NO. 74.

GENTLEMEN.

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March 1880. Sunday, 14-Passion Sunday. 1st Class. Sem

Doible.
Monday, 15—Office of the day. Ferial.
Tuesday, 16—Office of the day. Ferial.
Wednesday, 18—St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor. Double-Major.
Thursday, 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel. Double-Major.
Friday, 19—St. Joseph, Spouse of the B. V. Mary, and Patron of the universal Catholic Church. Double 1st Class.
Saturday, 29—Feast of the Seven Dolours of the B. V. Mary. Double-Major.

Written for the Record The Graves of Martyrs.

The kings of old have shrine and tomb, In many a minster's haughty gloom; And green, along the ocean side, The mounds arise where heroes died; But show me, on thy flowery breast, Earth! where thy nameless martyrs res

The thousands that, uncheer'd by praise, Have made one offering of their days; For truth, for heaven, for freedom's sake, Resign'd the bitter cup to take; And silently in fearless faith Bowing their noble souls to death

Where sleep they, earth ? by no proud sto Their narrow couch of rest is known The still, sad glory of their name Hallows no fountain, unto fame; No-not a tree the record bears
Of their deep thoughts and lonely prayers.

Yet haply all around lie'strew'd The ashes of that multitude; It may be that each day we tread, Where those devoted hearts have bled. And the young flowers that children sow. Take root in holy dust below,

Oh! that the many rustling leaves Which round our home the summer weaves Or that the streams, in whose glad voice Our own familiar paths rejoice Might whisper through the starry sky, To tell where those blest slumberers lie!

Would not our inmost hearts be still'd. With knowledge of their presence fill'd, And by its breathings taught to prize The meekness of self-sacrifice? But the deep woods and sounding waves, Are silent of those hidden graves.

Yet what if no light footstep there In pilgrim love and awe repair, So let it be! Like him whose clay Deep buriedly his Maker lay, They sleep in secret—but the sod, Unknown to man, is mark'd of God

PARNELL IN TORONTO. THE MEETING ATJ THE ROYAL

OPERA HOUSE.

AN ORDERLY AND ENTHUSIASTIC

From the Globe, March 8th The meeting on behalf of the Irish Land League and Relief Fund held last night at the Royal Opera House was a complete success. Long before the time at which the speeches were announced to begin people began to pour into the Royal Opera House, and at eight o'clock both galleries were full and the parquet chairs almost all occupied. The audience was, of course, composed in greater part of men, but here and there a lady was seated. Very good order was maintained throughout the

evening. The Chairman, Mr. John O'Donohue, in introducing the orator of the evening, expressed his great pleasure at standing upon a common platform with his friend upon the right in the city in which he had spent over forty years of his life. He had watched Mr. Parnell's course at home and since his arrival in America, and he was bound to say that every man who felt an interest in Ireland must be proud of him. (Loud cheers.) He had been followed with severe criticism, but who had ever stood up and vindicated the cause of Ireland that had not been so followed? He alluded to the recent grants that had been made by the Legislature of Ontario and the Dominion towards the relief of the distress in Ireland. The cause of that distress did not lie, as had been sometimes said, in the character of the Irish people, for in every country where they had and most prominent positions. In Canada there were many instances of this, and he was to a large extent attributable to the greater freedom of our laws. Mr. Parnell had come to the con-clusion that the best method he could take to help the suffering poor of Ireland was to come to America and to appeal to the liberality of the people of this country. But before asking for their alms he (Mr. Parnell) would explain the causes which led to the existing distress, and to the means which would prevent its recurrence. He introduced to them Mr. Parnell, who

was received with great cheering.

Mr. Parnell said:—Mr. Chairman and citizens of Toronto, I thank you for perhaps the warmest welcome which I have

received since I have crossed the Atlantic. (Cheers.) This welcome sufficiently dispels the calumny which was heaped by the pro-British press upon the people of Canada—that they did not sympathize with the suffering people of Ireland. Your actions before we came here had indeed sufficiently dispelled that calumny, but I am glad that you have also reserved some of your sympathy for our mission. some of your sympathy for our mission, and while you have showed before our arrival that your hearts were opened and that your money was ready to alleviate the distress of Ireland, so also your wish to help us in preventing the recurrence of that distress. (Cheers.) Many people when they hear of famine in Ireland, look upon it as a dispensation of Providence they think that is due to a bad harvest, or that there has been too much rain, or that the soil of Ireland is poor and unable to feed our population, but none of these reasons apply in the case of our Irish famines, which are caused by men and not by God. (Cheers.) They are artificial and not natural famines. The soil of Ireland is not poor—it is capable of supporting twice her present population in abundant prosperity and happiness. Our climate is the most genial in the world; our people are not idle and slothful—they are energetic and hard, working when they that there has been too much rain, or that our people are not idle and slothful—they are energetic and hard-working, when they are working for themselves as men. (Cheers.) Now how is it, you will ask, that every ten or fifteen years we have frightful famines in Ireland? The argument is sometimes put forward that the people of Canada and the United States have no right to inquire into the States have no right to inquire into the cause of Irishfamines, but those who speak in that strain should recollect that this is the third time that the world has been appealed to within one generation to feed starving Ireland, and it is a fact that the Irish people of this country as well as those of the United States send annually large sums of money to help the Irish peasants to pay their rents. From reliable statistics we know that between eighty and ninety millions of dollars have been sent from the continent of America to Ireland within the last twenty years, and that nearly all of this money, instead of that nearly all of this money, instead of going to make those to whom it was sent more happy and more comfortable, has gone into the pockets of their landlords. (Applause.) I believe that the people of Canada, like the people of America, are concerned whenever they see that there is a suffering nation, and they consider that there duty as a practically free country is to help Ireland to attain that posi-

which they themselves possess.

THE LAND TENURE.

received since I have crossed the Atlantic.

Now, we charge that these continually recurring Irish famines, and that the state of chronic poverty which always obtains in Ireland, are due to the conditions of land tenure in that country? It is the old feudal system with which almost every European country started and which has European country started, and which has been tried and found wanting, and abandoned in every civilized country except Great Britain and Ireland. And the 600,000 tenant farmers of Ireland having tried this system, have come to the con-clusion that it is high time it was abandoned in Ireland also. (Applause.) For in no country has the system inflicted more evils upon the country than in Ireland. And now you will ask, What remedy have you to propose? Well, we have almost got tired of proposing remedies. We have been proposing remedies for the system of land tenure in Ireland for the last thirty years, and we have not been able to obtain any hearing for it, comparatively speaking. It comes to this: that the British Parliament, which cares nothing whatever for Irish public opinion, will not be moved upon any Irish estion until its attention has been directed to it by some very forcible and out of the way occurrences. (Applause. Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking upon the question of the Disestablishment of the Church in Scotland the other day in Midlothian, said that it was not until a prison had been broken into in the heart of the metropolis (alluding to the Clerkenwell affair) and a policeman shot in the discharge of his duty in the city of Manchester that the disestab ishment of the Irish Church entered into the domain of practical English politics. Now this is a very good example of the difficulty which besets the Irish in obtaining any reform from England. I would like you to understand our position upon this question. We do not blame the English people so much, or think them responsible for the state of affairs in Ireland sponsible for the state of affairs in Ireland—although they are responsible, because they assume the government of the country. Remember I draw a very great distinction between the people and the Government of England, and when I say England, you will recollect that I mean the Government of England.

A Voice—What sort of Bovernment would you have for England? (Cries of "Put bim out.")

"Put him out.")
Mr. Parnell.—The people of England have got themselves in a very important position, with regard to Ireland. They have taken a position which no nation ought ever to take. I hold that every ought ever to take. I noid that every nation is able to govern itself (applause), and that although the English neople may be able to govern themselves, they have conclusively proved by the experience of the last seven centuries that they were not able to govern any other nation (applause); so you see we have acted upon English public opinion in some very unusual way to direct attention to the Irish question. As I said before, we are tired of proposing these solutions of the Irish land question, but still we can point to a great many valuable precedents which have been set up by the legislation of other countries, o to some extent by the legislation of gland. What we ask is that the tenant

do not wish to rob them of anything, but at the same time I cannot help expressing my opinion that if these reforms are con-tinually resisted, if all concessions are refused, the time will come when the reasonable propositions we make will no longer be obtainable by the Irish landlords. (Applause.) Now the shout of

COMMUNISM. is, of course, raised, because we ask that the tenants may own the land they till, and we are told that we are land robbers, and that we must not interfere with the rights of property. Now I wish to say to that, that one of the first principles of that, that one of the first principles of British law is that no man can have ab-solute proprietorship in land. The law student learns this amongst his first lessons, and it is a principle which has been sanctioned by Blackstone and all the great leaders of English jurispru-dence. Personal propert, and real estate differ in that respect, that no man can have absolute property in real estate, while he can in personal property. The great English historian James Anthony Froude, who cannot be accused of prejudice in dealing with this Irish question, in the last number of the North American Review, or the number before the last, bears very remarkable testimony to the soundness of what we say on this point. He says that land, strictly speaking, can-not be the property of any man. It benot be the property of any man. It be-longs to all the human race. Laws have to be made to protect the tiller of the soil, and to ensure that he obtains his proper share of returns for his exertions; but to be the private property of this or that man to do with it as he pleases, land never is and never ought to be. (Ap-plause.) Now, the different Governments of the world have at all times recognized that land must be handed over in trust to certain persons upon certain conditions. In the United States of America some of the land has been handed over by the the land has been handed over by the State—the land having originally belonged to the State. It is sometimes handed over to great railroad companies. More of it has been handed over to occupiers, who occupy it under the homestead laws of that country. The railroad companies who obtain these lands do not obtain them as absolute property. They only obtain them conditional upon building a road through the country and throwing the land open for settlement. throwing the land open for settlement. I allude to this to show you that the land originally belongs to the whole people. The Government of the country people. The Government of the country transfers it upon certain conditions to certain persons, who have to fulfil these conditions in order to obtain possession. In the same way the landlords under the tion of freedom and that self-government old feudal system obtained possession of the lands in Ireland, but the conditions have been universally violated, and I state that which has been corroborated by the historian Froude when I say that in consequence of these unfulfilled con-ditions the land might be justly forditions the land might be justly for-feited by the landlords to-morrow. (Ap-plause.) But we do not desire to do this; we wish to give the landlords full compensation for these lands. This has Prussia where the King been done in Prussia, where the King stepped in and transferred the land from the landlords to the tenants. He com-pensated the landlords by issuing Government bonds bearing four per cent. interest, and he ordained that the tenants should repay the Government by by paying five per cent, interest per annum on the amount of these bonds for forty-one years. At the end of that time further payment ceased, principal and interest having been discharged.
That was the way in which it was done
in Prussia. The legislature of England
has also established a precedent of a
similar character. Under the Bright

THE LAND ACT OF 1870, the Government were empowered to advance money to tenants desirous of purchasing their holdings from landlords willin to sell, and the money was to be by the tenants to the State by annual instalments of 5 per cent. spread over a period of thirty-five years, both principal and interest being repaid by these instalments. The Parliament of England clearly showed by these clauses that they recognized it as a desirable thing that tenants in Ireland should be encouraged to own their farms, but it

stopped short at COMPULSORY EXPROPRIATION.

It was willing to advance money to the tenants of landlords who wished to sell. but it did not sanction the principle that the londlords should be forcibly expropriated. Mr. Bright, the other day, in speaking upon this point, said he believed that after a while if the Bright clauses were amended in a certain direction which he indicated the landlords would find it to their interest to sell, and that a large majority of them would sell. Well, am very much inclined to think so too. that if the present land agitation in Ireland goes on for a year or two longer the majority of Irish landlords will find it very much to their interest to sell. (Cheers and laughter.) But still we think it hard that the Parliament of think it hard that the Parliament of England should throw upon the unfor-tunate, starving tenants of Ireland the duty of doing that by an agitation which they themselves ought to do by law. (Cheers.) An objection has been made to this transfer of the land from the land-(Cheers.) An objection has been made to this transfer of the land from the landlords to the tenants, and we have been wisked, If the tenants are not able to pay their present rents how is it to be expected that they will be able to pay an annual instalment of principal and interest to the Government! To this I reply that the examples which we have had of sales of land to tenants under these Bright clauses all show that the tenant feels such a security when he is an

nerve to meet the annual instalments. He feels, in fact, that he is dragging

A LESSENING CHAIN
behind him instead of a lengthening one behind him instead of a lengthening one—(cheers)—and that every payment he makes is so much to the good. In fact it has been found in practice that the tenants pay long before the thirty-five years have expired. Many of them pay in five, six, eight or ten years. They exceed the instalments required of them, they double and treble and quadruple them in order that they may free the land from the that they may free the land from the Government charge all the sooner. The London Times, the other day, published a leader in which it took up this line of argument, viz., that if the tenants could not pay their rents they could not be expected to pay the instalments to the Government if the land were sold them. Now, it happens that when the property held by the English Church in Ireland was sold the right of pre-emption was held by the English Church in Ireland was sold the right of pre-emption was given to the occupying tenants, and the State was permitted to help them in the way which I have explained. Five thousand tenants of the Church purhous the characteristic of the charac chased property holdings, and the Times made the assertion that these tenants had failed this year in paying their instalments. Lord Monck, whom you know of in this country, the head of the Church Temporalities' Commission in Ireland, at once wrote a letter to the Ireland, at once wrote a letter to the Times, of which the following is the subrunes, of which the torowing is the sub-stance:—"The Irish peasant proprietors appear to be a thrifty set of people, not-withstanding the traditional idea to the contrary. It is officially stated that out of an annual payment of \$655,000 due to the Church Commissioners on moneys advanced by them to about five thousand peasant proprietors in Ireland under the Church Disestablishment. Act, the arrears due this winter are only \$37,250, or less due this winter are only \$37,200, or less than six per cent. of the amount of interest due. This, too, in the face of the fact that there have been three successive bad harvests." (Cheers.) Now, how is this? On one hand you see the tenantry of Ireland engaged in a life-and-death struggle against their landlords to obtain an abatement of their rents, large numbers of them perishing of starvation, and on of them perishing of starvation, and on the other hand you see the once tenants of the Irish Church Commissioners, now proprietors, able to pay within six per cent. of the annual charge on their lands. It is the

