Almolic Record,

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1883.

NO. 228

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEFDS now in stock.

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In Memoriam

"Behold I come quickly and my reward with me."—(Rev. 22 chap., 12 v.)

A few short days since, smiles enwreathed. That face now calm and chill. A few short days since laughter breathed. Around that form so still. And none then saw the shadow creep, Across her cheerful duteous way. That lured her to the peaceful sleep Enfolding it to-day.

In life's chameleon shaded path
How oft we feel secure;
Supported by the phase of health
The journey seems so sure,
And those whose smiles we love to greet,
Whose voices love to hear,
We part from—trusting soon to meet—
The meeting finds us—where?

Beyond the clouds; the veil withdrawn Life's transient pathway crossed We greet our loved ones with the dawn Of God's eternal feast. And she-dear sister-summoned hence From all who sought her here, is called but to inheritance,
To grace a home more fair.

To dwell within a Father's love.
Her destined place to own,
To know eternal joys shove
And wear a virgin's crown.
To bear upon her seraph brow
The Lamb's unfading seal.
Before His spotless throne to bow
And at His altar kneel.

A F

Toronto, Feb. 13, 1883.

CATHOLIC PRESS

Western Watchman. A PROMINENT Methodist preacher in the South has announced that he does not want any colored people to attend his services. The Methodists of the North are much scandalized at his bold and imprudent utterance. He defends himself by saying that he does not deny the colored brother admission into the Church entrance into his church alone is Church; entrance into his church alone is denied. He is right. Time was when the whole world had but one church. Then nations began to have churches of their own. Then communities claimed

their own. Then communities claimed the right to have their own peculiar religion. Lastly, every man thinks he should have a church of his own, or, in other words, be a church unto himself. Let every man have his own church, as he has his own kouse. That Southern has his own kouse. That Southern Methodist divine could say: "I have no objection that every man, white and black, shall have a home; but they shall not have my home. Neither do I object that every man shall have a church; but my own church is for myself."

own church is for myself."

Michigan Catholic OUR non-Catholic friends as well as our Infidel foes agree with us, that it is a good thing to die in the Catholic faith. From poor Melanchton, the friend and disciple of Luther, who counseled his dying mother to return to the one true Church, saying: "The Protestant church is the easiest to live in, but the Catholic Church is the surest to die in," down to the blinded Gambetta, who only died the other day, all wished to die Catholics, although unwilling to live as such.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the figures given by the London Tablet, thinks that the increase of Catholics in England is a subject for serious reflection.

"Is," asks the Pail Mall Gazette, repeating a question which has been asked and answered in the United States hundreds of times. "the ingress of Calabian times, "the increase of Catholicism in the country to be set down to the 'propagacountry to be set down to the propaga-tion of the Faith,' or the propagation of a particular race by which the Faith is held? That the Irish element in our population shows a tendency to increase therein as fast as the English,—or, in other words, that certain influences which tend to lower the standard of living among the working classes of the community are nearly three times as active as the influences tending to maintain it, is scarcely a comfortable re-flection." The Pall Mall Gazette draws it mild, and does not speak out what it thinks. The truth is that only among Catholics who practice their religion, who have a salutary fear of the vengeance of God, do children have for their lives more than one chance out of three. The Church saved the world and society when both were utterly rotten. She alone, the Spouse of Christ, can save society to-day,

A CLEVER actor has been putting money into his purse by imitating, not burlesquing, the sensational acts of Brooklyn's favorite clown, the "Rev. "Mr. Talmage. So long as the actor—who played a part in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" and made up after Talmage-stayed in New York, the gymnast of the "Tabernacle" made no sign. But when it was proposed to perform "The Sorcerer," with the Talmagnacia is to have a sixty of the state of t mage acts introduced, the original Talmage appealed to the law. It was an infring perform in his own bailiwick. The two Dromois were so much alike that the Brooklyn people familiar, as most of them are, with the great original's antics, would not be able to tell them apart. But the "Rev." M1. Talmage made the mistake of of patent, trade-mark, or something of the

the mercenary writers whose ink is poisonous. Before it is too late, parents must save their children from the deluge of evil papers and books. Teachers cannot do it. The reading of boys' and girls' story-papers doubtless goes on in school "on the sly," but most of it is done at home under the very eye of the parent. Let parents who

m a nameless grave. It is England that has impoverished Ireland. It is England that by force has assumed control over Irish affairs. It is England that by the power of her armies and navies refuses to let the Irish look after their own affairs. It is England that draws the revenue from let the Irish look after their own affairs. It is England that draws the revenue from the Irish people. The Irish people are English subjects. It is fitting, then, that England looks after the subjects she so jealously guards, from whose waters she takes the fish, from whose mouth she steals the bread. If Eugland allows her subjects, whom she so cherishes, to starve this winter, let her stand accursed before all nations, and let all nations look on and witness the conflict between English rapacity and Irish starvation. Then let the world say whether tion. Then let the world say whether or not there is any means for these people beyond death or revolt.

Baltimore Mirror.

STRANGE events happen from time to time, and none has happened recently in Baltimore more strange than that which occurred last Sunday, when a girl of seyenteen, brought up a Methodist, embraced the Hebrew faith. The motive for the step is said to be convenient in the tenets. step is said to be conviction in the tenets of the Hebrew religion, and that neither persuasion of any kind nor selfish motives influenced her action. It seems strange, indeed, that any one instructed in a creed which is founded solely upon the exis-tence of the Redeemer should, from moives of conviction, abandon it to embrace one which repudiates the Founder of the Christian faith. Without questioning her motive, whatever it may be, we await the sequel with interest, and doubt not it will prove a case of conscience barter for an eligible matrimonial alliance.

While the lightest censure of English misgovernment attered on an Irish platform is visited with the utmost rigors of the law as laid down by the infamous Crimes Act, speakers in great Britain continue free to condemn the abuses of Castle administration in the most unspar ing terms. We have recently noticed the utterances of Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, each of whom pro-nounced judgment on the Irish Government in language as forcible as that em-ployed by any of the Irish leaders lately placed under the ban of the Coercion Code. It is now the turn of Lord Dalhousie, a member of the Government and presum

without honor. Behold how they are numbered among the children of God! and their lot is among the Saints. Therefore we have erred!" Book of Wisdom, chap. v.

Those of our readers who are inclined to smile at our denunciations of evil literature for children and to regard them as exaggerated, should read an article on "Missing Children," copied from a New York daily. The facts therein given ought to alarm the most callous father or mother. All girls and boys read in these times. There is a vast literature especially written for them. It is a bad, corrupt literature. It poisons their lives at the very source. Insensibly, through the medium of highly colored pictures of vicious life, it fills the minds of children with pernicious ideas; it excites their passions; it teaches them that disobedience and insubordination are "smart," that crime is wrong only when it is discovered. Too readily they adopt opinions and slang of the mercenary writers whose ink is poisonous. Before it is too late, parents must

SAYS the New York Graphic, apropos of famine in Ireland, "If the English would give the Irish a good deal less law and a little more fair play there wouldn't be this dreadful starvation which the world reads of with horror about once every twelve months. Possibly the English Government never thought of this."

Nor to go back to the illustrious Pro-Catholic Review.

We said some time ago, and we say again, it is time for England to care for the starving Irish people whom its cruel and wicked legislation has converted into what, in the mass, is a nation of helpless paupers, begging the world's charity to help them to sustain lives whose best hope of relief lies in a nameless grave. It is England that has impoverished Ireland. It is England that by force has assumed control over testant names of 1782 to 1798, we beg to

were to come down some Sunday morning and stand before the chancel of the Church of the Messiah, would Rev. John Snyder fall down on his knees and say, "My Lord and my God," as did the apostle Thomas? and my God," as did the apostle Thomas? No; he would offer his hand, and say "How are you, Galilean."

. 40> . RETREAT AT THE SACRED HEART,

During the past week the children attending the Sacred Heart Academy in During the past week the children attending the Sacred Heart Academy in this city were specially favored in having a spiritual retreat conducted by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. The retreat commenced on Wednesday evening. On Thursday and the two following mornings High mass was celebrated in the chapel of the convent. Instructions were given each day by the Bishop at 10.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. His Lordship's discourses on these occasions were models of tender and loving exhortations to the children—their duties during school time and their duties and responsibilities in after life were pointed out in that clear and concise manner which is a special characteristic of the Bishop's sermons at all times. Happy and holy reflections and sincere resolutions to lead good and holy lives must have heave the result of the children attending the Sacred Heart Academy in the hoped to see duly considered by the government at the proper time.

Mr. Blake, who spoke at length, paid a very graceful compliment to the gentlement who had preceded him. He spoke of the cloudless skies and sunny landscape that they had painted, but to make the picture true to nature he would add himself the shadows. He considered the enactments of last year, in respect to electency and loving exhortations to the children—their duties during school time and their duties and responsibilities in after life were pointed out in that clear and concise manner which is a special characteristic of the Bishop's serroman at all times. Happy and holy reflections and sincere resolutions to lead good and holy lives must have been done the Liberals of Ontario, they would now be in a minortheir duties during school time and their duties and responsibilities in after life were pointed out in that clear and concise manner which is a special characteristic of the Bishop's sermons at all times. Happy and holy reflections and sincere resolutions to lead good and holy lives must have been the result of these sermons, and we feel eartain the good ladies of the institute. we feel certain the good ladies of the institution as well as the pupils will long remem-ber this act of kindness on the part of

We attract hearts by the qualities we dis 'ay; we retain them by the qualities

To seek for happiness independent of irtue, is looking for shade on the sands of the desert.

"Rev." Mr. Talmage made the mistake of claiming that the clever actor was burlesquing him, and thus weakened his case. He should have boldly proceeded against the managers and actors for infringement and presum.

These passions [pride and impurity] which form the basis of its public policy. Speaking recently at Edinburgh, at a meeting of the Rosebery Club, Lord Dalhousie frankly admitted that the people teenth century.—Bishop Ryan.

of patent, trade-mark, or semething of the care year of the color and coorders are rooted as the color of the of the entire staff of emigrant agents. In speaking of the legislation on the franchise foreshadowed in the speech from the Throne, he held, that while an extension of the franchise should be made, the extension should not go so far as manhood suffrage. The contemplated extension will not, however, we believe, fall very far short of that limit. Farmers' sons now enjoy the right of young while the entire that the second of the staff of of the staf short of that limit. Farmers' sons now enjoy the right of voting, while the sons of laborers and mechanics are equally en-titled to that right. We cannot say that we approve of the policy of taking legis

Irish people."

Western Watchman.

Dr. Snyder is astonished that his church is left out of Rand-McNally's church census. He will find his church left out of the Christian enumeration on the lest and one of the best known politicisms in and one of the best known politicians in Canada. His maiden effort was, therefore, looked to with very much interest. For a new member, and one who might, with justice, have begun with the time worn "unaccustomed as I am," Mr. Wood did very well and produced a very pleasing impression on the House. He, of course, took strong grounds in favor of the workings of the National Policy. He also took yery decided ground in favor, the took very decided ground in favour of the past course of the Administration and spoke in terms of emphatic approval of the line of action indicated in the speech from the Throne. He concluded by expressing regret at his inability to ad-dress the House in French, mentioning the fact that there were 12,000 Acadians in his county whose claims to representation he hoped to see duly considered by the

> of Ontario, they would now be in a minority, not of eighteen, as they now stood, but of one only. He condemned the mode of of one only. He condemned the mode of appointing returning officers, adopted last session, and held that in certain cases gross blunders had been committed, in others notorious frauds perpetrated, whereby candidates who had received the majority of votes were prevented from taking their seats in the House. He alluded to defects in the act for the trial of controverted elections whereby investigation into tieds in the act for the trial of controver-ted elections whereby investigation into several elections that required investiga-tion would be prevented. The opposi-tion leader further stated that he could not approve of the proposed legislation to assimilate the franchise in the different Provinces. No change should be sent ovinces. No change should be made i till the present system proved defective.

were several important omissions in the speech from the throne, amongst others

speech from the throne, amongst others an allusion to negociations for more extended commercial privileges with other countries. After some jocular allusions to the Charybdis, the leader of the opposition expressed the hope that the government would make use of its great majority for the advantage of the country. Sir John A. Macdonald then rose amid prolonged ministerial amplayse, to really to Robitalle moved, and the Hon. John O'Donahoe seconded, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The former spoke in French, and the latter in English. Mr. O'Donahoe is an able and effective speaker. His style is more adapted to the popular chamber, but he will, nevertheless, prove a valuable appription to

theless, prove a valuable acquisition to the debating talent of the Senate. His first speech produced a very good impres-sion. Mr. Scott, replying to Mr. O'Don-ahoe's aryunents on the ahoe's arguments on the license question held that the Federal Parliament had no right to deal with the license system. He also contended that the various Provincia portance of restraining the liquor traffic and believed that the Crooks Act in Ontaand believed that the Crooks Act in Ontario had worked satisfactorily. After some observations from Messrs, Macdonald and Pelletier, Mr. Bellerose delivered a vigorous speech which created some sensation in the usually very quiet chamber of the Senate. He arraigned the government for injustice to the French Canadians by its refusing to have a Cabinet Minister of their race in the Senate, and by its density. do in the usually very he Senate. He arraigned the gofor injustice to the French Canadians by
its refusing to have a Cabinet Minister of
their race in the Senate, and by its depriving them of the speakership in both
Houses. Mr. Trudel, another Conservative, concurred in the position taken by
Bellerose. Mr. Masson, however, defended
the government from the attacks of these
gentlemen, and Sir Alex. Campbell
contended that no injustice whatever had
been done the French Canadians in referto the speakership, for if a populaten into account in such ap
the parties.

In his religion he is a Roman Catholic,
and is a man of sterling integrity. Both
he and his brotter have the fullest confidence of the farming community, and
of all classes with whom they have dealings; and they owe their success in life,
no doubt, in a large measure, to their
straightforward course in all business
transactions.

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Amongst the rumors prevailing at the Capital one is that Mr. DeBoucherville is to be made speaker of the Senate with a seat in the Cabinet as soon as Senator a seat in the Cabinet as soon as Senator Macpherson becomes minister of the Interior, over which department he now actually presides. Sir John is credited with the intention of accepting the Presidency of the Council now vacant. It is also reported that a member now sitting on the Opposition benches will make way for Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Dalton McCarthy has introduced a hill to amend McCarthy has introduced a bill to amend

of Mr. Murray, irrespective of political leanings, in Eastern and Western Ontario:

Thomas Murray, member of the Local Parliament for North Renfrew, is a native of the county of Carleton, Ont., dating his birth in the township of Gouldbourn,

January 18, 1836.

His father, James Murray, from King's County, Ireland, came to Canada about 1825, and was engaged in commercial pursuits and afterwards farming, dying at Gouldbourn, about 1846. The mother of County was the county was privated to the surface who titled to that right. We cannot say that we approve of the policy of taking legislation respecting the franchise for Dominion as Parliaments, but as such is the manifest intention of the leads of the local parliaments, but as such is the manifest intention of the government, we hope to see all classes, fairly entitled to it, endowed with the privilege of voting at elections for members of the House of Commons. Mr. Tupper referred at some length to the rapid building of the Pacific railway over the prairies, and lauded the government for the wisdom of its policy in reference to that great national work. He also spoke on the increased earnings of the Intercolonial railway and ascribed the present healthy state of trade to the speech of Mr. Tupper was exceedingly well received on the ministerial side, and, on the direction of centralizing the powers of the leading with the arm of centralizing the powers of the laterolonial railway and ascribed the present healthy state of trade to the wise fiscal policy of the government. The speech of Mr. Tupper was exceedingly well received on the ministerial side, and, on the franchise and license questions, holding that the government and the appearance of the leading with them as of commons. Mr. Tupper was exceedingly well received on the ministerial side, and, on the Liberal leader. He shower questions, holding that the government was farming, dying at Gouldbourn, about 1846. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Burrows, who will not consider the proposed of Liberals, had gone so far the direction of centralizing the powers of the Liberals, and the proposed of Liberals, had gone so far government was powernment to the claimed that the wise fiscal policy of the government, who had the right to legislate the present healthy state of trade to the speech of Mr. Tupper was exceedingly will be added the representation bill of last year, claiming that the Liberals could not, with any fairnes, and the proposed to do. He claimed that the discussion of the matter affects of the las and has since carried on a large general business, dealing in lumber, and extensively in produce and raw furs. They have had their set back in the last four or After Mr. Tasse had found fault with the government for not giving either one of the speakers' chairs to a French Canadian, the debate was closed, the address passed, and the House rose. In the Senate Dr. Robitalle moved, and the Hon. John O'- former years, they are pushing on full of hope and good cheer, fortune already beginning to turn a friendly face towards beginning to turn a friendly face towards them once more, the depression of business gradually passing away. They own a large amount of real estate, which, in their section at least, has a buoyant ten-

dency.
Mr. Murray was a councillor and reeve Mr. Murray was a consensor and reeve of Pembroke for several years, and, at the time of the confederation, 1867, contested the North Riding of Renfrew and was defeated. He sat for the last two sessions of the first parliament of the Ontario Legislature, succeeding John Supple, who Legislature, succeeding John Supple, who resigned and has since died; was defeated for the same legislative body in 1871, by Thomas Deacon, Q. C., and in June, 1879, Thomas Deacon, Q. C., and in June, 1879, contested the riding again and defeated his old opponent, Mr. Deacon, by more than a hundred majority. His brother, already mentioned, was elected to the House of Commons, in 1874, over Mr. White (who was unseated,) and sat one session, when he was also unseated and was defeated at the next election by his old appanent Mr. White.

A few years ago, the Murrays, in con-nection with Judge Doran, purchased a large tract of real estate in the corpora-tion of Pembroke, laid it out in Town lots, much of it in prosperous times having been disposed of to good advant-age, and is being rapidly built up, that section of the town being known as the Murray Ward. Murray Ward.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS AT ST.

Commencing on the 11th instant, His Lordship Bishop Walsh is delivering a series of Sunday evening discourses special-ly adapted to the Lenten season. The McCarthy has introduced a bill to amend the act respecting procedure in criminal cases. This measure provides, amongst other things, that persons charged with misdemeanor may give evidence on their own behalf, and also abolishes the right of the Crown to peremptorily challenge jurors. Mr. McCarthy has, likewise, introduced to the Lenten season. The Cathedral on these occasions is crowded by Catholics as well as Protestants, all anxious to hear His Lordship's sermons. We feel certain an infinite amount of good will be the result. Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent;
Into the woods my Master came
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to him,
The little gray leaves were kind to him,
The thorn tree had a mind to him
When into the woods he came.

Out of the woods my Master went, Anc he was well content; Out of the woods my Master came Content with death and shame.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XIV.

While the events narrated in the for going chapters occupied the attention of Sir Réginald and his friends, Cuthbert passed his time apparently in ease and en-joyment, but in truth harrassed by re-morse, and deriving little pleasure from the rude grandeur of country life in the

the rude grandeur of country life in the sixteenth century.

Among the diversions with which he endeavored to cheer his way and drown the voice of conscience, the chase took a prominent part. He had become popular with the thinly-scattered gentry of the county, whom he invited to his feasts and stag-hunts, and gratified by multiplied amusements.

amusements.

One afternoon Cuthbert had returned from hunting the deer which abounded in the park. He had been accompanied by none but his own attendants. The last echoes of the hunting-horn had died away been the scene of commotion and noise, had now sunk into its usual silence. Still Sir Cuthbert stood on the doorstep gazing

through the archway up the long avenue
"Why will you not enter, my Lord
Cuthbert?" said the Lady Adelina, who

had just descended to the hall. He was about to do as he was asked when his attention was arrested by a man whom he saw running at full speed down the avenue. He waited, therefore, until the avenue. He waited, therefore, until the breathless and panting messenger had reached him.
"What news bring you in so great

haste?" he inquired.
"O, noble sir, terrible news!" said the young man, as soon as he was able to speak. "Strangers from Spain, they say, have landed at Mousehole; they have burnt it, and now they are advancing towards our town. Those whom they have driven from their homes have brought

us the tidings."
"And what want you with me?" said

Cuthbert, coldly.

"The townspeople sent me," said the messenger, "to beg of you to come with your men, and aid us to repel those mar-

Cuthbert consented, for his pride was flattered by an application made to him in this moment of danger by the people of Penzance who had hitherto regarded him with but little friendship.
"Go not thither, I pray thee," exclaimed

Adelina, endeavoring to hold him back "thou mightest be killed!"

But Sir Cuthbert was by no means deficent in courage, and laughing at her fears he tore himself from her grasp. He gave orders that all his servants

capable of bearing arms should accompany him, and at the head of this small and strangely equipped regiment, he started

On leaving the courtyard, he perceived Harkwright in the rank of his followers, harwarght in the rank of his toflowers, but, having only a poor opinion of that attendant's courage, he remarked to him scornfully that he might as well remain at home and protect the Manor. Delighted home and protect the Manor. Delighted with this permission, Harkwright quickly retired to the kitchen, where an aged fel-low-servant was seated, and having care-fully loaded the musket he had brought with him, he then placed it in a corner of the room. His companion, who had watched him attentively, inquired the motive of this precaution, and why he had not given the weapon to those who were going to fight, instead of keeping it for himself.

