

The 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.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY, 1880.

Sunday, 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. Philip of Neri, Confessor. 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. They threaten to remove to England. They pay the State a million francs 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.

Two hundred colored children were recently confirmed by Archbishop 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 church.

ONE of our city cotemporaries publishes an article taken from the *Boston Traveller*, throwing ridicule on the miraculous manifestations at Knock. The editor has evidently not kept himself fully informed of the progress of events at that now celebrated 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 following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Sir A. A. Dorian, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Sir William Howland, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir R. J. Cartwright, Sir Alex. Campbell, Senator Allen, Senator Christie, Senator McMaster, Prof. Wilson, Prof. Craig and Hon. L. S. Huntington. 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 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 commencement on the part of the Gladstone administration. It was stated some days since that certain influences were at work on the part 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.

VANITY FAIR publishes a statement of the amount of land held by the aristocracy of England. It says the statement is absurd that they own one-half the country. Thirty-five of them, it claims, owns only a little over seven million acres. It would be

instructive were *Vanity Fair* to give us the exact number of acres of land lying 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 the class of honest, hard-working farmers we have here in Canada. Those gentlemen who own such immense tracts of country no doubt have certain rights which should be duly regarded, but we cannot help thinking were some legitimate means employed to change the proprietorship into the hands of the tillers of the soil, the world at large would be 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 entertained good company therein, and Peter the Great and his "troop of people right nasty" turned the dwelling into a pothouse and spoiled the trim hedges by driving wheelbarrows 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 Couci, whose name recalls a tragic episode of the crusades.

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, suppose the Colonel does steal, he doesn'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 Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Henry O'Meara, editor of the *N. E. Catholic Herald*, made a good point by calling attention to the fact that Catholics have special claims to the press, as a Catholic invented it, Catholics printed the first daily paper, a Catholic city was the birthplace of the art, and all the Catholic cities had printing presses in use before Luther was born.—*Pilot*.

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 corifee of the "Independent Catholic Church," who were going to show up the dark ways of Popery; and the quotations of their fiery utterances, with applause, have ceased. They are now silent and sad, as if a great hope had perished, and their former rejoicing is turned to the gloom of banquet halls deserted. 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, has been treated in a rude and truly masculine manner by a Methodist conference, and may, perhaps, cause serious dissensions in the fall. It has been decided that women cannot be ordained to the ministry. This is a severe blow to the ardent sisterhood, however, even the New 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 sisterhood has as good a right to its 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 Catholic Church, is seized with the disease called *cacoethes scribendi*. He rushes into print on all sides to let the world know that he is a Christianized Jew, and that he is inspired to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He lays down the scalpel and takes up the Cross, which he hopes will be

accompanied by the scrip. Though a meek convert, his new Christian zeal inspires him with rather bitter feeling towards his late brother apostles, who, he tells us, were kicked out of the "Romish Church," though we must inform him that only a few of them ever belonged to it. He says he has learned experience and will keep clear of pretended ex-priests. We hope so, and trust that he will find his new profession more profitable, spiritually and corporally, than the old one. He will have one consolation at least—namely, that if 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 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 outside, to undertake to reform, or 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 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. 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 confusion and annoyance is to allow one's self to form the habit of taking things for granted. The habit is easily acquired, and is such a natural result of the lack of thoughtfulness that many, while suffering from its consequences, 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 this becomes so inefficient as to be unable to fulfil his obligations acceptably to others or with credit to himself. A fair share of enemies is made by supposed slights or misinterpretation 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 faculties 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 few weeks ago the cries of a woman in distress called a policeman to a house where he found a man kicking his wife's face and neck. For this brutality, which imperiled the victim's life, the offender gets off with a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment, 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 found to be in accordance with principle when the records of corresponding cases are searched. To be just before being generous is a rule which most people accept as fair. Perhaps agitators of the woman question would labor for the application of

this rule they might do more for the gentler sex than they are at present doing among lawmakers, who imagine that all rights granted to women are of the nature of generous concessions.—*Catholic Herald*.