MAGIC OF PROPERTY, which turns sand into gold, and has duced this extraordinary state of affairs. And we think if the experiment were tried further that the same magnificent result would appear throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and we should never again have another famine there. (Cheers.) I wish before sitting down to say a word or two on the subject of say a word or two on the subject of
THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

It is enough to break the heart of our people to have to contend with such a terrible calamity as that which they are

this frightful famine came upon them. The distress in the west of Ireland cannot be exaggerated. I am told that in some of Donegal, a fortnight ago, six hundred persons were living upon

A PENNY A DAY or sixpence a week. Taking six persons to each family this pittance would be little less than a dollar a week for each Inttle less than a dollar a week for each family. This state of things can searcely be believed in this country. It will scarcely be credited that next door to a rich relation like England, the Government of that country should have permitted this condition of affairs to come round.
(Applause.) I could scarcely have credited it myself; and although we know that there must be famine, we hoped that it might not be so bad as it has turned out to When we left Ireland we estimated the number of persons who would probably be without food by the middle of February at about two hundred and fifty thousand, but I regret to say that this number has now been very largely exceed-

number has now been very largery exceeded, and that half a million or 750,000 reasons will be without food between this and next July. Now, we had hoped that the distress might not have turned out so bad as it has, but, of course, our information was not so perfect as that of the Government. The Government has means of knowing the true state of affairs far superior to any we possess. And though we were able to predict that two hundred and fifty thousand people by the middle of February would have to be fed, the Government up to that time had constantly denied that anybody was in danger of starvation—(Cries of "Shame") or that there would be any distress be or that there would be any distress be-yord that which the ordinay machinery of the poor law system could cope with. Under the poor-law system Ireland is divided for the purpose of the relief of the poor into a number of divisions called electoral divisions, and the district which is distressed is taxed for the maintenance of the poor within it. These divisions are very small, and when one of them is overwhelmed with distress, say to the extent of one-half the population, the burden of relief is thrown upon the other half, with the result that they, too, are driven into the poor-house. Well, we had been warn-ing the Government all along that there tenant feels such a security when he is an owner that he will improve his holding to deed. Another mouth passed away, the di

PROVIDE A SUPPLY OF CLEAN STRAW. (Hisses and laughter.) And that was the only measure of relief undertaken by the Government up to the time that we left Ireland. They have done nothing since. The £770,000 appropriation Bill which has passed the Commons has not yet, 1 believe, passed the Lords. It must be some time before it can receive the Royal some time before it can receive the Royal assent, and before the cumbrous machinery, bound up with red tape, can come into action for the relief of the Irish poor. (Applause.) Meanwhile the people of Ireland have been left to the charity of every nation in the world—except England. Now I regret to say it very much indeed, but it is a truth that must be said that England has contributmust be said, that England has contributed far less according to her means—in-finitesimally less—than almost any other finitesimally less—than almost any other country which has been appealed to. (Hisses.) If it had not been for the charity of the people of the United States, of India, of Australia, of Canada, of every country but England, the people of Ireland must have perished before now in famine by thousands. And this appropriation, if it had been made in June last when we proved it, might have been of when we urged it, might have been of some use; it could have been expended on reproductive works which would have improved the natural resources of Ireland. The interest would have been paid then.

Then our people were not ENFEEBLED BY WANT AND DISEASE now they are too weak to work. The long-continued want which they have been suffering has made them so that they can-not handle a spade or a pick, and the consequence will be that this money, which they might have received three or four months ago in the shape of honest daily wages, must now be doled out to them as charity, and our proud-spirited people are degraded to the level of paupers. It is enough to break the heart of a man who has been working in Ireland and who has watched the noble spirit that was spring-ing up amongst our people to see them ing up amongst our people to see them degraded in this horrible and infamous way. (Cheers.) I wish that I could think they have not been BROUGHT TO THE GATES OF STARVATION

PURPOSELY and desiredly. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) I wish I could think that the Government of England do not watch the appearance of famine in the hope that by its help they might break down the spirit of the Irish people. (Hisses and cheers.) Now, in conclusion, I wish to say a word in reference to amatter on which we have been criticised. I refer to our action with restriction with respirate the regions relief com-

now contending with. They are getting to feel independent, to have a stright back, and to believe that they also had rights as well as the Irish landlords when some and the strict of the Manison House and Datases. Now, I approach this not very pleasant subject—and it is least of all a pleasant subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a proach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach in a city whence you have sent a subject to approach this not very pleasant subject to approach the subject to approach this not very pleasant subject to approach the subje good deal of money mittees—with some hesitation. But still it is necessary to state the position we have assumed in reference to this matter. We have thought that relief to the Irish people should not go though the hands of the landlords; that it was not in the nature of things to suppose that they could continue to struggle against this land system, and yet have to apply for their daily bread to the very class who were oppressing them. the very class who were oppressing them. This is all we have done. We have not accused the Mansion House Committee of mal-administration by any means. I do not believe it would willingly mal-ad minister any moneys that were entrusted to it for purpose of relief. But this we believe, and this we are sure of, that this Committee is very largely composed of Government and landlord committee and that the sub-committees throughout the country very largely partake of also. Of course sub-committees, as they degenerate in the scale, are not formed of the same lofty material as the Mansion House Committee. They are not compose ed of Attorney-Generals, lawyers, or other men of exalted positions, but they composed mainly, and in great part, of the agents of the landlords, their bailiffs, and drivers (hisses), and we have feared that through them our people might be seriously handicapped in the struggle they are maintaining for their rights. We have are maintaining for their rights. We have at least thought that in administering the relief you ought not to give political advantage to the landlord class, and that our poor tenants were harassed enough with-out additional trouble being added. We out additional trouble being added. We do not blame you when you have done everything fairly and with the best and everything fainly and with the best and most generous intentions. I regret ex-ceedingly that the subject is an unpleasant one to you. (Cries of "Oh no.") Now, I have said that we don't accuse the Mansion House Committee of mal-administration, but I think it right to read you a number of resolutions passed at a meeting in Ireland in order to show you that even if we had gone further our suppositions might have perhaps been well founded. At a meeting of the Land League Relief Committee held in Louisbury, County Mayo, Ireland, Rev. Mr. Joice, parish priest, in the ch ir, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously

carried:—

"Resolved, that having made three ineffectual appeals to the Mansion House Relief Fund for aid to help us to relieve the present dire distress existing in this parish, we solemnly declare that body as unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by the charitable public, and we call way to a describe the confidence reposed in them by the charitable public, and we call upon the charitably-disposed to with-hold their subscriptions from a body of men who declare they will allow their fellow-creatures to die of starvation un-less their Committee changes its name, farmers of Ireland may be allowed to own the land they till, and we are willing to give to the landlords the full extent of their vested interests in the lands. We before, and that he will strain every day, and the Government were at last were treated with very scunt courtesy intended. Another month passed away, the distance of the landlords the full extent of the lands. We before, and that he will strain every day, and the Government were at last and we call upon the charitably-disposed

moved to some action. And what was it? They issued a circular to the Poor-Law Boards throughout Ireland calling upon them to whitewash the workhouses and proving a contract of the subscriptions either to the Irish bishops or to the National Land League, as being the surest and quickest medium of relief reaching the really distressing.

"That the Mansion House Relief Com-"That the Mansion House Relief Committee having refused to grant us any aid and to relieve the present distress, we call upon our fellow-Christians and fellow-countrymen at home tot aid us with public contributions, and that they will not allow their fellow-creatures to die of starvation because of the name of the committee." the committee.

Now I give this to you for as much as it is worth. I do not wish to advance charges against the Mansion House Committee or anybody else which I cannot substantiate. The position is that it is giving too much control to those in the landlord and Government interest. And landlord and Government interest. And now, ladies and gentlemen, in conclusion, I thank you for the kindness and attention with which you have listened to my oration. I feel greatly encouraged by the attitude of the people of Canada, so far as I have seen it displayed, and I trust it will continue to show itself as it has tonight. If we succeed, English landlords and English miscovernment in Ireland and English misgovernment in Ireland will soon be a thing of the past. (Pro-

longed applause.)
Speeches were also made by Messrs.
Dillon, N. Murphy, Geo. Evans, Jury,
Patrick Boyle and others.

Patrick Boyle and others.

At the close contributions were handed in rapidly from all parts of the house, in sums varying from one to fifty dollars. It was announced that the collection was to be for the relief fund, but many of the donors coupled their gifts with the intimation that half was to be devoted by the Land League 1 the "emigration of the Irish landlords." The nomes of the contributors, as announced by Mr. Parnell from the stage, were mostly those of Irishmen, but the list embraced also a large number of Canadians, Scotchmen and Englishmen. The sums handed in aggregatlishmen. The sums handed in aggregated \$464, which was enlarged to \$975 by the addition of the box office receipts for

AID TO SLIGO.

THE KINGSTON REMITTANCE GRACIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Very Rev. Father Farrelly has received the following letter from the Bishop of

MY DEAR FATHER FARRELLY, -I am in My Dear Father Farrellay,—I am in receipt of your very kind and esteemed favor of the 29th ult., covering a draft for £175 1 ls. 2d., for the relief of destitution in this district. May God bless you and the generous people of Kingston for this timely help. It will enable many poor families to tide over the hard times we are pressing through. Since I went the latter. passing through. Since I wrote the letter you received the distress has been rapidly extending, and it is only by private offer-ings that we are enabled to save the lives

of our poor, beloved people.

The Government is giving no effectual help. It merely offers loans for public works and land inprovements, but leaves pay half the interest on the loans they are not taking advantage of them.
alone knows how the people are to be from this until the new crops come in in August or September. In the absence of public works it seems to us quite impos-sible to keep up our relief funds for so long a time and to the amount that would be a time and to the amount that would be required to provide for the constantly in-creasing distress. But God is good, and he loves his faithful Irish people, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no portion of that people so deserving of his love and mercy as the small landholders who are the chief sufferers in the present crisis. Their vitues and their sufferings make Their virtues and their sufferings mak ope that God will enable us to save

their lives and their homes.

Recommending all our wants to your holy prayers, and praying God to reward the great charity of the Catholics of

Kingston, I remain, my dear Father Farrelly Very sincerely yours in Christ, +L. GILLOOLY. Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G.

Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, Canada. The collection at St. Mary's Cathedral has been supplemented by about \$80,making a total of \$940, as given by the members of that church.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of the Civil Service subscriptions toward the Irish Relief

Fund :—
Post Office—L. Lawless, Postmaster, \$10; R. J. C. Dawson, \$4; George Cox, \$5; H. A. Johnston, \$5; J. D. Sharman, \$4; J. Gordon, \$2; H. D. Dalton, \$2; John Mc-Gordon, \$2; H. D. Dalton, \$2; John Me-Lauchlin, \$2; Andrew Thompson, \$2; Walter H. Cousins, \$1; Martin O'Meara, \$2; A. E. Ashton, \$1; L. Lawless, jr., \$1; Wm. Blair, \$2; R. Mercer, \$2; George Hampton, \$1; R. F. Matthews, \$4; Fred. W. Matthews, \$1; John Hunter, \$5; J. W. McLaren, (mail agent), \$1; John Ward, \$1; Ed. Wilson, \$2; Jerry Howe, \$1; J. W. McLaren, \$1; J. J. Ross, \$1; Neil McNeil, \$1; John Dinahy, letter carrier, \$2; John Screaton, letter carrier, \$1; George Hilton, letter carrier, \$1; J. Beattie, R. Evans, and W. Short, 50 cents each. 873.

Custom House-E. Collett, \$1; John Siddons, \$2; J. E. Williams, \$1; R. Evans, \$2; Frank Church, 50 cents. Total \$6 50, exclusive of \$10 given by M1. R. Reid to the Glass and Macmahon list. The above amounts to \$79.50.

The body of a young woman was taken from the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Prescott, one night lately.

WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INPLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Canada, as we know, is a federation of British North American colonies, stretching from the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the east, to the Island of Vancouver in the west, and from the northern boundary of the United States, on the south, to the frozen islands of the Arctic Seas. It comprises all that portion of the North American continent between long. 57° and 141° w., the most southerly portion reaching lat. 41 9 40%.

In 1867 the union of the Province of Canada (then including the present territories of Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was effected by an act of the Imperial Legislature. The north-west territories were added to the Union in 1870, while a year later British Columbia joined hands with the new confederacy. In 1873 Prince Edward Island was also admitted. The physical features of the country are striking and important. The principal mountains are the Rocky and Laurentian ranges, the former separating the North-

different from the soil and climate of the still unsettled part of Upper Canada, be-tween Lake Huron and the Ottawa. There are with us two regions to the north and south of the St. Lawrence, which are com-monly called "the St. Maurice country" and the "Eastern Townships;" we have abundant evidence, obtained at great expense to the Province, of the extent and pense to the Province, of the extent and resources of both these regions. Popularly the Eastern Townships are tolerably well known; much has been done for them, and much more ought to be done. That, instead of a quarter of a million, they are capable of sustaining three to four million souls, is generally admitted,—but The summer traveller who hears steam blow off at night at Three Rivers, seldom dreams that he has just passed a great river, which two hundred miles from its outlet, is still a great river; which drains a country larger than all Scotland, and as capable as Scotland of bearing its three millions of inhabitants."

Having had so much of water, having now reached the home of the buffalo, like the extenuated Falstaff, he naturally "babbles of green fields," and careers in imagination over the primeval grasses of the prairie. Not at all. Escorted by Mr. Mayor and his town counties the millions of inhabitants." the St. Maurice is a complete terra ignota. The summer traveller who hears steam

September, 1877, Lord Dufferin endeavored to remove all doubt and this misconcep-tion as to the great extent of Canada, and in a humorous vein depicted the great lake and fluvial systems of the East, the West, and the North-west.

