating, failing, failing,
On—there re lating, failing, filling,
On—they're growing fewer, rewer, and General Murray until Quebec was no longer habitable, and then loyally sided with the conqueror in his struggle with the revolted colonies. The name of Wolfe does not overshadow that of Montcalm; and if Brock was the hero in Upper Canada in the war of 1812, De Salabery was not behind him either in skill or courage. The era of peace dawned in 1815, and since then the French Canadians have prospered amazingly, albeit the Province for forty years afterwards was weighed down by the feudal system. In politics they have given Canada Papineau, Lafontaine, Monn and Cartier, Garneau, Ferland, Moin and Cartier, Garneau, Ferland, Casgrain, Gaspe, Tache, Sulte, Fabre, and Lomoine are worthy names in literature; while Hamel in art, and Lajeunesse (Albani) in song, have a world-wide reputation. It is often charged that the putation. It is often charged that the French Canadians are a degenerate race; but the mere fact that in spite of two centuries of feudalism, of Indian wars, of foreign invasion, and of association with the dominant Anglo-Saxon, they exist to-day a million and a half in number, with their ancient faith and language ever fresh, is proof of unparalleled vitality.— Post.

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

PIERRE JEAN BECKX.

In connection with the unjust and op-In connection with the unjust and oppressive measures now being adopted in France against that glorious old organization, the Society of Jesus, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to have presented to them the following brief sketch of the illustrious general of the order, translated from an article by Felix Ribeyre, and published in Le Monda Illustre, of April 17, 1880.

R. P. BECKX.

R. P. BECKX.
R. P. BECKX.
R. P. Beckx (Pierre Jean), General of the Society of Jesus, was born February 8, 1795, at Sickans, near Diest, in Frabant,

It may be asked: What have they to celebrate? First, a marvellous history that may be said to date from that spring morning in 1536, when Jacques Cartier and his little band attended Mass in the Cathedral of St. Malo, while their craft, the Grand Hermine, and Petite Hermine, and Petite Hermine, and Petite Hermine, and the Emerillon, waited for them with sails set in the roadstead. Three hundred and forty-five years have passed since then, and it is safe to say that no people on the face of the earth have achieved on the face of the earth have should be the emblem of her faith forevermore—of her faith and her trials, of her tears and sorrows, and of her victory, "Which conquered the world." O, golden the rish shore first embraced, softly and lovingly, the beautiful footprints of him who preached peace and good tidings; who preached peace and good tidings when Moses struck the rock, and the glis tening waters of salvation flowed in the desert land; when the "Name which is above all names" was first heard in the old above all names" was first heard in the old Celtic tongue, and the Lord Jesus, entering upon His new inheritance, exclaimed: "This is My resting place for ever and ever; here shall I dwell because I have chosen it. The conversion of Ireland, from the time of St. Patrick's landing to the day of his death is, in many respects, the strangest fact in the history of the Church. The saint met with no amounting his career resembles more the opposition: his career resembles more that triumphant progress of a king than the difficult labor of a missionary.

> IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE VATICAN, On 18th April, at the Vatican, a grand philological fete, or, as it was called by the philological fete, or, as it was called by the originators, a polyglot academy, was given in honor of the exaltation to the Pontifical Throne of His Holiness Leo XIII. The great hall of the Consistory was specially adapted for the occasion. On a throne sat his Holiness surrounded by the personages of the Pontifical Court, two cardinals, a number of Archbishops, bishops, and other prelates, the ambassadors of France, Austria, Spain and Portugal, and other members of the Diplomatic Body accredited to the Holy See, the heads of the religious orders, and See, the heads of the religious orders, and a number of members of the Roman nobility. In the presence of this distinnobility. In the presence of this distinguished audience the scholors of the Propaganda recited short poems in fortynine different languages in the world, on various themes, celebrating, according to the programme, the Pope's name, his deeds, lofty purposes, the holiness of his life, his unconquerable zeal for increasing the justice of the Catholics, the well-being of human society, and the edvacement. the iustre of the Catholics, the well-being of human society, and the advancement of learning. After an introductory address by Don Michele Camilieri, the recitations, commencing with that on the theme of the Roman Pontificate, in the Hebrew tongue, were made and were interluded, as they continued, with the singing of national songs in the Chaldean, Arabian, Turkish, Cingalese, Armenian, Greek, Georgian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, and other tongues, and, in conclusion, the and other tongues, and, in conclusion, the Sixtine choir sang the Apparent of Baini.
>
> —London Times.

One-eighth of the 5,000,000 acres of vine land in France will be unproductive this year. This means a loss of \$80,000,-

Arizona has produced a quality of cotton equal to the Sea Island cotton from seed brought from China.

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

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

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FAUM MIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

ve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CON-FIRMATIONS

Wallaceburg

MIG	zo wanaceburg,	
	here the dedication of the beautiful nev	Ä
	church will take place.	
"	25St. Francis.	
"	26 Stoney Point.	
"	27Belle River.	
46	28Woodslee.	
"	30Maidstone.	
Jui	e 1St. Anne's.	
	2Windsor.	
"	3Sandwich.	
"	4Canard River.	
46	6McGregor's Mills.	
11	Where a new church will be dedicated	1
- 44	8Amherstburg.	
46	12Blyth.	
""	13Wawanosh.	Į,
F	y order of His Lordship the Bishop.	

A WELL-MERITED REBUKE.

P. FFRON, Secretary.

The Bishop of Ossory deserves well of his country for bringing to notice the licentious outpourings of a certain section of Irish publicists and politicians, who, under the veil of an indignant patriotism, propound doctrines subversive of religion, morality and justice. No Irish journal, it is true, has ventured to use the blasphemous language in vogue it may be that in times of sore distress like the present some amongst the unreflecting and precipitate of the people might be led into adhesion to these pernicious doctrines openly advocated by that journal and advanced under more or less disguise on various platforms during the recent electoral struggle. His Lordship says:

" A few days since an American news-"A few days since an American newspaper was put into my hands which has no better name for Irish bishops than Episcopal traitors, sons of Judas and men who betray the poor, while its pages team with euglogies of Fenianism, Communism, etc. These it commends as the glorious is one of the recognized organs of the so-called Land League. Its great heores and correspondents are men who have been most prominent. been most prominent in organizing the Land League in Ireland, and who more than once have not blushed to propound these irreligious theories to Irish audi-ences. For such men the Land League is a mere mark for Fenianism."

The cause of Ireland has often in times past been irreparably injured by a violence of speech, as often indicative of insincerity as it is always of cowardice. Unscrupulo is politicians have indeed so often traded on the misfortunes of Ireland that good men have been, by a fear of exciting the wrath of demagogues, forced into the background. Journalists, with no other motive but self-aggrandizement, have achieved the same unhallowed distinction in this degradation of patriotism. None have, however, reached the utter lawlessness of that nameless journal stigmatized by the learned Bishop of Ossory. It has made itself the advocate of Communism, and has championed assassination as a legitimate mode of warfare.

Its violent denunciation of men devoted, in the noblest sense of the term, to the interests of Ireland, whose minds have but one purpose, that of righting the wrongs of their country, and their hearts but one affection, that of love for Ireland—has inflicted graver injury on the country for which it professes so pen of a public man. It is humiliating

rack-renting landlords, or the iniquity of English legislation. It has prejudiced the minds of the liberty-loving and law-abiding against Ireland and its people. It has defiled patriotism by maligning religion.

Irish patriotism ought not to be polluted by contact with the vileness of Communism, or blackened by the criminality of assassination. Against such monstrous wickedness the Bishop of Ossory raises his voice. His protestation on behalf of an outraged Catholic people does credit to to his wisdom as a prelate and to his sincerity as a patriot.

It is not the least among his services to his country, and we trust that his exhortation will be accepted in the spirit it is offered-a spirit of devotion to religion and to country.

MR. GLADSTONE'S APOLOGY.

Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of Austria during the election campaign provoked a great deal of adverse comment in England and on the Continent. We can hardly believe that the Premier would have made use of such language had he expected to be so soon after trammelled with the responsibilities of office. But once in office it was certainly necessary for him to set matters right with Austria. After several interviews with Count Karyoli, the Austrian Ambassador in London, Mr. Gladstone addressed him a note, pronounced by the Times unprecedented in the annals of modern diplomacy. A copy of this note was forwarded by Lord Granville to Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Vienna. Mr. Gladstone's note read

When I accepted the task of forming an Administration I resolved as Minister not to repeat or even defend the political language, regarding more than one foreign Power, I used when in a position of greater freedom. I regret I should even have seemed to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which he did no I have no hostile disposition towards any country. I have always heartily wished well to Austria. In the performance of his arduous task of the consolidation of the Empire I feel cordial respect for the efforts of the Emperor. Respecting my animadversions on the foreign policy of Austria when it was active beyond the borders, I will not conceal from you that grave apprehensions were excited in my mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan peninsula hostile to the freedom of the emancipated populations, and to the reasonable hopes of the subjects of the with one self-styled Irish newspaper published in America. This paper has, however, readers in Ireland, and it may be that in times of sore disextend or add to the rights she acquired under the Treaty of Berlin. Had possessed such an assurance before I never would have uttered any one word which you describe as painful and wound-ing, but I will immediately express my serious concern that I should have been led to refer to the transactions of an earlier period, or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly abolish from my mind. I think this explanation should be

made not less public than the speech which supplied the occasion therefor.

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE. The comments of the press on the course pursued by the Premier have been on the Conservative side of the sharpest reproval, on the Liberal

side of mildest approbation. The Times says:

The correspondence between Gladstone and Count Karyoli is probably unprece-dented in the annals of modern diplodented in the annals of modern diplo-macy. It is far from desirable that occa-sion should frequently arise for such apologetical explanations as Gladstone offers. Gladstone's language in Mid-lothian, if left without withdrawal or explanation, must have rendered his inter-course with Count Karyoli unpleasant to both. Any interruption of diplomatic relations or change of Austria's represention should for every reason be depre-cated. Fortunately the difficulty has ended by the complete and gracefully-worded amende Gladstone made. Never-theless, the form of explanation shows how inexpedient it is that there should have ever been occasion for it.

The Morning Post says: It is quite unprecedented to have to place before the public two such docu ments as the letters of Fawcett and Glad-The Liberal majority, large as it ic, may disappear in other places as it has vanished at Oxford, if blown up by a change of wind such as might be brought

about by these damaging confessions. The Daily Telegraph says:

Unless the new Ministry are more care ful, they may go down to history as a Cabinet of apologies. Hardly has it been constituted before the Postmaster-General s seen doing public penance for rash accusations; and now the literature of diplomacy is supplied with documents at once unprecedented and undesirable, in which the Prime Minister of England is found making the amende honorable to the Austrian representative for expressions used amidst the excitement of the recent

general elections. The Standard says:

much devotion than the tyranny of to have to add that the writer is the

We are, notwithstanding these severe strictures, under the impression that if the course of the Premier be made the subject of Parliamentary discussion it will meet the approbation of the people's representatives as the only candid, dignified and honorable solution of a difficulty begotten of terms employed in the heat of an election campaign. The explanation offered by Mr. Gladstone can in no sense be considered a humiliation of the country or of himself. If he did an injustice he was surely bound in honor to repair it. This he has endeavored to do and we are firmly persuaded that, admiring his candor and approving his language in the note addressed by him to Count Karyoli, the British people will find no just cause of censure in the course adopted by

ANOTHER INSURRECTION.