THE condition of France is illustrated by an incident which is innocently related in the *Review* as indicating a tendency of the French mind towards Protestantism. Shortly after the disasters of the Commune, a certain Mr. and Mrs. McCall went on a mission to the workmen who were found to be in a state of "religious destitution." Of course a meeting was the 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. We are told that, during the service, a voice was heard giving utterance in "broken English" (only think of a French mob sporting broken English!) to 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 Romanists. We cannot accept a commandment of religion. But, if any one will come to us and tell us of another religion, a religion of liberty and equality, many among us are ready to hear." (*Ubius ours*.) This "Macedonian cry," we are told, "struck deeply." It is assumed that this "Macedonian cry" was the outpouring of a deep yearning after the blessings of Protestantism. Who will doubt it? The assumed place of its utterance, the character of the party who is said to have uttered it; the utterance itself, refusing to accept a "commandment of religion," make the whole affair grotesquely, but unmistakably, Protestant. No subtlety of reasoning could twist it into anything else. And, upon this incident, the amiable and hopeful members of the *Evangelical Alliance* build their expectations of converting a Parisian mob into sound Protestants. Surely this mob is not exhibitor in its demands. It wants a Church that has no authority to command; that will permit it to have the liberty to do what it pleases; and that will secure that social equality which implies socialism with all its sensuality and crime. The mob show consistency in applying for aid at the hands of the "Evangelical 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 of them, rather than the evil.

WHEN some people write common sense it is necessary that they are told of it, for it would never be known.

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 and youth. When these are all that can be brought against an individual, the would-be slanderer has attained the summit of his ambition.

OFFER at Mary's shrine every day, during this lovely month, the flowers of your piety, the lilies 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 are 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. They look about them and see the world beyond beautifully dazzling, 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 of those who are faithful to their religion and its requirements. When, with their own flock, their tongues wag freely in abuse of priests and the Church, of course they believe they

are not found out, but they deceive themselves greatly. There is One who knows and records the most secret thoughts and actions.

If Christians devoted as much time and attention to their individual affairs, as they do to the concerns of their neighbors, there would be fewer miseries to befall in this world. Some act as if their sole responsibility in life was to sit in judgment on their short-comings. They are so perfect that they can do no evil themselves but are actively alive to all the failings of others. There is 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 following:

Lord 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 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 wealthier 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 grieved 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 miles, I caused the priest to turn back. I grew sick and wept like a child, for I would take him away as a banker from a neighboring town told me (no knowing what I had seen) that 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't hire 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 my servant. Protestantism in Ireland is often another name for the sentiment of caste.

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 Muskoka and was going to Woodbridge.

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 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.

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, the baggageman, was pulling a trunk into the car when the train started and the trunk struck Norris on the head, throwing him under the car. Norris was dragged from under the train by a passenger. He escaped with a badly jammed and cut head. 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 especially stop the foolish 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 cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better and longer 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 deceived 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 its 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 that 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 time be a very inferior article.

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 everywhere:

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 forbidden the pastor of church to marry them. 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. SCHUBNER.

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 except in cases where impediments established 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 when they strike rebellious children, never 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 ceremony of marriage between the Prince of Monaco and the unhappy lady whose name Napoleon and her mother, Lady Hamilton, had forced into marital relations with him, and who had lived for years as his wife, serves to illustrate this fact in a way to startle some match-making 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. Fulton preaches against the sin of profanity.—*N. Y. Sun*.

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 maulberry 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 more flowery paths of sentiment and feeling; but arriving at its precincts, all find that there is but one gate, whereas they may enter, but one door to the sheep-fold—narrow and low, perhaps, and causing flesh and blood to stoop in passing in. Men may wander about its outskirts, they may admire the goodness of its edifices, and of its landmarks, but they cannot be its denizens and children if they enter not by that one gate of absolute, unconditional submission to the teaching of the church.—*Cardinal Wiseman*.

Death! What is it? It is our present life—the only life of which we have any experience—ending amidst the throes of mortal anguish. It is not, however, the physical pain accompanying the divorce of temporal life from the body which surrounds that dread moment with its terrors, but the forlornness of the soul. It is not the mortal dissolution but the spiritual dereliction. It is the affrighted instinct of immortality, wavering on the very verge of sheer precipice, whence it must plunge into what appears to it to be infinite abysses of darkness. It is not much we part from, as far as mere phenomenon of natural life is concerned. For what is that but a low death? From the moment we are born, we begin to die; and every breath we draw is a step nearer to the inevitable grave that yawns for us.