The distinguished nobleman, amongst

other things, remarked: "From its geographical position, and peculiar characteristics Manitoba be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-west, and learned, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas, her eastern seaboards of New Brunswick, Labrador, Nova Scotia, her Laurentian lakes and valleys, cornlands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and antechambers to that, till then, un-dreamt-of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor, and the verification of the ex-

nanges, the former separating the Northmest Territories from the Province of British Columbia, the latter skirting the northera limits of the habitable portion of Quebec.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy are arms of sea stretching far inland. Hudson's Bay on the northerastern coast of the Dominion, is avast indentation of the Atlantic, penetrating so far into the mainland as to give rise to the belief that through its navigable waters may yet be found the shortest and most convenient outlet to Europe, from the great wheat-growing regions of the north and west.

The great rivers of Canada form natural-channels of communication of inething them, for a bay and the state of the scale in the Atlantic. The Sask stachewan, through lists, where I alwes Superior, Huron, Frie, and Ontario with the Atlantic. The Sask stachewan, through lists, where takes Superior, Huron, Frie, and Ontario with the Atlantic. The Sask stachewan, through lake Winnipeg, and the Nelson, opers the cereal-bearing regions of the parent stream six hundred miles from the Provinces and territories is computed at three millions, three hundred and seventy threetiousand square miles. This extension of the Nelson of the Pacific coast are the Fraser, Thompson and Columbia, each draining an extensive watershed. The entire area of the united provinces and territories is computed at three millions, three hundred and excent the stream of the Pacific coast are the Fraser, Thompson and Columbia, each draining an extension of the person who has made the journey, threetiousand square miles. This extention of the read each of the trip of the Pacific coast are the Fraser, Thompson and Columbia, each draining an extension of the person who has made the journey, and three millions, three hundred and exventy threetiousand square miles. This extension of the person who has made the journey, and the end of all things, but to us who know better, screedy at the commence of the Canadian territority a great deal was thought to the geographical in misconceptio territory, united under one central government, includes seven provinces and one territoral organization. Of the real extent of Canadian territory a great deal of misconception exists, not alone in the minds of foreigners, but even with Can dians themselves.

This misconception is not of recent growth. In pre-confederation times, much of the difficulty encountered by the promoters of the various schemes of immigration and colonization arose from the ignorance prevailing, as well at home as abroad, of the extent and resources of the British North American colonies.

Speaking from his place in Parliament promoters of the various schemes of immigration and colonization arose from the ignorance prevailing, as well at home as abroad, of the extent and resources of the British North American colonies.

Speaking from his place in Parliament in 1862, Mr. McGee asks: "Have the limits of population in Lower Canada been reached? are her cultivable lands all taken up?" "So far from it," he answers, "that I am well satisfied, from all the reports of men of science and men of business, that even below Quebee, the soil and climate will not be found materially different from the again and a course of the several committees over which I presided, from all the reports of men of science and men of business, that even below Quebee, the soil and climate will not be found materially different from the again and the second of the control of the civilized world, is nevertheless destined to become the nucleus of a new empire, whose proper name, by the by is "Rene," after the man who discovered it to become the nucleus of a new empire, whose proper name, by the by is "Rene," after the man who discovered it to become the nucleus of a new empire, which, in days to come, will exercise no small influence on the affains of men. Fort Garry cannot fail to become a very large city. Nature seems to have included it as a western metropolis. There is no other site in the Morth-West which can surpass it as a great inlund committees over which I presided, from all the reports of men of science and men of business, that even below Quebee, the soil and climate will not be found materially different from the again they are the nucleus of a new empire, whose proper name, by the by is "Rene," and and a couple of hundred wards in the days to come, will exercise no small influence on the affains of men. Fort Garry cannot fail to become a very large city. Nature seems to have included it as a western metropolis. There is no other stie in the Morth-West which can surpass it as a great inlund commi passage across it. For the last eighty miles of his voyage, however, he will be consoled by sailing through a succession of and-locked channels, the beauty of whose seenery, while it resembles, certainly excell the far-famed Thousand Islands of the St.
Lawrence. From this lacustrian paradise of sylvan beauty we are able at once to transfer our friend to the Winnipeg, a river whose existence in the very heart of the continent is in itself one of Nature's most extraordinary miracles, so beautiful and varied are its rocky banks, its tufted islands, so broad, so deep, so fervid is the volume of its waters, the extent of their lake-like expansions, and the tremendous power of their rapids. At last let us the continent is in itself one of Nature's most extraordinary miracles, so beautiful and varied are its rocky banks, its tufted islands, so broad, so deep, so fervid is the volume of its waters, the extent of their lake-like expansions, and the tremendous power of their rapids. At last let us the intermediate stream, being very sh llow and broken by rapids, is totally unfit for navigation. The Saskatchewan, the principal tributary of Lake Winnipeg, is 1,300 miles long, and from 5 to 60 in breadth. It communitates with Lake Superior, through the Lake of the Woods; but the intermediate stream, being very sh llow and broken by rapids, is totally unfit for navigation. The Saskatchewan, the principal tributary of Lake Winnipeg, is 1,300 miles long, and from 5 to 60 in breadth. It communitates with Lake Superior, through the Lake of the Woods; but the intermediate stream, being very sh llow and broken by rapids, is totally unfit for navigation. The Saskatchewan, the principal tributary of Lake Winnipeg is 2,000. This lake discharges its surplus waters into Hudson Bay, by the Nelson River. During the summer months a steamer plies between Winnepeg City and Georgetown, in Minnesota, calling at intermediate places. of the continent, the capital of the Prairie Province, and I trust the future "um-

bilicus" of the Dominion. country larger than all Scotland, and as capable as Scotland of bearing its three millions of inhabitants."

Of the Ottawa country, Mr. Norman, in 1859, reported: "In glancing over the map of this fine country, the mind becomes strongly impressed with what may be its future, with its mineral resources as yet but partially developed, but known to be of great extent and value, unequalled by any country in the world for its luxuriant growth of timber, especially of red and white pine; having its grand river, with tributaries surpassing in volume the largest rivers of Europe, and the advantages of unlimitted water po ver which they do not possess, an extent of agricultural country capable, on careful examination, of supporting a population of eight millions of inhabitants."

If the Eastern Townsnips be capable of sustaining a population of three or four millions, and the St. Maurice district as many more—if the Ottawa Valley in itself have resources sufficient to meet the wants of cicht millions, what shall we say, not a support of the sustaining a population of three or four millions, what shall we say, not a support of the sustaining a population of three or four millions, and the St. Maurice district as many more—if the Ottawa Valley in itself have resources sufficient to meet the wants of cicht millions, what shall we say, not many more—if the Ottawa Valley in itself have resources sufficient to meet the wants of eight millions, what shall we say, not to speak at all of the territory of Algoma, of the great North-west? Admitting that the disadvantages of this vast teritory have been too frequently overlooked, and that many, in speaking of its resources, capabilities, and destiny, have drawn too largely on imagination, it must be conceded that the Canadian Northwest is destined to receive and sustain an immense population, and by reason of the rapid increase of this population, together

previously provided him with a return ticket for that purpose, he will probably prefer getting home via the Canadian Pacific. Now, in the enumeration, those who are acquainted with the country are aware that for the sake of brevity I have omitted thousands of miles of other lakes and rivers, which water various regions of the Northwest, the Qu'Appelle river, the Belly river, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegoosis, Shoal lake, etc., etc., along whose interminable banks I might have dragged, and finally exterminated our way-worn guests, but the sketch I have given is more than sufficient for my purpose, and when it is further remembered that the most of these streams flow for their entire length through alluvial plains of the richest description, where year after year wheat can be raised without manure, or any sensible diminution in its yield, and

the West to his woods and wilds, leaving him a wiser if not a better warrior. The populatian of the settlement now exceeds thirteen thousand. Winnipeg City is beautifully situated for commercial purposes. It commands a very extensive trade with the United States, via the Red River, and with the Great West, via the Assis relegions. The united states. Assi, neboine. The united rivers from the city to the lake are capable of floating vessels of the largest tonnage. This settlement, now surrounded by a vast wilderness, and far removed from the

lake-like expansions, and the tremendous power of their rapids. At last let us suppose we have landed our traveller at the town of Winnipeg, the half-way house of the company of the comp goods from Canada and elsewhere. Com-munication is occasionally held with Fort Garry by way of Fort Willism, on Lake Superior; but the obstacles to be overcome by the traveller in this route are very great. Government organs inform us that ere long portages will be established where necessary, and good, serviceable waggon-roads constructed where now but very imperfect trails exist. The best route at present from Canada to Red River is via Goderich, Saginaw, Milwaukee, St. Pauls, Georgetown, and Pembina. The journey will occupy from three to five weeks. The banks of the Assineboine and Red River are clothed with timber of gigantic pro-portions; and, in many cases, the plains between the rivers are deckedwith groves of pine, poplar, and a thick growth of under-wood. Farming in the Red River settlement is subject to many disadvantages. Farmers in that loc dity have many difficulties to contend with,—difficulties which should be duly considered by every would-be emi-grant. The farmers of all other countries and colonies in the world are certain of a good market for their surplus produce; but at Red River such is not the case, nor will it be so in the Saskatchewan until a railway intersects the country. Being situated in the centre of this vast continent, more than a thousand miles from the sea, and no good markets, foreign or domestic, within easy reach,—the settler can command no reasonable price for his produce, whilst he has to pay for imported goods at an exorbitant rate. Tea, coffee, goods at an exorbitant rate. Tea, coffee, sugar, spices, and all sorts of foreign goods, are extremely dear—far dearer than in any other English colony, whilst native produce is much cheaper. There is, therefore, a general dearth of many of the luxuries of life. Farmers are of necessity compelled to regulate their farming operations have converted to the control of the control o

through alluvial plains of the richest description, where year after year wheat can be raised without manure, or any sensible diminution in its yield, and where the soil everywhere presents the appearance of a highly cultivated suburban kitchen garden in England, enough has beeen said to display the agricultural riches of the territories I have referred to, and the capabilities they possess of affording happy and prosperous homes to millions of the human race."

The hope expressed in terms so felicitous accords with the views of all who have given the Northwest, study and attention. The existence there of large tracts of land and uncultivable and attention. The existence there of lands especially on the American border, does not detract from the value of the immense sketches of surpassingly fertile country, and should not be set up as a barrier against immigration.

From an interestiag paper published in gdome, techambers to ma.

Dominion, whose illimitantic of the continum the verification of the explorer. It was hence that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and preduce to her future exerctions and explanding destinics, she took a fresh departure, received the afflatus of a more imperial inspiration and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the banks of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and, in the amplitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, iorther of in a recent remarkably witty special in the sinews of East of the witer chaperones us from Forther witer chaperone

> the confines of the Red River, through the Saskatchewan, to British Columbia and the Pacific,—the northern and the south-The latter is the shortest, but the

the most beautiful in America. It is a happy junction of the beautiful, romantic, and sublime. The great mountry beautiful, and thousands the railroad be built, and thousands romantic, and sublime. The great mountain ranges rise tier over tier, one behind the other, the heavens appearing to repose on the more remote, whilst soft, silvery ted summits of those nearest to the eye. ins towards some of the distant e "enormous things of life." great prairie stretching out, as far as the eye can reach, towards the sunrising, and beautiful valleys through which the trail winds its way, are decked with an emerald verdure. Sylvan lakes, studded with numerous islands covered with trees to the water edge, add to the enchanting with fish; birds of every form and size, with plumage of many varieties, float in flocks over their placid surfaces, repose in ter amongst the broad branches of the trees; so that one might easily imagine himself to be in some beautiful park of Nature's own planting, where every variety of the animal and vegetable kingloms would be represented. Such doubt-ess was that Garden of Eden, of which we have heard so much and know so little. where old father Adam first greeted hi numerous subjects, and dispensed titles with no niggard hand. These primeval panoramgrant or lonely traveller of other and dearer enes far away in Eastern clin of early youth and childhood, which, in all probability, he shall never see again. Full many a time does he shed a tear over the memory of the past, as the fond associa-

capabilities, and destiny, have drawn too largely on imagination, it must be conceded that the Canadian Northwest-is destined to receive and sustain an immense population, and by reason of the rapid increase of this population, together with its incalculable agricultural wealth and untold mineral resources, to exercise a controlling influence over the whole confederacy.

In his racy speech at Winnipeg in

the angles of the fortifications of all the forts, and the walls are pierced so as to facilitate the use of the rifle, if attacked by the Indians. Proceeding over the Touchwood Hills, the next depot is Fort Carlton. The scenery along the route is agreeably diversified. The countless lakes, rivers, groves, birds, and wild animals, are sources of never-failing interest. The undulations of the country are exceedingly agreeable to the eye, without being incon-venient to the traveller. Proceeding by the Redberry Lake, the next station worthy of note is Fort Pitt, which is beautifully situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. The next station of impor-tance after leaving Fort Pitt is Fort Edmonton,—the pride of the Sasketchewan. It is situated close to an immense forest, on the confines of one of the most magnificent plains in America, where the prairie and forest literally kiss each other. It possesses hundreds of sights well adapted for mills and factories, whilst its coal-beds rival those of Brizil or Nova Scotia. This useful mineral frequently protrudes along the banks of rivers and elsewhere in seams more than eight feet in thickness. Travellers cook their provisions with it, and the Hudson Bay officials use no other fuel. In the Red River country, except along the banks of the rivers, the tall prairie grass is sale monarch of the treeless plains. grass is sole monarch of the treeless plains, but in the Sasketchewan the districts be but in the Sasketchewan the districts be-tween the rivers are frequently adorned with groves of poplar, beech, fir, and white oak. It is worthy of remark, that wheresoever there are groves there are springs of living water, and vice versa. There are many salt lakes in these im-Talo roam in countless thousands over the plains, and are still, as in days gone by, the hope and dependence of the red man; so that there is no scarcity of game. Wild fruits are also very abundant.

Leaving Fort Edmonton, we should pro-

now enjoyed by Ontario and Quebec; but the Colonial Secretary paid no attention to their representations or entreaties. Now, like sensible men, resolving to help themselves, they have taken the management of their own affairs into their own hands, and in future will probably decline to be governed by proxy,— by strangers whose interests are inimical to the welfare of the country.