The reading public has become so accustomed to reports of insurrections in the dominions of the Sultan, that but little attention is given to despatches conveying news of uprisings on the part of the down-trodden people of the Turkish Empire. The present position of the Ottoman Em pire, enfeebled by foreign wars and disturbed by grave domestic troubles, renders every insurrectionary movement of any consequence dangerous to the very existence of the State. The news has now reached us that the tribes of Northern Albania are in open revolt. The Albanians are a bold and warlike people, and have frequently given great trouble to their Turkish masters. In the state of utter debilitation in which the latter now find themselves the insurrection of these tribes is a matter of grave moment. If the insur rection be not promptly suppressed it will certainly spread to the other disaffected peoples under Ottoman sway. The results of such a contingency are easily foreseen. The early downfall of the Turkish Empire is indeed looked upon as a mat ter of certainty. Nothing could precipitate that downfall so speedily as an insurrection embracing Albania and the neighboring provinces. It were better for Europe, and better for the world, that the Turkish Empire should fall by domestic troubles than by the armed intervention of Russia or Austria. The latter States are powerful enough in the East without further aggrandizement. The foundation of an independent Christian State to embrace the territory now occupied by European Turkey, would offer the only lasting solution of the much vexed Eastern question.

A COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION

The French Government has certainly displayed a determination due to the national sense of honor in prohibiting the proposed Communist demonstration at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise on the 23rd of May. The communists proposed decorating on that day the graves of those misguided men who fell in the seige of 1871, fighting against law, religion and social order. A demonstration such as this, at a time when the radical spirit runs so high as it now does, not alone in Paris, but in all the large manufacturing centres, might be seized on by designing men as a favorable opportunity for another outbreak. There can be no reason to doubt that such an outbreak is at hand. The vigor shown by the Government on this occasion may post pone it. But the Government itself has done so much to foster and en courage radicalism that it is not surprising to find it making headway in every rank of French society. The French Government has lost no occasion to weaken the influence of religion over the people. A wicked and licentious press has derided all that men should hold most sacred. Radical orators in both houses of the Legislature have rivalled each other in heaping outrages on Catholicity and its institutions. Catholic officials have been dismissed solely on account of their religious fidelity, and the whole country led into irreligion and impiety as far as every Governmental influence could bring about such a result. A State with-

The French Government may bewith an insurrection the most powerbelieve will be the insurrection that is daily approaching-that Government may weep over its folly in removing the props that uphold stable government and social order. But weeping will then be in vain. It will die unhonored and unregretted, a victim of its own cowardice.

PRIZE FIGHTING. The prompt and vigorous action of

the Ontario Government in preventing prize fighters from the neighboring republic giving a brutal exhibi tion of barbarity on this side, is certainly to be commended. People of the prize-fighting class and their abettors must be taught that the soil of Canada is not to be desecrated by a brutality for which no palliation can be offered. The law officers in the American Republic have always dealt too leniently with this class of criminals. Somewhat more of vigor and determination in dealing with such people would certainly produce excellent results in the way of preventing periodical recurrences of cruelty truly savage in all its sickening details. It hardly becomes us to boast of our advancing civilization when we tolerate abuses such as this of prize fighting. We are glad indeed that the Government of the Province exhibited so much foresight and firmness in dealing with the gang that lately sought to make Port Dover the scene of a prize fight. We have had ourselves within a year crimes enough to deplcre without inviting a disorderly element from a neighboring State to disgrace our modern barbarism.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was reurned at the general election for the county of Louth, having proposed, for certain personal reasons, to resign his seat for that county, sought the representation of Meath, vacated by Mr. Parnell's electing to sit for Cork city. A pledge of uncondi tional support to Mr. Parnell having been exacted from Mr. Sullivan, he promptly declined giving it and has withdrawn from the contest. We hope he has not formally resigned his seat for Louth, and that efforts will be made to have him retain his seat for that constituency. Mr. Sullivan is one of those men that Ireland cannot, at this time in her history, afford to spare. Eloquent, patriotic and sincere, Mr. Sullivan is known to be, and we doubt if any man in the national ranks could be found to fill his place adequately. We earnestly hope, indeed, that he may consent to sit for Louth, or that, at all events, his services in Parliament will not be lost to the country.

THE THIRD TERM.

The latest movements in the Presidential campaign indicate the weakness of the third-term advocates in all but a few States-apart from the South. The negro element in the South, unable to carry a State in November, will of course cast a heavy vote at the Chicago Convention for Grant. Some of the New England delegates likely feel inclined to the military absolutism of that same august personage. But the Western States have not taken to his re-nomination with any kind of enthusiasm. The favorite in the West is Blaine. Sherman may get the Ohio vote, and Washburn that of Illinois, but Blaine is indeed the favorite amongst the "solid" men of the Republican party. He has however, very powerful and unscrupulous enemies to overcome. Roscoe Conkling and Don Cameron are amongst the cleverest of American politicians. Both are strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Grant. and will employ every means to secure it.

With a "solid South" vote at the Convention, and a few Northern or Western States to give him support

endeavor to dispense with its Govern- friends at first considered. The party now sees the humiliations into which they were led by his corrupt fore long have to feel the truth of and incapable administrations. They this assertion. When face to face will not support him with any of the enthusiasm so necessary to his elecful that has ever yet menaced social tion. Nothing indeed but utter folly order in France-and such we firmly on the part of the Democrats can bring about a Republican victory in November.

CONVERSION.

Mr. Jones, the Episcopal minister of Walkerville and Sandwich East, bade his congregation farewell on last Sunday evening. He has severed his connection not only with his parish, but with the Episcopal Church, and has been admitted conditionally to the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Jones, in acting according to the dictates of his conscience, shows both moral courage and a contempt of human respect. Still, he has done nothing more than what is being done every day at the presults being done every day at the presults which we have organized here for the whole county, has been obliged to vote ent time in England by the best and bravest in the land.

GRATEFUL IRELAND.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letters from Irish Bishops, received by His Lordship the Bishop of London in acknowledgment of monies sent from them. With more than three by him for the relief of Irish dis tress. These letters come from the successors of saints and martyrs, from men whose learning and virtues would shed a lustre on the most historic sees in Christendom. There is a letter from the great and venerable Archbishop of Tuam. It is short and despairing, like the sigh of a breaking heart. This great churchman and ardent patriot spoke and wrote and worked for years for the welfare of his race and the freedom of his country, and now, in the evencountry by any savage exhibition of ing of his life, at the close of an episcopate stretching over nearly sixty eventful years, he has the sor-

> famine. These letters are brimful of gratitude to the clergy and laity of the diocese for their noble contributions towards the relief of a suffering people. They also reveal an alarming state of things obtaining in unhappy Ireland. How long will that country remain the shame and reproach of English legislation? Let us hope grievances with a view to their utter abolition: and let us also hope that the horizon of our native land will soon be gladdened by the longexpected dawn of a future of freedom, peace and happiness.

nost generous contribution of one hunpounds towards the relief of our poor people I beg you to accept my most grateful acknowledgments. We are a nation of beggars, and, I fear, shall continue so for some time to come. I remain, my dear lord,

Most gratefully yours, +John MacHale. Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London

Cork, April 22, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—The generous best understand the workings of gratitude. Your Lordship will kindly give me credit for much stronger feelings than those feeble words of candid thanks can convey. I have received your munificent gift of £100 for the afflicted poor of my diocess. Your generous people are worthy of their pastor when so large a portion of their contributions are allocated to a single diocese. We were on the verge of destructive famine when the charity of your friends came to avert the calamity. We have, thank God, struggled through, but the circumstances of the visitation have been such as to inspire a general ap-prehension of renewed trials. Your Lordthip's remittance comes most seasonably, and, better than my thanks, the prayers Your devoted brother in Christ,

+WILLIAM DELANEY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of

Sligo, April 22, 1880. My Dear Lord,—I am favored with My Dear Lord,—I am favored with Your Lordship's letter of the 5th inst., enclosing a remittance of £100 for the relief of the destitute poor of my diocese. May God ever bless your Lordship and your flock for the practical sympathy you evince for our suffering people. We can never forget it, and our most fervent prayers shall be offered for our generous benefactors. The destitution is still very great and widespread, especially amonost great and widespread, especially amongst our small landholders. We have been able so far to supply them not only with necessary food, but with new seeds for their land, without which a new failure of Grant may still be considered a crops and another famine would be informidable candidate. But he is not done by the Government or the landlord out religion is a State that will soon by any means as formidable as his class to supply employment to the labor-

ing classes, and we fear but little relief will be afforded in that way in the coming months. We must still rely chiefly on charitable help from without; and we have every hope that God will not allow it to cease until the harvest brings us our home food supply in September and October. Begging your Lordship's prayers for myself and flock, and again assuring you of my heartfelt gratitude, I have the honor to remain, honor to remain, Your Lordship's devoted servant and brother in Christ,

+L. GILOOLY. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh.

Letterkenny, April 26, 1880. MY DEAR LORD,—I beg to acknow-edge, with heartfelt gratitude, your Lordship's munificent donation of £100 for the relief of distress in this suffering diocese.
I do not believe that Your Lordship could have selected a place where your charity is more needed or could do more good The want among our poor people is very great and is daily on the increase both in intensity and extent. Knowing from experience that the summer months would be the most pinching, I tried to reserve something for them when the contribusomething for them when the contribu-tions were coming in freely; but now this little reserve fund is flying through our fingers with lightning speed, and the con-tributions have almost wholly ceased. away £1,170 to the parochial sub-committees. At this rate, a few more meetings shall leave us without funds, and Lord knows what will then happen to the poor people. Up to the present the people have been kept alive by the liberal contributions which we have received from the United States, but this, which was our chief source of aid, has at last become exhausted. The various funds in months before us, and more than 73,000 on our relief lists, this state of things gives grave reason for anxiety. However, Divine Providence has been so kind to us hitherto that we have every reason for implicit trust in His goodness. Praying that God may bountifully reward Your Lordship and your generous people, I am, my dear lord,

Your Lordship's faithful servant, +MICHAEL LOGUE The Lord Bishop of London.