"No, no," replied Andrew; "these Spaniards may perchance come hither; and I will not be without aught to defend myself, 2

Meanwhile Sir Cuthbert and his party Meanwhile Sir Cuthbert and his party had reached the town. But instead of finding, as he had expected, men willing to defend themselves and their homes, and desirous of following any leader who should present himself, he saw in all around him nothing but an anxiety to save themselves, and what goods they could collect, by instant flight, while they left the town to the mercy of the investment. left the town to the mercy of the inva-

The place presented a scene of indescrib-The place presented a scene of indescribable confusion; the fugitives who had brought tidings of the Spaniards' arrival having spread terror among the inhabitants by the accounts they gave of their ruthless barbarity. Men and women were busy carrying off articles of use from their homes; gro..ps of terrified children clung round their no-less-terrified mothers; there was calling and their incomes. was calling and shouting and weeping to be heard on all sides. The flames which rose from Newlyn increased the alarm of the panic-stricken inhabitants, by warning them of the fast approach of the danger.

It was Thomas Tregarthen, and not the towns-people, as the messenger had expressed it, who had sent for Sir Cuthbert, and on seeing him he pushed his way through the crowd, and approaching the rider said:

It was Thomas Tregarthen, and not her maids of the danger.

He saw from the window a party of Spaniards, who were evidently seeking for some entrance less guarded than that where they had shot Andrew. They were rider said:

"What do I think?" replied Sir Cuthbert, contemptuously. "Why, that never did I see folk more resigned than these to their fate; truly they seem determined that the town shall be empty when their visitors come. I suppose they deem it that the town shall be empty when their visitors come. I suppose they deem it more prudent to retire and allow their homes to be destroyed than to remain like brave men and defend them."

"Your words are too true; and it is because I could not rally them that I sent to

crave your powerful assistance. But this exceeding fear which has seized upon them Sir Cuthbert is not the effect of cowardice, but takes its rise from a strange prophecy written, in ages gone by, in the Cornish tongue, and which says that a time will come when "Strangers landing on the rocks of Merlin will burn Paul's Church, Penzance and Newlyn." Now the people think that these are the strangers men-tioned, and that if they are to burn the town, why then naught can prevent the rophecy from coming true."
"Then, my good friend," said Sir Cuth-

Without looking to see if his appeal had Without looking to see if his appearand been responded to, he rushed forward. He had not proceeded far when a bullet from had not proceeded far when a bullet from high the first dawn of morning Sir Cuthbert rose, after having passed a restless night. He hurried out, and gazed with

there with many a happy home in it, and joyous hearts and bright faces welcomed the dawn of another day, little that that day was to be one of fearful destruction; and now sunset witnessed naught but smouldering ruins and disconolate families.

solate families.

The Spaniards perhaps had intended to advance further inland in search of booty; but the inhabitants of Penzance, now that the prophecy concerning their town was accomplished, regained courage, and rushed with violence down the hill, when the astonished invaders took to flight, and having reached their ships, quickly spread baying reached their ships, quickly spread to the state of the consideration that all things spring from the One Eternal Spirit.

Disinclined to repair the Manor, Sir Cuthbert and his lady returned soon after to London, where the former endeavored, by a life of reckless dissipation and expandent to drown the removes having reached their ships, quickly spread their white sails to the evening breeze, and departed, to the infinite joy of the pursulim.

them. "Well, Thomas," said Andrew, "I doubt not but we are safe; they will never think

the old man, "and do you, Andrew, ruu and make fast the one at the end of the corridor, the one leading from the old take this comforting word to the mother's, take this comforting word to the mother's, chapel, you know."
Harkwright turned pale—he knew the

or but too well-and hesitated. "Come, be ye quick," said his compan-or. "While you loiter here they may

Andrew seized his gun resolutely and left the kitchen. But as he approached the fatal spot he trembled with fear at the recollection of the treacherous deed he had there perpetrated.

At that moment a figure appeared at the open door; and Andrew, losing all presence of mind, raised his gun and fired, he sence of mind, raised his gun and fired, he knew not where or at what. The discharge was returned from without alm mmediately, when there followed a loud ream; the report of the gun-shots re-unded through the vaulted halls of the old Manor. A thick white smoke clouded e scene, which, clearing by degrees, rollng off in fantastic forms, the lifele still bleeding form of Andrew Harkwright

Sir Cuthbert, who was on horseback, found it impossible to proceed up the narrow and crowded street; he therefore remained at the entrance, viewing with astonishment the strange scene before him. mistress' apartment to warn her and he

ler said:
"I salute you, good sir. You have come ler to aid no sir. You have come seen the Manor-house in the distance, had

in various kinds of work, when the old

"My gracious lady," he said, "I bear you ill-tidings."

She turned pale at these words.
"Sir Cuthbert!" she exclaimed, "is he dead or wounded?"

"No, my lady, no harm that I have heard has befallen your noble lord; but the Spaniards are here. Harkwright is shot, we had better fly. I will go to the town and call Sir Cuthbert and the men

drive away these plunderers."

Lady Adelina was too terrified and be rildered to make any remark, so her naids hastily collected all the things they could belonging to her, Thomas conducted them safely down the back stairs; the noise now heard in the house sufficiently proving that the marauders had found an

park the servant left Lady Adelina and her maids, while he went to inform Str

"Then, my good friend," said Sir Cuthbert, smiling ironically, "there is nothing to be done, but we must needs wait patiently for the accomplishment of this prophecy. I see well that I can be of no service to you."

The conversation was here interrupted by a cry that re-echoed through the town.

With great exertion a part of the wave and

by a cry that re-echoed through the town.

"They come, they come!" exclaimed voices on every side.

A precipitous flight ensued. Sir Cuthbert, however, could not bring himself to imitate the example of the fugitives, and, turning his horse in the opposite direction, and facing the enemy, he cried out in a loud voice, "Let all brave men follow me!"

even offer him consolation.

With great exertion a part of the building was saved, but all the more ancient portions and the wood-work were consumed; much also of the more valuable property, plate, jewel-caskets, etc., was saved.

Before nightfall all was extinguished, and Lady Adelina, her husband and the servants found lodgings for themselves, in the remaining part of the building was saved, but all the more ancient portions and the wood-work were consumed; much also of the more valuable property, plate, jewel-caskets, etc., was saved. selves in the remaining part of the

there might be seen the scattered wrecks of furniture.

"Twas ill-gotten property, and has brought me no good," murmured Sir Cuthbert to himself; but quickly he drove the thought away, for there is nothing which wrong-doers dread so much as to own that the misfortunes which befall them are warnings which God, as a merciful Father, sends them, or that they are the punishment of their sins. No they the punishment of their sins. No, they do not like to feel an all-powerful hand so close to them; they would sooner at-tribute their disasters to natural causes,

travagant grandeur, to drown the remorse and sadness which constantly haunted him. Before he left Penzance the inhabi-

Somebody's Child.

f coming here."
"Pon't know that," replied his comanion, shaking his head. "What sound that?"
Both listened auxiously.
"I will go and bar the hall-door," said he old man. "and do you. Andrew. run eart before it is too consumption is curable; that men are liv-

Child Faith.

Have you ever thought of the life of a child? Why, the life of a child is a perfect life of faith. That little child—what can that little child do? Why that little child could not find its way to the street end and back again! That little child could not find the next meal? That little own head to might; and yet has that the child any fear about it? Not at all. How comes it that the child's life is the happy life that it is? Because instinctively and beautifully it is a life of faith. The child could not buy the next loaf, but it has a firm belief that "father" can. It has an unbounded belief in "father's" and "mother's" power. Its life is a life of perfect faith in its parents.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats foothold, thank God, in this christianice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin

THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Grand Speech of A. M. Sullivan.

An annual dinner of the Catholic Commercial Club was held on Monday in the dining rooms of the club, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin. About a hundred gentle-which they had received it; it was a toast men sat down-the Right Hon, the Lord

ening letter from one of the vice-presi-dents (laughter). He is now on my left, where he may be to-morrow when this fact gets out, I cannot say (hear, hear, and laughter). But he wrote me a letter seeking to intimidate me from doing that which I had a lawful right to do (laughter) namely, to cross to Holyhead this evening. and so accordingly I am here; and, gentle men, that I am here I can say in all sin men, that I am here I can say in all sincerity that it is to me a happiness to have been present on this occasion, not merely to see in this assembly so many men whom I am proud to call old friends and citizens of the National metropolis, but to see as I note, after even barely half a dozen years' residence away from my country, to note with a grateful heart to Almighty God that there can be rising up noble away.

part them asunder—whether the effort came from this side or from that, I flung myself into opposition to any such endeavour. Not that I have ever lent sanction to the formal desired in the formal de deavour. Not that I have ever left sanc-tion to the intolerant idea that only men of our faith can love the fatherland (hear, hear). Not so; we should be ingrates, false, ignorant of the history of our coun-try, if while develop and decoly a hear). Not so; we should be ingrates, be glad to false, ignorant of the history of our country, if, while devoted, and deeply devoted, to that faith which Patrick brought (hear, hear). to the Irish shore, we attempted to shut outside the temple of civil liberty the honest-hearted Irishmen who worship at a different altar from ours (applause). As it has been the grand and brilliant glory of Ireland, so may it ever be, that she will present to the world the best type and the noblest example of all-abiding, over-whelming faith and devotion to God, con-

and sadness which constantly haunted departed, to the infinite joy of the pursueers, who, nevertheless, now increased to large numbers on the beech, intimated that any further attempt to land would meet with resistence.

We must now return to the Manor, where Harkwright and his companion sate enjoying themselves in the kitchen. The former was congratulating himself on his good luck in remaining at home, where he fancied he was in safety; but it is vain that the wicked search to elude the vengeance of God. Penance alone can disarra Him. And oftentimes while they endeavor by human prudence to avoid His threatened judgments, they rush blindly to the very spot where God's wrath awaits them. of the world the same sacrifice has been poured out of blood and treasure before the altar, rather than that altar should lend itself to material enorates a sacrification to Rome and other places in Europe. He was greeted along the route after arriving in the State by military salues, and on his arrival in Cleveland was the altar, rather than that altar should lend itself to material apostacy; and in what other country other than our own city amid the firing of cannon and music impatient and wrong and passionate in my public career perhaps, but the one occasion upon which my temper is always sure to get the better of me is when I stare to get in the neighbouring island telling us that the Irish people must be kept in chains because of their must be kept in chains because of their intense devotion to their priesthood and their faith, because if not subdued by a stronger hand their religious devotion would cause them to oppress their non-Catholic fellow-citizens (no, no) I answer to the taunts as blasphemies against the truth of history. Where is the constituency in England that

ELECT CATHOLIC ENGLISHMEN TO PARLIA

MENT? consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists pation. The first use of our newly-won liberties in the most Catholic constituency of Ireland was to remember that men of the faith of Grattan—(cheers)—stood by us and side by side with Daniel O'Connell, sitting for Cork county, they returned an Irish Protestant—Edmund Burke Roche; from that day down to the present, when Cork city has one of its Catholic merchants as a representative, and one of the most splendid types of Irish Protestant patriotism our age tism our age has seen as another of its city members—(loud cheers)—my pride child could not furnish a shelter for its own head to-night! and yet has that little child any fear about it? Not at all. How the men who are liberal in giving away what belongs to God, the homage of their devotion, the intensity of their faith. No the Irish people who do these things, who freely share their liberties with their non-Catholic fellow-countrymen are, of all the nations of the world, the people who in what relates to their faith are the me deeply determined, the most admirably No scepticism has found any

chipmunks. 15c.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz
Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to
chilblains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

Keep it in your family. rider said:
"I salute you, good sir. You have come hither to aid us in our sore distress. Pray tell me what you think of this matter.

Can't Get it.

Diabetes. Bright's Disease. Kidney.

In number about twenty, who, having seen the Manor-house in the distance, had separated from their comrades, hoping to find a more plentiful booty. Thomas was well aware that resistence was impossible, as he was the only man in the house. Lady Adelina was seated surrounded by her waiting-women, who were employed.

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Vellow Gil. Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the defended in the cure of severe coughs, weak only medicine that will postively cure you. Don't forget this, and dou't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods of severely sprained his ankle that he could searcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

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Stinging ing once more into the caves, where the nationality of the country hid with the chalice in the penal days, than see her of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods of going the pathway of some Continental countries that are expelling Almighty (Co., Druggists, I caplause). I feel that in this association of yours that these are the sentiments which will always animate you, and that \$1 \text{ atterative of Proven efficacy. Gao. Dodge Sr., a well known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods of yours that the cave severely seal as contracted by the country hid with the chalice in the penal days, than see her of Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods of yours that the cave severely spanned his ankle that he could searcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

this Catholic Club will never be the home of intolerance, but will here set a brilliant example of the great and abiding truth, that the men who are true to their God are the men who will be most faithful to

their country (applause).

Mr. Sexton said the toast which they which they had received it; it was a toast which linked together the idea of the vast Mayor, M. P., presiding. The first toast, supernatural forces of religious faith with the noblest of human passions—the high by the Rev. Father Hayden, S. J., and generous passion of love of country. by the Rev. Father Hayden, S. J., and Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who rose amid loud cheers, said: I offer, in the first place, my sincere and grateful, thanks to the committee of this club, who did me the honor of forwarding me to London an invitation to be present here this evening. When I received it, and until Saturday morning, it seemed to me to be beyond my power to have remained in Dublin this evening, but I am obliged to say, and perhaps I ought to hesitate to make so grave a statement here in the present condition of freland, that I received a threatening letter from one of the vice-presidents (laughter). He is now on my left, Government or a change of religion (laughter and applause). Every con-queror who ever assailed them was able to bring down their Government; every so-called reformer who attacked their religon was able to have his way (hear, hear) It mattered not who came to accomplish the subjugation of England—whether a sin- | Scandinavian or Roman, a Teuton or had not proceeded far when a bullet from the invaders struck his horse; the animal and its rider fell over. His followers at once fled, and the Spaniards, without opposition, entered the deserted town, and, finding little to plunder, they at once set fire to it.

Sir Cuthbert was not hurt; he had rolled into a bush of furze, and remained hidden till the enemy had passed, when rising cautiously he proceeded by a circuitous road to join the people who had assembled on a neighboring hill, and were from thene watching the conflagration.

The flames rose high, and leaped from roof to roof like fiery monsters; the red glare being reflected in the occan's billows, shedding a glow on the sky which made the setting sun look pallid.

At sunrise a cheerful out, and gazed with the first dawn of morning Sir Cutther that spend and its rider fell over. His followers at once set the mind and the suiting passed a restless in the feelings of morose grief, not hallowed by resignation, nor softened by the thought that he was an innocent sufferer, on that which the previous day had formed his picts and inspect of the main building little had escaped; toof and assembled on a neighboring hill, and were from thene watching the conflagration.

The flames rose high, and leaped from roof to roof like fiery monsters; the red glare being reflected in the occan's billows, shedding a glow on the sky which made the setting sun look pallid.

At sunrise a cheerful little town stood there with many a happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many and happy home in it, and layous hearts and heapt far the many far at whatever altar they might worship

BISHOP GILMOUR WELCOMED.

IS EUROPEAN TOUR-THE WRETCHED-NESS OF IRELAND DESCRIBED.

(Fress Despatch.)
CLEVELAND, Feb. 2.—The Right Rev.
Richard Gilmour, Bishop of the Catholic
Diocese of Cleveland, arrived here this evening after a visit of several months' duration to Rome and other places in city amid the firing of cannon and music from a score of bands. A monster procession escorted the Bishop, who rode be-hind four white horses, to the Bishop's pal-ace and cathedral. An address of welcome was delivered by William Monahan, President of the Catholic Central Association, and a welcome by the priests of the city was conducted with much ceremony. In an interview, the Bishon said he wen to Ireland to study the Irish people and the Irish question. He conversed on Irish affairs with many intelligent men, clerical and lay, of every denomination, including seven Bishops, but came away totally unable to understand the cause of Ireland's misery. Misery, he said, is written all over the land. The wretched written all over the land. The wretchedness of Ireland is inconceivable. The American people, much as they read and hear of Ireland's wretchedness, can never, hear of Ireland's wretchedness, can never, any form any without visiting the country, form any idea of it. The houses are mere pig-stys. He had travelled through the country in the harvest season. Men, women and children were at work in the fields. He children were at work in the fields. He found idleness nowhere, but industry everywhere. He found men of every creed and condition of life commending the objects and intents of the Land League, but, at the same time, disapprov-ing the wild scenes and theories suggested to arrive at these objects and intents. All recognize that the Irish land question must sooner or later be adjusted, but the

more intelligent class commend only cool, calm and deliberate action. There was There was universal commendation of Gladstone's Land Bill as a step in the right direction. Bishop Gilmour, it will be remembered,

A Wise Maxim,

"A stitch in time saves nine," not only in making garments, but also in mending health. If Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam were used in the earlier stages for Colds and Coughs, many a "stitch in the side" and many a case of torn lunes might be and many a case of torn lungs might be avoided, that, neglected, rapidly develope into irreparable Consumption.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation.
These ailments, as well as Biliousness,
Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles,
are eradicated by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alterative of long tried and clearly proven efficacy. It is a fine blood depurproven efficacy and contains no ent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity. Sold by Harkness & Co. Druggies Burden Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba."

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

One of the newest developments amongst Catholic mothers is an ardent desire to see their daughters become school teachers. They send them to the school teachers. They send them to the high school for that purpose. They train them up for that purpose from their earli-est years. Humble mothers, whose vision is bounded by sixty dollars per month for female school teachers, toil on and toil ever, while the daughter, who is to be a school teacher, goes through the course and knows as little about washing her and knows as little about washing her own handkerchief, or darning a stocking, or running a sewing machine, or making a seam, as if she lived in Greenland, where they use neither soap nor thread. Now there never was and never could be a more useless thing done than to train every girl with ordinary ability for the hope of gaining an office in a public school. Statistics inform us that there can only be one school teacher out of every thousand girls. That is the rate of demand each year, and it is hardly so high; so that of every thousand mothers who educate their daughters for the office of public school teacher, only one will be successful each year. This is a close way to look at it, as the disappointed school teacher is a very useless medican of teacher is a very useless modicum of humanity at home after that. It is true she will know the latest calculation of the sun's distance from the earth, and whether the Red Sea has any outlet or not. She will be aware of the difference between conductors and non-conductors of electricity, and perfectly understand the addition of decimal fractions; but the addition of decimal fractions; but she will be as ignorant of how to cook a mutten chop as she is of the cuneiform characters of Egpyt, or the Heimskriugla of the Scalds of Ireland. We do not know a more useless addition to the home circle than a disappointed school teacher. She is a person without relief from the loss of geographical bearings or the evanishment of conic sections. She sighs for the desk and ferule she has lost. She is a the desk and fertile sile has lost. She is a female Othello in one particular, for her "occupation's gone." She walks the world bearing the load of a disappointed voca-But there is another consideration about

rearing and educating girls for school teaching. The salaries of teachers in public schools will at no very distant date be cut down, for the supply is growing greater than the demand, and competition thus created will cheapen the work. In all new countries-and ours is new-edu cation is costly, but as the community grows and sinks into its natural levels, education is widely spread, and there are education is midely spread, and there are more and more persons fitted for the duty of school teaching, than in the state of rising society with rising civilization. The score of public economy will thus in a few years make a very marked difference between the rates paid public educators now and then. There is a certain class which, under such circumstances, will supply young women for school teachers, and that is the class which excludes the idea that any female members of its families have to work for a living, Sch ing under such circumstances will be re-garded as the only field open, and ten years will not pass away until this class will begin business, and school teachers' salaries will show it. Still, let us be acsalaries will show it. Still, let us be accurately understood; we advocate a wide range of education for women. There is not an educational grace which does not add a social grace to the character of a woman; but there are necessary experiences of domestic economy that make them all the better. Catherine II of Russia was not the less splendid empress as a ruler because she knew how to wash her lothes, nor is the Princess Imperial of

Germany less a princess because she can ply her needle as well as paint a picture.

The great majority of girls that are growing up are destined by themselves to live in the world, to marry and have a home. Their husbands will not be all successful mon reach. nome. Their husbands will not be an successful men, nor rich men. Princes in disguise will not come to bring them to their palaces, nor will fairy queens become their godmothers and endow them with diamonds and rubies and amethysts worth and to make them light there is nothing finest mind will rot out with idleness, but many a heart-pang for the owner of the heart, and takes out the wrinkles from misery in a cheerful home.

Winnipeg's Wealthy Churches.

There are eleven religious societies in the city of Winnipeg, and their aggregate wealth is estimated at \$11,300,000. This statement would not go unchallenged if no facts in explanation were given. In the early history of the country the Hudson's Bay Company made grants of land to the Bay Company made grants of land to the various churches—Protestant and Cathocreated a sensation all over the country last fall by denouncing the Ladies' Land League. "My condemnation of the Ladies' Land League in Cleveland," he said, "was not mentioned in my interviews with the Holy Father, but the officials of the Propaganda, through whom American Bishops conduct their business with the Holy See, did not hesitate unqualifiedly to approve of the condemnation of the boisterous women in the political arena." bottom in Winnipeg lands, but suffice it to say that the lands deeded to the Roman Catholic Church, all situated within radius of seven miles to the center of Winnipeg, are now valued at \$10,000,000. On very small portion of the Roman Catho ic possessions the Archbishop is assessed \$300,000 and for a block valued at \$3,000. 000 the Archbishop has recently refused \$5,000,000.—Boston Post.