There is a divine power whose dwelling is in the heavens, and who is ever the constant company of Religion and Virtue. He helps us to support the ills of life, unobscuring us as that he may point to us as a harbor of safety amid the tempest, and showing himself alike and helpful to the inexperienced sailor and to the more timid traveler. Although eyes are blindfolded, nevertheless his bright gaze can penetrate the future. He sometimes holds a banner of bright blooming flowers, and so we cup full of enchanting beverage. He can equal the charm of her sweetest smile, and the advances towards the grave. He shows herself pure and full of eyes. Faith and Charity of her name is Hope.

Summer Longings.

BY DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY. Ah! my heart is weary waiting, Waiting for the pleasant ramble...

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

There was an undefinable expression in Simonette's face when she came into Madame de Mouldau's room...

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.

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."

ren aside for their nakeness. "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 Farrellsford, 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."

designated the inflaming liquor—for a commodity of exchange. Drunkennes, with its numberless attendant evils, proved a veritable curse to the aborigines. It consumed their energy, repressed their vigor, overpowered their strength.

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

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...

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 Published every Friday morning at 122 Richmond Street.
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ADVERTISING RATES.
 Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpareil type, 12 lines to an inch.
 Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

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

THOS. COFFEY,
 Publisher and Proprietor,
LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1880.
 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 name and principles, and that it will remain devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 + JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.
 Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
 Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.)
DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

- May 23.....Wallaceburg,
 Where the dedication of the beautiful new church will take place.
 - " 25.....St. Francis.
 - " 26.....Stoney Point.
 - " 27.....Belle River.
 - " 28.....Woodville.
 - " 29.....Maidstone.
 - June 1.....St. Anne's.
 - " 2.....Windsor.
 - " 3.....Sandwich.
 - " 4.....Canard River.
 - " 6.....McGregor's Mills.
 - " 8.....Amherstburg.
 - " 12.....Blyth.
 - " 13.....Wawanosh.
- By order of His Lordship the Bishop,
 P. FERON, Secretary.

A WELL-MERITED REBUKE.

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 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 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 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 teem with eglogues of Fenianism, Communism, etc. These it commends as the glorious results of modern civilization. The paper is one of the recognized organs of the so-called Land League. Its great heroes and correspondents are men who have 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 audiences. 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. Unscrupulous 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

much devotion than the tyranny of 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 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 thus:

"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 a language which he did not use. 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 provinces, and to the reasonable hopes of the subjects of the Sultan. These apprehensions were founded upon secondary evidence, but it was not the evidence of hostile witnesses, and was the best at my command. You now assure me that Austria does not desire to extend or add to the rights she acquired under the Treaty of Berlin. Had I possessed such an assurance before I never would have uttered any one word which you describe as painful and wounding, 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 *Morning Post* says:
 The correspondence between Gladstone and Count Karyoli is probably unprecedented in the annals of modern diplomacy. It is far from desirable that occasion should frequently arise for such apologetic explanations as Gladstone offers. Gladstone's language in Milan, if left without withdrawal or explanation, must have rendered his intercourse with Count Karyoli unpleasant to both. Any interruption of diplomatic relations or change of Austria's representation should for every reason be deprecated. Fortunately the difficulty has ended by the complete and gracefully worded *amende* Gladstone made. Nevertheless, the form of explanation shows how inexpedient it is that there should have ever been occasion for it.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:
 It is quite unprecedented to have to place before the public two such documents as the letters of Fawcett and Gladstone. The Liberal majority, large as it was, 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 new Ministry are more careful, they may go down to history as a Cabinet of apologies. Hardly has it been constituted before the Postmaster-General is 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 country will persevere with vexation and shame one of the most extraordinary productions that ever emanated from the pen of a public man. It is humiliating

to have to add that the writer is the Prime Minister of England.

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 him.

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 Empire, 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 insurrection 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 matter 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 siege 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 postpone it. But the Government itself has done so much to foster and encourage 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 without religion is a State that will soon

endeavor to dispense with its Government.