Skibberreen, April 26, 1880. My DEAR LORD,-I am in receipt of your kind letter and generous remittance of £100 towards the relief of the distress existing in this part of the distress existing in this part of the south. The obligations under which we all, bishops, priests and people, are placed towards those thoughtful friends who remembered us in our distress will continue to be felt for all time. Their charity and their numificance hample for the preservation row of seeing the flock for which he has so long labored and suffered menaced with all the horrors of famine. of the Government of the country.
Assuring Your Lordship of my sincerest

gratitude and esteem,
I am, my dear lord,
Yours very faithfully in Christ,
+Wm. FITZGERALD.

Kenmare, April 24, 1880. MY DEAR LORD,-I think Your Lordship will be pleased to see a report of my relief fund, which I enclose herewith. It has been indeed a happy circumstance for poor Ireland that the American bishops sent us such generous help, and that their the present government will grapple Lordships sent it direct to the Irish think while the distress is daily increasing, that £50,000 of the money given for food is lost to our poor starving people by the heartless conduct of the English Government. I must say it seems to me an act of the greatest dishonesty. The Duchess of Marlborough has given £30,000 of the money sent to her for food to be used for seed potatoes, with which the Government St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 21, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—For your Lordship's

My Dear Lord,—For your Lordship's given some time or other for fisheries, yet Canon Brosnan, of Cahirciveen, writes to to me to say the fish are leaping in the bay, and the poor people could not get the small sum that would provide them the small sum that would provide them with nets to catch them. I hope the little fish will go back to Canada and ask what it all means! Alas! it will rather be the cries of the poor and patient people who are starving in the midst of plenty, which will ascend to heaven. Your Lordship will see why the distress must continue from the enclosed report, and why I ventrum the content of the content from the enclosed report, and why I venture to plead a little for our people, even to our princely-hearted American Fathers. For myself, I only ask any little help that may be left over, or come in after large collections, so that I may help urgent or special cases. Twice this week I have had the happiness of helping special cases for two different bishops who could not help them from the public funds. Begging your Grace's prayers and blessing, I am your very grateful child in Christ,

Sister M. F. Clare.

Am your very grateful child in Christ,
SISTER M. F. CLARE.
P. S.—As I write I have had urgent
appeals from Bantry and Durrus, where
in the parish 6,000 people are starving,
and the trifle sent from the public funds is of little use.

Kilkenny, April 26, 1880.

My Dear Lord,—Accept my most grateful thanks for your generous contribution to relieve the distress of our bution to relieve the distress of our suffering poor. The donation was most welcome, and will, I trust, merit many prayers for you from our faithful people. We are all awaiting here the new Government appointments, and we are in hopes that some of our grievances may be soon redressed. We have a large number of excellent members of Parliament, but, infortunately, some of them are very fond of dissension and discord. There a believe, more than 60 Catholic M. the largest number ever returned by Ire-land. Our Irish Liberal party numbers 78 members. If they were resolute and united, they could obtain every measure they desire. Believe me to remain,

Your devoted brother in Christ, †PATRICK F. MORAN,

Killarney, April 19, 1880.

My DEAR LORD,—I thank most sincerely the generous people under your Lordship's care for the gift of 2100 just t little relief in the coming on the coming on the coming on out; and we will not allow brings us our nber and Oc-ship's prayers

MAY 21.

servant and L. GILOOLY,

ril 26, 1880. g to acknow-ide, your Lord-

of £100 for the fering diocese. Lordship could e your charity to more good, people is very ucrease both in wing from ex-months would ied to reserve the contributhe contribu-is that now this ag through our l, and the con-wholly ceased. al Committee,

d here for the bliged to vote chial sub-commore meetings ands, and Lord pen to the poor ent the people by the liberal have received but this, which aid, has at last various funds in austed, like our et very little aid

re than three e than 73,000 on of things gives very reason for ess. Praying that ard Your Lord-

fnl servant, CHAEL LOGUE.

April 26, 1880. n in receipt of rous remittance f of the distress he south. The we all, bishops, placed towards ho remembered tinue to be felt arity and their tried and deeply nsated, as best tless indifference the country. of my sincere

lord, ly in Christ, . FITZGERALD.

April 24, 1880. ink Your Lorde a report of my ose herewith. It circumstance for merican bishops p, and that their t to the Irish heartrending to daily increasing, ey given for food ag people by the English Governoms to me an act.
The Duchess on £30,000 of the the Government people. £20,000 arliament is to be for fisheries, yet civeen, write e leaping in the could not get

ld provide them
I hope the little ada and ask what will rather be the ient people who of plenty, which Your Lordship s must continue and why I ven-our people, even merican Fathers. Your Lordship ny little help that ne in after large y help urgent or s week I have had special cases for no could not help

funds. Begging
I blessing,
child in Christ,
ter M. F. Clare. have had urgent ad Durrus, where ple are starving, the public funds is

generous contrination was most rust, merit many ir faithful people. e the new Governd we are in hopes nces may be soon large number of Parliament, but, hem are very fond rd. There are, I Catholic M. P.'s, returned by Ire-al party numbers were resolute and in every measure

April 19,11880. I thank most sin-

Loughrea, April 21, 1880.

My DEAR LORD,-On the part of the

extort the power to manage our own in-

so "rooted" would soon acquire a sport manhood that would render their

ship and donors, I am, sincerely yours,

solves irresistible. Be assured, your do-nation, in itself munificent, is enhanced by the noble sentiments which accompany

+PATRICK DUGGAN,
Bishop of Clonfert.
Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London

LETTER FROM SEAFORTH.

Some months have elapsed since I last

addressed you, and I suppose you will be

thinking that I have quite forgotten your-

self and the dear RECORD. If you have en-

tone of your leading articles commands my special admiration, and I know of no more welcome weekly visitor to the homes and firesides of nearly all our Irish

Catholic settlers here than the CATHOLIC

Since the appointment of Father O'Shea to the charge of this mission he

has succeeded in effecting many important improvements in and around the Church.

His latest act was to erect new lamps in the

there are two more erected on each side of the high altar, so that instead of half a

the general appearance of the church. Our esteemed townsman Mr. James Walsh, architect, has had the contract for the erection of the lamps and it is needless to say the work has been satisfactorily done. The hour of vespers hitherto has been 4 o'clock p. m., but since the new improvements in lighting up the church, Father O'Shea has changed it to 7 p. m. with the most gratifying result. The church is crowded every Sunday evening. Not only do our own people turn out

The rev. gentleman's sermons are attracting widespread attention. In addition to the morning sermon on the gospel of the day, he generally delivers a most instructive discourse in the evening on one or more of our religious duties. He is

or more of our rengious duties. He is now commencing a series of Sunday even-ing sermons on "Catechetical Instruction," which he says will extend over a period of fourteen months. These will be well worth listening to, and if one may judge

worth istening to, and it one may Judge by the preliminary discourses which were given on last Sunday and Sunday week, they are sure to be sound, logical and to the point. During the whole month of May

the church is open till 7.30 p. m. for all the faithful who wish to visit it, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings there are

special services, comprising devotions for the month of May, a short discourse by the pastor, followed by Benediction of the

Most Blessed Sacrament. Well may the Catholics of Seaforth and vicinity feel proud of Father O'Shea, for the noble efforts he is putting forth in their behalf, and grateful do they feel towards our beloved Bishop for the wise selection he has

or more of our religious duties.

RECORD.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

With fervent prayers for your Lord-

received. In every parish of this diocese there is now great distress, but the better times for which your flock pray are, I trust, fast approaching. I have the honor synopsis of our Sunday School, and the rapid progress and development which it is attaining under the wise management of our new pastor. Hoping I have not in-truded to math on your valuable space, I am, yours, &c., Maple Lear. Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful servant, +D. McCarthy. am, yours, &c., MA Seaforth, May 10th, 1880.

LETTER FROM CAYUGA.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

distressed poor of this diocese, accept my most grateful acknowledgment of cheque most grateful acknowledgment of cheque for £100. Those munificent donations are consoling. May God reward Your Lordship and the donors with every tem-poral and spiritual blessing. Those cycles of famine have become normal in our social condition. Your Lordship's words On Sunday, the 9th of May, a very successful mission was brought to a close in the village of Cayuga. It was con-ducted by the Rev. Fathers O'Mahony, of by Father Japes, of La Salette. Though the Rev. M. J. Cleary, who has the pastoral charge, was obliged to hold the mission during a very busy season, yet the result more than realized his expectations. are true, as they are refreshing to my heart. In every sentiment of your noble letter I cordially concur. It is a burning shame that we do not unite as one man to Crowds assembled at the morning and evening services. Father Lillis delivered extert the power to manage our own in-ternal affairs, and thus end the horrid rattle of the "begging box." Just now our people—the people proper—not our Whig or Tory atherents, seem to seriously resolve to shake off the feudalism of our evening services. Father Lillis delivered very practical sermons at the morning devotions throughout the week; but a vast congregation assembled at night to hear the Rev. Father O'Mahony. It is hardly necessary to remark, as he is now well known in the diocese of London—that this worthy priest discharged his duties as preacher in the most efficient manner, ever helding his audience spell-bound by land system, which lies at the root of our land system, which lies at the root of our miseries. They have terrible up-hill work, but the result of the general election proves that they are in earnest. Up to this time the efforts were to sustain ever holding his audience spell-bound by Whigery against Toryism, which meant places for the few at the cost of the sacrihis eloquent and forcible appeals. He brought the truth and beauty of the Cafice of the people. This we'll do no longer. So, we seem to be in for serious changes in the land system. Once "rooted" in the soil, the rest would follow, as the people tholic doctrine home to the minds of the people, and did so in a manner which should prove pleasing to persons of differ-

should prove pleasing to persons of different religious denominations.

On Friday evening of the mission Father O'Mahony delivered a special lecture—admission by ticket—on the subject: "Popular Objections to Catholicity." The Church was filled to excess, and it was the unanimous opinion of all who heard it that it was the best and the most telling lecture to which they most telling lecture to which they ever before had the pleasure of listening. Miss M. E. Nolan, who has already written her name on the page of success as a vocalist, and has still a brighter future vocalist, and has still a brighter future awaiting her talents, assisted the Cayuga choir on the evening of the lecture. One of her pieces: "Consider the Lillies', deserves special attention. It was sung in a style which proved that Miss Nolan is an artist of no ordinary ability; and the breathless attention of the audience and their after-remarks showed that the lady's vocal powers were thoroughly ap-

tertained any such ideas, I hope you will dismiss them at once, as nothing could be more at variance with facts. It was simply lack of time which prevented me from giving the readers of your excellent paper the items of interest which are constantly occurring in this lively little western. He thanked them for the good spirit which they had manifested during the mission. occurring in this lively little western they had manifested during the mission, and impressed upon their minds the necessity of perseverance in the service of God. He further expressed the hope that the seeds of virtue, sowed during the week, would fructify in their souls, and produce the seeds of virtue, sowed for the seeds of virtues of the seeds of virtues of the seeds of virtues o town. Although I have had very little leisure time lately, yet I have never failed to scan the columns of the Record, each week as it arrives, and, in my humble opinion, it is rapidly improving in each successive number. Its selections from successive number. Its selections from the American and European Catholic an abundant harvest for Jesus Christ. He tendered, in fine, thanks to His Lordthe American and European Catholic newspapers and reviews are invaluable, and ought to find their way into every Catholic reader's scrapbook or become indelibly printed on their memory, being the views and opinions of the soundest and deepest thinkers of the grand array of Catholic talent which is at the present moment enlightening the public mind on all the great questions affecting Catholic interests. The thoroughly Catholic as well as Irish tone of your leading articles commands He tendered, in fine, thanks to His Lordship the Bishop for his attendance, and the
worthy priests who had assisted in the
good work during the week, and concluded by hoping that, whenever the next
mission would occur, none of the good
people who then sat before him would be
found wanting from the ranks of those
who composed the present congregation.