> The wonders of modern chemistry e apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Ink can made from them.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes : "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six months' standing had re-duced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health.

FEB. 23, 1883.

Happy New Year, 1883.

By Sister M. Clemence, School Sister fotre Dame, formerly Miss Mary C. O'l f Ashfield.

The church, on her festivals all the A grand panaramo enfolds to our view, As each one her secrets of joy doth revea Our hearts deep emotions, we scarce can ceal.
Among those bright feasts which we with such joy.
Which gladden our hearts as we view the wind of the night of the New Year's aurora exulting we gree when loved friends and parents with we ware gree!

when loved friends and parents with we greet.
Such deep, deep emotions, my heart to-day,
But, how to express them I scarce known to express the express the express them I scarce known to express the express them I scarce known to express the express the express them I scarce known to express the express way
For ah! there are times when faint
cannot tell, The sentiments deep that in true heart dwell
And then for an emblem we eagerly see
That would, in some measure our fo love speak, Loved brothers, and sisters, and pare

dear.
In order to wish you a happy New Ye
An emblem I'll offer, if such I can find
With it my fond love shall be close
twined,
Some delicate flowerets whose lan
divine twined,
Some delicate flowerets whose landivine
Breathe music far sweeter than note Greathe music far sweeter than note combine,
Into a fair garland I quickly shall wrer that they my fond wishes so softly breathe,
I've wandered in spirit to Italy's shore Traversing its picturesque scenery o'et And there I discovered a fair Alpine I Which high on the mountains, in so grows
E'er speaking of love the most pure a vine.

whose true source is found in the Tr shrine And thence it flows onward in sweet And thence it how some and the control of trains, Poor exiles to cheer in the land of dreams, It bears them along on its clear crysta fill reaching the ocean in Jesus' left s Deposits them safe in that fountain o Whose beauty enraptures the seraphs. Whose sweetness the angelic choirs cate

Whose sweetness the angene cardinate on this does the fair Alpine Rose med Then let dearest parents, this beautiful My fond love and wishes this New Ye From the crystaline fount which it le Oh, may you the dews most refreshing bibe bibe
On its silvery tide may it bear you ald
Till entered in Heaven fair angels am
In the Heart of your Saviour you'
sweet repose
Like a bright sparkling gem in the la
a rose.

BLEEDING HEART AND PASSION FL But now in my wanderings I've se again,
Traversing in spirit, both mountai
plain,
Till reaching the summit of Ca
Height.

Prefound levely flowers which affor The bleeding Heart, Passion flower, er of love Oh! need I explain them? Their nan Oh: need I explain them? Their han enough;
The sweet, honey drops of your Sa Blood,
Has drenched them in fragrance w precious flood,
Oh: may the sweet magic of each mis Containing a baim for each sorrow an Diffuse in profusion their fragrance to And scatter their perfume o'er life's way.

So now, as I've bound them, then I shall start,
I'll hasten way down to the depths heart,
Tocull for me there the sweet ForgetFull fondly assure you, you'll ne'er got.

Oh! no, your fond memory I'll never Until the last sunbeams of life sha No! not even then from my heart

driven,
For dearer and higher I'll hold it in
In that fair smilling home we more
shall blind
The ties of affection which here are et
Accept then, loved parents these s
from me,
Your faithful, affectionate daughter,

THE DECAYOF PROTESTANT

By Bishop McQuaid.

Unbelief is spreading in the causing great unrest. The life t and man's relation to itengage his tl and excite his hopes or his fear natural, the material, the present around him, and ever at hand the his attention and claim his time pernatural, the spiritual, the are far off, are not seen, are often relegated to anothe -to the next world. Yet, the tho a life to come, in eternity, with a lity of endless pain or pleasure, reflection and begets uneasiness.
not care to make a mistake in wh

cerns eternity. God, the Rede Sin, Salvation, are questions of par importance to the whole huma They cannot be ignored; they solution; the solving of these q brings faith and hope, or unbelief Men had definite beliefs with re these truths three centuries ago. then believed in supernatural tru

in mysteries. They also believe divinely established authority to men in all questions of faith and Protestantism, taking its rise in ginning of the sixteenth century by rejecting this teaching authors substituting therefor the right individual to judge and choose in interpretation of the Scriptures, note or comment, without guide obecame the cardinal tenet of Pr tism—its very essence. By it Pr tism was to live or to die. In the Catholic Church, it carried alor of the old points of doctrinal be some of the familiar and cherished ous observances. But when it t the Catholic communion, it was m out a rudder, who, when the storn casts out one bit of cargo after in the vain hope of saving the se and founding vessel. Protestanti out to sea without Christ's appilot, and has been discharging casince, to escape shipwreck. N since, to escape shipwreck. N there is little left to throw ov above all wrangling and conten-cry of distress is heard, that dang minent and disaster is inevitable its multitudinous forms Protested decaying—is dying. On all si confession is heard. It comes freview and the newspaper; from pit and the platform; from friend

So long ago as 1847, Brownso in his Review: "That Protesta: most countries, especially in this is developing into infidelity, is naturism, rejecting and losing reminiscences of grace, is too obtained by the well known to be deviated. too well known to be denied demand any proof." The We Review, in its July number of t sweeps the whole body of believe supernatural away from the wor

Happy New Year, 1883.

By Sister M. Clemence, School Sisters de Notice Dame, formerly Miss Mary C. O'Reilly of Ashfield.

The church, on her festivals all the year through A grand panaramo enfolds to our view, As each one her secrets of joy doth reveal, Our hearts deep emotions, we scarce can con-

ceal.

Among those bright feasts which we hail with such joy.

Which gladden our hearts as we view them

While fladden our hearts as we view the draw nigh, the New Year's aurora exulting we greet.
When loved friends and parents with wishes we greet.
Such deep, deep emotions, my heart thrills
te-day,
But, how to express them I scarce know the

For ah! there are times when faint words The sentiments deep that in true hearts doth dwell
And then for an emblem we eagerly seek,
That would, in some measure our fervent love speak, Loved brothers, and sisters, and parents so dear.

dear,
In order to wish you a happy New Year,
An emblem I'll offer, if such I can find,
With it my fond love shall be closely entwined,
Some delicate flowerets whose language

divine Breathe music far sweeter than notes can

combine.

Into a fair garland I quickly shall wreathe
That they my fond wishes so softly may
breathe,
I've wandered in spirit to Italy's shore
Traversing its picturesque scenery o'er,
And there I discovered a fair Alpine Rose,
Which high on the mountains, in solitude
grows E'er speaking of love the most pure and di-

se true source is found in the Trinity's ce it flows onward in sweet silent strains, Poor exiles to cheer in the land of their

dreams,
It bears them along on its clear crystal tide,
Till reaching the ocean in Jesus' left side,
Deposits them safe in that fountain of love,
Whose beauty enraptures the scraphs above,
Whose sweetness the angelic choirs captiv-On this does the fair Alpine Rose meditate

From the crystaline fount which it loves to Oh, may you the dews most refreshing im-bibe bibe
On its silvery tide may it bear you along
Till entered in Heaven fair angels among
In the Heart of your Saviour you'll find
sweetrepose
Like a bright sparkling gem in the heart of

BLEEDING HEART AND PASSION FLOWER. But now in my wanderings I've set out again, Traversing in spirit, both mountain and plain,
Till reaching the summit of Calvary's
Height,
I've found lovely flowers which afford such delight
The bleeding Heart, Passion flower, emblems
of love eed I explain them? Their name says enough;
The sweet, honey drops of your Saviour's Blood,
Has drenched them in fragrance with its

precious flood, 6h! may the sweet magic of each mistic leaf Containing a balm for each sorrow and grief, Diffuse in profusion their fragrance to day, And scatter their perfume o'er life's thorny FORGET-ME-NOT. So now, as I've bound them, then home I'll hasten way down to the depths of my heart,
Toeull for me there the sweet Forget-me-not,
Full fondiy assure you, you'll ne'er be for-

Oh! no, your fond memory I'll never forget Until the last sunbeams of life shall hav No! not even then from my heart twill be driven,
For dearer and higher I'll hold it in heaven
In that fair smiling home we more closely

shall bind
The ties of affection which here are entwined
Accept then, loved parents these symbols from me, Your faithful, affectionate daughter, M. C.

THE DECAYOF PROTESTANTISM.

By Bishop McQuaid. Unbelief is spreading in the world, causing great unrest. The life to come and man's relation to it engage his thoughts and excite his hopes or his fears. The natural, the material, the present, are around him, and ever at hand: they arrest his attention and claim his time. The supernatural, the spiritual, the future, are far off, are not seen, and so are often relegated to another time re often relegated to another time -to the next world. Yet, the thought of life to come in sterrite. a life to come, in eternity, with a possibility of endless pain or pleasure, compels reflection and begets uneasiness. Men do not care to make a mistake in what concerns eternity. God, the Redemption, Sin, Salvation, are questions of paramount importance to the whole human race. They cannot be ignored; they demand solution; the solving of these questions brings faith and hope, or unbelief or dis-

Men had definite beliefs with regard to these truths three centuries ago. They then believed in supernatural truths and in mysteries. They also believed in a divinely established authority to guide men in all questions of faith and morals. Protestantism, taking its rise in the besixteenth century, began by rejecting this teaching authority, and substituting therefor the right of each individual to judge and choose in all mat-

ters of religious faith and morals. Private interpretation of the Scriptures, without note or comment, without guide or limit, became the cardinal tenet of Protestan tism-its very essence. By it Protestantism was to live or to die. In leaving the Catholic Church, it carried along many of the old points of doctrinal belief, and some of the familiar and cherished religious observances. But when it thus the Catholic communion, it was much like out a rudder, who, when the storm arises casts out one bit of cargo after another in the vain hope of saving the sea-tossed and founding vessel. Protestantism went and founding vessel. Processal and out to sea without Christ's appointed pilot, and has been discharging cargo ever the escape shipwreck. Now that since, to escape shipwreck. Now that there is little left to throw overboard, above all wrangling and contention the cry of distress is heard, that danger is im minent and disaster is inevitable. In all its multitudinous forms Protestantism is decaying—is dying. On all sides this confession is heard. It comes from the review and the newspaper; from the

pit and the platform; from friend and foe alike. So long ago as 1847, Brownson wrote in his Review: "That Protestantism in most countries, especially in this country, is developing into infidelity, irreligion, naturism, rejecting and losing even all reminiscences of grace, is too obvious and too well known to be denied, or to demand any proof." The Westminster Review, in its July number of this year, sweeps the whole body of believers in the

day, leaving only a few fos-ilized fanatics, ctly cognizable as knowes or fools.

"The result is that intelligent men canaccept as true the current s of theology, nor yet can honest forms men day after day act the falsehood of apparently countenancing opinions which in their hearts they know to be false. Those who are thus left as the exponents of the popular faith are those so intellectually dull that they cannot master the logical effect of recent criticism, and are unable to realize the spirit of the age in which they live; or they are se moral susceptibilites are so blunt that they perceive no moral incongruity in the advocacy of opinions they do not hold in the ordinary and conventional sense. But a class which is intellectually dull or morally blunt cannot long retain ascendancy over the public mind; and that process of deterioration in the charac-ter and influence of the clergy, which during the last three centuries ha ally compromised their position, seems likely to result in the total extinction of all respect for the office and services

These are, it may be alleged, unfriendly witnesses. Their testimony would avail little if it were not corroborated by mournful avowals within the fold.

The purport of this paper is to show by facts and figures, and by the admissions of sincere and sorrowing friends, that Protestantism as a religious organization decaying. This decay is found in: First. Church creeds.

Second. Church government and mirry. Third. Church membership and atten-

this decay will then be indicated.

dance at church worship or services.

Some of the causes which have led to

First. There is decay in church creeds. At the outbreak of the sixteenth century schism, Luther, Calvin, Zwingle, and their associates formulated creeds which they imposed on their followers, and sought to impose on others. Each new sect, as it broke away from its parent sect, announced its special creed, made up of what it brought away, headed by its peculiar and distinguishing doctrine justifying the separation and an independent organiza-tion. The multiplication of these sects was so rapid, and the dissensions among and Christian comity ceased. Before Pro-testantism had celebrated its first centen nial, a refuge in Deism as a relief from unending disputes and uncertainties seemed the only alternative. This threat ened lapse into Deism alarmed the ables and most earnest of the leaders in the Protestant ranks. From Deism to Atheism was but a question of time. Grotius, Leibnitz, Bacon, drew back in dismay, and sought safety in a reunion with the Catholic Church. They asked concessions that involved dogmatic truth. But the Church cannot sacrifice truth to interest or expediency. It was within this first century that Protestantism made all its gains. Steadily since, in spite of State protection, the smiles of wealth and power, its easy facility in yielding to the whims, the demands, the social exigencies of its adherents, it has lost ground. From time to time the need of unity was felt. Lopping off of doctrines, modifications in creeds and discipline, failed to bring it about. At last an agreement to disagree was offered distracted minds

in the delusory hope of peace. The various sects have continued to disagree, to discard old points of belief, to cast away the substance of Christian doctrines, whil still retaining phrases and forms, until now little remains of the original teachings of the fathers of Protestantism. Although Episcopalians still profess to stand by the Thirty-Nine Articles and the Prayer-book the utmost latitude is allowed in interpret-ing their meaning. Nineteenth century Presbyterians of all schools combined could not produce a disciple acceptable to John Knox. The old Puritans of New churches has been run in one conference they are transferred to another.

as reported in the New York Herald, even this minimized creed is not believed in. He says: "Another great drawback to effect tive Christian work is in the clergy itself.
This body, which was once so powerful
for good, finds itself paralyzed, and the secret is that the ministers have nearly all lost belief in the religion they find it necessary to profess. They preach a creed openly, but secretly their souls are honey-combed with doubt, and thus they have to a great extent become mere reasoners, ar guers, and platform lecturers." Whatever else may be said of Henry

is becoming the fashion to eschew doctrin and to philosophize rhetorically on con-

Ward Beecher, it can be safely admitted that he interprets correctly the progress and aims of American religious thought as developed day by day. His career at Plymouth Church shows a gradual curtailment of doctrinal teachings, and an emasculating of others to harmonize with the notions of his hearers. He is something of a barometer in American Protestantism. Lately he withdrew from a Congregationalist organization, that its orthodoxy might not be disturbed by his advancement in religious teachings-this advancement consisting in a further pruning of his church creed. Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park, a leading theologian among the Congregationalists, admitted, at a meeting of ministers of his denomination, accord ing to the New York Times of Nov. 6th. "that Congregationalism is no longer what it once was, and that its ministers show a tendency to discard one doctrine after another." For his part, he would admit no candidate to the did not make a profession of a belief in the atonement, in eternal punishment for the wicked, and in the Scriptures as a perfect trustworthy religious guide. last point of the Doctor's creed is some-what hazy, inasmuch as that for three centuries Protestants have been taught by their ministers that the Scriptures were in spired, and were an infallible guide subject

to each inquirer's private judgment.
Beecher, seemingly disgusted with all
the schools of Protestant theology, in a letter to a friend writes: "But wherever may go, I am determined, before I die, to find a theology which will pass muster at Bangor, at Andover, at Cambridge, at New

"they are too few to regenerate the American Church, though their influence is highly valuable in resisting some of the evil tendencies of the age. Most of them evil tendencies of the age. Most of them are old, and they have few successors among the younger people, . . . and their number and strength diminish from year to year." Of another very large class, . and "Church work is for them, in all he says: its forms, a kind of sacred amusement.

Public worship, with its pulpit oratory and modern church music, is an esthetic entertainment. They have developed a religion which is not religious they do not believe the creeds which they subscribe when they join the church, and generally make no secret afterward of their doubt or disbelief respecting various fundamental doctrines of Christianity. "Their ministers," he writes, "are men of intelligence and of considerable culture. They believe even less than their people of

a question the authority of representatives of religious creeds should be adduced, as well as that of individuals, I cite the Pan-Presbyterian Congress that met in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 4, 1877. It was composed of over three hundred delegates from all divisions and subdivisions of Presb terranism in the world. To bring these discordant sects of a sect together at all, it was necessary to determine in advance that dogmatic questions should not be mooted. The official organizers of the council shut out doctrinal discussion by the following programme: "To consider questions of general interest to Presbyterians; to strengthen and protect weak and persecuted churches; to explain and extend the Presbyterian system; and to discuss subjects of church work-evangelization, use of the press, colportage, sup-pression of intemperance, observance of the Sabbath, systematic beneficence, and the suppression of Romanism and infidel-The canny Scots must have enjoyed the bit of humor thrown in at the close of this bill of entertainment. The delegates to the convention carefully avoided doctrisubjects and the condemnation of esies. The zealous but inexperienced heresies. The zealous but inexperienced minister that introduced dogmatic topics was promptly quieted. Not even in religious worship could these three hundred delegates come together as one. Only one hundred and thirty partook of the Lord's Supper, on the one day of the congress appointed for a general act of worship. When teachers abdicate their office, it is not would be that purill lose confidence. heresies. it any wonder that pupils lose confidence in them and pass from under their influ-

rationalism and atheism, becomes logical and certain.

Second. Protestantism is decaying in church government and ministry. It will be conceded that no society or corporate organization can live that has not the ower and the will to enforce discipline and coerce refractory members—that cannot compel obedience to its rules on the part of all who choose to remain within its body. How is it with the Protestant

ence? The transition to doubt and nega-

tion, to indifferentism and infidelity, to

The Methodist denomination, once trong in church government and discipline, is weakening under the influence of wealth and desire for the good things of the world. Its most effective power was found in ministerial itinerancy. A strong and active party is forming within the bosom of Methodism, to do away with the periodical removal of its ministers. This rowing feeling is so far deferred to that popular ministers are assigned to the large and when the round of ric

No Protestant denomination holds ity than the Episcopal Church, and none fails more lamentably in its exercise. Its right to excommunicate those who withdraw from its body is exercised only when they turned their backs on Epi copalianism and joined another church. While the name of fellowship is kept up, they may belong to the broad church high church, or the low church their teachings may be in favor of bap tismal regeneration, or against it; in favor of the Real Presence, or against it; in favor of auricular confession, or against it. The Church governmental agency for self-protection seems powerless. When a congregation is largly composed of advanced thinkers, as they love to be called, their chosen minister preaches according to the views of his employers. Whatever authority is in the church to control the abuse is inoperative. and cultured Rationalist are at home and in peace within the same fold. In the church of the former there may be altars, candles, and vestments; there may be ser Catholic Church, and most unlike those of recognized Episcopal forms. In other churches of the same denomination all forms, ceremonies, and aid to devotion are set on one side; while the minister labors to preach, not in the sense of the Gospel of Christ, but in that of the in-terests of science and progress in things

material and earthly. The Episcopal denomination also puts forward the loudest claims for the ministerial character and dignity of its clergymen. Yet, after three centuries, it is unable to state authoritively, in precise and non-nebulous terms, the office and works of its ministers. In Oct ober of the year just past there assembled in Richmond, Va., a Congress of the Epis-copal Church of the United States. On copal Church of the United States. On the second day of assembly the subject presented for discussion was, "The Priestly and Prophetic Functions of the Christian Ministry." The first speaker was the Rev. William R. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., who eloquently maintained that the Episcopal minister held the priestly and the prophetic office. He was followed by the Rev. S. D. McConnel, of Philadelphia, who boldly denied that either of these functions belonged to this discounties.

schools of American Protestantism are in accord is a hopeless task.

The writer of "Certain Dangerous Tendencies in American Life." published by the Riverside Press, Cambridge, displays intimate knowledge of the American Protestant public, and of their present condition of religious thought. Of those who still retain belief in their church creed he speaks in high terms, "but," he remarks, "they are too few to regenerate the American Protestant public and of their church creed he speaks in high terms, "but," he remarks, "they are too few to regenerate the American Protestant public and of their present conditions. Rev. D. H. Greer, of which is official position. Rev. D. H. Greer, of the sacredors when the sa Divine word dropped into their hearts may yield fruit a hundred fold. pression of such widely varying views, he did not know if he was priest or prophet, or what he was. . . . The fundamental idea with him was worship. . . ." And he might have added that worship by a "toyal priesthood" could be offered up as well in a private house as in a church—by the head of a family as by a minister. "Since our last circular, four of our dear children have been we hope, safely landed on the shore of eternity. The first

At the same Congress they discussed Judge Sheffey defined their powers and extolled the value to the church of these committees. He also lauded the late Rev. Dr. De Koven. The learned judge evidently had not read the eulogy of standing committees pronounced by this learned doctor. In the Episcopal Congress which met in Boston in October, 1877, Dr. De

Koven gave way to his pent-up feelings this style: "So far as the laity are concerned, anybody may be a lay member, if he 'merely goes to church a few times a year.' He need not be baptized; he need not be con-"Here, I might rest, but, as in so serious need not be baptized; he need not be communicant.
He may even be a Jew, Turk, or Infidel,
if you please, provided he has the money
qualification which makes up the franchise of the church."... "Unde it all lies the money qualification, parish elects the vestry, and the need not be communicants. The vestry and parish elect the lay delegates to the Diocesan Convention, and they need not be communicants. The Diocesan Conven ion elects the lay members of the standing committees, and they need not be communicants."