There are two routes from Pembina, on the configuration of the Pender of the Pender of the country.

Leaving Fort Edmonton, we should proceed by Lake St. Anne, the Pembina, one was the pender of the Jene of the Jene of the St. Anne, the Pembina, one was the pender of the Jene of the Jene of the Colonial Secretary paid no attention to their own latention or entreaties. Now, like sensible men, resolving to help themselves, they have taken the management of their own affairs into their own hands, and in future will probably decline to be governed by proxy,—by strangers whose interests are inimical to the welfare of the country.

There are two routes from Pembina, on the colonial Secretary paid on attention to their own hands, and in future will probably decline to be governed by proxy,—by strangers whose interests are inimical to the welfare of the country. seemd to the Fraser. Proceeding along the banks of the river, or across the country, to the town of Yale, we could descend thence by steamer to the Pacific Ocean via New Westminster; distance from Jas-

per House 700 miles.

We have now traversed the great Sas katchewan and the "land of gold." We stand on the genial shores of the Pacific scalp their "white brother," the emigrant or traveller, unless he can prove to their satisfaction that he is a "King George's man"—that is, a British subject. The English Government granted them some favors in the time of George IIL, which they still remember with gratitude. Americans, in consequence of the numerour border depredations, seldom give these lawless fellows any quarter, nor do they ever accord it to the Americans; but they have never been known to injure a "King George's man" who could produze his "credentials."

Were we to proceed to British tathetes and the "land of gold." We stand on the genial shores of the Pacific stand on the genial shores of the Pacific seas. Looking back in fancy over the wide prairies of the Sasketchewan, we feel inclined to make a few additional remarks concerning it. Its rivers possess beautiful pebbly beds, and are all fordable. Rising in regions having a low elevation, and being of considerable length, their currents are slow and placid; and, being devoid of cataracts or other impediments, they are well adapted for navigation. There is no territory of equal area in the world where the want of roads or bridges causes so little inconvenience. People can travel, so little inconvenience. People can travel, with very little trouble, through any part

with very little trouble, through any part of the country from Pembina or Fort Garry to Jasper House,—a distance of more than 1,300 miles

The Intercolonial Railway is the magical wand which is destined to people the Great North-West. Until the iron bands of civilization are extended across the continent to Red River and the Saskatchewan the latter region will remain as it. chewan, the latter region will remain as it is,—the richest, the strangest, and the wildest country in the world; and those who tear themselves away from home and country and settle there, may be said to spend their days in a "living tomb." As in the States, let the railroad lead and then colonization and civilization will follow. of cities will deck their lonely streams and the spires of myraids of churches will be reflected in the clear blue waters of the Assinneboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Similsemeen. The evening bells in many fowards the north, Mount Lefroy rises high above its fellows. On the south side, Mount Ball rises majestically from the plain, dressed in all the gorgeous draperies of nature; while right in front Mount of nature; while right in front Mount Very hides its white summits in the clouds. Vaux hides its white summits in the clouds. It frequently rains amongst these "Columbian Alps." Myriads of streams, rushing down the sides of the mountains, water the valleys and wind through the water the valleys and wind through the latter than the scale of the distant lakes. the plough and the sickle will succeed the tomahawk and scalping-knife; the "hatchet of war" shall, we trust, be buried forever, and the "pipe of peace" smoked from age to age by the English-speaking race. The superabundant population of the British Isles will then seek homes in fruitful prairies and glorious valleys of the Northwest, on which bountful nature showered ease, and comfort, over those vast plains, where now a few thousand savages drag out a miserable existence. In the mean-time, let the Canadian Government continue to invite the young men and young women of Europe to settle in our midst, and share the divine blessings of liberty, equality, and religion,—the inestimable equality, and religion,—the inestimable treasures of learning and science which we enjoy. Holding out the hand of fellowship to every race and nation,—and especially to the oppressed people of Europe,—let us cordially invite them to share with us the prairie and the forest of the far West, the vardant valleys, healthy climate, and clear, bright skies of "this Canada of ours.

TO BE CONTINUED.

That was a true mother who said: I am a missionary in my nursery, six pairs of eyes are watching me, and six little heads are acquiring ideas from me, and six hearts eing moulded for good or evil, from

the effects of my actions. In Ireland there are 5 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, 3,186 priests, and upwards of 4,000,000 adherents.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

A poor man's prayer may be more valuable than a rich man's gold.—St. Liquori.
To love God and to die, this is the end of man; or read it in the light of heaven, to love God and to dwell in God for ever,

Manning. Scientific truth cannot contradict religous truth, but scientific error can; and the path of science ever lies, through error, more or less partial to truth.—Aubrey de

He watches for Christ who is awake, alive, quick-sighted, zealous in seeking and honoring him; who would not be surprised, would not be overwhelmed, if he found that he was coming at once.—Dr.

"O My Eustochium, my daughter and my sister—for my age and my charity allow me to give you these names—if by birth you are the first among Roman

virgins, strive all the more to accomplish your work to the end, and do not lose, through folly of a half sacrifice, present and future joys."—St. Jerome to Eusto-Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day, and Apostle express at once the noblest and the most delightful occupation of our lives. To think, to speak, to write, perpetually of the grandeur of Jesus—what joy on earth is like it, when we think of what we owe Him and of the relation we stand to Him / To know God and to

stand to Him? To know God and t never will. The death of Jesus is the life of every one of us. We live because He died.—Faber.

A marquis who was admitted to an audience with the late Pontiff Pius IX., com-plained of the great corruption of society, and seemed to think there was no way of

"It is this; that in the application of the remedy each one should begin by re-forming himself." forming himself."

Any one who reforms his own conduct does a great deal towards reforming

WINGED WORDS.

Oh! the anguish of that thought that Oh! the anguish of that thought that we can never atone to our dead for the stinted affection we gave them—for the light answers we returned to their plaints, or their pleading—for the little reverence we showed to that sacred human soul that lived so close to us, and was the divinest thing God had given us to know.

When our indignation is borne in submissive silence, we are apt to feel twings of doubt afterwards as to our own generosity if not justice; how much more when the object of our anger has gone into everlasting silence, and we have seen his face for the last time in the meekness of death.

of death.

When death, the great Reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.

In old days there were angels who came and took men by the band, and led them away from the city of destruction. We see no white-winged angels now. But yet men are led away from threatening destruction. A hand is put into theirs, and leads them forth gently towards a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward; and the hand may be a little

wake of the dawn, we are impressed with the broad sameness of the human lot, which never alters in the main headings of its history—hunger and labor, seedof its history—hunger and labo time and harvest, love and death.

In the man whose childhood has known caresses, there is a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle issues.

Our daily familiar life is but a hiding of

ourselves from each other, behind a screen it with us at the same hearth are often the farthest off from the deep human soul within us; full of unspoken evil and un-

tainted good.
We are, all of us, made more graceful by the inward presence of what we believe

It is the way with half the truth amidst which we live, that it only haunts us and makes dull pulsations which are never Iteration, like friction, is likely to gen-

erate heat into sound.

THE "LIBERAL" MAN. - The greatest of shams is the man who believes implicitly in himself. You have seen him and heard him talk, reader. "I discard all prejudice; to me all creeds are all alike." "How alike?" you take it upon yourself to say. west, on which bountiful nature showered west, on which bountiful nature showered so many blessings. The men of Europe, "seeking the transcendent sweets of domestic life" in our midst, will strengthen our union and increase our influence. When this railroad is completed, the deserts When this railroad is completed, the deserts when the following the he does not believe in anything nor care about anything connected with God or eternity, but is just as bigoted in favor of his indifference as he imagines other people to be in favor of their beliefs. Tell him that liberalism in theory is illogical, inconsistent, and hypocritical, and he will reply that you are gone too far in bigotry to be talked to. Prove your assertion, as you easily can, and he never speak to you again. Yet all the time he honestly believes that it is broad-minded to believe in nothing, and narrowminded to have God for teacher.

As an evidence of sectarian intolerance we submit the following well-substanti-ated facts. The English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were found by Catholics, and while under their control, were open to all denominations; but when through unjust violence they fell into the hands of Protestants. Catholics were rigidly excluded from them, and denied th tages their own labors had created. History full of similar contrasts. Yet how often o we not hear the senseless charge of "exclusiveness" brought against us? We make the sacrifices—others enjoy the benefits, and pelt us with filth for putting the means in their hands! Is this gratitude?

—Catholic Columbian.

CH 12.1

Reconciler, has

y. angels who came d, and led them estruction. We s now. But yet threatening deinto theirs, and towards a calm ey look no more may be a little

close in the slow e main heading nd labor, seed-d death. hood has known of memory that

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elieves implicitly en him and heard ard all prejudice; alike." "How yourself to say. one true?" "None tirely false. You liberal." Liberal? oose I have; but I nything nor care ted with God or bigoted in favor e imagines other of their beliefs. om in theory is and hypocritical, to. Prove your can, and he will ain. Yet all the s that it is broadhing, and narrow-

teacher. tarian intolerance ng well-substanti-niversities of Oxre found by Cath-heir control, were holics were rigidly denied the advand created. History s. Yet how often less charge of "exinst us? We make joy the benefits, for putting the

Love's Secret. BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Love found them sitting in a woodland place, His amorous hand amid her golden tresses; And Love looked smiling on her glowing face:
And moistened eyes upturned to his caresses. "O sweet," she murmured, "life is utter

bliss;"
Dear heart," he said, "our golden cup runs over,"
"Then drink," she cried, "and thank the gods for this;"
He drained the precious lips of cup and

Love blessed the kiss; but, ere he wandered thence, The mated bosoms heard this benediction: fee iness within the brimming bowl of sense; Who keeps this fall has joy—who drains, affiction."

They heard the rustle as he smiling fled; She reached her hand to pull the roses She reached her hand to pull the roses blowing; He rose to take the purpled grapes o'erhead; Love whispered back: "Nay, keep their beauties growing."

They paused and understood. One flower Their roses bloomed, their cup went brim-

been entirely picked away, the mortar was rooted out from between the stones, then the stones themselves were detached, then the stones themselves were detached, and in a few days a large hole appeared in the wall. A second hole was soon after made. The sheathing of planks had to be put up, or else the wall would have rapidly disappeared. The Archdeacon went on to speak of several cases in which persons undergoing some form of bodily suffering, who applied to the parts affected water in which some of the cement had been dissolved, or had drunk water collected from the ground in front of the gable, were cured, or at least afforded much relief. Referring to the shoulder as they pressed their children to water collected from the ground in front of the gable, were cured, or at least af-forded much relief. Referring to the apparition of the 21st of August, he said: "When my housekeeper returned home that night, she said that she had seen the Blessed Virgin at the chapel. At first I gave no serious attention to her ords, and afterwards, when I began to think that a wonder may really have been witnessed, I concluded that the people did not leave the church until the apparition was visible no longer, so I re-mained at home that night. Ever since mained at home that night. Ever since this has been to me a cause of the deepest mortification. But I console myself with the reflection that it was the will of God. It was the will of God that the vision should be shown to the people, not the priest. If I had seen it, and if I had been the first to speak of it, many things would have been said that cannot now be always of the speak of the sp advanced with any fair show of reason or probability on their side."

quisite luminous scrolls extended.

Did any other persons witness this?
Yes; several others saw it.
Before I said good-bye to Archdeacon
Cavanagh, he informed me that he had
in his hands the depositions of sixteen persons, with reference to the visions at the Church. They had been taken by a tribunal duly appointed for the purpose, and would be submitted in due course to

and would be submitted in due course to the judgment of ecclesiastical authority.

One of the clergy whom I met in Archdeacon Cavanagh's house was Father Loftus, the pastor of the neighboring parish at Castletown. He gave evidence of two remarkable cures. A girl in his parish had been afflicted with a running sore in her leg. It caused her terrible agony, and occasioned continual trouble to all about her. For a long time she was unable to quit her home, or to make any use of the diseased limb. Her people brought her to Knock. She prayed there, was taken home again, and people brought her to Knock. She prayed there, was taken home again, and now she is going to school as well as ever. In the other case, of which Father Loftus has also personal knowledge, a little girl named Gallagher has been suffering for years from a dreadful disease of the eyes. The keen pain she was enduring compelled her to keep them tightly shut. She never, by any persuasion or means, could be induced to open them for an instant. There was a open them for an instant. There was a open them for an instant. There was a constant flow of fluid, in such quantity as to saturate her pinafore. It took the efforts of two people to force the lids asunder, and when this was done, the matter collected between the eyeball and the lids would sometimes squirt out as if driven from a tube by force. This poor child was taken to Knock. Up to the period of that visit, her stepmother, though living in the same house with her, had never seen her eyes, so fast were they held closed by dint of pain. Now, as Father Loftus assures, the eyes are open in a natural way. They look quite bright and clear, and the girl's sight is so fast improving that in small pictures placed before her she can distin-guish the dress and appearance of the

that the reports given in public journals are substantially correct, both as regards to the apparitions and the numerous miracles wrought here since the 21st of last August.

I remain, yours faithfully, BARTH. CAVANAGH, P. P.

A THRILLING SPEECH.

At the meeting held in St. Louis, Mo.,

At the meeting field in St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th ult., the Rev. George C. Betts, an Episcopalian minister, delivered a thrilling speech in which he said:

"All my recollections of childhood are centred in Ireland. I often think what that little isle was once to me. I cannot waste your time to indulge my thoughts in telling you how dear it is to me. I am here at the call of charity with a picture They paused and understood. One flower alone
They took and kept, and Love flower miling over.
Their roses bloomed, their cup went brimming on—
She looked for Love within and found her lover. THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PARISH PRIEST.