Veritas.

Joseph, to be erected in St. Mary's Cathe-His latest act was to erect new lamps in the interior of the church for the purpose of better lighting up the sacred edifice during the evening services. Heretofore on such occasions the church was dimly lighted by three old-fashioned chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, and only capable of holding two lumps each. Father O'Shea has had six handsomely-turned wooden pillars placed at equal distances in the church, to which are attached ornamental brackets in bronze for the reception of four lamps each. In addition to these there are two more erected on each side of dral, has been awarded to Mr. Jacob Zingsheim. The design will be similar to the one erected for the Blessed Virgin in the same Cathedral, and will, when completed, be a beautiful piece of gothic work. Mr. George Maloney, of this city, who has made for himself a reputation as a journalist during a period of six years' connection with the Canadian press, leaves here this week for Rochester, to

occupy a prominent position on the editorial st ff of one of the chief dailies of that city. That he may prosper as he deserves is the wish of a great number of dozen antiquated lamps there are now twenty eight new and improved ones which brilliantly light up the interior, and add immensely to the general appearance of the church. Our esteemed townsman Mr. James Walsh

A very pleasing affair came off at the parsonage of the Rev. Father Brohmann, of St. Joseph's Church. The many friends of St. Joseph's Church. The many friends of the reverend gentleman gathered last night at his residence and presented him with a beautiful purse containing \$150. Mr. D. J. O'Brien, on behalf of his numerous friends, read a feeling address, in which the regard and esteem in which the reverend gentlemen is held was well expressed. Father Brohmann thanked the gentlemen present, and those on whose pressed. Father Brohmann thanked the pressed. Father Brohmann thanked the pressed with the most gratifying result. The church is crowded every Sunday evening. Not only do our own people turn out an masse, but numbers from the other churches make it a point to be present. The rev. gentleman's sermons are attracting widespread attention. In addition to the morning sermon on the gospel of the day, he generally delivers a most into the most churches. Father Brohmann thanked the gentlemen present, and those on whose gentlemen preserve he should be his prayers and blessing should be with them. The purse the present preserve he should be his prayers and the present preserve he should be his prayers and the present preserve he should be his prayers and the pr ist of St. Mary's Cathedral; Messis. Gfoerer, Froeling, Zingsheim, and Routh. Father Brohmann will leave to-morrow Father Brohmann will leave to-morrow for Europe, when he will visit Rome, France, Ireland and Germany. May he have a pleasant journey, and may he achieve the object he is travelling for, that is, restore his shattered health, is the wish of everyone having the pleasure of knowing him.

CHERUBINI. Hamilton, May 17th, 1880.

PENTECOST.

On last Sunday, being the feast of Pentecost, solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's cathedral, Mgr. Bruyere being celebrant and Fathers O'Mahony and Schneider acting as deacon and sub-deacon. A most impressive discourse on the descent of the Holy Ghost was given by Father Tiernan.

[FOR THE FIRST COMMUNICANTS.] They Only Have the Right.

Let the children near the Sacred Host; they only have the right. Their young and sinless hearts are treasures in His sight.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Just from the hands of their Maker, polished gems are they; Bright, sweet, and innocent, and fresh as the flowers of May.

Then let them go up to the altar, for alas! the day may be When they must give place to others, and kneel afar like me.

With hearts bowed down by sin and sorrow, and tears like falling rain, For the happy days of childhood, which will never come back again. Then, children, crowd to the altar, may the dazzling Presence there Look down in benediction, and receive your guileless prayer.

FIRST COMMUNION.

On Friday last we witnessed at the Sacred Heart Academy, in this city, one of those events which is ever dear and near to the Catholic heart-one of those events, too, which the participants will ever look back upon as the happiest and the brightest period in their lives. On the morning in question six little girls received for the first time the body and blood of our Divine Lord, having been carefully prepared for the worthy reception of the Blessed Sac-rament by the good ladies of the institu-tion. Nowhere could be found a more appropriate spot wherein to imbue the young and innocent minds of the children with the proper dispositions, and the ne-cessary knowledge of the faith of Jesus Christ which would make them worthy so

high an honor.

During the week preceding the ceremony, Rev. Father O'Mahony preached a retreat to the pupils of the Convent, which must have been productive of great good.

Thursday night the retreat was brought to belose out on Widge the children who a close, and on Friday the children who had been prepared received the Blessed Sac-rament at the hands of that reverend gentleman. The chapel presented an unusually attractive appearance, various decorations suitable to the occasion having been added. The singing of the Convent Choir was also unusually grand and solemn.

On Tuesday His Lordship Bishop Walsh

administered the Sacrament of Confirma-tion to the children in the same place having first addressed them in beautiful and touching terms on the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive.

LETTER FROM WINDSOR.

Pentecost Sunday has long been con-

sidered as one of the greatest festivals of the church. This year the day opened bright and cheerful, and was hailed with joy by the little ones of St. Alphonsus parish, for it was to be First Communion Sunday. Grand Mass was sung at 8 a.m., Father Lotz celebrant. Owing to the great fatigue and labor of the past few weeks, Dean Wagner, though present, was not well enough to officiate. The little people who then sat before him would be found wanting from the ranks of those who composed the present congregation.

VENITAS.

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton has been in Cayuga, on important official business connected with the diocese, and arrived last Monday in this city again.

The contract for the new altar for St. Joseph, to be erected in St. Mary's Cathe
girls, clad in white, to the number of forty-eight, to the number of forty-eight, with snowy veils and wreathes, occupied chairs in the main aisle, and were under the special care of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, to whom great praise is due for the order and discipline of the children. Nearly an equal number of boys were seated on either side of the communion railing. The rest of the church was crowded with devout worshippers. Before administering First Communion, Father Lotz spoke a few practical words to the children on the great sacrament they were about to receive. girls, clad in white, to the number of fortysacrament they were about to receive.

After mass the little ones advanced two by two into the sanctuary, and renewed their baptismal vows. The scene was very touching, and we thought no wonder that Jesus compared the Kingdom of God to a child. to a child.

A letter received this week from religieuse in Baltimore tells of the well-being of our old friend Father Langcake, who is there, still a toiler in his master vineyard, having just concluded a retreat which he preached to the pupils of the Oblate Sisters of Providence.

MADGE. May 16th, 1880.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL.

From the Kingston News, May 15th The examination of the Christian Brother's School closed yesterday. On Thursday and Friday the boys of the senior divisions were examined in analysis, spelling and derivation, English literature, geography, arithmetic and mensuration, rhetoric, history, algebra, book keeping and geometry, in all of which they did well. During the time of examination, Fathers Twohey and Hogan, and several Trustees of the Separate Schools, and teachers of the Common Schools were present, and took a great interest in the work done, and expressed themselves well satisfied with what they heard. Several essays were read by the boys, one of which, "A week's sport among the Thousand Islands," by E. Mullin, was well written. Dialogues were also During the time of examination, Fathers pressed themselves well satisfied with what they heard. Several essays were read by the boys, one of which, "A week's sport among the Thousand Islands," by E. Mullin, was well written. Dialogues were also given. At the close on Friday afternoon Father Twohey delivered an address to those present. He said that after attending the examination during the week he was much surprised at the progress which had been made by the pupils. What he had heard and seen was much beyond his expectations, and he was sure the pupils as well as the teachers must be satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording the satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording the satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording the satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording the satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording the read to the recording the read to the recording to the satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleasure the recording to the read to the re well as the teachers must be satisfied with the progress made. He noted with pleas-ure the excellence of the essays, especially the love for virtue which many of them displayed. This he regarded as the effect of the training which seemed to mingle religion with whatever subject they took up. He recommended the parents to have a good understanding with the teach-ers in regard to the children and the punils ers in regard to the children, and the pupils would succeed far better. It gave the Board of Trustees (of which he is Chair-

ment to the room. It is a great improve-ment over the old desk. The Brothers are to be congratulated on the success of the ex-

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 interest-ing 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

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.

President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.

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Bourke.

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

No.

1 Windsor.
2 St. Thomas.
3 Amherstburgh.
4 London.
5 Brantford.
6 Strathory.
7 Sarnia.
Our worthy Supreme President in his address says:—"I feel it my duty to encourage members to take one or more of the official organs." The CATHOLIC RECORD is an official organ and devotes from one official organs." The CATHOLIC RECORD is an official organ and devotes from one to two columns every week to C. M. B. A. notes. Does not such action on the part of this paper deserve a corresponding duty on the part of our C. M. B. A. members? It certainly does, and every member in Canada desiring information on matters concerning our Association should not only subscribe for the CATHOLIC RECORD himself, but do all he could to extend it among others, knowing that by so doing, among others, knowing that by so doing, he would be adopting the very best means to increase our C. M. B. A. membership

in Canada.

I have received official notice of the deaths of the following named brothers:—
Conray Festner, of Branch 14, Rouseville, Pa., died on the 5th day of April, 1880, aged 32 years; Michael McKee, of Branch No. 5, Oil City, Pa., died on the 9th day of April, 1880, aged 43 years; Michael Ronan, of Branch 20, Buffalo, died 22nd day of April, 1880, aged 32 years.

1880, aged 32 years.
Official notice is hereby given of the Omeial notice is neverly given of the death of Bro. Edward Carrol, of Branch 20, Buffalo, N. Y., who died on the 16th day of February, 1880, aged 41 years; cause of death, consumption. At the time of his death he was entitled to all the benefits of the Association. One assessment is required.
Assessment No. 3, death No. 4. Be prompt

in remitting.

Buffalo, April 30, 1880.