When a church cannot tell what are the functions of its ministry, and when its government falls in a degree under the ontrol of laymen who need not be communicants, it may be said to have abdicated all governmental and ministerial power and office. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Protestant pulpit are often occupied by ordained women-preachers, boy-preachers, lay-preachers. TO BE CONTINUED

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Origin and Object.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

"Many, we were told, are highly fa voured by God, their souls, like those of Magdalen and Thais, are flooded by tor-

rents of grace.
Such spiritual miracles are of constant occurrence in these blessed abodes; from the height of heaven, Father Eudes seems by his intercession to obtain moral reformations in cases that might well be deemed hopeless by the world. "The most per-verse are won," said the Very Reverend Mother Superior, "as soon as we can pre vail on them to seek the intercession o our Revered Founder and Father.'

These different classes are under the patronage of different Saints, who like these poor penitents had once been great sinners, such as St. Mary Magdalen, St. Margaret of Cortona, St. Mary of Egypt, St. Augustin. Thus the highest class, those Augustin. Thus the highest class, those who have resolved to spend their whole lives in penance, spoken of as being in the class of Perseverance is named after St. Mary Magdalen. Those who have only lately left the world and the scene of their crimes, belong to the class of St. Pelagia ; thus they all have a patroness in heaver who knows the trials and struggles of their poor hearts. Moreover each "child" of the Magdalen class bears a religious name as Magdalen of the Seven Dolours, Magdelen of the Crown of Thorns These good creatures lead lives of extraordinary penance and prayer, yet for obvious reaons, no matter how pious a penitent may ecome, no matter what talent, rank or fortune she may have possessed, she can never be received a member of the Com-munity of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. On this point the rule knows no

exception.

We spoke of the piety of those penitents who are so despised by the world and yet so dear to God. A few examples of their edifying lives and consoling deaths will not be out of place here. Those whom we shall mention have all passed from this world to the next within the last six or seven years. This record is taken from the Chronicle of one of the Monasteries; and was never intended for other eyes than those of the Sisters of Our Lady of

shall we say? Does the Shepherd know them? Do they know Him? Are they faithful to fly to Him for protection when the raging welf comes to devour them? These are interesting queries. That the Good Shepherd knows and loves the Sheep, for whom He has left behind the ninety nine, who never strayed, to seek the lost one, we have a proof in their miraculous conversion from a life of sin, from which it would seem the Good Shepherd draws them Himself, takes them the hand, and leads them into His pasturage. And they in their turn know the Shepherd's voice, by their daily mass, their life of prayer, their assiduity in attending religious instruction; yes, and obey him too, by avoiding strifes and contests and all that is contrary to the law of God. Though these poor erring ones are not without faults, they are rarely of a serious nature. And it is a balm to our hearts and a heavenly compensation for our labours amongst them, to see them persevering in spite of the constant strugbetween nature and grace, in which they have to drag their weary limbs over the stony soil of penance, on their way to the golden fields of the eternal pasturage. a life of labour and retirement, fearing the danger they would be exposed to if they returned to the world. Thus they know the Good Shepherd and He knows them, and anxious to fly to Him for protection from the ravening wolf who goes about seeking whom he may devour, they enter into the Society of the Children of too well known to be denied, or to demand any proof." The Westminster Review, in its July number of this year, sweeps the whole body of believers in the supernatural away from the world of to
Bangor, at Andover, at Cambridge, at New this dispensation. The Rev. Dr. Courtenay, of Boston, disclaimed all pretentency of Boston, disclaime

called to receive her just reward was Winifred, who had spent thirteen years in atoning for her past transgressions.

Though of an irritable disposition, she had many redeeming qualities. Notwithstanding the weakness of her constitution she applied herself to her work with an energy that never flagged, and in fact she never gave up till the two months preceding her death; when she repaired to the Infirmary which she was destined never to leave till carried to the silent tomb. Although this poor child through human frailty often stumbled in her path, yet she never forgot that she had entered the House to do penance. The religious placed over her often admired that spirit of virtue which caused her to fly the worldly conversations of the new comers, and led her equally to disapconsidered unbecoming in a house of pen-ance. And what was still more remarkable, she was singularly sincere, upright, and truthful. On her entering the Infirmary (her lungs being seriously attacked) her

Mistress thought proper to remind her of the uncertainty of life. Ah! Mother, she replied quite calmly, you need not fear for me, I will not die until St. Joseph's month; which prediction was literally fulfilled. Now this poor child was about to receive the reward of her life of persevering pen ance. She had been in earnest during the days of her poor strength, she was still more so in preparing for her last end, which was close at hand. "As we live so shall we die." The morning of the day she died, Saturday 15th March, she seemed, with that keenness of vision which some souls have at their approach to the invisible world, to foresee her last hour, for when the Mistress, after making her round of visits in the Infirmary, came to her, she said, "Mother I will die this evening."
And she did die that evening, and a beautiful, edifying death it was. She fell into her agony at 3 o'clock P. M. Immediately the toll of the bell summoned her companions to the Infirmary, who with some of the Religious remained with her till she breathed her last. She answered the

prayers and aspirations made for her, as long as she was able. About a half hour before she died, she looked as if she wanted something. The Infirmarian striving to interpret her looks and the signs she made, saw her eyes fixed on the white veil which, as a child of Mary, she used to wear when communicating. The Infirmarian put it on her head, and the dying child, summoning the little strength dying child, summoning the fittle strength that remained, arranged it on her head after her own fashion, then her face lit up with a smile and gazing on her medal of the children of Mary she seemed to say, "Now I am furnished with arms to fight my last battle." It was while a Religious who stood has idea has registed the

who stood beside her, recited these words, "Depart Christian soul" that she calmly breathed her last. "At that moment, in another bed, in the same apartment (Infirmary it could not be called) lay Julia, who for seventeen long years had been an invalid and whose only desire was to be dissolved and to be with Christ. She had entered quite young, but after a short time she had thoughts of returning to the world, which she would have done, if God had not mereifully de-prived her of health, and from henceforth e was destined to be on the cross to which the most acute sufferings fastened often to be prostrate on a bed of sickness, was Julia's portion during many long years. When this poor child entered, she was completely ignorant of the truths of our holy religion, that there was a God she knew, her knowledge did not extend much further. Her temper too was unre-strained and her tongue flippant, therefore the work of her conversion would have been of slow growth, had she not been thrown into the crucible of suffering, in which her soul was purified from every ecret particle of sin and all that was fiery nature was subdued. But grace triumphed, she became a true peniten

and gave great satisfaction to those placed over her. She was a constant example to her companions of unalterable patience under long and cruel sufferings. Occa-sionally, there were intervals during which Julia rallied a little, and was able to make herself useful by doing some needlework. She was several times at the gates of so that her life of penance had glided by in expectation of it. years she had desired and prayed that a ner death-bed there might be a priest console her and to pray for her. Her prayer was heard. Had she died at any ther hour, than mass-time, it would have been almost an impossibility to get one the chaplain living at some distance God would not refuse the humble prayer so often addressed to Him; therefore it His most holy will that should come on whilst the Community Mass was being celebrated, after which the good priest hurried to her side, and never left her till her spirit had burst its bonds and she stood face to face with her Maker.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the arsh and caustic local treatment. the mighty truth gradually became ac-knowledged. Thousands of ladies em-ployed the "Favorite Prescription" and ere speedily cured. By druggists.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys eptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. able to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconveni-ence." For Female Complaints it has no ence."

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Anthony.

RENUNCIATION OF THE THINGS OF THE WORLD.—St. Anthony, the patriarch of comobites, was born at Coma, in Upper Egypt, in 251. Having become through the death of his parents, while still young, the possersor of great wealth, he adopted to the very letter the Caroliniants of the the conditions will then wealth. the Gospel injunction, "If thou wouldst be perfect, go sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and then coming, follow me." He sold everything that was at his disposal, distributed the proceeds among the poor, and withdrew to a solitary spot, there to pass the remainder of his days in silence pass the remainder of his days in silence, retirement, contemplation, prayer, the mortification of the senses, poverty, and manual labour. The demon directed against him the rudest assaults; but he overcame all obstacles by dint of courage, mortification, and prayer. Such great sanctity could not remain concealed; thousands of disciples assembled around him; he drew up rules for them, and thus stablished a manner of life which was destined to produce so many saints, and to leave so many noble examples to the Church. The saint died in his retreat in 56, at the age of 105.

MORAL REFLECTION .- If we cannot carry renunciation to this degree, let us at least be mindful to possess, "as having noth-ing."—(2 Cor. vi. 10.)

Chair of St. Peter, at Rome.

INVIOLABLE ATTACHMENT TO THE CHURCH apostle St. Peter as Head of the Church, apostie St. Peter as Read of the Church, and His representative upon earth. The apostle had already evangelized Judæa, Galilee, Samaria, and the neighbouring countries, when he deemed at last that the time had come to establish at Rome, the capital of the civilized world, the centre of the Gospel movement, and to make it also the capital of the Christian world. This ourpose was carried out about the year 41 of the vulgar era. There it was that Peter thenceforth preached, writing thence is two epistles to the churches of Asia; and there it was that he suffered martyrdom on the 29th of June, in the year 44; thus sealing with his blood both the faith which he had announced, and the establishment of a See ever to remain imperishable As religion could not indeed die together with its first Head, the authority where-with he had been invested should needs live on ; and hence it has been transmitted to his successors; that which Peter was, the Pope still is and will continue to bethe Pastor of pastors, and common Father of the faithful.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us hold fast with unswerving fidelity to this Chair, and to the Vicar of Jesus Christ occupying it. Peter is the foundation of that structure, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail. - (Matt. xvi. 18.)

Saint Sulpicius.

Apostolic Zeal.—St. Sulpicius gave idications from early youth of the piety gith which his soul was filled, and the zeal with which his soul was filled, and the that he was afterwards to display for the conversion of sinners and infidels. Austregisilus, bishop of Bourges, authorized him to preach in his diocese; but the king, Clothaire II., secured his services, making him almoner of the serfs annexed to the vast demesnes of the crown. Soon after, however, having obtained through the agency of his prayers a miraculous cure, Clothaire had full proof of his eminent sanctity, and raised him to the see of Bourges, in the place of Austregisilus. Rarely has a more zealous prelate illustrated any see. Sulpicius administered baptism to all the Jews in his diocese, and was constantly journeying through the regions confided to his guardianship, in order to which the most acute sufferings fastened her. Never to eujoy freshness of health, strength; he devoted whole nights thereto, after having spent the day in apostolic labours. He died on the 17th January,

> MORAL REFLECTION .- It is not only to priests and bishops that the charge has been given to watch over the salvation of men; each one, up to a certain measure is responsible for the salvation of his neighbour; for it is written, "And he gave to every one commandment concerning his neighour."—(Eccles, xvii, 12.)

.... Newspaper Duns.

Here is how a brother journalist puts it: We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbors should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says, "I will pay the amount in a few days." As the farmer did not want to be small about the namer did not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole of the one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount he owes about it, for it is a small amount he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has fritted away his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend

Answer This.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening diseases from which you suffer, dispairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulator and purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your Druggist for proof.

HERR WINDTHORST

Guelph, between the just claims of

the state and the arrogant preten-

This is simply disingenuous. In

the recent struggle in Germany the

church advanced no pretensions

whatever. Its privileges were most

unjustly violated and its liberties

ruthlessly trampled under foot. The

Church stood on the defensive, and

Cæsarism to-day recoils before its

unvielding tenacity and indomitable

firmness of purpose. If the writer

of "German Political leaders" took

the trouble of attempting to define

what he terms the "just claims" of

the state and the "arrogant preten-

sions" of the church, he would, we

feel inclined to believe, discover, be-

fore he had proceeded at any length

with his investigation, that all the

justice was on the side of the church,

and the arrogance and injustice on

The following is his appreciation

of Herr Windthorst: "This struggle,

resumed ten or fifteen years ago, in

form the same, though under condi-

tions different, united the Catholic

Deputies into the Parliamentary

centre. But it did more than that.

Besides a party, it created the lead-

ers of a party, and leaders who for

eloquence, audacity, adroitness, are

the peers of any men in the House.

The first of these, far above all rivals.

is Windthorst. Puny in size, almost

deformed, ugly as Socrates, he is an of

antagonist before whose wit the bold- by

est Deputies tremble, and under n

whose assaults even the great Chan-

cellor loses his coolness and self-

command. As a tactician, he is un-

surpassed. Starting as the chief of ar

a small and proscribed faction, he It

has built it up to be the most numer- er

the balance of power, wields it with in

he is something besides a mere wit pr

crisp, pungent retorts are indeed his ta

chief arms of controversy; but he is | ua also a politician of culture and real sta

statesmanlike ability, and can dis- pe

intellectual plane. That his success it

in serious methods and sustained aft

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monstrated may not even be a fact | cor

of his own preference, though the nor

inference. It may be-and the sup- one

position is reasonable—that the Eg

views of it, has imposed another cur

policy upon him as a tactical neces- En

sity; for, cut off as he is by the char- alli

acter and the relations of his party Au

from an active share in creative leg- pre-

islation, he is practically confined to eve

the work of criticism, of mere nega- in

tive opposition; and this, of course, An

is best performed, not by sustained trit

and elaborate strategy, but by sud- mo-

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ous in the House of Commons. But

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sions of the Church.'

The Catholic Mecord

Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me.

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 18th Nov., 182. DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a gord of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf o the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London the Warm approval of His Lordship dost Iev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to pure literature.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion

of the Record among their congregations.
Yours faithfully,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES VINCEST CLEARY,
MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLER RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1883. BISHOP IRELAND ON INTEMPER-

Bishop Ireland has rendered many not, his greatest service to America is his war on the vice of intemperance, whose sad consequences have been so very often discussed. Often, however, as has the subject of intemperance in all its due aspects been discussed, it will, we think, now bear renewed reflection. Let us therefore, in brief, follow Bishop Ireland in his treatment of it. 'The learned prelate begins by a question as trenchant as it is certainly appropriate. Amid the general ruin and devastation caused by drink, he asks. "How fare the Irish people?"

Before proceeding to answer this question of vital interest not only to most bitter foe." all men of Irish blood and origin, but to their fellow men of every ingly alludes to the ties binding

unalloyed joy. To hasten their de- "If in other countries," he states, benefit of Irishmen. liverance, friends and patriots are on "seventy-five to eighty-five per cent.

were it once a mere memory of the Irish in England. He adduces fig- Irish names, doubly more than our ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON IRE- ests no regard shown for their interlinger among them."

them well and loves them too when water.

inestimable services to the country were turned by the demon into account of greater mortality among efforts of christian men. stumbling blocks. Alcohol was Irish children, the New England zens in particular, but if we mistake made a token of friendship, a sign population would keep pace with of joy, a proof of liberality. Advan- the Irish, were not the latter con-Alcohol is a fount of Lethe; a draught and alcoholism, adds the report, are from it drives away care and thought. impairing fearfully the general san-Thus, alcohol was the libation in joy itary status of the Irish people. No and sorrow. Poets praised it, and influence for good, social or political, harpers awakened from their chords can they have amid this poverty. and the parting, at the funeral and it that keeps the Irish people in these civic feasts, alcohol appeared. High low social conditions? The saloon. and low, leaders and followers paid Thither goes the money earned at homage to it. This has been Ire- the sweat of their brow; thence do

other race, Bishop Ireland very feel- perance in Ireland itself. He quotes blush for the old race whenever I America to Ireland. "A thousand while drink in one year (1877) in that and read over doorways Irish names ties," says the good bishop, "bind us country absorbed fifty-five millions prefacing, so seldom the words virtues and the sufferings of the Irish "one half the amount of what was

ple. I have my remedy, and I will five per cent, or more would be the expenditure for liquor, by the Irish manner during the past twelve years. Its publish it to the world—Total Ab— correct figure, so good are the Irish of that city, of \$8,212,500. Add to domestic policy has been singularly weak Papal government that there are stinence. I pronounce the word people without whiskey—so bad these sums the value of time lost and unsound, and its foreign policy has times when government must interwith deep love, because of my faith with it. Lord Morphet, when sec- through drink, of wages uncarned suffered in consequence. in the remedy and my hope that it retary of Ireland, during Father because men visit saloons, and \$12,-Desirous, however, of removing ishing statistics: Of cases of murder, figure to represent the annual losses misapprehension as to his position on attempts of murder, offenses against to the Irish of one city. Repeat the forming a Cabinet to govern the country the subject of intemperance in its re- the person, aggravated assaults, calculation with due proportion from even for a few months. There is discord lation to the Irish race, Bishop Ire- there were in 1837, (before Father St. Paul to New York, from Boston in their ranks and the most judicious and land points out that the Irish do not Mathew's labors) 12,006; in 1838, drink more alcoholic liquors than 11,058; in 1839, 1,096; (crime dimin- why we are poor." others, in fact they drink proportion- ishing as temperance prevailed) in The bishop goes on: "It is idle to are not a few who favor the republican ately less in Ireland than the Eng- 1840, (the hey-day of total abstin- talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure that the remainded in the talk to advise the people to secure the talk to advise the talk to advise the talk to advise the talk to advise the ta "I must not be misunderstood. 1838 and 1840 the public houses economy a competence for them-The Irish people do not drink more where liquors were retailed in Dubselves and their families; we must ical changes in France? This is indeed a alcoholic liquors than others; they lin had lessened by 237. As a con- lay the axe to the root of the evil, question of importance and interest to neither to wear or buy for themilitary colleges who passed their drink proportionately less in Ireland sequence the persons imprisoned in first teaching them to shun the saloon thoughtful Frenchmen and to the friends selves or their children anything examination with distinction could never than the English or the Scotch do in the Bridewell (the principal city which is swallowing up their earntion, however, if I am sick—to be from 136 to twenty-three. More He then proceeds to make reflecable to point to a neighbor yet sicker than 100 cells in the Bridewell being tions that no man can gainsay in than I. And this much remains empty, the Smithfield prison was reference to Irish criminality. Here most alarming character. Radicalism may, the Irish people than it does among Dowse has declared from the Bench: "The list of culprits with Irish others, because the warm nature of 'Drink is at the bottom of nearly all names appearing before municipal

snatch away from the coronet of the roof. This condition of things is de- Suppress rum, and no other element isle of virgins and martyrs. Such plorable. Forced poverty is hurtful of the population compares with us to soul and body. Mortality attains in freedom from crime." Who will rise to controvert the fearful proportions. In the tene- These are reflections that we venthe flame was this Irish nature with cent. of all children born, die within readers. We commend them speciits fiery blood and noble aspirations? a few years after their birth. The ally to friends of and workers in the report of a Boston Medical Associa- cause of total abstinence, that their "A fit fuel for the flame was this tion shows, that while Irish families usefulness may be increased and tage, too, was taken of the misery stantly receiving new accessions

The Bishop invites us to compute

Mathew's crusade, gave these aston- 000,000 per annum is not too high a

without whiskey, 173! Between crowded cities, to gain by labor and

the Irish people yields more readily the crime in Dublin.' If crime has courts, filling the municipal jails and to its flames, and in the wreck which follows they have more virtues to because Father Mathew's spirit no well they may. Let us tell the to its flames, and in the wreck which follows they have more virtues to because Father Mathew's spirit no longer rules the country."

The truth—the world is telling it for us; give victorious. We way is the time for French Monarchists and lovers of order to unite. They surely see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it for us; see by this time the evil effects of the truth—the world is telling it the truth—the world is telling it the t intemperance is the sole cause of We will not follow the learned but the world tells it for our shame,

past, other causes would not long ures that are simply appalling to due proportion in American cities show the degradation into which will allow, are inscribed on court Who will deny the truth and just many thousands of them are there registers. What a shame for the ice of these observations? What reduced through liquor. But let us Irish race! What a disgrace to refriend is there of old Erin who will give due attention to his statement ligion! We could defend them, if not agree with Bishop Ireland when of the evil worked on the Irish in comparisons can defend. The most he declares, that if there is a man America by alcohol. In a land the shocking sins of the land are absent who should curse alcohol it is he very richest the sun shines on and from Irish homes. Weighed before who loves sincerely the Irish people? with greater opportunities for the God in scales of perfect justice, these and what man in America, we may making of wealth than any in the Irish crimes are often slight and ask, has shown greater love for the whole world the Irish as a class are pardonable before crimes of more Irish than Bishop Ireland? He has poor. It is, as Bishop Ireland says, favored classes who are not dragged shown for them not love in mere a lamentable fact that they are the into court. But what of this in the speech, but love in deed. He knows hewers of wood and drawers of public mind? Who will explain as we do or see as we do. The shame he tells us that the "picture of their "Go," he says, "where the hardest and scandal remain. Have you virtues entrances and that they are work is to be done, you find Irish- studied the causes of these crimes? the most liberty-loving people on the men-burrowing in the mines of I have tried to study them, and in earth." "Eight hundred years," he Pennsylvania, wasting away their large cities I have questioned judges says, "of oppression have left no life-blood amid the never-ceasing din and police officers, and here is the mark in their freeman hearts. Gen- of industrial machinery in New Eng- fact: Ninety per cent. at least of all erous—the will is ever beyond the land, strewing with their corpses Irish crimes are traceable directly or means; selfishness melts and van- lines of railroads or canals. In large indirectly to drink. The power of ishes beneath their soft skies. cities the tenement quarters are rum to produce crime, great among Brave and spirited—battle fields tell thronged with them, a family striv- all elements of the population, attheir valor, as the counsels of nations ing to breathe in each room of a tains special proportions among the speak their wisdom. Pure in morals building five stories high, crammed Irish. As things are, we appear far the gem of purity nothing can with human beings from cellar to more criminal than we should be.