The French Government may before long have to feel the truth of this assertion. When face to face with an insurrection the most powerful order in France—and such we firmly believe 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 exhibition 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 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 deplete without inviting a disorderly element from a neighboring State to disgrace our country by any savage exhibition of modern barbarism.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who was returned 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 unconditional 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 Grant may still be considered a formidable candidate. But he is not by any means as formidable as his

friends at first considered. The party now sees the humiliations into which they were led by his corrupt and incapable administrations. They will not support him with any of the enthusiasm so necessary to his election. Nothing indeed but utter folly 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 present 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 by him for the relief of Irish distress. 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 evening of his life, at the close of an episcopate stretching over nearly sixty eventful years, he has the sorrow of seeing the flock for which he has so long labored and suffered menaced with all the horrors of 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 the present government will grapple with the radical causes of Irish 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 long-expected dawn of a future of freedom, peace and happiness.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 21, 1880.

MY DEAR LORD,—For your Lordship's most generous contribution of one hundred pounds 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.

I am, my dear Lord,

MY DEAR LORD,—The generous best wishes of the workers 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 diocese. 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 apprehension of renewed trials. Your Lordship's remittance comes most seasonably, and better than my thanks, the prayers of God's poor shall be fervently offered for Your Lordship and your people.
 I am, my dear Lord,
 Your devoted brother in Christ,
 + WILLIAM DELANEY,
 The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London.

I am, my dear Lord,

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 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 crops and another famine would be inevitable. Little or nothing has been yet done by the Government or the landlord class to supply employment to the labor-

ers of the soil.

With a "solid South" vote at the Convention, and a few Northern or Western States to give him support Grant may still be considered a formidable candidate. But he is not by any means as formidable as his

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,
 Your Lordship's devoted servant and brother in Christ,
 + L. GLOOLEY,
 Most Rev. Dr. Walsh.

Letterkenny, April 26, 1880.

MY DEAR LORD,—I beg to acknowledge, 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 was 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 contributions were coming in freely; but now this little reserve fund is flying through our fingers with lightning speed, and the contributions have almost wholly ceased. This evening the Central Committee, which we have organized here for the whole county, has been obliged to vote 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 Dublin are becoming exhausted, like our own, so that we can expect very little aid from them. With more than three 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 to be 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 Londonderry.

Skibbereen, 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 south. The obligations under which we all, bishops, priests and people, are placed towards those thoughtful friends who remember us in our distress will continue to be felt for all time. Their charity and their munificence, happily for the preservation of the lives of our sorely tried and deeply religious people, compensated, as best could be done, for the heartless indifference 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.

Kemmare, 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 Lordships sent it direct to the Irish bishops. It is almost heartrending to think while the distress is daily increasing, that £20,000 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 will see why the distress must continue from the enclosed report, and why I venture to plead a little for our people, even to our princely-hearted American friends. 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 special cases. Twice this week I have had the happiness of helping special cases from 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,
 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 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 unfortunately, some of them are very fond of dissension and discord. There are, I believe, more than 60 Catholic M. P.'s, the largest number ever returned by Ireland. Our Irish Liberal party numbers 75 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,
 Bishop of Ossory.

Killarney, April 19, 1880.

MY DEAR LORD,—I thank most sincerely the generous people under your Lordship's care for the gift of £100 towards

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Millinery, Mantles, and General Dry Goods, WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

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 admonished by his pastor. "I can go into the village," concluded the latter, "and come home again without getting drunk."

Sir Pompey Bedell, J. P. (on discovering that his eggshell is an empty one turned upside down)—"What—what the meaning of this?" New Page—Fast '67 April, sir!" [Explodes, and is dismissed with a month's wages.

What cut him to the heart, far more keenly than her coldness at the social, 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 nailed up his photograph in their play-house in the barn lot, and she couldn't get it down."

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East Indian veteran, "I tied sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon."

"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. They said the new comet could be seen "without a glass." Mr. Starlington wanted to see it, so he took a glass. It still eluded the 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.—Norrison Herald.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, some years ago, was going home at night, with a volume of encyclopaedia under his arm, when he saw a small animal in his path. The doctor knew it was a skunk, but hurried 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. 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 reply and put him down at once?" His reply was prompt and wise: "Sir, I issued a better. Some days 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 County and urged to accept of the 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 conductor came along, when she led off with: "You have been painted out to me as the boss of this train."

"Yes, he was the modest reply."

"Well, I'm going to Detroit for 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-car."

"Not any he can't. That's what I stopped you for. This here dog is going long in this here car and nowhere else!"