Received of John Martini, Recording
Secretary of Branch 16, Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, Buffalo, N. Y., two
thousand dollars [\$2,000], being amount in full for Beneficiary due me of said asso-ciation on the death of my husband, John Mittler. ELIZABETH MITTLE. Sole Executrix

Witnesses :- John R. Walter, Pres. Br. 16 Jacob Weilbacher, 1st Vice-Pres. Br. 16.
The following letter from Grand President Reynolds of New York, addressed to

and one that demands our earnest and immediate consideration, is that of devising
some means of relief in the event of an
unusual mortality occurring. As a remedial agent we would earnestly recommend
that the greatest possible care be observed
on the part of the Branches with reference
to applications for membership; that none
but worthy candidates, or those conforming to the standard of moral and physical
requirements, be admitted. Do not be so requirements, be admitted. Do not be so zealous for an increased membership as to overlook other and more vital matters overlook other and more vital matters. The preservation of the Association depends upon unwearied vigilance on the part of all interested, if unworthy applicants are to be rejected, or candidates of doubtful qualifications debarred admission to membership. Enjoin upon your medical examiner the necessity of discharging his duties conscientiously and with fidelity to all concerned, that a superficial method of examination may be avoided.

may be avoided.

Our numerical strength being sufficient for the disbursement of two thousand dol-lars, as a beneficiary, we desire that the parties to whom the testator has decreed parties to whom the testator has decreed the same to be paid, receive it within the prescribed time—Thirty days after notice of death. Now that we may be enabled to bring about this desired result in due season, and to avoid unnecessary trouble anxiety in the matter, promptness should characterise our efforts in the remittance of moneys to Grand council, so that no oc-

As no human society has attained that perfection essential to its well-being with-out the observance of needful precautionary measures, may we not hope and expect that you will give the foregoing suggestions your immediate consideration! By so doing you will materially lighten the cares of official responsibility and inaugurate re-formative measures which, I am sure, will prove most conducive to the best interests of the C. M. B. A.

With great confidence in your future st conducive to the best interests

LOCAL NEWS.

Fire.—On Friday night considerable damage was done by fire to the old frame building adjoining the City Hall. Messrs. Lothian, Westland and Koble, lost considerable of their property by damage through water.

through water.

Committed to Jail.—Last week two apprentices in the Advertiser office were sent to jail for three months for leaving their work on the occasion of the strike of the compositors.

THE DONNELLY CASE.—Arguments ar to be held in Toronto before the full court on the 25th instant in regard to a change of venue in this case. The pri-soners will meantime be confined in Toronto jail.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The "Forest City," of the T. R. N. Co., made her est City," of the I. R. N. Co., made her inaugural trip to Springbank on Saturday night, with a few of those on board who desired to take in the early worm part of waterwork's life. The trip was made in quick time, and the pioneer boat seems to have been improved by the recent addition to her hull.

A CREDITABLE EXAMINATION.-Mr A CREDITABLE EXAMINATION.—MI.
Alex. H. McAdams, formerly of this city,
but now residing in Hamilton, passed a
most creditable second examination at
Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, 11th
instant. Out of sixty candidates examined Mr. McAdams stood fourth on the
list. Duckles this recognition of the list. Doubtless this young gentleman will make his mark in the legal profession

before many years. A Sharp Trick.—A remarkably sharp trick was played on a farmer named Wm. Rayntree, who was attending the market Rayntree, who was attending the market here on Saturday. It appears that he brought a large load of potatoes to the market to dispose of. He drove into the market and placed his wagon in position and after waiting a few moments was called away on some other business, which detained him for some time. A drunken loafer, named Hugh Kamron, who had been watching the farmer's movements since his arrival, jumped up in the wagon and proceeded in a most business like way and proceeded in a most business like way to dispose of the potatoes at 55 cents per bag. Having sold the lot he decamped with the money. The farmer returned to find one half or his potatoes gone and while lamenting his loss saw one of the while lamenting his loss saw one of the loafers's victims taking some of the remaining potatoes out of the wagon. A row occurred, the victim being confident he had purchased and paid for the potatoes, whilst the farmer loudly and stoutly denied that he had ever sold them. Mutual explanation followed, and the police was informed of the occurrence. Sergeant Crawford recognized the thief from the description, and after a short search found the delinquent, Henderson, Frank Norrie, Pat. Mulfigan and Edward Dalton, laying down incapably drunk underneath Harvey's street-watering tank on Dundas St. west. Three empty whiskey

remanded until Monday on charges of drunkenness. ALLEGED FRAUD. - For some time past a cheap grocery has been carried on at a store on Richmond street between King and York streets by the firm of Wilson & Co. On Saturday evening the store, to the surprise of many customers, was closed very early and no notice of re-moval was left. The reason was the unexpected arrest of the principal partner, Joseph Carper Wilson, on a charge of fraud. It appears that some time since the firm obtained goods to the value of \$1,000 on credit from Messrs. Henry Watts, of Brantford. The account had never been settled, and Messrs. Henry & Co., becoming suspicious, employed Detective Phair to watch the premises. On one or two occasions that officer saw On one or two occasions that officer saw goods taken away from the store at 4 o'clock in the morning, and informed Messrs. Henry & Co., of the fact. On Saturday evening Mr. Henry arrived in the city, having previously obtained judgment for the amount, and found the bailiffs in possession of the few remaining goods on landlord's warrant. An information was then laid before Squire mation was then laid before Squire Peters, acting P. M., alleging that on the 8th and 10th of May and at other times the said Joseph Carper Wilson unlawfully removed and concealed a quantity of teas and other merchandise from his store with intention to steal the same. Upon this information Detective Phair arrested the defendant, who expressed his willingness ta give all he had got to Messrs. Henry & Co., and said he could not do more. He

Dundas St. west. Three empty whiskey bottles, thrown down among the party, told the tale of how the potato money went. They were taken to the station, Kamron being charged with larceny, and

remanded until Tuesday; the others were

was remanded until Wednesday, WOODVIEW.

It should be the ambition of every mechanic and unskilled laborer to have mechanic and unskined laboret to have a house of his own. At this time, when so much valuable property in the suburbs, is being surveyed into building lots, every person who has an interest in his future should be on the look out for a good lot person who has an interest in his future should be on the look out for a good lot in a choice locality. At the same time it is advisable to invert in a good-sized piece of ground. Small patches whereon there is barely room to erect a house are dear at any price. A good garden the industrious should put themselves in possession of. On Wednesday, May 26th, the Woodview property will be put up for sale. The lots are each half an acre, none of your little twenty-by-thirty patches. The property in this part of the country. Messrs. Park & Purdom are the gentlemen who offer the property for sale, and all who purchase may rest assured that they will be dealing with a firm who will treat them in the most liberal and honorable manner. The sale will be at 2 p. m. on the grounds. Messrs. Manville and Brown are the auctioneers. We would advise all who think of purchasing a good lot to attend the sale, as this is an opportunity ester. attend the sale, as this is an opportunity that may not occur again in many years. A man named Edward Vanderbugh died

and grateful do they feel towards our beloved Bishop for the wise selection he has made in sending them as their first parish priest a gentleman whose goodness and kindness of heart, as well as his untiring zeal in the cause of our holy religion, places him in the front rank of workers in the vineyard of the Lord. In the forehead and died Saturday night.

A man named Edward Vanderbugh died welfare, I remain, fraternally yours, the welfare, I remain, fraternally yours, at the front the prosting of the feather appreciation, consequently they undertook to furnish the first class with desks, (already described in the beautiful desks, (already described in the beautiful desks for the teacher, thur, of Beaverton, Ont., while attending workers in the vineyard of the Lord. In the forehead and died Saturday night.

A woung man named Archibald McArthur, of Beaverton, Ont., while attending workers in the vineyard of the Lord. In the forehead and died Saturday night.

A man named Edward Vanderbugh died welfare, I remain, fraternally yours, the ffects of having taken a large quantity of morphine, no doubt for the purpose of destroying his life, as he said, previous to purchasing the drug on Saturday, of which other rooms would soon follow.

A young man named Archibald McArthur, of Beaverton, Ont., while attending a load of wheat on Friday morning his horses on Thursday last, was kicked in the forehead and died Saturday night.

New Adbertisements.

__AT--W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets. New Silk Fringes,

JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES ---IN----

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON. 1880. 1880.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

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

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

All are offered at old prices, having been urchased before the recent advance.

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 carefull attention.

81.1m

SULPHUR SPRINGS NOW OPEN— For the Accommodation of Gentlemen, 20 Secure Season Tickets early and de-rive the benefit of the whole season. Dundar street west.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink. CONTAINS Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

And the Purest and Best Medicinal Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary Organs, Nerv-ousness, Sleeplessness and especially Femalo Complaints.

\$1,000 IN GOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to the Public.

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

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

THE SINGER MANF'G CO., JAS. M. MARSHALL, ALBERT A. BEARES, Agent

83.3w WANTED.

AT THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON—A head Laundress. Wages \$12 per month, with board and lodging. Apply to the MATRON. THOS. SHOET, BURSET. May 18th, 1880.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE city property—Will be sold by Fublic Auction, on the premises, in the city of London, on Tuesday, 25th of May, 1889, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable city property, viz.: Part of lot No. 18, on the south side of Dundas street, in the city of London, having a frontage on Dundas street of 22 feet, and a depth of 178 feet, with right of way in rear leading to King street. Situated on this land is the West-End House, being the store and dwelling occupied by John Glen, Merchant Tallor, The premises for a business stand 1st a most desirable one. Terms easy, and will be made known on application to MACMAHON, GIBBOSS & MCNAB, Vendors' Solicitors, London.

WE CHALLENGE

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY.

5115. PER GLASS.

J. W. TURNER.

GENTLEMEN. ORDER YOUR

White and Colored SHIRTS

COLLARS PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door North of City Hall,

Specialties in Fancy Shirts and French Cambric Shirtings.

RICHMOND STREET.

April 26, 1880. Accept my most

e to remain, ther in Christ, RICK F. MORAN,

Bishop of Ossory. eople under your Is the spirit of gladness dead?
Are there naught but regrets and fears?
Hath hope from thy bosom fled,
That thou drownest thine eyes with tears?
Wilt thou never, O loved one! never
Grief and thy heart dissever!
And gather the roses red
Of joy for the after years!

From the troubles that waste and mar, Joy and delight are born;
Reward stands oft afar,
Near are defeat and scorn;
But the steadfast soul hath in it.
Power that can work and win it,
The comfort of hope's bright star
In the glow between mirk and morn!

True love hath a charmed life;
It wakes in the morning air,
It walks in the morning air,
It walks in the moonday strife,
It lives through the midnight's care;
And better in hope receive it,
In trusting faith believe it,
Than die of grief's dread knife
Or the arrow of black despair!