Irish nature, with its fiery blood and are far more numerous than those their energy redoubled in a cause

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

resulting from foreign oppression. from emigration. Bad ventilation meet the exigencies of the present situation normal state of Ireland. tion in France, has now become evident to the world. That so-called republic, having degenerated into a despotic democracy with hatred of divine authority as its basis, is now in a condition truly deplorable. The songs in its honor. At the christen. What room for evils of all sorts, governments that have lasted for brief ing and the wedding, at the meeting physical and moral! Well, what is periods, and then died ignoble deaths. The be expected from a mind so clear and that this year it is the turn of an four years been spent not in devising measures to promote the real interests of the nation, but to deprive it of the beniland's curse, and he who still loves men issue, broken down in health and the strength of active religious life. alcohol joins hands with Ireland's and strength, to swell the lists of The republican chiefs, whatever their idlers and paupers. Our disgrace natural abilities—and many of them have particularly adapted to the growth Having premised so much Bishop and our misfortune in America is the been endowed with great natural talent-Ireland deals with the evils of intem- number of Irish saloon-keepers. I have shown no real capacity for statesmanship. If they had the gift of political Mr. A. M. Sullivan to show that walk along the streets of our cities foresight, or the strength of sound political conviction, they could never have entered to them; the greater number of us of dollars, absentee landlordism drew "Bank," "Commission House," "Dry French politics and humiliated the French land would in twenty years be supon, or having entered on it, pursued the are part and parcel of them; our from it but twenty-five millions. He Goods Store," so often the words nation during the past few years. Instead plied with fuel, and the beginning labors are cast amidst them." This, also repeats the statement of Mr. "Salcon," "Wines and Liquors," "Im- of those solid measures of domestic legis- of a trade in timber that would he maintains is a propitious time, it Villiers Stuart, M. P. for Waterford, ported Liquors." To what base uses lation demanded by the people, they have afford remunerative employment to had war declared on monks and nuns, and its people. He also suggests the people never before awakened such annually spent in drink in Ireland, in any one city the sums of money nation is essentially Catholic, but its ruluniversal interest as they have of would, if annually applied for the spent by Irishmen in Irish saloons, have sought to make it not only anti-Cathpurpose, buy, in fifteen years, the and assures us that the results of the olic, but anti-Christian. They have been "The day, in the designs of Provifee simple of all the farms in Irecomputation will excite in us feelings united in one thing only, hatred of reli. for the masses of the people. dence is manifestly dawning," says land. Bishop Ireland holds that it of the deepest alarm. He himself gion, some hating it to a greater degree Coming to the land question, His the bishop, "when the tears of cen- intemperance were suppressed, mentions the fact that in one west than others, but all determined in their opturies shall be dried, and their hearts courts and jails might in the old ern city of America there are 1,500 position to its growth and progress. Could farms into tracts of reasonable exsaloons kept by Irishmen for the any statesman expect a country to flourhand in numbers, each one with his of crime results from drink, I would average receipts for each saloon to eign policy. France has exemplified the remedy for the ills of the Irish peo- not fear to say that in Ireland ninety- be \$15 per day, you have an annual truth of this principle in a very emphatic

The radical chiefs are now reduced to a political importance as deplorable as it that the republic, as at present constituted, cannot last. It is really doomed. But satisfied that if the impending revolution order will assume proportions of the in a general disruption certain in that eventuality to ensue, for the moment, gle victorious. It must die. Now we say is the time for French Monarchists and lovers of order to unite. They surely see by this time the evil effects of their past divisions. If they now have the manner in which Ireland has been where the manner in which Ireland has been future Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D.: "I cannot be say is the time for French Monarchists as hitherto, for the benefit of England alone. That is certainly the manner in which Ireland has been future Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D.: "I cannot be say is the time for French Monarchists and lovers of order to unite. They surely say is the time for French Monarchists as hitherto, for the benefit of England alone. That is certainly the manner in which Ireland has been future Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D.: "I cannot be say is the time for French Monarchists and lovers of order to unite. They surely say is the time for French Monarchists as hitherto, for the benefit of England alone. That is certainly the manner in which Ireland has been future Archbishop of Baltimore, the Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, D. D.: "I cannot be say is the time for French Monarchists and lovers of order to unite." their woes; yet this much is true: It is a great cause of woe to them, and is a deffects of drunkenness on the is a great cause of woe to them, and is a deffects of drunkenness on the is a great cause of word tens it for our sname, while we will tell it that the world may no longer be able to tell it.

His Grace of Toronto has added another to many claims on the gratitude of the Irish people at home and abroad by his recent letter on the present state of that unhappy country. His Grace in that letter lays down certain statements borne out by the whole history of Ireland. "If mere animals," says Dr. Lynch, were treated as those human beings (the Irish) are, philanthropic societies would have good reason to enter a prosecution against the barbarous authors of such cruelties; and still they continue in the nineteenth century, and are even partially condoned by some, because practised on the mere Irish." His Grace further states that "a government which permits and landlords who carry out deeds of oppression so barbarous, will meet a just God, who will vindicate, even in this life, the ways of His holy Providence towards the After dealing briefly with the

Bishop's statement that a fit fuel for ment houses of New York 75 per ture to carnestly commend to all our century. "There are Low," he says, that has taken place within a half "constant rains and fogs, so that cer-Wheat is uncertain, potatoes more that they permit themselves to be too so, apples which ripened in Ireland easily divided from merely local causes. its generous aspirations. Its virtues of native New Englanders, yet on that deserves to enlist the noblest trees. The moisture of the earth is fifty years ago, now shrivel on the destructive to the hoofs of the sheep and they rot in thousands. There is not enough of sunshine to dry the turf which is the fuel of the poor. The inability of the French republic to This state of things will become the

that island habitable and fairly prosperous under its changed circumstances?" This is a very important question, and His Grace deals with it to show that Ireland could be made of Chief Magistrate of Montreal, Mr. sive planting of trees. That country was, he points out, known in ancient times as the "Forest Island," and is of trees. He suggests that the gov- race. ernment should appropriate to the people lands fit only for the cultivaums for the planting of them. Thus, stocking of the lakes and rivers with fish, not for the use of the wealthy, but for the peasantry, as a means of providing cheap and nutritious food

tenantry. This could, of course, be | the law. effected only through action on the Archbishop of Toronto shows by them can prevent his election. vene between the owners of land and the peasantry for the protection of the latter and thereby secure the promotion of public interests. The the prosperity of the country could whether protectionist or free trader, will, for the time being, at all events and their decaying and abandoned artillery service. The students of the industries will revive and flourish, and render the country prosperous."

On the question of Home Rule, the Archbishop takes, as might be expected, a very decided attitude. He element in the army will be found one of resumes the whole argument in one the surest and most reliable in every brief sentence, wherein he declares sense against the attacks of nihilism. that Ireland should not be governed,

ests in themselves, but only in so faras they are connected with English security and English advancement. Ireland cannot be governed justly or properly without an Irish Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has himself declared as much, but the Earl of Derby, now a member of his Cabinet, affirms that Ireland cannot have Home Rule. Mr. Forster had previously taken similar ground. So that even the Liberal leaders, with all their boasted friendship for Ireland, are by no means a unit on the grave question of home government for that country. This is a question that must soon call for practical and final solution at the hands of British statesmen. If it be not solved in the true interests of Ireland, there must, of necessity, take place that very

MAYOR BEAUDRY.

There will be, it appears, an exciting ontest for the Mayoralty of Montreal. The question of emigration, the Arch- Irish Catholics of that city felt that it was bishop speaks of the wonderful their time to elect one of their number to change in the climate of Ireland the Chief Magistracy of the metropolitan city. For one reason or another they could not decide on a candidate on whom they could unite their suffrages. This is their misfortune, not their fault. The great tain crops do not mature as formerly. difficulty with our friends everywhere is

It is to be hoped that before another year elapses they will see their way towards uniting on some strong Irish Catholic candidate for the Mayoralty. Meantime they have an important duty to perform. There are now two candidates in the field for the office, Mayor Beaudry and Mr. Henry Bulmer. Of the latter gentleman we know only this, that he was What now is to be done to make a strong sympathizer with the Orangemen of Montreal in their outrageous attempts

8. Is he, therefore, we ask, a fit person to fill the Mayor's chair of that great city. and far-seeing. Dr. Lynch proceeds English speaking citizen to fill the position a prosperous country by the exten- Bulmer's plea that he is an Irishman is not in our estimation any reason why he hould be made Mayor of Montreal. He is by the accident of birth an Irishman, but by every circumstance that contributes to make a man, is an enemy of his

the turn of an English-speaking citizen tion of trees and even grant premi- to occupy the position of Mayor. This we admit, but Mr. Bulmer's own friends have always drawn a line dividing the English-speaking citizen of Montreal into classes, Protestant and Catholic. With them it is always Protestant first. Very little if any regard have they for the Irish Catholics of Montreal, except when they can use them for their own purposes

Mayor Beaudry offered, we believe, to withdraw if an Irish Catholic should take the field. No IrishCatholic has yet done so, or is likely to do so. We therefore believe the duty of our Irish Catholic friends to

We heartily commend him to the suppart of the government, but the port of the Irish Catholics of the city of Montreal. Nothing but division amongst

RUSSIAN CATHOLICS. relation to the Catholics in that empire. A reform demanded by justice and the Archbishop further shows that in the army. These officers form an important minority in the body of Russian to Philadelphia, and you will know far-seeing of French politicians, men of the land under government superconscience and conviction, of whom there vision. On the subject of the revival of promotion even when promotion was commerce in Ireland, His Grace justly merited. This exclusion arose from the settled policy of the government itself to keep Catholics in the background in the Imperial army. But besides the

> The government is now engaged in preparing a measure whereby this injustice will be removed.

hitherto governed. There has been live the Son without honoring the Mother."

Harper's Monthly for February contains an article on "German Political leaders," which we can commend for perusal and reflection, The writer is by no means friendly to the church, but is led to pay a just tribute of praise to Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in German politics. The writer in Harper's introduces his sketch of Windthorst by the following reference to the great contest in the German diet in which that distinguished man has so prominently figured: "The earliest, the fiercest, and the bloodiest (cembat) was one which was only renewed, not begun, which the historical reader will easily trace disintegration of the empire they back to the middle ages, the great national duel between Kaiser and now apparently dread so much. Pope, between Ghibelline and

to defy law and order in Montreal in 1877-

Mr. Bulmer's friends argue that it is against the French Catholics of that city.

From Russia there comes good news in true interests of the country is about to orthodox faith always had the preference.

another party, he exacts and re- has ceives the equivalent in advance." pos Windthorst, like every judicious seri Parliamentary leader, has a lieuten- Eng ant, the Baron Schorlemer Alst. ject "He was formerly," says the writer som in Harper's, "a brilliant officer of Fra cavalry, and the soldier may still be | ing detected in his appearance, but not supp in his oratory. He does not speak, proj as one might expect, in a dashing or | self reckless manner. His delivery Equ never suggests the trooper with wav- ian ing plume and eager sabre charging | mar a hostile squadron on the battle field, ven

HERR WINDTHORST.

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'The earliest, the fiercest, and the bloodiest (cembat) was one which was only renewed, not begun, which the historical reader will easily trace back to the middle ages, the great national duel between Kaiser and Pope, between Ghibelline and Guelph, between the just claims of the state and the arrogant pretensions of the Church.

This is simply disingenuous. In the recent struggle in Germany the church advanced no pretensions whatever. Its privileges were most unjustly violated and its liberties ruthlessly trampled under foot. The Church stood on the defensive, and Cæsarism to-day recoils before its unyielding tenacity and indomitable firmness of purpose. If the writer of "German Political leaders" took the trouble of attempting to define what he terms the "just claims" of the state and the "arrogant pretensions" of the church, he would, we feel inclined to believe, discover, before he had proceeded at any length the great powers of Europe. Italian with his investigation, that all the statesmen nursed the hope that after justice was on the side of the church, and the arrogance and injustice on the side of the state.

The following is his appreciation of Herr Windthorst: "This struggle, form the same, though under conditions different, united the Catholic centre. But it did more than that. Besides a party, it created the leadeloquence, audacity, adroitness, are ous in the House of Commons. But trous to the kingdom of Italy as at he is something besides a mere wit present constituted. or Parliamentary athlete. Short, Italian diplomacy has never of late crisp, pungent retorts are indeed his taken a just or clear view of the sitchief arms of controversy; but he is uation in Europe. With Cavour, the also a politician of culture and real statesmanship of Sardinia disapstatesmanlike ability, and can dis- peared, it would seem, forever. His cuss public topics from an elevated intellectual plane. That his success it was not honorable. But it was in serious methods and sustained after all a policy framed on a comefforts has been less frequently demonstrated may not even be a fact of his own preference, though the habit of his mind suggests such an inference. It may be-and the supposition is reasonable-that the nature of his task, or at least his views of it, has imposed another policy upon him as a tactical necessity; for, cut off as he is by the character and the relations of his party from an active share in creative legislation, he is practically confined to the work of criticism, of mere negative opposition; and this, of course, is best performed, not by sustained and elaborate strategy, but by sudden charges, by brisk and audacious dashes, in every part of the field. .

. . It he makes a parliamentary bargain with the government or another party, he exacts and receives the equivalent in advance."

Windthorst, like every judicious Parliamentary leader, has a lieutenant, the Baron Schorlemer Alst. "He was formerly," says the writer in Harper's, "a brilliant officer of cavalry, and the soldier may still be detected in his appearance, but not in his oratory. He does not speak, as one might expect, in a dashing or reckless manner. His delivery never suggests the trooper with wav- ian policy towards France. Bising plume and eager sabre charging | marck has not only no desire to prea hostile squadron on the battle field, vent, but really wishes to see ex-

humor of his chief. His matter and of the Nile. He has never in any ful, his voice is clear, his gestures to the French republic. Of what that of a man perfectly self-poised, enjoying his art at once for itself home, and to effect it he desires to charm of the Hanoverian is his in- their part. He desires to see France ness of his retorts, which, ferocious tension in Africa, and it suits his as they are in substance, always pro- views admirably to see the governvoke laughter by a certain scarcely ment of Italy and of the republic hidden element of humor and amia- busied in diplomatic quarrels, in the bility. Schoolemer aims always to results of which he takes but little wound and rarely fails. . . . The best that can be said of him is that why the German chancellor seeks to in his way he is a keen and fearless use Italy against France, nor why he though bigoted champion of his church and his order." These ap- Italian adiance with Germany. preciations of the German Catholic leaders may on the whole be taken into a seeming alliance with Italy it regard of the Catholic religion. This as correct. Neither of them can be was on account of the menacing discalled bigots in the objectionable sense of that term. Both are men which Russia might at any time emstrong in their convictions as it be- ploy to advantage. The Slavonic comes honorable men and patriots to

ITALY AS A GREAT POWER.

Italy has of late years made very earnest efforts to be ranked amongst the Franco-Prussian war their country should take the place for the moment only lost by France. The marvellous resuscitation of that country, almost immediately after resumed ten or fifteen years ago, in the terrible conflict with Germany and the savage rebellion of the Communists, soon, however, dispelled Deputies into the Parliamentary that hope. But though deceived in their expectation of displacing France from its position as first of ers of a party, and leaders who for the Latin nations, they have since sought to make the voice of Italy the peers of any men in the House. heard in all matters of general con-The first of these, far above all rivals, cern to Europe. It may well indeed is Windthorst. Puny in size, almost be said that Italian diplomacy deformed, ugly as Socrates, he is an of late years has been distinguished antagonist before whose wit the bold- by greatness of pretension and little est Deputies tremble, and under ness or nullity of result. Instead of whose assaults even the great Chan- feeling its way modestly and caucellor loses his coolness and self- tiously into a position of importance, command. As a tactician, he is un- Italy has indulged in idle dreams of surpassed. Starting as the chief of ambition impossible of realization. a small and proscribed faction, he Its hostility to France and its vain has built it up to be the most numer- endeavor to acquire preponderance ous party in the House, and, holding in Europe have led its public men the balance of power, wields it with into many grave errors, the consethe skill which O'Connell made fam- quences of which must prove disas-

> was not an admirable policy, because prehensive view of the continental complications of the time. Italy now seems to be guided by a narrow and perverse spirit that leads it from one failure into another. On the Egyptian question its course was marked by a teverish anxiety to curb the ambition of France and England. To effect this object an alliance was therefore sought with Austria and Germany, and the public press of the peninsula indulged in every sentiment of rancor and hatred in regard of France and England. And all with what result? England triumphs in Egypt. France for the moment withdraws; Germany and Austria take their position of habitual reserve, and Italy is left alone powerless and disappointed. The truth is, that the German chancellor has ever used Italy for his own purposes. He has never offered any serious opposition to the projects of England in Egypt, for his great object of dread now is, as it has for some time been, an alliance between France, Britain and Russia. In relying therefore on Bismarck for active support in its hostility to English projects in Egypt, Italy deceived itself to a degree almost inconceivable. Equally unfortunate was the Sardin-

nor does he affect, on the other hand, tended the concentration of French of Germany, from the tyranny of irrelig- of Mr. O'Brien is an event of significance. after a brilliant career, was ordained priest, at the age of 23, in Tuam, by the late manner are carefully and not unsuc- phase yet assumed by the Egyptian cessfully studied, his figure is grace- crisis taken an attitude of hostility are elegant, his whole demeanor is import is it to him who is master of Egypt or of Tunis? His purpose is and for its practical uses. His sar- see the other nations of the contincasm, though keen and irritating, is ent busied with some object absorbwholly unlike Windthorst's. The ing all attention and activity on souciance, the unpremeditated apt devote all its cares to colonial exinterest. It is not difficult to see covets not with any eagerness an

movement of hostility to Austria be. To the very strength of their without the bounds of the empire convictions and their fearlessness in might easily lead to internal troubles giving them expression is due the of a very grave character. To resuccess that has hitherto crowned move any such danger has always their labors on behalf of freedom of been the object of Austrian statesmen, whose first and most necessary purpose is to consolidate their empire by adjusting the relations of the various peoples forming part of it. If, therefore, Austria at one time met the advances of Italy with apparent readiness, it was because the latter endeavored to crush the movement known as the Italia Irredenta, which seeks the incorporation of the Austro-Italian Provinces on the Adriatic with the peninsular kingdom itself. But the Irredenta movement was not to be suppressed even by Italian intervention. The Overdank crime occurred just at an unfortunate time for the continuance of friendly relations between Austria and Italy. It gave eyidence of a purpose to deprive Austria of an outlet on the Adriatic, and excited amongst the radicals of the peninsula a feeling of open hostility to that empire which no action of the Italian government could aliay. In the face of that feeling, the Cabinet of the Quirinal showed a powerlessness which no disguise could cover. No man of Mallow is a very close borough, and was observation can in fact fail to per- carried by the Liberals over a nationalist ceive that Italy is at the mercy of at the general election of 1880. There radical agitators, who, whenever the must be a very strong current of public proper occasion offers, will overturn the monarchy and banish the sovereign. Neither Austria nor Germany has any desire for a close or perman-His election against very great odds is a ent alliance with Italy. An alliance decided victory for the party led by with France is an utter impossibility. Mr. Parnell, and there can be little if any French statesmen were once duped doubt that were other constituencies into such an alliance. But the loss of Alsace and Lorraine was the pen- that in Mallow. The very greatest inalty they paid for it. So too is an alliance with England out of the question. Italy, therefore, is re- latter, some days before the voting took duced to that solitary impotence well merited by a course of injustice in Cashel, that patriotic prelate, spoke in domestic politics and of duplicity in terms that re-echoed the honest sentiments its foreign relations. Such being its of the Irish people at large. "I am really position, it cannot be called a great surprised," he said, "that you should have power. It exists on sufferance-sufferance from within and from with-

THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

The German Press is now actually engaged in discussing the position taken by the Catholic party in the legislature in favor of the abrogation of the May laws. In this position the Protestant press affects to see that the negociations between Germany and the Vatican have fallen through. Certain journals pretend that the autograph letters interchanged between the Pope and the Emperor have not advanced the solution of the difficulty. But it must be borne in mind that the correspondence between the two sovereigns is not yet closed, Leo. XIII. not having yet replied to the Emperor.

testant press in regard of the failure of has at last come when an Irish patriot the diplomatic negociations between the will be preferred there to a British placetwo courts is purely gratuitous. The course pursued by the Holy See, which is essentially a religious power, having in view only the religious interests of the Catholics of Germany, is and must be, amongst the supporters of an Irish policy entirely independent of all Parliamentary and political action on the part of the Centre.