"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 jiffy!"

"Madam, let me—"

"I don't want no claving off," she interrupted, "as she peeled a pair of black mittens off her big red hands. 'I am going, and the dog's going, and what I want to know is whether you want to raise a row on the cars or have it right now and here!'"

The conductor looked the dog over and

was about to shake his head, when the woman began untying her bonnet and 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, Leonidas!" "Madam," replied the conductor as he felt a shiver go up his legs, "take your dog and get aboard!" "Honest Injun?" "Yes." "No row after the cars start?" "No." "Then that settles that, and I'm much obliged, though you did kindest hang off at first. Leonidas, follow me and behave yourself!"—Detroit Free Press.



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WANTED

Persons desiring immediately the best paying business in America, for sale of their property, can profitably make, we guarantee, it will fetch five hundred dollars. In short, if you want a good business, with only one month's time, and with the goods manufactured by us are not only cheap and well made, but they are also the most profitable and the most easy to sell. Write address plainly on Postal Card, stating age and if you have a store, with the capital you have, and we will send you a copy of our prospectus, containing agents' compensation, terms, &c. by return mail. Address the U. S. Map Wringer Co., Ottawa, Canada.



ESTABLISHED 1848. THRESHING MACHINES, FARM ENGINES, HORSE POWERS, &c. MANUFACTURED BY MACPHERSON, GLASGOW & CO., LTD., 20 KING ST., LONDON, ONT. CLINTON, ONT.

Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price List.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Subscribed, \$600,000. Paid Up, \$500,000. Reserve Fund, \$38,000. Total Assets, \$1,228,000. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest Rates of Interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Apply to any of Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. LONDON, Nov. 20, 1879. 65-1y

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Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY equipped with the latest improved machinery. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE. Winter Arrangement.

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ALFRED CRAIGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Address: Send for Price List. ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada. 753m

FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING, 180 KING STREET. (180)

Every requisite for FUNERALS. Provided on Economical terms. The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDREN'S FUNERALS.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, & C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE. 202 King St., London. Private Residence, 254 King Street.

MONEY TO LOAN!

Parties Requiring Money on Mortgage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, London. WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager. London, March 18, 1880. 77-1y

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE, LONDON, ONT. Designs and estimates furnished for Alarms, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects' plans are submitted. REFERENCED BY: Rev. P. Molloy, Strathroy, Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

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400 RICHMOND ST., IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF HATS, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, Ground Floor, free from the bustle of the public street. New Gallery lately erected. 791y

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Manufacturer of Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors. CHROMES AND ENGRAVINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, ETC. 222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets, LONDON, ONT. 791y

J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS.

Having greatly improved his premises and enlarged his stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, is now prepared to furnish his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the city.

A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon. WILLOW & WOOLLEN WARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

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DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London.

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 40-1y

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON. 50-2m

W. H. ROBINSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, DEALER IN CHOICE DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, ETC.

All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as by any other ESTABLISHED IN CANADA. Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions. 38-1y

THE PROTESTANT RULE OF FAITH.

SECOND LETTER FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

To the Editor of The Globe.

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 Scriptures. 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 its favour any of the qualities claimed for it. If each individual were certain that the meaning which he attaches to the texts of the Bible was the true one, then the rule would be correct and each individual suitable to the capacity of each individual. But the Bible—and it is a very large book—interpreted by many men of many minds, must be a very uncertain guide to the true faith, not in its own lights, 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 painfully. It cannot be supposed by any but an insane mind that Christ or His Apostles found all these Churches of contradictory creeds, and are continually founding them, but in the hypothesis of our learned friend, the Holy Spirit is inspiring—"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 the thought of a Government that would establish and keep up a mint, and would permit all kinds of people to bring what ever trash they pleased to it and coin into money and pass it in their dominions 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 presume, 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 perfectly satisfied with it. He has the true Church interpreting God's Word for him, and is quite content.

One of our fixed creed might look for a rule of faith to find a true religion, but when one found he gives himself no further trouble. He believes from history 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 a child in its mother's arms. How is it that the most pious and learned at the present day throughout the world make great sacrifices to join the Catholic Church, and that those who leave it are generally degraded priests, and very hungry Christians? Faith 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 Church, in his almost only original definition; but the trouble is to which of the denominations can it be applied. It is certain that it cannot be applied to all, with their contradictory doctrines.