Or the arrow of black despair!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On the 10th of February last, a boat in which were five young men from Ring-send, was capsized in Dublin Bay, and all were lost. At intervals since the bodies of three of the men were recovered, and on April 19th the bodies of the other two, Patrick Maguire and Thomas Googhegan, were found in an advanced state of decomwere found in an advanced state of decom-position. That of Magnire, which was found on the Strand at Clontarf, was recognized by articles of clothing, and that of Geoghegan was found on the foreshore near the Bailey Lighthouse. The parents of the young man recognized the body by a pair of boots which he wore on the day

of the young man recognized the body by a pair of boots which he wore on the day of the fatal accident.

On Sunday, April 18th, a notable addition was made to the list of Catholic temples in Dublin. The beautiful new church of St. Joseph, whose progress from its foundation has been watched with affectionate interest by the Catholics of Dublin, was formally dedicated to the worship of the Almighty by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe. Architecturally it is an achievement of which the citizens, Most Rev. Dr. McCabe. Architecturally it is an achievement of which the citizens, and not merely the parishioners, are pardonably proud. Completed in times of singular difficulty, it bears the impress of the heroic end ungrudging zeal of the Catholics of Dublin rather than of the transitory period of depression which put their generosity to so severe a test. The new church of St. Joseph is in every particular strikingly and completely particular strikingly and completely beautiful, and will form a fitting com-plement of the magnificant Master Misericordise Hospital, at the other side of the quadrangle. The ceremonies were on a scale commensurate with the importance and dignity of the event. The High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Richards, Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope; and the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Walsh, S. J., a distinguished ecclesiastic.

In a letter to the Freeman, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell states that the Beaconsfield Cabinet has left to its successors urgent warning that the Irish Coericion Code must be renewed, and the strongest testion a scale commensurate with the im-

must be renewed, and the strongest testi-monies from all sorts of Irish officials and magistrates are said to have been produced in support of the necessity of the step.

CLARE.

Most distressing accounts continue to reach us as to great destitution prevailing in portions of Clare county. At O'Brien's-Bridge several families are literally stary-

to accept, though he does repeat "Nolo episcopæri."

A sad accident has occurred to the wife of a respectable farmer named Power, residing near Tramore. She was returning home from Waterford on a donkey care.

The Castlebar Telegraph of April 24th, says:—"We regret to see that destitution is fast on the increase in the Union. On home from Waterford on a donkey can when the vehicle overturned beside a ho when the vehicle overturned beside a note in the road where cattle were in the habit of drinking, and, falling on the poor woman, her head was forced into the water while the shaft rested on her neck. Mr. Coroner Power held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

On April 17th a serious affray, having its origin in a dispute about land, took place in the neighborhood of Forkhill. The disputants were named respectively, Bellews and Hagans, and the latter were on their way to plough the land. This led to the melee, in which a pistol, scythe blades, sticks and stones were broughtinton than the processing of the place of the melee of

DOWN.

On April 20th, as a number of men were engaged felling a tree in the stack-yard of Mr. Leslie, Frankford, near Newry, the tree suddenly fell on one of the men, named Jas. Colville, a carpenter, and killed him.

incesant rain of the past few days has caused a great overflowing of the River Bann. The result is that thousands of Bann. The result is that thousands of acres are at present under water. Much of the land thus submerged was already prepared for crop. The whole country for miles in all directions is inundated. Since Sunday the rain has been falling in torrents without intermission."

CORK.

ranger named Jackson said to Wm. Flanagan and Wm. Snee, tenants on the lands of Rathdooney, respecting the patches of bog which they and their fathers have held from time immemorial as tenants from year to year, and on which there are no arrears of rent due? This Jackson was, we have been informed, endeavoring on the evening of the declaration of the poll, to take down the names of those householders in Rallymote who dared to illuminate their dwellings on an occasion when the landlords were plunged in deep affliction."

Two process-servers in the easterly district of the county Sligo have been to stand the county sligo have been to slight the patches of the county sligo have been to stand the county sligo have been to slight the patches of the county sligo have been to slight the patches of the county slight the patches of the county slight the patches of Rathdooney, respecting the patches of Rathdoon

Coleman, was drowned in the river opposite Passage. The deceased was employed as a watchman on board the ship Eliza Kate, and the circumstances of his death appeared to be that while sitting on board late at night the small boat in which he was capsized. The boat was discovered in the morning floating about the river bottom upwards, and a search made, when the body of the unfortunate man was discovered. The deceased leaves a widow and fine the control of the control covered. The deceased leaves a widow and five children without any means of

one police, proceeded to take possession of a house and about an acre of ground from an old man named Pendergast, at from an old man named Pendergast, at Milcoo, about two miles from Athy. Possession having been formally demanded, and refused, six workmen of the Duke of Leinster's broke in the windows and door with pickaxes, and then proceeded to level the house to the ground. A goodly crowd had assembled to witness the distressing enjeade. tressing episode.

LIMERICK.

It is stated that a petition is about to be lodged against the return of Messis. O'Shaugnessy and Gabbett as Parliamenor shaughessy and canoent as Farnamentary representatives for the city of Limerick by Mr. James Spaight on the grounds of personal and undue influence.

The fact that in Limerick county there

residing at Brook street, Enniskillen, on April 17th, went down Lough Erne to fish, in company with some gentlemen.
On the return journey, about a mile from
the town, they left McLaughlin's boat and
went home in another. Nothing more
was heard of him till his hat, the boat, and oars were found floating about 500 yards from where he lived. It is thought that when he went to fasten his boot to the quay wall he overbalanced himself and fell into the water, and that, being a cripple, and tired with long sitting in the boat, he was not able to save himself. He leaves a wife and family.

GALWAY.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is dispensing, with bounteous and paternal hand, relief to the needy and destitute of the largest diocese in Ireland, over which he has presided for some many decades

Dungaryan, has been for the second time offered a Bishopric in Canada, by Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy See, and for the second time he has declined accepting the dignity. It is probable that Dr. Cleary may be compelled by the Court of Rome to accept, though he does repeat "Noto" to the lunatic asylum. A little over a month's experience of prison has been sufficient to the lunatic asylum. A little over a month's experience of prison has been sufficient to the lunatic asylum.

this day the applications of several, here-tofore comfortable and respectable ten-ant farmers, came before the Castlebar

ant farmers, came before the Castlebar Board of Guardians seeking out-door re-lief to keep themselves and their little families from dying with hunger."

On April 22nd a man named Pat. Feenaghty committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn at Ballybeg, near Ballina. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity.

ROSCOMMON.

The Rev. T. P. Neary, C. C., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Monaghan and McDer-mott, attended on different days during the week ending April 17th, at Elphin, to blades, sticks and stones were brought into requisition. Hagan received a severe cut in the left shoulder from a scythe blade, and Mrs. Bellow a dangerous cut in the head. Bellew, his wife, and daughter, were arrested and brought before Mr. Johnston, J. P., at Ball's Mill. The accused were bound by recognisances to appear at Forkhill Petty Sessions, to answer the charges preferred against them.

DOWN.

He week ending April 17th, at Elphin, to the store application application application

SLIGO.

The Sligo Champion, of April 24th. says:—"A Dromore West correspondent informs us that a rumor obtains credence in that locality that a gallant and liberal nd killed him.

The Irish Times of April 23 says:—"The necesant rain of the past few days has their estates to their tenantry. If this intention be carried out the effects must prove of a very startling character. Surely the poor cannot do without one of the most indispensible necessaries of life.
We have reason to think that there is some combined landlord action in the matter. We desire to ask what a bogranger named Jackson said to Wm. Flana-

JEWISH CONVERTS.

KILDARE.

On April 23d Henry A. Lee, Sub-braief for the county of Kildare, with Sub-Inspector McDermott, and twenty-one police, proceeded to take possession. and of all grades and professions, such as physicians, barristers, and even rabbis, which may easily be concluded from the names Cohen, Levy, Leffmann, etc. We give here a list of the most prominent Jews who have become sincere Catholics:

—A. Drack, called a deep well of science, whom Gregory XVI. made librarian of the Vatican, and whose son, now a priest, is at present engaged in editing an immense work of commentaries on Holy Writ; Rev. Father Liebermann, founder of the Rev. Father Liebermann, founder of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Sacred Heart of Mary, who was de-clared venerable by Pius IX.; Father Her-mann Cohen, the great Carmelite, who, during the last Franco-Prussian war, fell a victim to his charity towards the French a victim to his charity towards the French soldiers made prisoners in Germany; the Dominican, Rev. Father Levy, who afterwards gave his life for the faith in Mesopoiniently into light. A number of English gentlemen, accompanied by skilled engineers, have been recently travelling through the country, and the result of their inquiries would appear to have been of a most satisfactory and reassuring character. Already the starting of a coal mining company has been spoken of, and a profect of that nature will soon be brought to a head.

FERMANAGH. ome devoted Catholics.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

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

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as of years, and which twice during his episcopacy has been beset by famine. On April 19th his Grace remitted a grant gans. Nervous System, &c., restoring On April 19th his Grace remitted a grant of £50 to the Dunmore Relief Committee through its Chairman, the Rev. James Stephens, C. A., and by this timely aid preserved hundreds from hunger, for the assuagement of which there was no adequate fund remaining in the hands of the committee.

MAYO.

Early, on the manying of April 26th ways performs cures; but this we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do not claim that it reach us as to great destitution prevailing in portions of Clare county. At O'Brien's Bridge several families are literally starving, owing to want of employment; and similar accounts continue to arrive from other districts.

WATERFORD.

The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., V. G. Dungarvan, has been for the second time offered a Bishopric in Canada, by Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy See, and for the other districts of the outrage is supposed to be agrarian. We learn that the young girl who was sentenced to Castlebar a few weeks ago and some offered and the Holy See, and for the outrage is unposed to be agrarian.

**The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., V. G. Dungarvan, has been for the second time offered a Bishopric in Canada, by Cardinal Simeoni and the Holy See, and for the outrage is one of imprisonment for alleged observable and the Holy See, and for the outrage is supposed to be agrarian.

**Salvanda Shaper of the second time of the outrage is supposed to be agrarian. We learn that the young girl who was sentenced to Castlebar a few weeks ago and some offered and the Holy See, and for the outrage is supposed to be agrarian.

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**The Very Rev. Dr. Cleary, P. P., V. G. Dungarvan, has been for the second time of the outrage is supposed to be agrarian. We learn that the young girl who was sentenced to Castlebar a few weeks ago at the outrage is supposed to be agrarian. We learn that the young girl who was sentenced to Castlebar a few weeks ago at the distance of the day. The proposal properties and enriches the blood, perman-ances in all forms, at reasonable and enriches the blood, perman-ances in all forms, at reasonable and enriches the blo 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 ets. a box. Sold by all medicine

Over 1,500 persons are employed in chair making in Gardner, Mass., turning out over \$2,000,000 worth annually.