With open hands, for I believe that if some old women were to come out and tell the same story they would be as warmly received as these great legislators. England has much to answer for, but she is not Ireland's only curse. England is not Ireland's greatest enemy Ireland. INTERVIEW WITH THE PARISH

A special correspondent of the Dublin
News, investigating the particulars of the
apparitions at Knock, speaks as follows
with reference to an interview with
Archdeacon Cavanaugh, the parish priest.
In the course of our interwiew Archdeacon Cavanaugh told me of the eagerness of the people, who came in multitudes
from far and near, to possess themselves
of fragments of cement or morter from
the wall of the southern gable. When
the cement that was near at hand had
been entirely picked away, the mortar

shudder as they pressed their children to their bosoms. Some of you recollect that story, and Parnell comes to tell it over again. You will hear that the very turf in Ireland is rotten, and the land again overrun with famine. Should we who have plenty lend a deaf ear to their call? Should we who live in this free land give the lie to our own thoughts? No, never! Irishmen are not made in such moulds; they are always ready to lend the help-

THE CENTENARY OF A SAINT WHO

WAS ALSO A PATRIOT. The memory of a great man should be preserved and respected by his people; and this becomes doubly true when the great man was also a good man. It is difficult to define what real greatness is; The strong emotion of the good pastor was so apparent as he spoke that I deemed it my duty to be silent. After an interval in which nothing was said, I ventured to ask: Have you not lately seen an apparition at the church.

Ves. On the 2nd of January, between the second of January and memory are green in his peoseen an apparition at the church.
Yes. On the 2nd of January, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the day, as I was going up towards the church, I saw lights upon the gable, and on the outerside of it a pillar—pedestal, column, cap, and all parts, perfect. The pillar supported a figure. What the figure represented I was not able to distinguish. Other will be decreasing in size, stood along seven hundred years, applied to almost was not able to distinguish. Other holding to strong principles. The test of pillars, decreasing in size, stood along towards the centre of the gable. The any other nationality, can hardly be borne. smallest was next the centre. On the inner side of the gable wall I saw exbarbarısın, decrepid and peoples have with-ered away. But 1880 finds Ireland, ered away. But 1880 finds Ireland, priests and people, in the same attitude they had in 1180. Their faith is as fresh and their patriotism as unbroken. Their limbs have been chained for seven hun-dred years; but bondage has had no power to break or bend their spirit. They lift the brows of free men to-day, and speak their protest to their oppresor as boldly as this noble-hearted prelate did in 1180. We cannot do better than give the words of an Irish priest of the "clar Off" of an Irish priest of the "clan O'Toole," who writes to the Dublin Freeman on this subject. "The last labors of Saint Lawrence O'Toole," he says, "were in his country's service. While there existed a hope try's service. While there existed a hope of freedom, he went from chief to chief, and from province to province, to reconcile differences, to rouse the sluggish, and endifferences, to rouse the suggist, and en-courage the hopeful; to incite energy, to effect unity, to banish all jealously and confliction of interests; to expose the danger which threatened the risk of delay, and the fatal consequences of disdelay, and the latal consequences of dis-union; finally, to preach the bounden duty of every son of Erin, chief and clans-man, to merge all efforts, in an earnest, united, and determined struggle to pre-serve the freedom of their country.

Alas! alas! "Twas fate they said—a wayward fate,
Your chain of discord wove:
For while your tyrants joined in hate
You never joined in love. When all hope was lost, he labored for the only good that remained to his prostrate country, the blessing of peace. It was while on this mission he died, having been inon this mission he died, naving seem directly exiled by the tyrant conquerors of his country, who issued orders to the different English ports to refuse him a passage that the service land. It needed not. The hand to his native land. It needed not. Th of death was upon him. The English king had been deaf to his entreaties, inexorable in his wrath, would listen to no terms of peace. The saint was on his deathbed. And from that death-bed he wrote a final and from that death-bed he whole a hard and touching appeal, sending it by a special messenger. The dying words of the holy man found a way to the tyrant's heart. He granted all the bishop required; and the saint died, with a wail in his mouth KNOCK, Ballyhaunis, Fed. 12.

To the Editor of the Freeman:
Sir,—I will feel obliged if you will make known to my numerous correspondents that it is simply impossible for me

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There are many people in Scotland and Ireland who see no fresh meat from one end of the winter to the other, and very grave, and for seven long centuries we little of anything else. And the same is true of many of the settlers on our far west frontiers.

St. Lawrence may, through his remembrance and intercession, be one day rekindled.—Pilot.

DEATH OF CANON OAKELEY.

The Rev. Canon Oakeley, one of the earliest of the Tractarians who joined the Church of Rome, died on Thursday night, January 29, at Duncan Terrace, Islington, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the youngest son of Sir Charles Oakeley, formerly governor of Madras, and was born in 1802. He was a pupil for several years in the house of the late Bishop Summer, who was then curate of Highyears in the house of the late Bishop Summer, who was then curate of High-clere. In 1820 Mr. Oakeley went to Oxford and ibecame a member of Christ Church, but was elected a member of Balliol in 1827. He had a distinguished academical career. In 1825 he gained the chancellor's Latin essay prize, and in 1827 the English essay prize and the Ellerton theological prize. In 1832 he was appointed a prebendary of Lichfield and select preacher and public examiner at Oxford, and in 1837 Oxford preacher at Whitehall. In 1839 Mr. Oakeley was appointed to Margaret Chapel, Margaret Street, and was the first to introduce there pointed to Margaret Chapei, Margaret Street, and was the first to introduce there the ritual for which the church afterwards became remarkable. Mr. Gladstone was a member of his congregation. Six years later Mr. Oakeley seceded to the Roman later Mr. Oakeley seceded to the Roman Church, in the same year as Cardinal Newman—1845. After being ordained priest Mr. Oakeley was appointed missionary rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Islington, where he remained till his death. He was made canon of the diocese of Westminester in 1852. Canon Oakeley published many books, chiefly explanatory of the doctrines and devotions of the Roman Church. He contributed to the Dublin Review a series of papers on the Tractarian movement, which were repubfrom Donegal to Cork and Dubin to Galway, are sending up their prayers to God and wondering what we are doing for them, all Irishmen should think about is to raise up the perishing and sinking figures of his race, and see that it does not occur again. (Cheers.)

"I do not counsel war or murder, but there are times when one may come to believe that bloud is necessary; and I am believe that bloud is necessary; and I am

THE OUTRAGE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LONDON.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

The London Standard, of Feb. 12, says:-Penal servitude for life is a sentence not very common in our Criminal Courts, and a is very terrible one when passed upon a man just in his prime. Yet it would be hard to say that Alexander Schossa, aged 35, who was yesterday convicted at the as that Alexander Schossa, aged 35, who was vesterday convicted at the Old Bailey of shooting at a priest with intent to murder, did not fully deserve it. The circumstances of his case need no recapitulation here. The criminal was taken red-handed, armed with pistol and dagger, and having just, in the sight of a congregation, fired five shots at an officiating priest, and set on fire the decorations of an altar in a Roman Catholic Chapel. In mg priest, and set on fire the decorations of an altar in a Roman Catholic Chapel. If it were established that he was perfectly sober, and of sound mind, and that the act was done deliberately, conviction must follow as a matter of course, and the only thing to be determined was what sentence was adequate to so foul a crime. On all these points the case against Schosa was overwhelming. His deliberation was shown by his having bought his revolver, ammunition, and dagger two days before his attempt, and by his reconnoitering the chapel a few minutes before the service. His intent, even had he not confessed it, was sufficiently manifested by his telling the people to go away, while he manded to catch hold of the reach of the blast.

Clarence Connelly is a plucky man, and at the owes it is to his grit and coolness that he owes his life. A few days ago, while working fin the Aleghany shaft on East Fryer Hill, the prepared a blast and lighted the fuse, and, jumping into the bucket, gave the signal to hotst away. The shaft is 240 the prepared a blast away. The shaft is 240 the prepared a blast away. The shaft is 240 the prepared a blast and lighted the fuse, and, jumping into the bucket, gave the signal to hotst away. The shaft is 240 the prepared a blast away. The shaft is 240 the prepared a blast away and the bucket started back for the bottom of the second was manufactured back for the bottom of the second year—his attempt, and by his reconnoitering the chapel a few minutes before the service. His intent, even had he not confessed it, was sufficiently manifested by his telling the people to go away, while he was a matter of course, and the and coolness that he owes his life. A few days ago, while working falling off of the receipts on the cash system have been more than counter-balanced by the amount of premium notes, the total increase of premiums being falling off of the receipts on the cash system have been more than counter-balanced by the amount of premium otes, the total increase of premiums of the prevent was sufficiently manifested by his telling the people to go away, while he pursued the priest and fired all five shots at him and at no one else. His sobriety seems not to have been called in question, and the counsel for the defence did not rely upon the plea of insanity, nor even allege it until after the verdict had been given. The medical evidence given was that the prisoner was of sound mind. The facts being sufficiently proved, it was not necessary for the prosecution to allege possible or probable motives for the crime; nor was any provocation urged by the defence to palliate the guilt of the prisoner, nor to explain an act which can hardly have been purely wanton."

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A GENER-

OUS LADY. The Baroness Angella Georgina Burdett-The Baroness Angella Georgina Burdett-Coutts, who last week made a gift of £1,000 to the starving people of Ireland, with the promise of further help, is perhaps the richest woman in the world. She is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, and was born in England, in 1814. The fortune of her grandfether Mr. Thomas Coutts a wealthy father, Mr. Thomas Coutts, a wealthy banker, was left to his widow, a Mrs. Meldon, who had been an actress, and, who after his death married the Duke of St. after his death married the Duke of St. Albans. The Duchess, however, having no children, made Wiss Angela Burdett her heiress, on condition that she should assume the name of Coutts. Miss Coutts assume the name of courts. Ass cours succeeded to this property in 1837, when its value was estimated at three millions sterling. Since then she has devoted the income from this fortune, almost entirely, to charities. She erected churches in neglected parts of England, endowed missionary diagrees in South Australia. missionary dioceses in South Australia, South Africa, and British Columbia, and supplied the necessary funds for a survey of Jesusalem in order to supply the city with good, clear and healthy water. During the Franco-Prussian and the more recent Russian wars she distinguished herself by her munificent gifts to the fund for taking care of wounded soldiers. Nor were the suffering Bulgarians forgotten. In fact, at home or abroad, far or near, whenever occasion presented itself to re-lieve the wants of suffering humanity, she was among the first to embrace it, and to give not only quickly but largely.

ANYONE who is curious to know how the world could get on without him can find out by sticking his finger into a tub of water, then with drawing it and looking at

ded as one of the gold-producing countries of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities, especially in the county of Wicklow.

of Wicklow.

Tradition commonly attributes the original discovery of the Wicklow gold mines to a poor schoolmaster, who, while fishing in one of the small streams which descend from the Croghan mountains, picked up a piece of shining metal, and having ascertained that it was gold, gradually enriched himself by the success of his resear. ascertained that it was gold, gradually enriched himself by the success of his researches in that and the neighboring streams,
cautiously disposing of the produce of his
labor to a goldsmith in Dublin. He is said
to have preserved the secret for upward
of twenty years, but marrying a young
wite he imprudently confided his discovery
to her, and she, believing her husband to
be mad, immediately revealed the circumstance to her relations, through whose stance to her relations, through whose means it was made public. This was to-ward the close of the year 1795, and the ward the close of the year 1795, and the effect it produced was remarkable. Thousands of people of every age and sex hurried to the spot, and from the laborer who could yield a spade or pick-axe to the child who scraped the rock with a rusty nail, all eagerly engaged in the search after gold. The trish are a people possessed of a rich and quick fancy, and the very name of a gold mine carried with it ideas of inexhaustible wealth.

During the interval which elapsed between the public aunouncement of the gold discovery and the taking possession of the mine by the government—a period of about two months—it is supposed that upward of two thousand five hundred ounces of gold were collected by the peasants,

ward of two thousand five hundred ounces of gold were collected by the peasants, principally from the mud and sand of Ballinvally stream, and disposed of for about ten thousand pounds, a sum far exceeding the produce of the mine during the government operations, which amount.

The government works were carried on until 1798, when all the machinery was destroyed in the insurrection. The mining was renewed in 1801, but not being found was renewed in 1891, but not being found sufficiently productive to pay the expenses, the search was abandoned. There prevails yet, however, a lingering belief among the peasants that there is still gold in Kinsella, and only the "lucky man" is wanting.

CLARENCE CONNELLY'S WONDER-FUL PRESENCE OF MIND.

hurry to get out of the reach of the blast, put on extra steam and jerked him a hundred feet in a twinkling. When about 50 feet from the surface Connolly felt that his strength was giving away. He knew that he could not hold out until the top his strength was giving away. He knew that he could not hold out until the top was reached, and made up his mind to risk a bold strike for life. Throwing himself across the shaft he let ge the rope, and with wonderful dexterity and good luck managed to lodge with his back against one side and feet against the other. Thus one side and feet against the other. one side and reet against the other. Thus braced he managed to remain until the rope, which had reached the mouth of the shaft empty, was sent down to him, and he was rescued from his perilous position.— Leadville (Col.) Democrat.

The Roman Aurora, in an able article on Bismarck and the Vatican, says:—
We hope that the cleve, man who holds in his hands the reins of the German Empire may make a second and final step towards recognizing the Catholic Church. People must take the Church as it is, whether it is proposed to satisfy the claims of the Catholics or to utilize its moral force. Everything is in order in the Church—divine worship, schools and instruction. To take one part from it is like removing a wheel from a machine, and by this means stopping its working. What reasons would prevent the great Chanceller from acknowledging the Church in its present organization? it to be feared that the church cou church could encroach on the rights of the State? believe that the mind of the Prince is too grand to allow those miserable reports which are now everywhere circulated by the freethinkers to have any influence on him. Prince Bismarck has already made one step. We hope that his clear under-standing will induce him to take the second—that is, to acknowledge the Church in its now existing organization—in order to satisfy on the one hand the just demands of the German Catholics, and on the other hand to save society. which is now menaced by revolutionary

DETERMINATION .- The endowments of remarks Sir Fowell Buxton, "is that men of great talents are apt to do nothing for want of vigor. Vigor, energy, resolution," firmness of purpose,—these carry the day, Is there one whom difficulties dishearten, who bends to the storm? He will do little. Is there one who will conquer? That kind of man never fails. Let it be your first study to teach the world that you are not wood and straw, that you have some iron in you. Let men know that what you say you will do; that your decision made, is final—no wavering; that made, once resolved, you are not to be allured or intimidated."

appended capital account shows that, not-withstanding the unprecedented number

exceeding the produce of the mine during the government operations, which amounted to little more than three thousand five hundred pounds.