Each denomination will, of course, apply the definition to itself, but to which of them would it apply? He founded only one Church, and that was about eighteen hundred and sixty-seven years ago, when he founded the Catholic Church. Protestants talk constantly of the Bible but very little about 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 trespass too much were I to follow the Rev. Mr. McLaren through his dissertation on the Church and on the infallibility question, 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.

Christ could not tell His followers to hear and obey a Church that had led them into error which was 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, who could not leave His followers in hopeless uncertainty about His Church that all are bound to hear. Human reason, a living guide of man, when not obstructed by ignorance, prejudice, and sin, may come in now and ask, where is the heavenly guide to lead me through the labyrinth of 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 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 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 army may be victorious.

Again, the Protestant will argue that many Popes have fallen into error, but can state this only on the strength of party historians. These Popes have been vindicated over and over again by columns 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 heresies. Our learned friend has read party history of seasons, 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 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 country, who were 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 infallibility except two, and I saw these two on their knees before the Pope giving in their adherence to the lately pronounced dogma of faith. The sixty-four bishops who during the session voted negatively absented themselves from the last solemn closing session, but accepted the dogma immediately afterwards, otherwise they would be heretics, and cut off from the Church. There is no compromising with truth in the Catholic Church. And of the sixty-four Bishops very few indeed disbelieved in the infallibility of the Pope. The immense majority of them were inopportunist—that is, they thought that it was inopportune to make the infallibility a dogma, as it would, they considered, throw difficulties in the way of converts, especially of England and Germany. When the good Rev. Mr. McLaren says that no one for centuries could tell wherein resided the infallibility of the Church, he begs the question. All Catholics know that it resides in the Church, and principally in the Pope, 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 theological faith that the Pope was infallible when speaking *ex cathedra*; but not always of dogmatic faith. Faith becomes dogmatic when the Church decrees that its object must be believed under pain of being excluded from the Church. The theologian or Catholic faith always taught that God made the world, but when certain 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, thus raising the theological faith in a Creator to the dignity of dogmatic faith. It is evident that no addition was made to faith simply, but to dogma. The distinction does not appear to be seized by the Protestant intellect.

Our rev. Professor is at sea when treating of the infallibility of the Pope speaking *ex cathedra*. He is like a country gentleman bewildered seeking in a large city a house, without knowing precisely the street it was on, or the number of it. A little citizen, without looking at the streets or numbers, will run to the house almost unconsciously. The immense mass of the faithful always believed in the infallibility of the Pope speaking *ex cathedra*. It was not defined as a dogma till it was questioned by some bishops and writers. Then it was defined in order to put down heresy. Otherwise it would be necessary to convene a general Council every time a Catholic truth was denied.

I will now set the allusions to Dante's 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 hypothesis of our learned Professor. He supposes that every Catholic in the world who wants to know the true doctrine of the Church must go to Rome, and hear it from the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*. What would be thought of us were we to assert 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 herself, or were we to deny that the Queen delivered any speech, though published in all the papers, because, indeed, we did not hear it? I will now mention the case of a man who, in the name of the Bible, asserted again that the right of private judgment in religion is a wedge that, by the necessity of its own nature, must split up the various sects and denominations, and must continue its action of splitting, for every individual in the sect 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 of faith in his case, but the acknowledged 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 others. It has been very fairly argued in the Toronto Presbytery that the early reformers were fallible men, and were less instructed in Biblical lore than the ministers of the present day, and that the confessional faith made by them needed a further reform, and that the present wide generation were not bound by their standards. So much for a church founded on human principles, or rather on "sand-banks." Heresies sprang up in the Church from the very beginning, and were denounced, and their obstinate followers were cut off from the body of the faithful. Hence our Church, Catholic in time as well as in place, stands without an heretical branch cleaving to her—she keeps always in her hand the pruning knife.

Now, suppose that Protestantism, which tolerates every error and heresy, had 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 they are performing great deeds by cast-

ing pearls before swine. Alas, the multiplication of the Divine book in foolish hands is multiplying heresies and errors, and is indirectly used as a weapon against truth and to spread infidelity. It has not been decided as yet by any of the denominations what degree of faith, or how many articles, are absolutely necessary to be believed to obtain eternal life. Here all Protestants are left in serious doubt, some say that belief in one God is enough, others say something more is required, but let us stop here.