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

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WANTED—A CATHOLIC OF business capacity and good habits tas our agent in our different local age s. Arrangements made for employme whole or part of time. Apply with refe is our agent in our different hards of Arrangements made for employment hole or part of time. Apply with refer es to Benziger Brothers, L B 2677, New 80-8w

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CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homcopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 25 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y

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His Grace the Most Rey. J. J. LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of
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in its immediate vicinity is the best proof.
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
before the end of the term, unless in case of
protracted illuess or dismissal.

TERMS:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100.

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T MAR'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the Frenchianguage, 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, \$9: Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Mother Superior.

**Type: Comparison of the Compari

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
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fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenfille,
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and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-dent.

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J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESCAL.

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Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block,
Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the
Catholic Record.

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and guaranteed as good quality of work and
finish as any furniture on the continent. Call
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Hot Water Heating, and Holly System
Steam Heating, speciaities. Country houses
fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing
and Heating. All work will be personally
attended to, and done promptly. Estimates,
etc., furnished.

77.4f

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 6!, 7!, 8! 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 13c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

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Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to,

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C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,340 policies and in July 2,032 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

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

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

turns]
3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

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

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY ANCE BE FOR-GOT ? HULIDAY BAKGAINS

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RE-OPENED! TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS

weopened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., r the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic seases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; olliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, \$2; folty Drs. STREET & McLAREN REET,

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whise curve in a course of the residence, 153 Mill street, Lendon, Onts, lately of Youghal Town. County Cork, Ireland—where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jeffercy's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st.

NEW CHINESE POTTERY

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The first ever offered in London.

FULL STOCK OF

BRONZE LAMPS! FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF

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REID'S

Very Low, at

CRYSTAL HALL,



This standard article is compoundd with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its

youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use

becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been

found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION

for its intended purposes.' Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the

beard from gray or any other undesir-

able shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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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,
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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 forg et
And our Prices are sure to sult you.

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CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toron

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FRIDAY,

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Ham and a poet Hogg I this country A drunke monished b the village, come home "Ah, meen was the fu reply. Sir Pomping that hi turned upsi meaning of Hapril, sir with a mo What cu keenly tha was to have to his dema

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1880.

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S

SPRING & SUMMER **IMPORTATIONS**

Millinery, Mantles, and General Dry Goods,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. APRIL 14.

YOUR INSPECTION REQUESTED.

HUMOROUS.

Cincinnati will erect a monument to Ham and a statue to Bacon. And the poet Hogg has yet no public memorial in this country.

A drunken Scotch parishioner was ad-A drunked by his parson. "I can go into the village," concluded the latter, "and come home again without getting drunk." "Ah, meenester, but I'm sae popular!" was the fuddled Scotchman's apologetic

seply.

Sir Pompey Bedell, J. P. (on discovering that his eggshell is an empty one turned upside down)— What—what is the meaning of this!" New Page—Fust 'o' Hapril, sir!" [Explodes, and is dismissed with a month's wages.

What cut him to the heart, far more learner than her endedness at the sociable.

what the han her coldness at the sociable, was to have her say in her note responding to his demand for "his letters and photograph," that "Ma had traded off his letters for milk pans, the last time the peddler came around and the children had selected by his photograph; in their play. nailed up his photograph in their play-house in the barn loft, and she couldn't get it down." He wished then that he had asked for it before.—Burlington Hawkeye.

asked for it before.—Burlington Hawkeye.

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East Indian veteran, "I bied sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work?" asked a bystander. "Perfectly; the tiger didn't even offer to touch me." "Strange! very strange! How do you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought that it was because I sat down on a high branch of a very tall tree."

It was all the fault of the newspapers.

a high branch of a very tall tree."

It was all the fault of the newspapers. They said the new comet could't be seen "without a glass." Mr. Starlington wanted to see it, so he took a glass. It still eluded his vision, and he took two more glasses. Still he couldn't see it, and after taking seven glasses altogether, he fell down four steps into an area, and was rewarded with a sight of the comet. But he is positive that just as he caught a glimpse of the celestial visitor it burst into ten million pieces, one of which struck him right between the eyes.—Norriston Herald.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, some

tween the eyes.—Norriston Herald.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, some years ago, was going home at night, with a volume of encyclopædia under his arm, when he saw a small animal in his path. The doctor knew it was a skunk, but hurled the book at him. As might have been expected the worthy doctor was glad to retreat. When he arrived at home, his friends could scarcely come near him. retreat. When he arrived at home, his friends could scarcely come near him. His clothes were so infected that he was obliged to bury them. Some time after this, some one published a pamphlet speaking very abusively of the worthy doctor, who was asked:—"Why don't you publish a book and put him down at once?" His reply was prompt and wise: "Sir. I have reply was prompt and wise: "Sir, I have learned better. Some years ago, I issued a whole quarto volume against a skunk and got the worst of it. I never mean to try the experiment again."

A few years since, when Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal clergyman, was about leaving New York for the South, he was waited upon by the vestrymen of a small church in Westchester men of a small church in Westchester County and urgently solicited to take charge of the same. The reverend doctor graciously received the committee, but respectfully declined the proposal, urging as a chief objection that the salary, though for the parish they represented, would be inadequate for his expenses, having a considerable family of small children to educate and provide for. One of the committee replied: "The Lord will take care of them; he has promised to hear the young ravens when they cry and to provide for them." "Very true," said the reverend gentleman; "but he has not promised to provide for the young Hawks."—New World.

A Conductor Who Backed Down. Before the train left Bay City yesterday

morning for Detroit a woman nearly six feet tall, and having a complexion like a fresh-burned brick, entered the depot, followed by a dog almost as big as a yearling calf. Having purchased a ticket, the woman stood beside the train until the onductor came along, when she led off

"You have been pinted out to me as the boss of this train."
"Yes'm," was the modest reply.

"Well, I'm going to Detroit fur the old

man.

"And this dog is going along with me. He goes where I go every time in the

year."
"Yes, he can go down in the baggage-

"Not any he can't. That's what I stopped you for. This 'ere dog is going 'long in this 'ere car and nowhere else!" The rules of the road-

"The rules of the road—"
"Rules be hanged! My old man can
be banged around by everybody, and
never demands his rights; but Lucinda
hain't Thomas—not by a jugful!"
"Medam let me—"

" Madam, let me-

The conductor looked the dog over and

SPRING OPENING was about to shake his head, when the woman began untying her bonnet and quietly remarked:

quietly remarked:

"I s'pose, being as I am a woman, it
would be no more than fair for the dog to
sail in with me. Come here, Leonidus!"

"Madam," replied the conductor as he
felt a shiver go up his legs, "take your
dog and get aboard!"

"Here 'Line"!"

No row after the cars start ?"

"Then that settles that, and I'm much obleeged, though you did kinder hang off at first. Leonidus, foller me and behave yourself!"—Detroit Free Press.



S. R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

WAREROOMS,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
Church Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 45 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 50 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 10 stops, 3 manuals;
Metrop

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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



Tenders for Rolling Stock.

ENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on 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).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
240 Box freight cars.
100 Flat car
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Can-

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

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

By Order.

xt. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, Cottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880.

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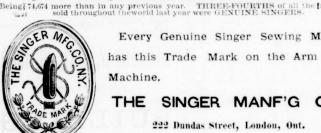


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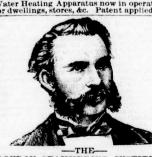
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THE PROTESTANT RULE OF FAITH.

BECOND LETTER FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

To the Editor of The Globe

Sir, -Counting on your indulgence, we shall review in as few words as possible the remainder of the lecture of the learned Professor of Knox College. We grant him the inspiration of the sacred Scrip-tures. We will not pretend to vindicate the position of the Tractarians, but leave them to the learned Cardinal Manning, and come again to question the assertion that the Protestant Rule of Faith has in that the Protestant Rule of Faith has in its favour any of the qualities claimed for it. If each individual were certain that the meaning with he attaches to the texts of the Bible way the true one, then the rule would be correct and easy, and suitable to the capacity of each individual. But the Bible—and it is a very large book—interpreted by many men of many mids must be a very uncertain guide to minds, must be a very uncertain guide to the true faith, not in its own lighs, but in the light of its interpreters. Stubborn facts prove this. The mental process by which Protestants can arrive at the true meaning of the various texts of the Bible must be a long and uncertain one. Does my faith, a Protestant must ask, square in every particular with the doctrines set forth in the Bible, in the true meaning of its author, the Holy Spirit? He must know that many persons have been mistaken as to the true meaning of the sacred Scripture, and the multitude of new-fangled religions prove this most residue. new-fangled religions prove this most pain-fully. It cannot be supposed by any but an insane mind that Christ or His Apostles founded all these Churches of contradic-tory creeds, and are continually founding them; but in the hypothesis of our learned friend, the Holy Spirit is inspring—"self-evidencing"—all those founders of Churches, as they are supposed, at least by their followers, to be good men, earnestly looking for truth. What would be thought of a Government that would establish and keep up a mint, and would permit all kinds of people to bring whatever trash they pleased to it and coin into money and pass it on their dupes as genuine? Or would a Government last long which would permit all its subjects to interpret the laws of the country as they pleased, or as it suited their fancy? Our rev. friend, though, I persume, not Irish, commits an Irish bull when he represents a Romanist looking for a rule of faith; why the Catholic has one already and is the Catholic has one already and is long which would permit all its subjects to why, the Catholic has one already, and is perfectly satisfied with it. He has the true Church interpreting God's Word for him, and is quite content.

One not of any fixed creed might look

for a rule of faith to find a true religion, but when once found he gives himself no further trouble. He believes from history

It is evident that no addition was made and other sources that Christ founded a Church, and that he commanded all to hear it. He hears, and obeys and is satisfied. A learned convert said to me, "I was in great anxiety and pain till I found the true Church, now that I am a Catholic I rest tranquil as a child in its mother's arms. How is it that the most mother's arms. How is it that the most pious and learned at the present day throughout the world made great sacrifices to join the Catholic Church, and that those who leave it are generally de-Famine is a terrible temper. "Excuse me, O good God Almighty," said a starving man with a large family, "but I'll come back to you again as soon as harvest comes around." Our learned friend gives a tolerable correct definition of the true comes around." Our learned friend gives a tolerable correct definition of the true Church; in fact it is almost our own definition; but the trouble is to which of the denominations can it be applied.

Inen it was defined in order to put dow heresy. Otherwise it would be necessar to convene a general Council every time a Catholic truth was defined in order to put dow heresy. Otherwise it would be necessar to convene a general Council every time a Catholic truth was defined in order to put dow heresy. Otherwise it would be necessar to convene a general Council every time a Catholic truth was defined in order to put dow heresy. Otherwise it would be necessar to convene a general Council every time a Catholic truth was defined in order to put dow heresy.