The gold was found in pieces of all forms and sizes, from the smallest perceptible particle to the extraordinary mass of twenty-two ounces, which sold for eighty guineas. This large piece was of an irregular form; it measured four inches missing gratest length, and three in breadth; and in thickness it varied from half an inch to an inch; a gilt east of it may be seen in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. So pure was the gold generally found, that it was the custom of the Dublin goldsmiths to put gold coin in the opposite scale to it, and give weight for weight.

The government works were carried could be arrived at.

The number of policies issued during the year amounts to 13,388, of these 7,264 were on the cash system, the great increase in the latter system being most gratifying, not only for the reason that it guarantees strength and security to a Company but crippes a desire on the next of the guarantees strength and security to a Com-pany, but evinces a desire on the part of the members to return to the mutual system —pure and simple—a consummation your Directors not only wish for but are taking every means to encourage.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

As pointed out by your Board in their report for 1877, and again for 1878, when referring to the question of rates, report in a most effective speech, during the Board freely admitted they were sailing too close to the wind at their then rates, and although they expressed their repugnance at the idea of ad-vancing, yet they plainly stated that if vancing, yet they plainly stated that if losses continued in the same proportion as they had done for some time past they would not hesitate in their duty, and as losses not only continued, but increased, your Board on 1st July last advanced the rates on ordinary farm property from 75 cents per \$100 to 90 cents, and also increased the rate of assessment from 50 per cent, of premium assessment from 50 per cent, of premium note to 57½ per cent. This action of your Board appears to have met the approval of the members, as no diminution proval of the members, as no diminution of the business has occurred, and very little grumbling indulged in—none at all. it may be said, when the circumstances have been explained and understood by the members. Should a falling off in losses take place, as at the present losses take place, as at the present writing appears to be probable, your Board will be only too glad to go back to old rates, and in any event it is confidently hoped that no member will be called upon, excepting for one term of three years, to pay the increase. Once before, in 1865, an advance was found necessary; better times occurred thereafter, and a reduction of rates followed. Let us hope that history is only repeating itself at the To recur to the matter of losses. It is

deeply to be regretted that a very large proportion of fires, as stated in our Inspector's report, are attributable to incendurism, and to these must be added many more that come under the head of "un-known causes," which is perhaps a more gentle way of expressing the same thing. But the same result is attained from either-a serious loss not only to the public at large but to insurance companies, and your Board are of the opinion expressed by them in their last annual report, that it is high time that our Legislature should adopt some easy and inexpensive means to enquire into the origin of every fire, re-quiring a registration of each such fire as a matter of statistic, if for no other reason, and also providing a cheap and simple method of investigating tany case where suspicion might arise. This, in the opin-ion of your Board, would lessen the num-

of any one of the principal companies, re-porting to the Ontario Government, will show that for the amount insured the total passion.

to answer the vast number of letters that arrive here daily from every part of Ireland, England, and Scotland relative to the apparition of our blessed Immaculated the transportant the reports given in public journals are substantially correct between the position of correct parts. I have already encroached too long on your valuable space, or I would fain say more. Although Ireland is not generally regarded as one of the gold-producing countries of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities, especially in the county.

The annual meeting of the Loudon labe was in the report of the Loudon labe was in the report of the Loudon labe was in the report of the Loudon labe was in the first that the light which went out with the reports given in public journals. I London MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company is from one-third to one-half lower than any other company. This is no idle boast, for a comparison of figures will at once snow its correctness. Your Directors would not refer to this subject particular to the apparition of our blessed Immacular in the responsibility of the William of the policy of the William of the country of the policy of the William of the policy of the Loudon labe was the valuable space, or I would fain say more.

London MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company is from one-tnired to one-half lower than any other company.

Annual MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Loudon labe was the valuable part of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities, especially in the country of the policy of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities, especially in the country of the policy of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities, especially in the country of the policy of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities of the world, gold has been found there in paying quantities of the world with the country of the policy of the world with the policy of the wo The annual meeting of the Loudon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada was, owing to the office of the Company being too small to accommodate the number in attendance, held in the Mechanics Institute on Wednesday afternoon, Crowell Wilson, Esq., presided—Mr. D. C. Macdonald acting as Secretary. Among those present were observed:—Messrs. Springer, Esq., M. P. P., Waterloo, James Armstrong, Reeve of Westminster; D. Hossie, Sarnia: Dougald Leith, Caradoc; G. H. Cook, Beachville; A. Vining, Nissouri; Richard Biddulph, Westminster; J. A. Leitch, Brantford; W. Latimer, Selton; Robert Boston, Lobo; G. E. Campbell, Ekfrid: P. Black, Springfield; Samuel Day, St. Thomas; A. Campbell, Mayfair; Jas. Armstrong, Yarmouth; McDonald, Hyde Park; J. Eccles, St. Thomas: Wm. Weld, Park; J. Eccles, St. Tho Thomas; A. Campbell, Mayfair; Jas. Armstrong, Yarmouth; McDonald, Hyde Park; J. Eccles, St. Thomas: Wm. Weld, John Taylor, A. J. B. Maedenald, London; J. B. Laidlaw, A. Issac, London East; G. Elliott, Ekfrid.

The annual report of the Company, which showed continued prosperity, was then read by the Secretary as follows:—

To the Members of the London Mutual, Fire. with the same certainty of the cost of his insurance as if in a proprietary company. This is the twentieth annual report your Board have had the honor to present, and in "coming of age," attaining the twenty-first year of the existence of the Company, the Directors congratulate you on the sound standing of your Company. The sound standing of your Company. The appended capital account shows that, not-solve the mean selected, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, the farmers of the Province may appended capital account shows that, not-solve the mean selected, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, the farmers of the Province may appended capital account shows that, not-solve the mean selected, Dr. W. T. O'Reilly, the farmers of the Province may appended capital account shows that, not-solve the mean selected.

the Three Directors now retire by rotation—they are Crowell Wilson, Samuel Eccles and D. Black, Esquires, who are eligible

or re-election.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CROWELL WILSON, President.

Annexed to the above report was the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, together with the number of policies issued, lapsed, and at present in force:

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. ASSETS, 51st DECEMBER, 1879.
Amount available of prejum notes. \$176,936 18
Amount due on assessment No. 17. 1,661 11
Amount due on assesment No. 18 23,945 81

41,309 37 5,664 26 4,194 15 607 83 30,000 00 Cash in Federal Bank . . . \\$ 12,248 88 Cash in Treasurer's hands (postage stamps) 884 37 13,133 25 \$297,454 96

Audited and found correct, as above set

J. HAMILTON,
ANDREW ELLIS,
London, Ont., February, 1880.

POLICIES ISSUED.
Policies in force 31st Dec., 40.932 Policies, 1879, cash system. Policies, 1879, pre. note system. 7,204 6.184 13,388 54,320 Deduct policies lapsed and cancelled..... 13,427

Remaining in force 31st Dec., 1879 Amount at risk 31st Dec., 1879....\$37,445,541 00 Average amount of each policy...\$915 00 Mr. Crowell Wilson, the President of

report in a most effective speech, during the course of which he gave a resume of the business of the Company.

Mr. James Armstrong, Reeve of West-minster seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. Day, of St. Thomas, enquired where the principal losses were. He ad-vised the Directors to withdraw from such sections.

sections. Mr. Josiah Vining also addressed the meeting, after which the report was unani-

mously adopted.

To fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the retirement by rota-tion of Messers. Willson, Eccles, and Black, the two latter gentlemen were re-elected, and Mr. Angus Campbell, of Mayfair, was

chosen in place of Mr. Wilson, who de-clined offering for the position. Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the President (Mr. Crowell Wilson) leave the chair, and that Mr. Samuel Day take the same, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered to the President, which was suit

ably replied to.

ably replied to.

Mr. Moses Springer, M. P. P., then moved, seconded by Mr. R. Biddulph, that the meeting set aside a sum of not less that \$100, to purchase a suitable present for the retiring President, who had given his services gratuitonsly for the last twenty years.

The resolution was unanimously carried and the meeting adjourned. ried, and the meeting adjourned.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Jannes Armstrong was elected President, and Mr. Daniel Black re-elected Vice-President.

Our brains are seventy-years clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hands of the Angel of Resunrection. Tic-tac ! tic-tac ! go the wheels of thought; our will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; madness only makes then go faster: death alone can break into the case, and, seizing this ever-swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried and the heart was recommended.

so long beneath our wrinkled fore-WHEN St. Andrew first caught sight of

suspicion might arise. This, in the opinion of your Board, would lessen the number of fires, and, as a consequence, reduce the cost of insurance.

In conclusion your Directors have again to refer to the strict economy practiced in the management of the Company. The appended table will show the expenses of the Company each year since its inception; and a comparison made with the returns of any one of the principal companies, resorts and a comparison made with the returns and present me to my Master, that he who redeemed me through thee may now accept me from thee." Two whole days the martyr remained hanging on this of any one of the gibbet on which he was to die, he greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy." O greeted the precious wood with joy. "O greeted

Annual subscription...

ADVERTISING RATES. Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

Dear Mr. Coffey,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encourageness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestle commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1880.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The celebration of St. Patrick's

towns and cities the Irish societies

themselves into processions and paraded the streets of those places. These processions always took place after the societies forming them had state it as a matter of fact, that wherever Irish Catholics felt that the holding of a procession might give rise to bad feeling of any kind, they generally abstained from such Irishmen or their descendants fail to observe St. Patrick's day. The approaching anniversary will, as far as we can learn, be celebrated in a manner more exclusively religious than ever before. In many places the processions will be omitted, and the saving thereby effected placed at the dispossl of some one of the Irish Relief Committees. This commend. able action on the part of the Irishmen of Canada is in itself an ample proof of the fact that our people in the new world do not forget the glorious traditions of their Catholic ancestry. The festival of St. Patrick should not be in any sense an occasion for the manifestation of political views distasteful to any portion of our fellow-citizens. That day recalls the greatest event in the history of the Irish nation, its conversion to christianity. It also brings to mind the heroic devotion of the Irish race to the Faith thus given it by St. Patrick. It brings to mind the endurance of generations of martyrs, the triumphs of Irish sanctity, and the glory of Irish learning at home and abroad. Let us ever celebrate the day by giving God thanks for the graces He has vouchsafed us, and beg of Him to abide with us till we, the children of St. Patrick, participate in the glory of our patron. Too often have Irishmen in Canada, as well as elsewhere, been made, even on St. Patrick's day, the victims of designing politicians, who by profession of the most ardent patriotism, seek to gain the support of Irishmen to advance their own selfish ends. The Irishmen of Canada have in this country a great purpose to fulfil. They must, by unswerving adhesion to their religion, prove themselves good citizens, and trustworthy members of society. Thus they will fulfil that purpose. They will thus do more for Ireland and for the Irish race than by in any way co-operating in the schemes of political adventurers. We trust that the celebration of March 17th, 1880, will leave pleasant memories behind it.

THE French Senate has rejected clause seven of Ferry's Education Bill. De Freycinct denounced the Jesuits, and threatens to enforce more severe laws against them. Ferry, it is reported, has resigned—a resignation devoutly to be wished for. De Freycinct will most profor. De Freycinct will most pro-bably also resign his position, and public opinion will resign him to oblivion.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

Leo XIII., within the second year of his pontificate, has sent upon the Catholic world two encyclical letters, bearing on the two most important and vital questions of the day-the guidance of the human intellect in its research after truth, and the reformation of morals, which can only be brought about, by the strict bservance of the sanctity of marriage. We are all well aware how his former encyclical on "Scholastic Philosophy" was received with universal applause. Letters from the most distinguished prelates throughout the church thanked His Holiness for thus recalling the Christian world back to the old Scholastic Philosopy which alone is able to set bounds to the wild speculations of the mind of man, and which is the only philosophy capable of standing the test of, and forming a basis for, all modern science, and for the ever progressing discoveryand development of physical and metaphysical truth. In compliance, then, with this letter,

the philosophy taught at present in the great centres of learning of the Catholic Church is the philosophy of Aristotle Christianized by the genius of St. Thomas Aquinas. In a second encyclical, dated from St. Peter's, February 10th, 1880, the successor of the fisherman again addresses the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops in favor and communion with the Holy See, Matrimony forms the subject of the present letter. We desire for the present simply to signify the Day in Canada has been always of a receipt of the document. In our next religious character. In many large issue we promise our readers a complete summary of the contents of this able have in the past, acting within their encyclical, in which the Holy Father asserts once more the unity, sanctity, and indisuniversally recognized right, formed solubility of marriage. After proving from the inspired writers the sacred and indissoluble character of martimony, he points out how matrimony having been raised by Christ, to assisted at Mass, and listened to a the dignity of a Sacrament, must come religious discourse suggested by the within the legislation of the church. The occasion itself. Many Irishmen took | Pontiff shows on the other hand, how unno part in these processions, and we thoughtful is the reasoning of those who would wish to give to the Church the administration of the Sacrament, and to the Civil Government the regulating of the contract of marriage. It is this contract itself which Christ elevated to the dignity of a Sacra- required the support of all Republiment; it is the contract which is the form demonstrations. But nowhere did and figure of the Sacrament, and therefore, in the Christian marriage, contract and Sacrament are essentially inseparable. The divine institution of marriage reveals itself wonderfully in the customs and rites of pagan nations, which always celebrate marriage, not as a civil observance, but as a religious ceremony. The Church did not usurp the authority she claims to uphold the worthy administration of the Sacrament of matrimony. History at all ages goes to show that she declared marriage valid or invalid independently of statutes of the Emperors and Governments, and that the civil power, for the interests of society and of the State, should blend amicably with the church, and enforce her laws. A word on the evils of divorce and mixed marriages form the conclusion of this encyclical, which is accompanied with a solemn exhortation to the bishops of the church that they would inculcate on the mirds of their flock sound principles and well-grounded convictions concerning this question so much agitated

UNCHRISTIANLIKE.