Thanking you for your great courtesy and fair play, I am, with great consideration, Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto, April 19, 1880.

TELEGRAPHIC.

UNITED STATES.

Milton, Pa., May 15.—Four hundred buildings were burned here to-day, including the entire business portion. Six churches, Academy of Music, banks, newspaper offices, railroad depot, and all the hotels. Several bodies have been recovered 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 winds 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 Salsbury, Lewisburg, and Watonsown. The fields around the town are filled with goods. One lady lost \$60,000 in Government bonds. The fire raged so fiercely 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 one to two million dollars. The mansion of ex-Governor Pollock was destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 12.—By a boiler explosion this afternoon at Birchells Hall, Wallall, fifteen persons were instantly killed. Twenty-five persons were taken to the hospital, some dying.

London, May 16.—The explosion at Birchells 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-ridden 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 household work for a year since without the aid of a hired hand, and I need not know it for their benefit. JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR, and MISCELLANEOUS, listing various commodities and their prices.

London Stock Market.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Bank of England, Commercial Union, and others.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country. WINLOW Bros. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite E. A. Mitchell's drug store. J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. A MONTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall building, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, eye 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 SHOE STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry a large stock as my 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 attachment 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 CONTAINING 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 p.m. Terms—One-fifth down and four years for balance. For further particulars apply to F. BRAUN, F. BAIRD & CO. Auctioneers, 221 Dundas Street, S.W.

GRENVILLE CANAL, OTTAWA RIVER. 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 26th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of two locks on the 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 a sum equal to \$200 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 fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to be accepted 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—and 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. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 78-10w

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping, it contains no deleterious ingredients, 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 years has been borne by the public attesting the estimation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by J. C. MCCLAREN, 35 College Street, Montreal. Retailed everywhere. 731y

DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT. OFFICE, OPPOSITE RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly. The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only, thus rendering the Security to depositors both complete and permanent. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rate of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon from deposit to deposit. By Order, D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS, PRESIDENT, MANAGER.

MONEY TO LOAN REAL ESTATE AT 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGES BOUGHT. J. BURNETT & CO., Victoria Buildings, opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 1st of June next, is unavoidably postponed until the following dates:— Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after Tuesday, the 8th day of June. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880. 84-2w

CHEAP Lawn Mowers 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. Crozier, Esq., London, J. P. McMillan, Esq., Vice President; J. J. Lancaster, M. D., Esq., London, R. Dickie, Esq., Lobo P. D. Campbell, Esq., Peterborough; J. Platt, Esq., London, Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of Interest allowed on deposits. Office—88 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE, MANAGER.

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

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and good, wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of a vigorous exercise. Strict attention is paid to the physical, intellectual and moral development of the pupils. Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Trustee of the Diocese.

LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST 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 Day of JUNE next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Lachine Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of Tender can be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of 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 fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to be accepted 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 date of the notice. Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 78-10w

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 Eastern and Western Mails on TUESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges on 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 8th DAY OF MAY next, where forms of Tender can be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of work of this class, and to 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 fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to be accepted 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—and 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. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 78-10w

Electrographic Remedial Institute, 214 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT.

For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. REFERENCE: From Henry Armstrong, near Woodstock, My DEAR SIR:—Your THERMO VAPOR Bath, it appears to me has decided advantages over the usual medicinal baths. 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 has tried it can be in doubt of its efficacy. Your Bath stands ahead of anything else I have tried, both as a luxury and a sanitary agent. I take of it twice a week, and recommend them to all similarly afflicted. HENRY ARMSTRONG.

Dr. Wilson. Being recommended by a friend of mine to come to you for treatment for Bronchial Consumption, I had submitted to the treatment with Electricity and Mollere Baths, and am now cured of all my consumptive symptoms. CHAS. MAIZE.

WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals), and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of Tender can be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledge of work 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 fulfillment of the contract the party or parties whose tender is proposed to be accepted 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—and 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. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Ottawa, 20th March, 1880. 78-10w

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for wire fencing to be erected, as 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 or other structures 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, 20th April, 1880. 82-4w