But the Centre is after all a political tactics to a thousand considerations of Parliamentary strategy entirely foreign to | iag the suffrage in Irish boroughs limit the preoccupations of the Holy See. As the electoral franchise by a large property a political party the Centre cannot fail to qualification, so that the voters are but scrupulously correct as to form, and to consolidate German strength at Government or the Opposition in accord- Catholic emancipation was conceded in ance with its Parliamentary strength. But order to retain the boroughs for the loyal this is a matter that does not concern the friends of British rule, while, abandoning Holy See, and cannot in the least influ- the counties to Mr. O'Connell and his ence its action, for the Holy See does not party. Up to that time, every housein any sense intend to intervene in the purely domestic affairs of Germany, except in so far as the interests of religion are concerned.

What the Holy See desires is, that the laity of the country, should be put an arriere pensee, because its mission is to bring succor at the earliest possible moment, to Catholics who suffer from injustice, without in any way compromising the rights of ecclesiastical authority, recognized by If Austria was for a moment led all governments disposed to act justly in large-minded and truly noble political controt of neighboring nations partisan consideration.

The Holy Father has, ever since his lection, evinced his sincere desire to come o religious peace in Germany. The Emperor of Germany has, it must be confessed, by his sending a special envoy to writings, shown a like intention in regard of religious peace.

It is impossible that merely secondary onsiderations can indefinitely postpone the reaching of the result intended by the expressed desires of both the Pope and the Emperor.

The agreement concluded between Rusia and the Vatican, when first reported, eemed, on account of the traditions of the government of the Czar, to be an impossibility. But there is not in the case of Russia the same difficulty that of Germany presents. Russia has no Parliament, while Germany has, and all negociations with the latter state are subject to Parliamentary considerations.

Notwithstanding the momentary delay a bringing the negociations between Gernany and the Vatican to a close, we hope see a just and permanent basis of agreement arrived at between the two ourts before the close of another year.

THE ELECTION IN MALLOW.

We refrained, at the time of the election for the borough of Mallow, from making any comments upon the result of the contest. The election of so pronounced a Nationalist as Mr. O'Brien is a matter that could not fail to produce a very decided impression on Irish politics. opinion now running in the direction of nationalist views when Mr. O'Brien could carry a constituency where such views opened the result would be similar to terest was taken in the struggle which resulted in so great a triumph for Mr. place, His Grace Archbishop Croke of deemed it necessary to ask me what I think of the political situation in Mallow as created by the elevation to the bench of Attorney-General Johnson, or which of the candidates actually in the field for his place I desire to see at the head of the poll. Indeed, I feel assured that my views respecting the Mallow contest had by this time become tolerably well known. At all events, I never took any pains to conceal them from those who questioned me on the matter, nor can I more clearly convey them now to the public generally, and in an especial manner to my friends in Mallow, than by saying that were I connected with the borough, either as an elector or a non-elector, I should most assuredly exercise every legitimate influence that I possessed to secure the triumphant return to Parliament of the gifted, fearless, patriotic and uncompromising editor of United Ireland. Mallow has been long enough a byword in the mouth The hypothesis of the secular and Pro- of Irish Nationalists. The time I believe man, and when the birthplace of Thomas Davis, having bidden a final adieu to the venal blandishment of both Whigs and Tories, will take its place once more and of Irish independence." Mallow gave emphatic expression to its preference for a patriot, and in returning Mr. O'Brien

"As the returns show," he says, "there are not three hundred voters in the borough. party, and subordinates its decisions and The place has a population of something under five thousand; but the laws regulatone in seventeen. This was done when holder had a vote. Under this arrangement, Mallow always has returned a Liberal Member, and did so even at the this picked constituency elects Mr. present intolerable state of affairs, as far as O'Brien, the most outspoken and reckless they regard the episcopacy, clergy, and of Nationalist editors, who stands with one foot on the threshold of a jail. Mr. end to. This is its desire without any O'Brien, in an article, "Accusing Spirits," gave utterance to his belief that the recent convictions and executions for murder n Ireland, not excepting those of the Joyces, were themselves judicial murders. and that the judges and prosecuting officers shared the guilt with the juries which found the verdicts. For this Judge Lawson means to send him to jail course cannot be influenced by any merely with such promptness as the process of law allows, while he refuses him permission to put into the witness-box any of the persons at whom these charges are aimed. And Mallow expresses the opinion of the matter entertained by its property-holding voters, by rejecting a Rome, as well as by his speeches and his member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to send Mr. O'Brien to Parliament. The Gladstone government will never be popular in Ireland as long as the constitution is suspended and the country treated as a conquered nation. The British Premier has thus far been ruled in his dealings with Ireland by the Whig element in his Cabinet. Though himself in favor of some measure of home government for that country, he is prevented by the influence of the great Whig landowners from carrying his views on that important subject into effect. Now, without Home Rule in some form, Ireland will not be content, for without it the country cannot prosper. The election of Mr. O'Brien proves that the independent electors of the country have decided on sending to Parliament men of unmistakeably pronounced views on the right of Ireland to national and legislative autonomy.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship Bishop Duhamel left Ottawa on Saturday, the 10th inst., on his regular pastoral visitation to the parishes of his diocese, situated in the counties of Lanark and Carleton. He was accompanied by Rev. Fathers De Repentigny, of Montreal, and Coffey, of London. The episcopal party arrived at Almonte at 3.45 . M. They were met at the C. P. R. station there by the Rev. Father Foley, the zealous pastor of Almonte, with a large will ever be cherished by the people amongst whom he so long ministered in the Lordship and the visiting clergy to the Presbytery, where His Lordship robed and proceeded to the Church, accompanied by read in its columns the particulars of his saintly death. Coffey then ascended the pulpit and preached on the subject of penance. His Lordship then gave benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, after which confessions were heard till an advanced hour in the evening. On Sunday morning, His Lordship celebrated Mass at 8 o'clock and at last Mass, which was celebrated at 10.30. delivered a powerful sermon on the divine authority of the pastors of the Church His Lordship began by defining the His Lordship began by defining the nature and constitution of the Church and showed that its pasters, to fulfil their mis-sions, must exercise the same authority exercised by Christ himself on earth. He dwelt at length on the office and authority of the Supreme Pontiff, and established his claim to the obedience of all bishops, priests and laity. The Bishop next dealt with the rights of bishops to respect and obedience, and urged his hearers to renewed respect and devotedness in record newed respect and devotedness in regard of episcopal authority. He then alluded to the relations between the people and eir parish priest, and pointed out the aties of the faithful in respect of the stor who ministered immediately to duties their spiritual wants. His Lordship conwith a vigorous and effective cluded appeal to the congregation to remember pecially during the holy season of Lent the important considerations he had subother duties as Christians and thus obtain

On Monday morning, at 80 clock, 110 Lordship administered the rite of Confirmation to forty-five persons, carefully and prepared by the Rev. On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, His instructed and prepared by the Rev. Father Foley. At last Mass Father De Father Foley. At last Mass Father De Repentigny addressed the large congregation a very impressive appeal in favor of the Female Deaf and Dumb Institute of Montreal, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The rev. gentleman's appeal Charity. The rev. gentleman's apperent with a very generous response.

connection with the pastoral visit Almonte your correspondent craves place to do some little justice to the memory of an excellent priest, the late Rev. Edward Vaughan, first pastor of Almonte Huntley. The rev. gentleman died about year ago in Nova Scotia. His death was then noticed by the Ottawa Free Press in the following terms:

There can be no doubt whatever that the efforts of the Centre have now, as they have always had, for principal object, the liberation of the Catholics, lay and clerical, liberation of the Catholics, lay and clerical,

at the age of 23, in Tuam, by the late Right Rev. John McHale, Archbishop of Some six years afterwards Father Vaughan came to Canada, where he became pastor of Almonte and Huntley. For a long period his ministration exten-ded also to Fitzroy and Pakenham. After officiating for about twenty years the reverend gentleman, about 14 years ago, in order to devote himself more completely to the service of God, joined the Order of Trappists at their convent, Antigonish county, Nova Scotia, where he since con-tinuously resided, until the time of his decease. The rev. gentleman was of a kindly and charitable disposition, and it is not saying too much to affirm that no priest or clergyman ever had more deerved popularity among his parishioners, and none could possess the esteem and last general election in 1880. But now respect of those to whom he ministered in a greater degree than the deceased. A learned scholar, a deep theologian, a man whose heart was ever responsive to the dictates of a generous feeling of humanity, and whose charity was not narrowed by conventional lines, the rev. gentleman, in leaving his parish to join the Trappist Order, carried with him the blessings and good wishes of all classes of his commun-His death will be learned with regret by the people of Almonte and Huntley, with whom he resided for so many years.

equiescat in pace.

The last moments of this saintly priest are described by the Rev. H. Girroir, P. P. of Harbor Boucher, in the diocese of Arichat, N. S. The rev. gentleman, writ ng to the brother of the "To your request for information egarding the death of Rev. Fathe Vaughan, I will say that on the first day of Lent he commenced to practice abstin-ence in earnest. He would take nothing but bread and water; after some time he took nothing but water, and latterly, as he could not retain water, it was used merely to moisten his month. At the outset of his abstinence I requested him, time and again, to take some more substantial nour shment, but he would have his own way. knew all the time that it was penance he was practicing. For the last sever years he requested of me every time! visited him to be sure to be present at his death and to bury him. I invariably pro-mised him to do so. The last week of his life my brother, who lives near the convent, sent his little boy for me. I went. This was on Wednesday. I remained with him till Thursday evening. I had then a sick call and had to go. On Sunday morning, another message for me sent b sing High Mass; then took breakfast and left. I got there at 1 left. who cared for him. left. I got there at 1.15 P. M. I went to his bedside and asked him if he knew me. He gave me a familiar sign that he did. I was about administering him Extreme Unction. I saw a heavenly smile pass over his face. When he had received all that the Church could give him, I sat

down and looked at him attentively. Remember that when I arrived he was not lower than the previous evening, but as soon as I sat down after administering him, I saw a dreadful change in his appearance. The Sisters were all present, I told them to kneel to recite with me the prayers of the agonizing. When I had concluded, he was sinking very fast. I When I had concluded, he was sinking very fast. I then recited the prayers of the departing soul, and just as I had made the sign of the cross finishing the prayer he breathed his last. Then I thanked God for having granted Father Vaughan his ardent request and me the happiness of fulfiling my promise. He died the death of saint after having lived the life of a

saint." Father Vaughan's name and memory counties of Carleton and Lanark. many amongst them who are readers of

On Monday, the 12th, His Lordship pro-ceeded to Huntley, where he was met by the Rev. Father O'Malley, the venerable and respected pastor of that mission. The exercises of the pastoral visitation wer opened by the Res. Father Coffey in sermon on Penance. His Lordship thet gave benediction of the Most Holy Sacra ment, after which the priests heard confessions till a very late hour. On Tuesday morning at last mass, His Lordship delivered a very impressive sermon on the duties of Christian life. He went over the obligations contracted by the Christian man, especially in Baptism, and exhorted his beautiful description. his hearers to be true to their obligations. He encouraged them to fidelity by exam ples from the lives of our Lord, His Holy Mother and the Saints. The sermon was listened to with the profoundest attention. Father De Repentigny than made a touching appeal to the people of Huntley on behalf of the female deaf and dumb children under the charge of the Sisters of Charity in Montreal, and was met by a

generous response.
On Wednesday morning the Bishop gave Confirmation to twenty-six persons recommended, after assiduous preparation, by the worthy pastor, Father O'.
Malley. The bishop then again addressed the parishioners in an effective sermon, and in the afternoon left for Fitzroy.

After a drive of twenty miles, which mitted. It was only by obedience to authority, as exercised by the pastors of the Church, that they could fulfil their the Church, that they could fulfil their roy Harbor, when the usual exercises of roy Harbor, when the usual exercises of the pastoral visitation were gone through. His Lordship was met at Fitzroy by the Rev. Father Lavin, pastor of Pakenham and Fitzroy, Rev. Father Chaine of Arnprior and Rev. Father Cadigan, P. P., of prior and Rev. Father Cadigan, P. P., of Onslow. On Thursday afternoon at four o'clock the episcopal party reached Pakenham, whither your correspondent had proceeded from Huntley to meet them. During the exercises of the visitation, which lasted till Saturday, the 17th, carnest and touching segment was delivered. earnest and touching sermons were delivered by His Lordship, Fathers De Repentigny and Cadigan. Almost all the com. municants in the parish approached the Holy Table.

On Saturday, at 11 A. M., His Lordship left Pakenham for Ottawa, where he re-mained over Sunday, to leave again on Monday morning to resume the labors of the visitation.

Rondeau.

In days of old, when gods divine
Quaffed potent draughts of golden wine
From crystal gobiets, or in glee
Sported with dolphins in the sea,
or strayed beneath the oak and pine,
The poet but waited for a sign,
And through his pen th' Immortal Nine
Sang all delicious things that be,—
In days of old.

But now the gods have grown so fir They keep at home, and not a line The Muses vouch to you and me, But, having come to drinking tea, Lose brilliance, and so only shine In days of old. FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

A LAY-SERMON.

A Lesson From the Milwaukee Disaster.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The newspapers are drawing lessons from the dreadful misfortune that has befallen the city of Milwaukee. The sages who "sit up aloft" on editorial chairs are filling space with advice about doors opening outward and the usual paraphernalia supposed ward and the wild have being building built years and to render high buildings, built years ago, fireproof. After the burning of the Ring Theatre and the World building, sufficient suggestions were made in print to prevent fire in the most inflammable structure; and now we read the same suggestions, advice and denunciations again. The truth is, fire is an enemy which cannot be efficiently guarded against by hotel proprietors, except by remodelling all the hotels in the country and rebuilding them on one floor. Where there is an elevator and many floors, no power on earth can stop the spread of flames.

There is one lesson which we have not

read in any of our sapient secular con-temporaries. It is this, that even death, amid the horrors of a catastrophe like that in the Newhall House, may be robbed of its victory and sting. He who lies down to sleep with words of contrition on his lips and the grace of a worthy Communion in his soul, may be awakened by the crackling of glass as it is parched by fiery tongues, but be can have no fear that death will be victorious. After a few moments of pain, death is conquered by eternal life. He who lies down in the room of a vast hotel, honeycombed with room of a vasa hotel, more connect with corridors, interwoven with gas-pipes, puts, under the best of circumstances, his life at the mercy of a careless servant or a fendish incendiary. The earth will never be a safe place for any man, in spite of the attempts of the scientists to comfort poor humanity with new inventions. He, then, who goes to sleep in a large city, is foolish to say to himself, "I will live until to-mor-row." Each invention conceived to prevent death is a new servant of death

Are fewer men killed to-day by the labor and time-saving appliances than fell upon the battle fields in the days of spear and buckler, broad-sword and long-bow? There are not so many battles, but every their conquerors, and destroy men. He who promises himself a to-morrow, whether he go to rest in his narrow berth in the sleeping-car or in the luxurious couch of a great hotel, is a fool. The fisherman, whose shallop is beaten about souch of a great hotel, is a fool. The fisherman, whose shallop is beaten about by the winter storm at sea, can say with more certainty, "I shall see the sun," than the inhabitant of the town surrounded by all the comfort-giving resources of civilization and at the same moment I seemed to hear all the comfort-giving resources of civiliza-

death, in the heart of fire, in the depth of flood, the mind triumphs over matter; and that when the body is mercifully numb the mind sees clearly that God is, after all, the great Fact.

Every episode of the fire has been told in graphic words by a hundred writers, until forms shudder and faces pale. But it is only the physical sufferings of the victims that engage the word painters of the press. The young husband did not, in

meaning. Security in life is a delusion of fools; yet not five men in a hundred realize that they must die, though spread in their daily paths are the nets of death, Every Catholic knows that perfect con-Every Catholic knows that perfect con-trition without confession suffices; and too many of us expect a miracle which, after many of us expect a intracte which, after years of indifference and procrastination, is little deserved. In the horror that the near approach of death inspires, in the clearness of mind that follows, the sinner

that the Churen of God is real, and the means what he says when he recites the Credo. To pretend to hear the Church to pretend to hold that the best that the Church of God is real, and who preparation for death is a good confession,

night among a thousand hidden dangers, impenitent and unshriven, is foolish and inconsistent. A business man who would take no measures to avert a probable mis fortune—a misfortune which is occurring to his neighbors on every side—would be looked upon as imbecile; and yet to-night looked upon as imbecile; and yet to-night, in hundreds of hotels no safer than the Newhall House, men of business, farsighted in worldly matters, will lie down, with a hasty prayer, or none at all, with no thought that the space between them and the priest of God—a space now so easily crossed—may ere another day be made impassable by flames. Let him who would not awaken to death and despair reflect how long our Lord has waited for him in the tabernacle, and imagining himhim in the tabernacle, and imagining himself in the place of the Milwaukee victims, think of the preciousness of the Sacra-

A CONVICT FOR A SAINT.

There was one man, the remembrance of whom is so deeply imprinted on my oul that I can never forget him; a man whom I place above all missionaries, above all religious; it is a saint whom I venerate. And this man, this saint, is a convict. And this man, this saint, is a convict.
One evening he came to me in the confessional, and after his confession I put a few questions to him, as I often do to these poor people. However, a more special motive induced me to question this man. I had been struck by the calm expression of his countenance. I did not at first pay very much attention thereto, for I had already had occasion to remark the confession of his countenance. I did not at first pay very much attention thereto, for I had already had occasion to remark the confession of his countenance. for I had already had occasion to remark the same thing in many of his class. But the precision with which he spoke, and aconic character of his answers, excited my curosity more and more. answered me unaffectedly, never employ-ing a useless word, or going beyond what I had asked him. Thus it was only by urging my questions that I came to know in a few simple words, his interesting his

"How old are you?" I said first. "Forty-five years, Father." "How long have you been here?" "Ten years."

"Are you to remain long yet?" "All my life, Father."
"What were you condemned for?" "The crime of arson."
"No doubt, my poor friend, you are very sorry for having committed such a

crime."
"I offended God much, Father; but I never committed that crime. However, I was justly condemned; but it was God

who condemned me.' The answer exciting my curiosity very much, I went on:

"What then have you to say for your-"What then have you to say for yourself," self, my friend? Explain yourself."
He answered me: "I offended the good God much, Father. I was very gully, but never against society. After many wanderings, the good God touched my heart. I resolved to be converted and repair the past; but after my conversion there remained an uneasiness with me, a dreadful weight on my heart. I had offended the good God so much.

all the comfort-giving resources of civiliza-tion.

How many Catholics were there among the devoted crowd that perished in the flames. There were some. How many,

We Catholies have a right to glory in a religion which is emphatically the religion of the poor. That religion has suffered the consequence of loss of nearly all the treasure laid up by those who loved it, to build the noble temples that were ever open to the poverty stricken and the lowly and within those walls eloquence unsurpassed in glory poured forth the riches of God's love. But anew she arises to conquer the world, and once more the glorious of the policy of the consequence of loss of nearly all the treasure laid up by those who loved it, to build the noble temples that were ever open to the poverty stricken and the lowly and within those walls eloquence unsurpassed in glory poured forth the riches of God's love. But anew she arises to conquer the world, and once more the glorious so happy in my life. To make a long the press. The young husband did not, in his fear of an imminent and frightful death, forget his wife. She was in his arms when he jumped from the third-story of the kotel. If these two were in the grace of God, if they felt that, even if life were to be crushed out of them against the hard flags, they should meet again, death's sharpest pang that our writers can paint was rebbed of its darkest horror.

For those who put off the reception of the Sacraments from day to day, who heedlessly pass by the waiting priest in the confessional, night after night, the descriptions of this conflagration hold a terrible meaning. Security in life is a delusion of

England Held Responsible.

has only time for confusion or remorse and despair.

It is as foolish to imagine that the peniand despair.

It is as foolish to imagine that the penitent thief was deaf to the words of our Lord, "This day thou shalt be with Me in lord, "This day thou shalt be with Me in lord," and the distress the other day it said: The British Government might easily give employment by means of relief works, but it has always been Paradise," as to suppose that at the instant of sudden death only physical sufferings make themselves felt. What, but a miration of the sudden death only physical sufferings that to Ireland, and at this present moment it is so busy in tracking certain criminger. cle of God's grace, can save the sinner from despair when he realizes that the instruments of grace, which he promised himself he would one day use, are snatched from him forewer? or other crimes, but it must be admitted This is not preaching; it is simply the presenting the reflections that ought to occur to any practical man who believes of the paternal character of the Government is such as to excite anything but a feeling of patriotism. It is rather difficult from him telling me he was in perfect. ment is such as to excite anything but a feeling of patriotism. It is rather difficult to kiss the hand that smites you, and a to kiss the hand that smites you, and a business condition of semi-starvation is not pressions of his affectionate regard.

AN EX-CONSUL'S STORY.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:
A late United States Consul at one the English inland ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story. He objects, for private reasons, to having his name published, but authorizes the writer to bstantiate his statement, and, if necessary, to refer to him, in his private capacity, any person seeking such reference. Deferring to his wishes, I hereby present his statement in almost the exact language in which he gave it to me.

on which he gave it to me.