Very frequently we have considered it necessary to take some of our cotemporaries to task for using insulting epithets-in many cases meant to be so-when speaking of the Catholic church. Probably no paper in the Dominion betrays a greater weakness in this regard than the Christian Guardian, of Toronto. used when speaking of Catholics, varied occasionally by something place. We have in last week's issue how the editor feels under the same provocation. A correspondent of the Dominion Churchman says: Rev. Mr. Rainsford addressed a meeting in the Methodist " Preaching House." This is too much for the Guardian. He casts aside his habitual prayergenerally in most vigorous style. He says, amongst other very sar-England possesses few if any who leaves his church is hailed amongst them as an oratorical star.

christianlike. We dare scarcely by gentlemen of recognized merit hope he will call Catholics by their proper name, but he should be more felt assured of the cooperation and considerate to his fellow-Protestants at least. Oh! charity, how you are shattered under the guise of sanctimoniousness.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN FRANCE

The French Senate has commenced

what promises to be a long and able discussion of the education bill. The Siecle, a Republican organ of an advanced type, declares that the Senators will have to range themselves either on the side of Jesuitism or Revolution. The application of a term so opprobrious as Jesuitism (taken in the meaning given it by the Stecle) to Catholicism, shows at once the animus of the supporters of the cabinet of M. de Freycinct, and the firm purpose of the Republicans of every shade to overturn the existing Catholic institutions of higher education in France. By raising the ery that the education of the youth of the country is in the hands of the Jesuits, they hope to accomplish that which they could not so easily accomplish by simply arousing hostility to Catholicism. But Catholics cannot be deceived by the use of terms so palpably fraudulent. Those who seek to place "Jesuitism" in opposition to Catholicism, or to draw a distinction between the teachings of the fathers of the Society of Jesus and the teachings of the church, have no other object in view but to deceive the masses of the people. M. de Freycinct, in his speech in reply to M. Louis Blanc's motion for a complete amnesty to the communist offenders, makes a straight bid for radical support by hinting that the government, before giving consideration to the project of the friends of the commune cans in carrying out the reforms needed by the country. What M de Freycinct, the radical Protestant Premier of France, meant by reforms was the destruction of the educational rights of the Catholics of France and the invasion of the liberties guaranteed the church by successive administrations, Sustained as his administration is by a motley combination of demagogues in the lower chamber, who are united by one tie only, and that tie the hatred of Catholicism, M. de Freycinct may have felt that by committing himself to terms se cowardly in their vagueness he greatly strengthened his position. We doubt if the French Senate, Republican though it be, will see its way to support a measure so extremely radical as the education bill in its present shape. We trust that the members of the Senate may be guided by a spirit of patriotism and statesmanship, and that guided by such a spirit, raising them above faction and demagoguism, they may reject a measure so traught with evil to the best interests of the

A SUGGESTION.

French people.

In view of the almost certain large emigration from Ireland this coming "Romanists" is the phrase mostly spring, we consider it advisable that some steps should be taken by the Irish citizens of Canada to secure at still more unbecoming and out of least a share of that emigration for Canada. We may expect, at once, of that paper a demonstration of the advent to America of a large body of skilled Irish agriculturists. Every effort will be made to attract the attention of these immigrants to Dakotah, Minnesota and Kansas. American railroad agents have in times past been active in inducing settlement in Kansas, and other fulness, and lashes the correspondent States wholly unfitted for Irish imand Church of England Ministers migrants. We have no objection to as many as possibly can find homes and comfort in that country, settling castic things, that the Church of in any of Bishop Ireland's colonies. These colonies have been established preachers worthy of the name, and in a manner to invite settlement on that a third-rate Methodist Minister | the part of Irish Catholics. Bishop Ireland certainly deserves the thanks and grateful remembrance of This whole matter is outside of our his countrymen at home and nati. The appointment will be re sphere altogether, and the only abroad for his services in finding reason why we refer to it is to re- land and procuring facilities for quest our Toronto cotemporary to home comforts for so many Irish fambe more charitable in speaking of his lilies. Bishop Ireland's action can be neighbors of another Protestant imitated by Irish Canadian Catholics. communion. He is too sarcastic, There is at Winnipeg a St. Patrick's and his remarks must certainly Society composed of active and inwound the feelings of many. It is telligent members thoroughly de-

and known ability. If this society support of the other Irish societies throughout the Dominion, there is no doubt that it would undertake the task of forming Irish colonies in our great Northwest. As there is no time to be lost in the matter, we take it on ourselves to suggest the early assembling of a convention either in Toronto or Montreal, of leading Irish Catholics of the Dominion, to consider the best means of establishing Irish colonies in the Northwest. We have no doubt whatever, that through the agency of an Association so trustworthy as the St. Patrick's Society, of Winnipeg, much practical good might be done in the direction indicated.

A GREAT FRANCO-CANADIAN CELEBRATION.

Our French Canadian fellow citizens propose celebrating the 24th of June, 1880, by a vast assemblage of their countrymen in the city of Quebec. They expect representatives from every part of Canada and the most distant sections of the American union. There will also, this celebration, a convention of Franco-Canadian representative men to consider the best means of furthering the interests of their race in the new world. The celebration will be, we are glad to notice, held under the immediate patronage of the bishops of the Province of Quebec. It will be, therefore, of a religious as well patriotic character. A gathering of this kind will be found of great benefit to the French race in America. The deliberations of the conwith interest by all classes of our population. The French Canadian population has steadily advanced within the present century in numbers, in wealth, in intelligence, in political influence and respectability. Their share in the future of the Canadian confederation will be as important as that they have already had in laying its foundations. The matter of colonization will no doubt enjoy a very large amount of consideration. The Province of Quebec contains many millions of acres of fertile land adapted to settlement, but as yet uninhabited. The Ottawa valley is alone capable of receiving hundreds of thousands of settlers. The valley of the St. Mairice is as large as whole European kingdoms, but, except along the shores of the St. Lawrence, is yet an unbroken wilderness. Steps will no doubt be taken by the convention to secure the early colonization of these valuable and promising tracts of country. But we hope that the North-west will not be forgotton. The French people, who do not feel inclined to go to the backwoods of the Ottawa and St. Maurice, will find ample room for the exercise of their energies in the North-west. They will there find every inducement the incomer to a new country could reasonably expect, nor will they be strangers there. Everywhere they turn in these immense territories, they will find traces of French endurance, and, let us say, of French heroism. They will find a large population either wholly or partially of French origin, speaking their language and professing their religion. The North-west then offers advantages to French colonists which the proposed convention certainly will not overlook. Not alone in this matter, but in others of great moment to the French race and to the Catholic church do we expect much good to flow from the labors and discussions of that convention. We trust that the celebration may be in all respects an unqualified success.

BISHOP ELDER.

The Right Rev. Dr. Elder of Natchez, has been appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop of Cincinceived with great satisfaction by the Catholics of that diocese and of the whole country. Bishop Elder is a prelate of recognized piety and prudence. His task in adjusting the difficulties which of late have very unbecoming and very un- voted to Irish interests, and officered that has as yet fallen to an Ameri- tory.

can prelate. We do not wish to make any predictions as to the probable course of the worthy prelate, but express our firm conviction that he will spare no effort to do justice to all, and thus secure a return of that confidence and cheerful good-will so essential to the progress of true

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

French republican cabinets are no

sooner out of one trouble than another stares them in the face. M. de Freycinct, no donbt, congratulated himself on the adroitness of his speech on the amnesty resolutions of M. Louis Blanc, and may have cherished the hope that by that stroke of parliamentary diplomacy he had, while refusing immediate amnesty to the communists, secured by his covert threat of inroads on church liberty, the support of the communistic section of the republican party. He has now, however, a case in hand which will permit of no parliamentary diplomacy. We allude to the extradition of Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist. The Russian Government has very naturally demanded the extradition of this inwe learn, be held, in connection with | dividual, as, if not the prime mover, at least an important agent, in the recent conspiracies against the Czar. The President and his cabinet are said to be in favor of extradition, while M. Gambetta, who, since his advent to the presidential chair of the lower chamber, seems to be acquiring certain conservative traits, also lends h s support to the same view. But the organs of radicalism have sounded the tocsin, and the forces of communism are arrayed in determined opposition to the proposed exvention will certainly be followed tradition of Hartmann. In this worthy, the radicals see a friend of that universal republic which they propose to build up by gunpowder, petroleum, and dynamite. In him they recognize a trusted representative of the system of assassination on which the devotees of Nihilism count so much to attain their object. The action of the French Government in the case of Hartmann will be looked on with interest. The Rappel, organ of the extreme radicals, has published a fierce article on the question. It seems that M. de Freycinct cannot, however unceasing his hostility to the church, unite the republican party. The case of Hartmann is the rock on which the cabinet seems destined to split, to be engulfed in the angry waves of radical commotion.

[Since the above was written, intelligence of the refusal of the French Government to extradite Hartmann has been received].

PARNELL IN TORONTO.

From the accounts we have received the reception given to Mr. Parnell and his companions in Toronto was as hearty as could be desired by the most sincere lover of Ireland. It was hinted very broadly that Canada's greeting to the member for Meath would not be as warm and enthusiastic as that which he received in the United States. Time has clearly proved that Irishmen in the Dominion love the old land, and are at all times as ready to extend to her eminent sons as hearty greetings as those who have cast their lot under the Stars and Stripes. The Toronto press generally give Mr. Parnell praise for his practical and common-sense utterances. We hope his visit to Canada will have much influence in relieving the distress now so prevalent in the old land, and also tend in some measure to bring about the necessary and very just reforms in the land laws for which he is agitating.

AN INTRODUCTORY.

We publish in this issue an introductory to a review of Canadian history from a Catholic standpoint. The influence of Cathelicity in every crisis of our history-an influence always exercised on the side of humanity, truth and legitimate freedom-has had too much to do with the formation of our national character and the institution of good government in our midst, not to receive some small measure of recogafflicted the diocese of Cincinnati nition. We direct the earnest attenwill certainly be as trying as any tion of our readers to the introduc-

EDITORIAL NOTES. THE Irish Catholics of Montreal and Kingston have decided not to hold the annual parade on the 17th

of March.

THE poem by our friend Mr. T. O'Hagan, of Belleville, entitled "Ireland," appears in the last number of the Canadian Monthly.

It is rumored in Rome that Count Corti, Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, will be transferred to Paris, and that Baron Blane, Italian Minister at Washington, will succeed Corti at Constantinople.

THE High and Low Church question has caused considerable trouble of late in St. Phillips' Church, Weston village, and a deputation from that body waited on Bishop Sweatman to protest against the introduction into the services of the Litany of the incarnate word.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OPposition to the American Bible Society's present edition of the Bible has led Plymouth Church cutting that Society off from the list of ob jects for which collections are being taken.

THE cable informs us that the ad hesion of the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States to the Pope's Encyclical relative to the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas has been delivered to the Pope.

REV. FATHER O'MAHONY is now conducting a mission at Kinkora, Father O'Neil's parish, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brennan and Ronan. The mission commenced on last Sunday. We have no doubt it will prove

CARDINAL MANNING in his Lenten pastoral, n reviewing European affairs, says that the present disturbed state of things is caused by politics without religion, science without faith, education without Christianity, and faith without God.

IT is stated that on the return from America of Mr. Parnell, the monster meetings in favor of his scheme for a peasant proprietary will be resumed by a series of county demonstrations in all parts of Ireland. Immediately after the announcement of dissolution Mr. Parnell was telegraphed to return.

THE "Smart Alick" who does the telegraphing for the London papers in Toronto of course considered it his duty to throw cold water on the Parnell demonstration. The accounts we have to hand from the Toronto press serve to prove that the correspondent telegraphed his feelings and not the facts. The probability is he had his report written out long before Parnell arrived in Toronto.

They are getting enlightened at a rapid rate in Italy. The cable informs us that "Signor Morelli's bill, which seeks to make divorce lawful, was referred to a committee. The Ministry is favorable to it, but proposes modifications. This is the beginning of a movement which will ransform the whole system of Italian life. The newspapers, for the most part, oppose it.

THE souper clergyman has sent about the city some ladies with cards begging small contributions from those they meet for the Irish Society. If the cause were one which commended itself to the public there would be no need of adopting such a course as this. In ordinary times the action of this missionary would be simply impuderce. In the face of the present distress in Ireland, it is a combination of impudence, bad taste and cowardliness.

MR. PARNELL and his companions passed through London on Saturday morning at 8:30. The impression got about that he would arrive on the afternoon train, and a large number of prominent citizens met on the station at 1:30 to extend a hearty greeting to the agitators. We are sorry this mistake occurred, as very many of our people were anxious to bid God-speed to Mr. Parnell in his noble work of land reform.

THE cable informs us that La Civilization, clerical organ, has been fined 1,000 francs for insulting President Grevy and Waddington. It will now be in order for some of our confreres to speak out in favor of the liberty of the press. But we are inclined to to the belief that the fact of the fine being imposed on a clerical organ makes a vast difference.

In the debate on article seven in the French Senate, Ferry declared the Society of Jesus was a permanent conspiracy against the State. The man who has lately betrayed sympathy with the Communists cannot be expected to hold any other sentiments towards the Society of Jesus. This body of men love their country with strange, indeed, if they were not found presenting a bold front to roll back the tide of infidelity which Ferry and some of his associates are endeavoring to spread in Catholic

In dissolving the British Parliament the Premier said that during the six years of the present Administration the improvement of Ireland and the content of our fellowcountrymen of that Island have much occupied the care of the ministry. We would like to have seen the face of the noble earl while he was delivering himself of this masterpiece of sarcasm. The ministry have been much concerned for the past six years, in regard to the improvement of the condition of "our fellow-countrymen of that Island," and their noble efforts have been crowned with the result of helping to bring about-starvation and misery.