Each denomination will of course apply the definition to itself, but to which of them would Christ apply it? He founded only one Church, and that was about eighteen hundred and sixty-seven who wants to know the true doctrine of years ago, when he founded the Catho-lie Church. Protestants talk con-stantly of the Bible but very little about. What would be thought of us were we to the true Church, and they have good reason for this silence. They may be sure of their Bible, but not of their Church.

I should fear to t. espress too much were I to follow the Rev. Mr. McLaren through

Christ could not tell His followers to hear and obey a Church that could lead them into error which is damnable. Secondly, that his infallible Church was established by Him, not for one country or one century. but for all places until the end of time. He put no limit when he said, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against His Church." To deny these two points would be to deny the most essential and sacred institutions of Christ. essential and sacred institutions of Christ, who could not leave His followers in hopeless uncertainty about His Church that all are bound to hear. Human reason, a divine guide of man, when not reason, a divine guide of man, when not reason. This trial obfuscated by ignorance, prejudice, and sin may come in now and ask, where is the heavenly guide to lead me through the labyrinth of this world of sin and error? History the grand fact—a Church which had its beginning with Christ, light which enlightens every one coming into the world, and to which He promised infallibility. A Protestant will step up to the enquirer and say to him, "Take the Bible as your guide; make up your faith out of it; read it piously and you will be all right." The enquirer will say, "I can hardly spare time to wade through that book, and beenquirer will say, "I can hardly spare time to wade through that book, and besides, I hear that very many persons have perverted the meaning of that book, and have fallen into error, and I may do the same." But the Protestant will say that the Church which Christ founded fell into error, notwithstanding His promises of infallibility. "Oh then," the enquirer will say, "I cannot believe in the divinity of Christ in that case, inasmuch as He did not keep His word." The Catholic will tell the enquirer that individual bishops, priests, and lay people fell away at different christ in that case, i... The Catholic will tell the enquirer that individual bishops, priests, and lay people fell away at different times from the true Church, but that the great body of the Church always remained firm with its head ruler, the Pope of Rome. Soldiers may be killed but the The Church always remained firm with its head ruler, the Pope of Rome. Soldiers may be killed but the Law to the Church always remained firm with its head ruler, the Pope of Rome. Soldiers may be killed but the Law to the Church always in ner nand the Potters which which tolerates every error and heresy, had been the depository of Christian faith from the beginning, think you that a trace of the true Gospel of Christ would have been handed down to us?

The Bible has been the most abused book in the world, and silly people think

and over again from calumnies heaped on them by party historians. The most that could be proven against Pope Honorius, said to be the most culpable, was that he tolerated heresy for a while, or did not make sufficient efforts to suppress the heresiarchs. Our learned friend has read the tolerated here all Protestants are left in serious and the most culpable, was that he denominations what degree of faith, or how many articles, are absolutely necessary to be believed to obtain eternal life. party history ad nauseam, and follows authors who have wonderfully perverted plain facts. His story of the last voting session of the Vatican Council is entirely incorrect. It reminded me of an account incorrect. It reminded me of an account of an election meeting given by an opposite party newspaper of this city—"It was a mere rabble of noisy boys, and a few men who were hired to shout." The journal of the other party had it. "It was a most successful meeting, composed of the best men of the county, who were enthysication, in their bears of success." enthusiastic in their hopes of success." We assisted at the Council. At the last session there were no conditional votes. All the Fathers voted for the Papal in All the Fathers voted for the Fahal in-fallibility except two, and I saw these two on their knees before the Pope giving in their adherance to the lately pronounced dogma of faith. The sixty-four bishops who during the session voted negatively absented themselves fram the last solemn closing session, but accepted the dogma immediately afterwards, otherwise they

sidered, throw difficulties in the way of converts, especially of England and Ger-many. When the good Rev. Mr. Mc-Laren says that no one for centuries could tell wherein resided the infalli-bility of the Church, he begs the question. All Catholics know that it resides in the All Catholics know that it resides in the Church, and principally in its head, just as all intelligent people know that the soul resides in the body, and principally in the head, for when it is cut off the soul departs. It was always of Catholic or theologic faith that the Pope was infallible when speaking ex cathedra; but not always of decreatic faith. Faith heaven that God made the world, but when cer-tain modern philosophers denied this, and said that it made itself, then the Church, in the Council of the Vatican, made a decree defining that God created all things,

city a house, without knowing precisely the street it was on, or the number of it.

the denominations can it be applied. It is certain that it cannot be applied to all, with their contradictory doctrines.

It purgatory, only quoting the saying of one of our clerical wits, "one might go further and speed worse." We cannot, however, pass over a very childish calculation and ridiculous hyassert that no one in the realm of England is bound to obey the law because, forsooth, he is not sure that it is law until he hears it from the lips of the Queen her-self, or were we to deny that the Queen his dissertation on the Church and on the Infallibility question. I should state two points upon which all must agree. First, that Christ established an infallible Church as a guide to eternal life; He could not do otherwise, and reason itself should demonstrate that He did.

Chirit could not tall His followers to the could not the could not be a constructed in the could not be up the various sects and denominations, and must continue its action of splitting, and must continue its action of splitting, for every individual in the sects is invited to give this wedge a stroke before he can be sure of his religion. We need but cite the case of one of the most respectable Presbyterian clergymen in this city; when, in the exercise of his right of private judgment, he could not see in the Bible the eternity of pains for sin, and expressed his doubt on the matter, he was brought before the Presbytery and tried for heresy. His judges did not use the Bible as a rule standards of their Church, especially the Westminster Confession. This trial proved two things—that private judgment has no right to decide on matters of faith, and, secondly, that the Bible is not the rule of faith followed by Presbyterians, but rather their acknowledged standard of faith. We need not mention the case of Professor Smyth of Edinburgh and

can state this only on the strength of party historians.

These Popes have been vindicated over and over again from calumnies heaped on and over again from calumnies heaped on the control of the Divine book in fooluble with the control of the Divine book in fooluble wit

and fair play, I am, with great considera-tion, Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

Archbishop of Toronto. Toronto, April 19, 1880.

FELEGRAPHIC

UNITED STATES.

Miltan, Pa., May 15.—Four hundred buildings were burned here to-day, in-cluding the entire business portion. Six cluding the entire business portion. Six churches, Academy of Music, banks, newspaper offices, railroad depot, and all the hotels. Several bodies have been re-covered burned beyond recognition. Two hundred and fifty families are homeless Provisions and clothing are needed at once. Loss not yet estimated. Fire departments from several neighboring towns were here, but owing to high wind they could render very little service. It is now estimated that 2,000 people are homeless. They body of a man burned to a crisp has been found. Two women and several children are reported missing. Aid to the destitute has been tendered by the citizens of Sainbury, Lewisbury, and Watsontown. The fields around the town are filled with goods. One lady lost \$60,000 in Government bonds. The fire raged so fierecely that in the upper part of the town most of the people barely escaped with their lives. The wife of Dr. Cyrus Brown was badly burned. Several others are known to be severely injured. The scene was one of great confusion. Hundreds of people are pouring into town from every direction. The fire was under control about six o'clock. Loss estimated at from one to two million dollars. The mansion of ex-Governor Pollock was des

GREAT BRITAIN. London, May 12.—By a boiler explosion this afternoon at Birchells Hall, Walall,

fifteen fifteen persons were instantly killed Twenty-five have been taken to the hospital, some dying.

London, May 16.—The explosion at
Birchell's hall iron works, near Warsall, yesterday, was more destructive than as first reported. Twenty-five persons were killed and about sixty injured.

A GOOD ACCOUNT.

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

COMMERCIAL.

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. 1	Graham Flour	3	00	to	3	2
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	Shorts &	14	00	to		
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ı.	Lamb, & tb			to		0
	Beef, pr to p qtr.	0	07	to		0
i	Geese, each	0	45	to		6
	furkeys, each			to		2
-	Dried Apples & th.		06	to		6
	Onions, & bhl		50	to		0
	Hav. P on	0	00	to		
	Straw, P load			to		5
t	Live Hogs, & cwt.	9	25	to		0
	Dressed Hogs			to		0
	Chickens, & pair.		50	to		6
	Ducks		50	to		6
	Turnips & bush		90	to		2
	Carrots		15	to		3
ı	Apples, & bag		1.0		1	
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				to		5
,	Cordwood, No. 1 dr Tallow, rendered Wool,	dS 0	40			2
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London Stock Market.

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

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for oring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses any thing of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country. WINLOW BROS. boot and shoe store has

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

game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and

Rome. Soldiers may be killed but the army may be victorious.

Again, the Protestant will argue that many Popes have fallen into error, but they are performing great deeds by cast.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkeness, Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in

a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. 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.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing 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.

HALF-ACRE LOTS

BY AUCTION.

WOODVIEW ESTATE

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880

A LARGE NUMBER OF

BUILDING LOTS

ONE-HALF ACRE EACH.

On the well-known Woodview Estate, London South. Westminster. The lots now offered are among the very best on the property, and in the immediate vicinity of the finest residences in this beautiful suburb.

Time—2 n.m. Time-2 p.m. Terms-One-fifth down and four years for

For further particulars apply to PARKE & PURDOM, Or to
MANVILLE & BROWN,
Auctioneers, 231 Dundas Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

Point, or lower entrance of the Grenville Canal.

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

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

The cheque thus sent in will be returned.

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.

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

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

mates will be paid until the the work.

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary

Sept

LACHINE CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates advertised o be let on the 3rd of June next, is unavoid-bly postponed until 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. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary

Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

Lawn Mowers REAL ESTATE GARDEN TOOLS, COWAN'S HARDWARE,

127 DUNDAS STREET.

MONEY LOANED

REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

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

Office-98 Dundas St., London.

JAS. MILNE,

made by CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

Look out for Worthless Imitations.

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

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

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

estimates will be part and of the work.

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

Ey Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,
PRESIDENT. MANAGE

MONEY TO LOAN

AT 7 PER CENT.

MORTGAGES BOUGHT.

J. BURNETT & CO.,

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

Globe Works, London.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

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

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to the Super-

Institution.

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



LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

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une

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

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

Tales and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

The second of the considered conditions and General Conditions and General Conditions and General Conditions and Fall Royal Canal Canals.

Parties of tender can also be obtained.

Parties of the considered unless and are requested to bear in and are requested to bear in an accepted with the printed forms and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, 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.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tenqer will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

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

stimates will be paid unto the work.

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

By Order,
F, BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals.) Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

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

until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 18th 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. Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 3ist 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 nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, 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.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the REFUGUS & CHRONIC DISEASES,

REFERENCES:

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

To Dr. Wilson.

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

CHAS. MAGEE. For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the



WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersignsd (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed. "Tenders for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the constrction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on Welland Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day MAY next, where forms of Tender can also be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, 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.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is BARING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal,

Retailed everywhere.

73.1y

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

late of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estinates will be paid until the completion of SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

mates 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



TENDERS FOR FENCING.

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 26th April, 1880. 82.4w

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