C. M. FARMER,

1690 Third avenue, New York.

On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in one of the Cunard steamers, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobbling about on the upper deck, sup-ported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and no little pain. He was well dressed and of exceedingly handsome countenance, but his limbs were somewhat emaciated and his face very sallow and bore the traces of long suffering. As he seemed to have no attend-

able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage; but if you require any assistance I am a robust

A Cure for Croup. There is no better and healthy man and shall be glad to help

pass from my stateroom up here to get the benefit of the sunshine and the sea

"You have been a great sufferer, no doubt," I said, 'and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism; whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America."
"You are right," he answered; I have been its victim for more than a year, and

after failing to find relief from medical skill have lately tried the Springs of Carlsbad and Vichy. But they have done me no good, and I am now on my return home to Missouri to die, I suppose. I shall be content if life is spared me to

reach my mother's presence. She is a widow and I am her only child.'
"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship. While thus standing my thoughts reverted to a child—a ten-year old boy—of a neigh-bor of mine residing near my consulate residence, who had been cured of a stub-born case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, and I remembered that the steward of the ship had told me the day before that he had cured himself of a very severe attack of the gout in New York just before his last voyage by the use of the same remedy. I at once left my young friend and went below to find the steward. I not only found him off duty, but discovered that he had a bottle How many Charlest How many, the devoted crowd that perished in the flames. There were some. How many, hemmed in by the thirsty fire within and the cruel and mysterious darkness and depths without, who would have given all the hours of pleasure in their lives to remember that on the preceding Sunday they had received the Body and Blood of Christ?

It is a mistake to suppose that people

It is a mistake to suppose that people Christ?

It is a mistake to suppose that people on the verge of sudden death are crazed by mere physical fear. Bewilderment and even something approaching the madness of despair may fill their minds; but before the final moment there comes a great calm; when the soul realizes the fact that it is unworthy of God. When the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the scientists have dissected consciousness and pain, of which they write so glibly, they will find that in the very mouth of the bappiness of shedding them. An ineffable peace filled my soul. It did not leave me all along the road I travelled to reach the sale papeace filled my soul. It did not leave me all along the road I travelled to reach the scientists have leave ments there cannot a the test ments the bappiness of shedding them. An ineffable peace filled my soul. It did him again. That evening I returned to him addition them. It ded him not to get up him again. That evening I ret

so happy in my life. To make a long story short, I attended him closely during the rest of our voyage-some four days applying the Oil every night, and guarded him against too much exposure to the fresh and damp spring breezes, and, on landing at New York, he was able, withlanding at New York, ne was abre, without assistance, to mount the hotel omnibus and go to the Astor House. I called on him two days later, and found him actually engaged in packing his trunk, prethe people gather within them. Year by year the old order returns as Catholicity grows once more. The marvels of the architecture as it lights up the past with dignity, and within their gorgeous scope it will take no man nine hundred dollars a year to get a few to hear a preacher in its ornate and magnificent temples.—Central Catholic Advocate.

Lacobs Qil which I have just nurshessed. laughed—"that is a dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil which I have just purchased from Hudnut, the druggist across the way, and I am taking them home to show my good mother what has saved her son's li and restored him to his health. An with it, I would like to carry you alon also, to show her the face of him, without whom, I should probably never have tried

it. If you should ever visit the little vil-lage of Sedalia, in Missouri, Charlie Townsend and his mother will welcome you to their little home. of gratitude, and they will show bottle enshrined in a silver and gold cas ket, which we shall keep as a parlor ornament as well as a memento of our meeting

on the Cunard steamer." We parted after an hour's pleasant chat

A PERSON who tells you the faults of "ROUGH ON RATS," clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-

THE experience of the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is a valuable lesson in political economy. Previous to their commencing that brand, the tobacco made of the finest Virginia leaf was always held at fancy prices, and put up in some fancy style of manufacture. It was thought that only the rich would buy such tobacco, and at the old prices none but the rich could buy it. The makers of the "My:tle Navy" resolved to strip the manufacture of the tobacco of all its fancy costs and put their profit at so low a rate that no competitor could pos-sibly undersell them with the same quality of article. From the until now their rate of profit has been a uniform percentage upon the cost. It is their enormous sales which make their low rate of profit a satisfactory one in the aggregate, and also gives them their firm hold upon the market. Their success is an excellent lesson for manufacturers to study over.

W. T. Bray, Pharmacist, Wingham Ont writes that the sale of Burdock Bood Bitters has very largely increased in that locality, and adds that he hears very favorable opinions expressed regarding it, and, if time permitted, could send many names of benefited parties.

A Sure Thing.

In the treatment of Chronic Disease with that great system renovator and restorative, Bu dock Blood Bitters, there is no uncertainty as to its action, its curative powers are speedily manifested by its marked effect upon the Liver, the Bowels

A Cure for Croup. There is no better "You are very kind,' he replied, in a weak voice, 'but I require no present aid beyond my crutches, which enable me to pass from my statement my have been been did panacea for Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Pain, Inflammation, Sciff remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow

Joints, Pain, Inflammation, &c.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debhity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with fall directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEU-RALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and

IT IS A SURE CURE

From Mrs. M. Webster, of Guelph, mother of the late Registrar of Wellington Co and wife of the former Registrar of Guelph. 350 Woolwich Street, Guelph February 12, 1882.

The Rheamatine Manufacturing Co'y, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

RHEUMATINE acts directly on the Kidtherefore an invaluable Me suffering from KIDNEY PLAINTS. PLAINTS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. - Wholesale
Agents: Toronto, Northrop & Lyman;
Hamilton, J. Winer & Co.; London, James



Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds

PERMANENT PASTURE, WM. RENNIE, Seedsman, TORONTO

\$6.25 for 39 cts.

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IT PAYS to sell our Hand Rubber Stamps Samples free. FOLJAMBE & Co.



Bell Foundry Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES & BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address HENRY, MCSHANE & Co., BALTIMORE, Md., U.S.

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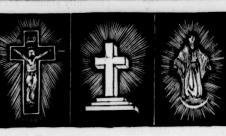
\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since = 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. MENEES, Y & CO., WEST TROY. E. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit

NIGHT NIGHT

Crucifixes!





NIGHT rosses! NIGHT Crucifixes!

NIGHT

THESE CROSSES, STATUES & CRUCIFIXES

-ARE-

VISIBLE ALL NIGHT

DARKEST ROOM!

When Nothing Else Can be Seen They Shine Out Like GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA. Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

READ! READ! READ!

The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses!

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X.

Bro. JOACHIM. From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February, 16th, 1881.

16th, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first Isaw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, ; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Volgt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Conventor Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses. If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat at a nominal cost, any article of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For 81.00 we will send you a Cross, including nedestal, possessing the desirable couldtree.

For **81.00** we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality under that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of fait the blackness of right, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

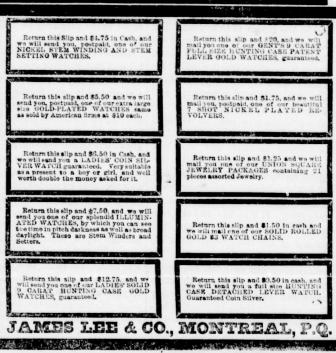
\$2.00 each for Crucifixes.

\$3.60 each for of Statues B. V. or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dezen, or \$5.00 per half dezen.

Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.





Meetings.

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

Professional.

WOOLVERTON, SURGEON DEN TIST. OFFICE—Corner Dundas and clarence Streets., London. (Over Brown & dorris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction quaranteed. Solon Woolverton, L. D. S., ate of Grimshy. DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate Of Medill University, Member of the Col-ege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE

320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for e treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-ses. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and ggienic Physician. M ONALD & LAVIS. SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3 doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—

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THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE DO-MINION FOR

CHURCH ORNAMENTS Of French Manufacture. R BEULLAC, 229 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

Why We Abstain From Meat.

FEB. 23, 1883.

A Catholic priest was once invited to a ablic dinner on Friday, which, for prudent reasons, he could not decline. He refused meat and some one said, "Why do you not eat meat? It is as good on Friday as on any other day." "I grant you that," said the priest, "but our Saviour died on Friday, and to keep his death before our minds the Church commands us to abstain from the use of meat on Friday A Protestant minister sitting near him, who had been helped to meat, had taken it away, and joined the priest in a dinner without meat. How important it is to know what to say when asked anything concerning our faith and the practices of our Holy Church.

Hep Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, uchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their op-They give new life and vigor to the aged

and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urmary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Toole and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly

Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, bat if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. Itmay save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters, Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid" and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters

German Ladies.

In the richest German household the mistress superintends the kitchen and lends a hand to the cook. Certain dishe she always makes with her own hands, be-cause her Fritz likes them so. She may boast thirty-two quarterings on her escut-cheon and be terribly proud of her lineage, but she has no nonsen sical ideas about it being degrading to put on a canvas apror, lard a piece of veal, make jams or dole out with her own hands the prunes that are to be put into the potato stew. She are to be put into the potato steel, and keeps her best attire for Sundays, and keeps her best attire for Sundays, and makes it serve on a good many of these festal days, for she does not follow fashion blindly or in a hurry. On ordinary days she dresses with a plainness which would excite the contempt of a French woman; but then the culinary pursuits do not prevent her from being by far the intel-lectual superior of her French or Belgian

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-Ladies. For complaints peculia to your sex, such as paid weaknesses. Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed s it will act promptly and safely Either Sex. Incontinence, reten

KIDNEY-WORT

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowles in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering its malaria, have the character arountinated, Kid

41- SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1. KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and all others, too that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please in St. Louis Globe Democrat."

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

e case, this remedy will overce PILES. THIS distre PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sen

KIDNEY-WORT Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H Horst, Cash'r of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank said, recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my KIDNEY-WORT

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THOUSANDS OF CASES

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PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY D
44 Dry can be sent by mail.
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KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, many cases of rheumatism, falling under y notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Apr.20-82
"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. Now I'm well."—David M. Hutter, Hartford, Wisc.

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KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

ne case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing committee of the plaint is very apt to be implicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort recipitions the weakened parts and quickly arres all kirds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

2. LFIF you have either of these troubles

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Seil

KIDNEY-WORT Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H. Horst, Cash'r of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said, recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding riles."

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"I never found even relief, from rh-umatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. Now I'm well."—David M. Hutter, Hartford, Wisc.

How he Livened up the Resolutions.

There was a compositor not only distain speech delivered at the workingmen's State convention, held in that town, with the usual marks in parenthesis. The "jour," who was carrying a little more beer than was necessary, just then got hold of the wrong proceedings causing the eloquent resolution of Mr. Van Arman, referring to the death of a member, to read something like this:

WHEREAS. It pleased Divine Providence

know what to say when asked anything concerning our faith and the practices of our Holy Church.

Hep Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their operations.

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Do not suffer or let your friends suffer,

OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. The Doctor now gives this Reche free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pav expenses. This herb alse cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1632 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

TFor several years we have furnished the airymen of America with an excellent articial color for butter; so meritorious that it met ith great success everywhere receiving the ghest and only prizes at both International control of the property of the second of the seco Dairy Fairs.

13 But by patient and scientific chemical r search we have improved in several points, an

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

(FAnd, while prepared in oil, is so compound that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

FBEWARE of all imitations, and of a ther oil colors, for they are liable to become ancid and shoult he button. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Eurlington, Vi

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY. SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are the monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Musical Sofress take place weekly, elevating taste, testing mp the testing and economy, with refinement of manner.

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

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

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR

CT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency—Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

43.1y

For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

3.1y

WASULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The bot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Fainting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Morther Superior.

4. SSUMPTION COLLEGE SAND

A. 1y

A SUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDwich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the
Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms
(including all ordinary expenses), Canada
money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Preside-lu46-lu-





Peter Henderson & Co., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York

U. S. MEDICAL & K. Surgical Association

There was a compositor not only discharged from the San Jose Herald last week, but also fired down four flights of stairs by the infuriated foreman of that admirable journal. It seems that the type was requested "to liven" up a certain speech delivered at the workingmen's State convention, held in that town, with the usual marks in parenthesis. The flight more and the state of th

HALL'S BLOCK Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.



LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

ARRANGEMENT

WINTER

Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East—The For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East—The For Places East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Monteral, Quebec and Maritime Provinces For Hamilton Great Control of the Control of East, Quebec and Maritime Provinces For Hamilton Great	SE. P.M.	DUE	P.M.	LIV'R
For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States. New York, &c. (Thro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. For Toronto. For Hamilton. For Great Britain. For Grea	. 1.11.	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.
New York, &c. (Thro Bags). G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. For Toronto. For Hamilton. For Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, &c. 11 Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates. For Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, &c. 11 Thro Bags—Horolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyoming. Railway P. O. Mails for all places West. For Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyoming. Railway P. O. Mails for all places West. For Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyoming. Railway P. O. Mails for all places west. For Bags—Horolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyoming. For Bags—Horolia, Sarnia, Watford and Pt. Bruce and Orwell. Aylmer. C.S. R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg. St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg. Thro Wags—Hamilton. For Hamilton. For Hamilton. For Hamilton. For Gas Bouth Extension. For Gas Bouth Extension. For Gas Bouth Extension. For Gas Bouth Extension. For Grab Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, et Mondays, at 1 p. m., per Unnard packet, via New York: Wedne and Foronto. For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, et Mondays, at 1 p. m., per U		1		
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Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from \$1 upwards, on willowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office lank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on ap Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Post Office.—Office hours 7 a. m. to 7 a. m. to 7 b. m. to 8 b. m. t				
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London, December 27th, 1882.		vson, i		

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

CAPITAL.—\$1,090,000.

SUBSCRIBED.—\$600,000,
PAID UP.—\$500,000.

RESERVE FUND.—\$38,000.

TOTAL ASSETS.—\$722,000.

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

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

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LONDON, ONT. Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS

MANAGER.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform For sale by Grocers. D. S.WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street. Philadelphia. Pa.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy IS MARKED

&z IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

HAS HAD FIRST PRIZES Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1881. Composed of ingredients, the healthfulness of which is unquestioned, the COOK'S FRIEND has iong held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded.

Manufactured only by the proprietor,

W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal

Retailed everywhere.

STOCK TAKING SALE

J. J. GIBBONS'. DURING NEXT THIRTY DAYS

THE BALANCE OF WINTER STOCK

DRY GOODS

COST PRICE PETHICK & McDONALD, In order to prepare for

SPRING TRADE.

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON Jeweller, etc., has re turned to London and per ones. Repairing in all its McGLOGHLON, Practical



TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills and Fever, Fever

and Fever, Fever
and Ague

Read one of the testim.

could give thou buls,

"I certify the west dwith Catarrh
in the head, wherins, phlegm in the
throat, choking and 'ugaing at night for
years, so I could not 'ep, often troubled
with dull, lifeless fee' ag pains in the chest
and back. After give tundreds of dollars
to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the
PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to
do my work after seven year's sickness."

MRS JAMES MCNEIL.

202 Since Street, London, Ont

"The above statement of my wife's is correct,"
For sale by all druggists, manufactured by
Prof. M Shrives, London, Ont.

INDEX HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR CROUP. SORE THROAT. ASTHMA. COLDS, &c. APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR

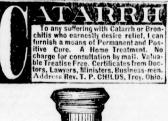
RHEUMATISM, (NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS. CALLOUS LUMPS. SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS. FROST BITES, GALLS. LAMENESS, CONTRACTIONS, BRUISES, ITCH, PAIN IN BACK, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS. SPRAINS.

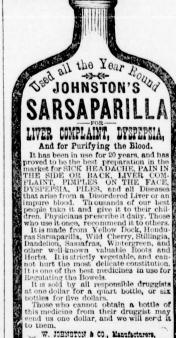
PAIN in SIDE, &c. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfac-T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO, ONT.

LONDON MARBLE WORKS. WM. M. O'DWYER.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SCOICH & IRISH GRANITE.
MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES,
GRAVE RAILINGS
AND IRON FENCING,
MANTLE PIECES & FILEN LITTLE TARK AND IRON FENCING MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS

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For sale by Mitchell & Platt and G. Calard. London.

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NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS

A LARGE LOT OF

SUITS TO ORDER, \$17.00, WORTH \$20.00

PANTS to order, \$4.50,

WORTH \$6.00.

393 RICHMOND ST.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods

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School, Church and Office FURNITURE

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpits pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathro Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and ee. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor.

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DU Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting 50--Fine Chromo Cards--50

12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with name, 50 cents.

BIRTHDAY CARDS,

SETH HERENDEEN, Burdock

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS.

FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,

DRYNESS HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, EOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MUBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a thildren's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 22, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you w. J. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Church Bells e 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others ande only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and I Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory Prices, Circulars, &c., address Baltimons Bull. DRY, J. REGENTER & SUNS, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS it worth \$10 free. Address E. G.



LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. London, Feb. 12.—The Times, in reference to the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, says it is probable Healy's scheme for Local Government in Ireland will form the basis of the Irish Bill. On

finement and hindered from producing evidence for their defense.

Dublin, Feb. 12.—1t is said the inform-

ers in the case of the Phoenix Park mur derers have given sufficient evidence to secure the conviction of the assassins. The car in which the murderers of Cavendish and Burke rode has been identified by Kavanagh and others at a pawnbroker's, where it was pledged for thirty shillings. The Queen in her speech referred to the

time devoted in recent years by Parliament for the most urgent needs of Ireland, and says the claims of general legislation in other parts of the kingdom now demand just regard. She trusts, however, that Parliament will be able to deal with some legislative wants of Ireland, for which pro-

vision has not yet been made. London, Feb. 14.--At a London, Feb. 14.—At a preliminary meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day it was decided that an amendm be made to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. A further amendment to the address was resolved upon, dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland. London, Feb. 15.—The Speaker read a

letter announcing the arrest of Healy and Hartington. He said the privileges of members were unaffected by such an

arrest. The government would not move for a committee of enquiry.

Parnell moved for the appointment of a committee. He complained that Healy was invited as was imprisoned on account of his ability The Attorney-General opposed Par-nell's motion, contending that in cases of crime the Government left the member to find a remedy elsewhere than in the House of Commons.

McCarthy and McDonnell spoke in Healy's hehalf

lon, and Fegan were first, Brady and Kelly next, McCaffrey and Delaney came after.
Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke were allowed to pass through by the three and the last four then faced right about.
When Carey again looked the two near Witnesses. Mary McGowan.

Witnesses. Mary McGowan.

Witnesses. Mary McGowan.

Witnesses. Mary McGowan. and the last four then faced right about. When Carey again looked the two near men had closed in on the two gentlemen. Witness continued: I saw Joseph Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a gray suit. It was all I saw. Before the court adjourned Carey formally identified all the prisoners. Several of the latter, as they were put forward

many identified all the prisoners. Several of the latter, as they were put forward for identification, called Carey a "perjured liar." Pat Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly: "That is the man (meaning Carey) I may thank for all my misfortunes from childhood

London, Feb. 18.—The evidence Satur-London, Feb. 18.—The evidence Saturday in the Dublin trials caused intense excitement in London. The individual alluded to in Carey's testimony as No. 1 is an Irish-American, but resided some time in France and Germany. He appeared to have the disposal of an unlimited supply of money. He is about appeared to have the disposal of an unlimited supply of money. He is about five feet ten inches high, well preserved, has full face, long hair and moustache; is slightly lame in the right leg.

TRISH DISTRESS.

The following acknowledgment has been received by Rev. Lawrence Walsh of Waterbury, Conn., from Bishop Logue: Received of Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Waterbury, Conn., U. S. America, the sum of Twenty-four Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for the walks ings and four Pence, for the relief of distress in Donegal.

MICHAEL LOGUE, Bishop of Raphoe Letterkenny, Jan. 28, 1883. Rev. Dear Sir:

I received your welcome letter, inclosing a draft for £24 14s. 4d. I beg to tender to you my most heartfelt thanks for your great charity in procuring this generous aid for our suffering people. You will place me under an additional obligation if you kindly convey my warmest thanks to the two Societies who have so generously enabled you to forward this much needed relief.

The state of things here is such as would make us despair did we not keep the goodness and mercy of Divine Provin view. The number of people stricken is not so great as in 1879, but coming in to me from the

There are thousands of poor creatures endeavoring to hold out as long as they can; but they will not be able to suppress

the cry of distress much longer.
Worst of all, there is little prospect of ence to the programme of the Irish party in Parliament, says it is probable Healy's scheme for Local Government in Ireland will form the basis of the Irish Bill. On the advises in reply to the speech from the throne will be a debate on the general subject of the Irish policy of the Government.

London, Feb. 12.—O'Donnell, member of Parliament, complains that while informers and paid witnesses are allowed every opportunity of putting stories together, and improve their memory by consulting each other, Irish prisoners in Kilmainham Jail are kept in solitary confinement and hindered from producing from America, as to keep me in a state of continual surprise and admiration, surely such munificent charity can never be repeated; and it is hard to expect that it

Wishing you every blessing, I am, Rev. Yours most gratefully, MICHAEL LOGUE. REV. L. WALSH, Pastor.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRE-

Branch I Windsor-J. M. Meloche 2 St. Thomas—G. L. M. Egan 3 Amherstburg—H. W. Deare 5 Americal March 1988 A. Deare
4 London—Alex Wilson
5 Brantford—Prof. J. A. Zinger
6 Strathroy--P. O'Keefe
7 Sarnia—M. G. Sullivan
8 Chatham—F. W. Robert

9 Kingston-Owen J. Cleary 10 St. Catharines—P. H. Duffy 11 Dundas—Matthew Sheppard 12 Berlin—Louis von Neubroun 13 Stratford—R. A. Purcell 14 Galt-Geo. Morphy

15 Teronto—John S Kelz 16 Prescott—John Gibson 17 Paris—John Sheppard 18 Niagara Falls—James Abbott.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

Stratford, Feb. 5, 1883.

Received from R. A. Purcell, Rec. Secretary of Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A.,

Stratford, Ont, the sum of two thousand dollars, being the Beneficiary in full due on the least of www.lsta.hubbard. Parid

THOS. O'CONNOR.

COLLISION ON THE G. T. R.

A very serious accident took place on the G. T. R. on Thursday evening, by which two persons were killed and a num-ber seriously in the serious way. ber seriously injured.

It appears the Pacific express from the

It appears the Pacific express from the east was two hours late in getting to Hamilton, and started westward about the same time that the day express left Dundas, and about half way the two trains met. Had it not been that a trackman saw the trains approaching and warned saw the trains approaching and warned said, "There is a little chap' out there who heard there was a woman from his home, heard there was a woman from his home, met. Had it not been that a trackman saw the trains approaching and warned the engineer of the day express the accident would have been much more serious, as the engineer had turned on the air brakes and reversed before the trains met. The engines were reduced to scrap iron and piled up in a heap on the track. The engineer of the Pacific express, Edward engineer of the Pacific express, Edward the was a brave boy and a great pet among the was a brave by a brave by a brave by a brave by a brakes and reversed before the trains met. The engines were reduced to scrap iron and piled up in a heap on the track. The engineer of the Pacific express, Edward Mason, was instantly killed as was also a passenger named Thomas F. Douglas, of Brockport, N. Y., who was going on a visit to Mr. Hugh Walker, his father-inlaw, in Guelph.

how simple are her modes of work, if but properly understood. The telegraph, telephone, steam engine, the blast furnace, rolling-mill and railroad all require, for the was perfectly conscious, but too weak to say much. the accounts coming in to me from the distressed districts are, if possible, more heart-rending than any I received during that gloomy period. Then we are only in the beginning of the misery.

The received during that gloomy period. Then we are only in the beginning of the misery.

The received during phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The telegraph, the districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The districts are properly understood. The districts are, if possible, more phone, steam engine, the blast furnace, properly understood. The districts are properly understood are proper

has now been going on for upwards of 10 years, some idea may be formed by glancing at the statistics of the clergy of the only two dioceses of the kingdom of Prussia which have not lost their Bishops within these 10 years either through death or "suppression." These dioceses are Ermland and Kulm, both belonging to Eastern Prussia. They are among the smallest of all the dioceses of Prussia. In Ermland there are now 26 "bereaved" parishes, and in some of these no Mass has been celebrated since the beginning of "Kulturkampf", that is to say, since 1873. In the diocese of Kulm the state of things is even worse. The entire diocese contains only 600,404 inhabitants, yet there now 42 bereaved parishes, nearly the fourth part of all the diocese. Every one of the surviving priests has at this day to ministert at least 2000 persons. Every one of the surviving priests has at this day to minister to at least 2000 persons, spread generally over a large area, and we leave our readers to imagine to what extent the poor Catholics of that part of

Last Monday evening a large conveyance ranking in dimensions somewhere between a Pullman sleeping-car and an ordinary passenger coach drove rapidly in town, and halted at "Ford's Hotel". The occupants consisted of a delegation of the officers and members of Branch No. 10 C.

M. B. A. of St. Catharinas interval. was impresent on account of his ability was rejected by the condition, contending that in case of commons.

McCarthy and McDonnell spoke in Heavy's behalf.

Trevelyan said Healy's offence was one of the most serious character, considering the condition of Ireland.

Gent (Con.) complained that the Government had given no precedent for its action regarding Healy. The attorney General only quoted an antiquated case from the days of Stant. The case of Healy should be treated as that of an English member of Parliament.

Parnell's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry was rejected by 353 to 47.

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gustus, with some two or three hundred acres of land, for the foundation of a monastery. His object was to benefit the scattered Highland Catholics over his We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. John McNeil, a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, in the Sist year of his age. Deceased emigrated to this country about forty years ago, and settled in Nova Scotia. He was, during all those years, known as a kind and upright neighbor and a staunch and sincere Catholic. His demise will be deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves three sons and three daughters. All the sons are living and actively engaged in business, one of whom is Mr. Finley Mc. Neil, of this city.

of their members to undertake the work, and the small resources which had been saved from the ancient Monastery of St. Denis for many years in the hope of the revival of this institution under some new form, were devoted to the Scottish form. form, were devoted to the Scottish foun-

On the Sunday within the Octave of the Epiphany the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Metropolitan of Scotland delivered the brief of the Holy Father to the Very Rev. Prior.

Mason, was instantly killed as was also a passenger named Thomas F. Douglas, of Brockport, N. Y., who was going on a visit to Mr. Hugh Walker, his father-inlaw, in Guelph.

The Science of Chemistry
Unlocks now and in the past opened many of Nature's greatest secrets, showing to the astonished, wondering world how simple are her modes of work, if but properly understood. The telegraph, tele-

beef, 500 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00; sheeps, 8 00 to 9.00; hides, 5 00 to 8.00, dressed hogs, 8 00 to 9.00; hides, 5 00 to 8.00, dressed hogs, 8 00 to 9.00; hides, 5 00 to 8.00; sheepskins, 9 80 to 1 10; wool, 18 c 20c; butter, 19c to 21c; eggs, 25c to, 30; cheese, 11½ to 12[c; hay, 10 00 to 12 00; potatoes, 0 00 to 50 per bag; corn, 0 75 to 00c; ye, 60c to 00c.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 16—Flour, No. 1 super, 4 63 32 470; fall wheat, 0 97 62 100 barley, 60c 67 70c; peas, 65c 67 70; oats, 40c 68 40c 7 00; mutton, 7 (0 68 80); dressed hogs, 8 00 67 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 100 to 110 butter, 26c 60 28c; eggs, 28c 60 30c; cheese, 11c 412c; hay, 8 00 69 90; potatoes, 6 60 67 70 corn, 65c 67 70c. OTTAWA, Feb. 16,-Flour, No. 1 super, \$5 00

quired to manufacture Cerqui's Chemical Compound, that of chemistry, for in that compound the elements of Nature are chosen that render any article to which they are applied visible in the dark, thus making crucifixes, crosses, statues plainly seen at night. Read what is said about them on page six.

The Church in Gormany.

Of the havoc wrought in Prussia by the persecution of the Catholic Church, which has now been going on for upwards of 10 years, some idea may be formed by glancing at the statistics of the clergy of the

boyish step or ringing laugh.

Bariey...
Rye.....
Clover Seed...
Timothy Seed...
FLOUR AND FEED.
Per cwt. Straw, per load .. PRODUCE. Eggs, retail .. Butter per lb.
" crock.
" tubs...

London Stock Market.

Montreal Market.

FLOUR-Receipts, 335 bls; sales, 606; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; Superior, 5 15 to 5 20; extra, 5 00 to 5 05; spring extra, 4 25 to 5 00; superine, 4 65 to 4 70 strong bakers; 5 25 to 6 75; fine, 4 10 to 4 20; middlings, 3 85 to 3 35; pollards, 3 60 to 3 70 Ontario bags, 2 20 to 2 45; city bags, 3 10 to 3 15.

Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 08 to \$1 08. No. 2, 1 06 to \$1 07. No. 3, \$0 97 to \$0 99. Spring... (6. 1, \$1 09 to \$1 10 \$. No. 2, \$1 07 to \$1 08. BARLEY-No. 1, 76c. to \$0 76. No. 2, \$5 70 0 972. No. 3 extra, 65c to 696. No. 3, 53c to 60 56.

Kingston, Feb. 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 0 8 00; fall wheat, 0 95 to 0 00; spring whea 00 to 0 00; barley, 00c to 72; peas, 75c to 0 tis, 34c to 35c; cattle, live weight. 4 00 to 4 5 etf, 5 00 to 7 00; multion, 7 00 to 8,00 dressee

114

112

Ontario Investment Ass'n

50 Huron & Erie... 50 London Loan... 50 Ontario.... 50 Royal Standard.

Medals and Diplomas awarded at Philadel-phia, 1876; Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877; and Lambskins, SKINS AND HIDES.
Calfskins, green, P B.
Tallow, rendered.
Fough.
Hides, No. 1 0 75 to 1 00 0 10 to 0 13 07 to 0 08 04 to 0 05 00 to 0 7 00 to 0 06 0 to 00 5 MISCELLANEOUS. furkeys, each...
Chickens, & pair.
Ducks per pair.
Beef, & cwt.
Mutton, & b...
Lamb, "
Veal, "

0 75 to 2 00 0 50 to 0 70 POST OFFICE, &c., AT

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa and at the Post Office, Clifton, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to

if the party decline to enter into a contrac when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be re-turned.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 13th Feb., 1883.

2 3

Ontario bags, 2 20 to 2 49; city bags, 3 10 to 3 15.

GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, 1 15 to 1 16, Canada red winter, 1 18 to 1 29 spring, 1 15 to 1 16. Corn. 80c to 82]c. Peas, 0 91 to 0 92. Oats, 38c to 40c. Barley, 60c to 70c Rye, 72]c to 72]c.

PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 19c Eastern Townships, 20c to 24; B. & M., 19c to 22c. Creamery, 23c to 30c.; Cheese, 13c to 13]c Pork, mess, 21 50 to 22 50. Lard, 14c to 14; Bacon, 13]c to 00c. Hams, 14c to 15c. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, loth MARCH, 1883, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour. Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and tender cent on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do, so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 10 5.2 Ao. 5 extra, 55c 10 50c. No. 3, 55c 10 50 55.

PEAS—No. 1 60c to \$0 60. No. 2, 7te to 75c. OATS—No. 1, 422 to 43. No. 2, 50c. FLOUR—Superior, \$4 60 to \$4 65; extra. \$1 50 to \$4 55.

BRAN—\$13 60 to \$13 66.

BUTTER—15c to 21c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, \$7 50 to \$7 75.

BRALEY—(street)—60c to 74c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 04 to \$1 04.

[No newspapers to insert without special uthority from this department through the gueen's Printer.] L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintenden
General of Indian A fra Dept. of Indian Affairs, Otlawa, 30 Jan., 1883.

A FORTUNE.

to 5 25; fall wheat, 0 95 to 1 00c spring wheat 1 00 to 1 ·0; barley, 50 to 70; peas 0 70 to 0 75 oats, 35c to 38c; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; bect, 5 00 to 6 00; autton, 7 00 to 8 00 dressed hogs 8 00 to 8 40; hides, 6 00 to 8 00 sheepskins, 0 95 to 1 30. wool, 2 let to 25c; butter, 25c to 30c, eggs, 30c to 35c, cheese, l3c to 15c hay, 11 00 to 14 00 per ton; potatoes, 80c to 85c per bag; corn, 80c to 85c.

LOCAL NOTICES

"The Only one in America."

"The Only one in America."

The International Throat and Lung institute. Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Aathma, Catarrhal Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last tew years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont.; 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, P. Q.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDV BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of
the Valley.
Hudsonville, Nov. 17, 1882.
PEOF. A. M. SHRIEVES,
DEAR SIR:—Your valuable medicine has
done me a great deal of good, I have only
tried one box, find enclosed \$1 for five boxes
of Pride of the Valley, and oblige
Yours Respectfully,
Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McK. on the box yes

Hadsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. 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. chines on sale.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Clingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scantty locks of age once more resume their former and the same of the scantage of age once more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever ; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden old at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

LABATT'S PRIZE ALE, STOUT & PORTER

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

LONDON BREWERY.

Notice to Contractors SEALEDTENDERS, addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Clifton, Ont.," will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, inclusively, for the erection of

CLIFTON, ONT.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.



BARLEY—(street)—80c to 74c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 04 to \$1 04.

SEAFORTH, Feb 16.—Flour, No. 1, super, 440 to 5 60; fall wheat, 0 92 to 1 00; spring wheat, 985 to 100; barley, 0 45 to 55; peas, 0 65c to 0 7c; oats, 35c to 36c; hides, 6 25 to 6 50; butter, 17c 18to.; eggs, 22 to 00c; cheese, 00c to 00c; potacoes, 0 30 to 0 35, corn, 00c to 00.

GUELPH, Feb. 16.—Flour, No.1 super, 2 59 20 corn, 10c to 00c; potacoes, 0 30 to 0 35, corn, 00c to 00c.

GUELPH, Feb. 16.—Flour, No.1 super, 2 59 20 to 00c; potacoes, 0 30 to 0 35, corn, 00c to 00c beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 20 80; oats, 90c 20 41c; cattle (live weight) 40 to 5 00 beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 20 80; of esseed hogs, 7 50 20 7 75; hides, 8 00 20 20; obsepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 00c to 00c; butter, 21c 25; eggs, 30c 40c; cheese 00 20 00 to 00 thay, 9 00 20 loc. 00; potatoes, 0 60 20 7 0 per bag; corn, 70c HALLEAN, N. S., Feb. 16.—Flour market, a little phore active last week. Choice pastry, 2 51 to 7 5; superior extra, 5,50 to 5 60, extra superfine, 5 25 to 5 40; spring textra, 5 25 to 0 00; 00; ctrong bakers, 5 30 to 6 25; superfine, 5 00 to 0 00; Pesta ground, 3 85 to 0 00, Canada oatmeal, 5 75 to 5 85

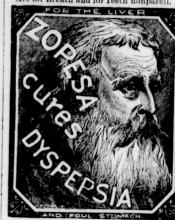
Kineston, Feb. 16.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENT dc.

Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory Land in Manitoba Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. WM. M. Moore & Co., Federa Bank Building, London.

JAMES LEE & CO.,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Draw a fresh fragrant Breath and be merry, Fear no dental display as you smile; For the virtues of famous "TEABERRY" Are for Breath and for Teeth nonparell.



THE STATIONS:

OR WAY OF THE CROSS. ranslated in 1882, from the Italian by Rt. v. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pitts-

These prayers will be found to be beautifully touching. They are short but pithy; recalling the mysteries meditated upon, and forcibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons gerived from them." Republished in 1832 by Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, 33 Barclay St., New York. Price 10 cents each, or \$5.00 per 100 copies.

GODLESS SUHOOLS.

A compilation of evidence against secular schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins. The contents comprise extracts from Papal Bulls, pastoral letters from Bishops in every portion of the world, and many other important documents bearing upon the all important questions of christian education for Catholic children. It is addressed to Catholic parents.

It is highly commended by Archbishop Gibbons, and many other prelates.

Some extracts brief from Catholic papers: It is a book worth its weight in gold.—The Monitor.

A very useful little manual.—Catholic Re-

It will prove exceedingly valuable for gen-ral circulation and reference. — Western Home Journal.

The work is simple, clear, straightforward, written for the people, with no unnecessary words.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

It is the very best summary of its kind ever issued.—Western Watchman.

It is not too much to say that it is the best work on the subject,—Ave Maria.

This little volume is therefore a truly Catholic publication.—T. F. M. in Catholic Universe.

It is a work which every priest and Cath-olic parent should peruse carefully.—Sunda

Price 25 cents each, or \$18.00 per 100 copies. THOS. D. EGAN.

New York Catholic Agency, 38 Barclay Street, New York.
From whom can be purchased anything hat is published or sold in New York. The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. ***
TICKETS ONLY \$5. SHARES IN PROPORTION



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charlitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd. A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A spliendid ownexturities.

place monthly.

A splendid opportunity to win a fortune. Third Grand Drawing, Class C, at New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1883—151th Monthly Drawing.

10	APITAL	ST OF PI	s in pro		
1	APITAL	PRIZE.			\$75,0
1	61				25.0
2 P	RIZES OF	00 000		******	10.0
5	11	9,000			12,0
10	44	2,000.			10,0
20	**	1,000.			10 0
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300	"	400.			20.0
500	44	100.			30,0
000	**	ou.			25,0
000	4 DDD	200			25,00
0 4	APPROX				20,00
0	pproximat	on Priz	es of \$7	50	6,78
0				600	4,50
0		**		250	2,25

New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giv-ing full address. Send orders by Express. Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La

or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 607 Seventh St., Washington, 227 iw 607 Seventh St., Washington, N.B.—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be \$150,00.

TEACHER WANTED. Male Teacher wanted in School Section No. 4, Biddulph. Application, stating salary and experience of teaching, and what section taught in last. Apply to James Carrigan, Elemfield P. O., Ont.

PIANOFORTES.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, more. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

VOL. 5.

NICHOLAS WILSON & FASHIONABLE TAILOR

A nice assortment of Impo TWEFDS now in stock. ALSO-

New Ties, Silk Handkerch Underclothing, Etc. N. WILSON &

> Dear Motherland for You. BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

[For Redpath's Weekly.]
And that the cause is dead,
That nevermore the brave oid land
Shall raise her drooping head;
That while the Nations round her rise
To glory and to fame,
No ray of light shall pierce her skies
No glory gild her name.

They know thee not, they cannot know
The love thy children feel
That burns for thee with purest glow,
And true in woe or weal,
The love that suffering,
Was powerless to subdue,
Still lives with purpose warm and stron
Dear Motherland, for You.

Who love thee most mourn not thy fate Nor pine in hopeless wee. They mourn thee not but watch and wa To track my fiendish foe. Though great may be the Briton's might Thy foes, dear land, shall fall, And thou snall leap to life and light And soar above them all. Fear not, for there are hearts prepared To die or make thee free, Who every hope and pang have shared Through sorrow's might with thee, Thy sun, though clouded, is not set. Thy flag, though darkly banned, Shall float in triumph o'er thee yet, Free and redeemed, Dear Land!

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journa On the fifteenth day of February British Parliament re-assembled. A nu ber of platitudes were, as usual, read in name of the Queen. Her Majesty thi that her "lords and gentlemen" sho turn their attention to the affairs of E and and Scotland and let Ireland alone land and Scotland and let Ireland alone far as possible. She states that agrar crimes have sensibly diminished and I is everywhere upheld in the "distress country." She mentions that a proper tion for compensating English and Scotlants for improvements will probabe presented and she hopes that some the legislative wants of Ireland may dealt with.

dealt with.

Mr. Parnell, who is always "lev headed" and quick to seize a chance, once announced that he would introdu an amendment to the Land Act of 18 dealt with. and Mr. Justin McCarthy followed making an announcement that he wou introduce a bill to abolish the Irish via

rovalty. At any rate of proceeding, Her Majesty "lords and gentlemen" will have the hands full of Ireland. The spectre of Iri wrong will not down even at the biddi of a Queen. The legislative wants of In land can not be pushed aside for oth things or be satisfied in a single session Parliament.

Parliament. WE are often asked for information

concerning some of the scandalcus an apostate priests who, having broken their was and dishonored their manhood an Christianity, are perambulating the courtry, prestituting their means. try, prostituting their mean talents and meaner acquirements in abusing the mother that fostered them and tried to teach them. It is a distasteful work to us, to attempt to keep a "Rogues' Gal lery," to be adorned by such characterles knaves as these. Therefore we drop then into the oblivion which their crimes merit We need not tell any intelligent reade that these men, neither in what they do, nor in what they say, nor in what they "reveal," convey any argument against the Catholic Church. If Protestants choose to be humbugged by them, we have nothing to say. But as for Catholies, it ought to be enough for them to know that these men have broken their vows, and are outgest. that these men have broken their vows, and are outcasts. If they then listen to such as these, they are certainly fools, and perhaps criminal, for they recklessly endanger a faith, freely given by God, but

to preserve it. Catholic Columbian. WE heard it said the other day, by a gentleman who is a prominent and suc-

not secured to us, unless we ourselves try

cessful merchant and a man of common sense, that we Catholics are very sensitive about our religion, and very quickly at-tempt to resent what we deem insults. This is true with reference to the false This is true with reference to the false charges so often made against us, and it has been a characteristic of the Catholic Church, from its foundation, to repel falsehood and expose deceit. She is by her very nature intolerant of all untruth, and unhesitatingly admonishes her children against it. We are not sensitive when the church is fairly represented because in church is fairly represented, because in truth there can be no wrong-doing.

IT must be acknowledged that the Cath olic Church outnumbers by far any other denomination. It must be acknowledged that there is no power on earth that can dissolve the tie that binds Catholics. It must be acknowledged that they are the truest people to their Church, and have the greatest respect for their ministers, from the Pope to the simple Priest. It must be acknowledged that no potentate on earth exercises a greater authority than the Holy Father at Rome. If this was all brought about by superstition, why do not other organizations take a hand at the same game and gain the same supremacy. Ah, the Catholic Church was not erected by human

. . . File Dissing Lathana Intention to the United Va James