The reporters are now busily en. made concerning what they heard, and what they did not hear,-what they saw and did not see-during their experiences in Lucan. The Globe reporter carries off the honors as a writer of fiction. The Canadian Press Association should at once order a medal of sole leather to be cut out for him, duly inscribed and duly presented on board one of the lake steamers on their next excursion. The gentleman says he had an interview with John Kennedy, sr., at his house. Miss Nellie Kennedy writes to the Free Press that a reporter never came to their house. Another reporter says John Kennedy's family admitted John was one of the ringleaders in the massacre, and hoped that he would be brought to justice. The family, it appears, said they would like to see the

THE British Parliament has been dissolved. The new Parliament, it is thought, will be in working order the first week in May. The Post approves of the dissolution, and says it is not only in England but also in Ireland that the result of the forthcoming elections will be watched for anxiously. The Times says: "The time chosen for dissolution is probably the most convenient to the country that could have been selected. The dangers which threaten the Parliamentary Government of England are very urgent, and it is not clear that they may not be increased by the result of the ap peal to the constituencies. It seems to be admitted on all sides that the Home Rulers will win some seats in Ireland, and that the Government will lose several in Ireland and Scotland. It remains with English constituencies to decide whether Conservatives are to have a majority which will bear down the Scottish Liberals and the Irish Home Rulers. What is chiefly to be feared is such an equal balance of power as would leave both constitutional parties ment has lately introduced a bill in dependent on the Hom? Rule vote.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion of Mr. Blake's Bill for the "prevention of crime," one clause of which empowered the photographing of prisoners, Mr. Bunster, of British Columbia, "thought such a proceeding was highly injurious. The Globe had published pictures supposed to be photographs of the persons connected with the Biddulph tragedy and here were a few of them. [At this point the hon. gentleman exhibited, amidst roars of laughter, a few of the very primitive-looking works of art, in the shape of hideous works of art, in the snape of indeous caricatures of humanity, which recently appeared in the newspaper mentioned.] These, he continued, were supposed to be photographs of criminals; but it the men whom they were made to represent were acquitted, the paper which had libelled them pictorially would certainly stand an action for damages." It would be interesting were the Globe to give as wood cuts of its Lucan correspondent and the correspondent's "intelligant resident." The extravagant statements of these gentlemen is the talk of thousands, and there is really an anxiety to see their pictures by "our artist."

A PHOTOGRAPHER has visited Knock, near Claremorris, and taken views of the scene of the alleged Knock apparitions and miraculous cures, which appear to be considered in that locality as completely authenticated. The Ballymote correspondent of the Sligo Champion, writing from that town on Wednesday, Feb. 4th, says:—"With feelings of deep pleasure I have to report that a man named Thomas Glynn, a carpente | the Western States, died in New in England. He noted the striking subscribed.

three months ago, and ever since his feet having almost lost their power of motion, he was unable to walk body of men love their country with their whole hearts, and it would be Having heard of the miracles performed at Knock, he set out for that place on Saturday, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and had to be tied to the car on which he went. On arriving there he performed the usual station around the chapel, and prayed for some time where the apparition was seen, the result being that on Monday he came home, and walked part of the way, having got the power of his limbs.

A CORRESPONDENT on her Majesty's

gunboat Goshawk, which is distributing meal among the Western Islands, writes from Innishark, off Galway:-It is a terrible state of affairs. Fifty families here eke out a miserable existence. Their houses are small heaps of dirty stones. Their land is rock and soft bog. Hunger and want are everywhere visible. The people go naked and without food. Many are slowly starving to death. Such scenes of appalling destitution I never before witnessed. Every step we took brought before our view new and more fearful pictures of destitution and suffering gaged taking back hasty statements The more we saw the more certain did death from starvation appear the inevitable fate of nearly every man, woman and child on the island. Woman and child on the Island.
Gaunt, thin, and pale were the faces
of men who were naturally of herculean build. The features of the
women and children were overspread by the ghastly pallor of hunger. many cabins children crouched, shivering and almost naked, around the fire. When I entered they sprang behind their mother, whose garment-a thin dress-was but the slightest protection against the wind which blew through the broken roof. On the fire was the dinner-a pot of brown green sea-weed. It is certain that unless they are well cared for, dozens will die of starvation." The same correspondent writes from Innisboffin concerning the shocking mal-administration on the part of the officials there. The Government guilty parties brought to justice. dispensary officer had no drugs, the The reporter merely made a slight relieving officer no food. One woman at least had died in consequence. distress lasts till August a distribution at the same rate would require £184,000.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, the wellknown editor of the Boston Pilot, is not only a fine poet, but an orator of rare power also. His recent lecture in aid of the Irish sufferers in the Academy of Music, New York, was just the literary treat we should expect from one of his varied accom-plishments; and some idea of the numbers that greeted him there, may be formed from the fact that over one thousand dollars were realized. -Baltimore Mirror.

Ir England were not too insolently dull to blush at her own disgrace, she would flush scarlet at the vote of the Canadian Parliament that the funds voted by Canada to aid the distress should not be used to dis-"officially" relieved in Ireland should be disfranchised. A more infamous advantage of poverty and weakness was never taken by man or nation.—Pilot.

THE Catholic mission and the Protestant revivial ostensibly have the same object-the conversion of sin ners and the rendering of the just man more just. How different the means taken to attain that end, and how vastly different the result! The Catholic missionary preaches pen-ance, while the revival leader tells his hearers to find comfort in the Bible. How on earth a man, who cannot read, is to be converted, according to the Protestant plan, passes our comprehension.—Catholic Herald.

THE vaunted Prussian schools are declining in proportion to the duration of the Kulturkampf which deprived the country of its best teachers. According to a memorandum of the Minister of Worship and Education, lately published, there are now 9645 teachers wanted in the schools of the country. It must be remembered that in Prussia such a vacancy is considered to exist, whenever there are more than eighty children to be taught in any place by one teacher. And yet, the enlightone teacher. And yet, the enight-ened liberal party opposes the return of the only available competent teachers to Prussia,—the exiled teaching communities of the Catholie Church .- Buffalo Union.

MADAME SUSANNA BOUDREAUX, the mother provincial of the Sacred interesting discourse at Birmingham Heart order of religious women in on the growth of the Catholic Church

living in town, got paralysed some Zealand about the middle of Feb contrast between the feeling toward ruary. She had conducted a colony Catholics in Cardinal Wiseman's of her community to New Zealand to found a school at Timaru, reaching that place about the middle of January. A letter was received from her on Tuesday last, or March 2d, written on February 2d, in which she gave an account of her arrival at Timaru, the kind reception of her-self and companions by Bishop Redwood, and the very successful be-ginning of a school, and at the same time expressing a desire for two additional members to be sent to the new foundation from St. Louis. But in the afternoon of the same day, last Tuesday, a telegram was forwarded from Paris, signed by Bishop Redwood and Madame Sharman, superior of the house in New Zea-St. Louis Watchman.

on New York fox-hunters. Some family but has brothers or sisters, or days ago they got up a hunt that had a most disgraceful termination. business or work, of that religion, According to a reporter who was not to mention the large influx of present the fox was "set upon in a corner by the whole pack of dogs and a half-a-dozen of the huntsmen."

Catholics with Protestants, especi and a half-a-dozen of the huntsmen, and the latter, not even having the decency to let the dogs kill him, dismounted and fell upon the little fellow with their jack-knives." One of these gallant "huntsmen," more eager than the rest, seized hold of the tail, and actually cut it off while the poor fox was still struggling in the death agony. The fox turned and bit him, though—gave him a bite that he won't forget—there's some satisfaction in that. After the biting, the other noble fellows gathered around and kicked the fox to death. "A gentleman who was present said the sight was so sickening that he had to turn his back to How did "a gentleman" (except the reporter) come to be present in such a crowd? But we present in such a crown; believe all these fox-hunting snobs have some sort of idea that they are gentlemen.-Pilot.

The correspondent of the Boston Pilot says:-"The grandest demonstration which has been held so far in this country in behalf of the cause The poor-law inspector has not visited the island for three years. If the held on Monday night, February 23d, in the Exposition Building, at Chicago, Ill. Chicago's reception to anything of the kind ever seen on this continent. The audience was composed not by any means entirely of the Irish-American population, but by the representatives of every nationality in that city. This immense building is capable of accommodating 30,000 persons, and, though the prices of the tickets had been placed at \$1, and 50 cents each, the effort to procure admission, and the jam that ensued is said to have been indescribable. Every available inch of room was occupied, especially noticeable being the large number of ladies present. At about a quarter before eight o'clock Gov. Collum, accompanied by other distinguished gentlemen, entered the hall, and were greeted with tremendous applause. But when, a few minutes later, Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and Mr. Murdock, the editor accept relief. The English Government has lately introduced a bill in Parliament, that all those who are "officially" relieved in Later the land system prevalent in Scotland), entered the Hall are the land system prevalent in Scotland), entered the Hall are the land system prevalent in Scotland). plause which greeted them was per-fectly terrific, and did not cease for many minutes.

> THE wonderful patience of Almighty God exhibits itself in His treatment of those Christians, so called, who carelessly and thoughtessly attend the exercises of their religion. Of those who know no better, nothing can be expected, but for Catholies, believing in all that their faith teaches, to attend mass on Sundays without devotion, to receive the Sacraments as seldom as possible, to visit the church only when forced by precept, and to banish all thoughts of their religion during the week, God shows wonderful mercy. He is eternal and can bide His time. A day of reckoning is sure to come. We have been shocked by the conduct of some socalled Catholics, during Mass, and wonder what consciences they must have, to feel that they have fulfilled the precept of hearing Mass. We have seen them enter the church at the Elevation, kneel very devoutly for a few minutes, stand up, and then leave whilst the last Gospel is being read. These people only mock Almighty God and trifle with the requirements of their faith. They do not hear Mass, and violate a pre-cept of the Church. How can such Catholics expect the graces they stand so much in need of.—Catholic

"CARDINAL NEWMAN," says the Boston Pilot, "recently delivered an

Columbian.

time and that of the present time, and accounted for the improvement by showing that there is now a much better knowledge of the Catholic religion among Protestants. What I wish to show, he said, and what I believe to be the remarkable fact, is that whereas there have been many conversions to the Catholic Church during the last thirty years, and a great deal of ill-will felt toward us consequence, nevertheless that ill-will has been overcome, and a feeling of positive good-will has been created instead in land, announcing the death of Madame Boudreaux, on Feb. 13th.—

St. Louis Watchman.

The reason of the change was then stated thus:

'The Catholics in England, fifty Mr. Bergh ought to keep an eye among us. Now there is hardly a cousins, or connections, or friends and acquaintances, or associaies in ally in our great cities, could not take place without there being a gradual accumulation of experience, slow Indeed, but therefore the more sure, about individal Catholics, and what they really are in character, and whether or not they can be trusted in the concerns and intercourse of life; and I fancy that Protestants, spontaneously and before setting about to form a judgment, have found them to be men whom they could be drawn to like and to love quite as much as their fellow-Protestants—to be human beings in whom they could be interested, and sympathize with, and interchange good offices with before the question of religion came into consideration.'

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Our agent will call on the city subscribers to the RECORD this and next week. We hope they will find it convenient to settle their accounts for the paper.

NEW STORY.

In a few weeks we will commence a continued story of absorbing inter-Mr. Parnell, it is safe to say, eclipsed est. Now will be a good time to subscribe to the RECORD, in order that the first chapters of the tale may not be missed.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Our subscribers throughout the country who have not yet remitted their subscriptions for the year 1880 would confer a favor on us by doing | Fa so as soon as possible. If each one were only to make an effort and do this it would materially assist us in making the CATHOLIC RECORD hold first place among the weeklies of the Dominion. This is the object we have in view, and we trust our subscribers will kindly aid us in attain-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.

The Irish Benevolent Society of this city will celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by a grand concert, to be held in the Mechanies' Hall, on Wednesday evening, 17th March, under the direction Mr. G. B. Sippi. The following is the programme to be rendered on the occasion: PART I.

Overture-Abu HassanWeber
Part Song-Hark ApolloBishop
Song-Kerry DanceMolloy
Quartette-Sands o' Dee Mactarren
Song-The Old Street Lamp Molloy
Song—The Old Street LampMolloy Duett—Trust Her NotBalfe
Song-If Thou Couldst knowBalfe
Part Song-The Shamrock
PART II.
Piano Solo-Fantasia Impromptu. Chopin
Part Song-Peasants' Wedding March
Soderman
Song-My Country CallsWatson
Part Song-The Maiden of the Fleur de Lys
Sydenham
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

Song—The Bailiff's Daughter...MacFarren Quartette—Three Fishers......MacFarren

God Save the Queen.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. Hevey has been appointed to a position in the Post Office department. The selection is a good one, and we have no doubt Mr. C. will make a most excellent civil service official.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM .- A man named LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A man named Scott has been representing himself in this vicinity as an agent of the Celtic Monthly. The proprietors of the magazine are particularly anxious to learn his whereabouts, as he has made no remittances to the office. We hope our readers will be on the look out for him, and if any of them have subscribed for the Celtic Monthly through him, he conding their names to the office in by sending their names to the office in New York, or to the office of the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, the book will be sent them for the period for which they have

C. M. B. A. NOTES

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and inter-esting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Deputy Director C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue London, Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
2nd V. Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas
Recorder—Samuel Ř. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Mannug, Windsor.
Marshal & Guard—C. M. O'Rourke, Ambersthurg.

herstburg. Trustees—Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Strathroy; C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke. Spiritual Director—Very Rev. Dean Wag-

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Rec. Secretarie Edward Hanrahan Hugh Daly, Henry W. Deare, Alex, Wilson, Daniel O'Connor, Amherstburg. London. Brantford. Strathroy. Patrick O'Dwyer

Received of T. A. Bourke, President o Canada Grand Council of the Catholi Mutual Benefit Association, the sum o two thousand dollars, amount of ber ficiary on the death of James Devli member of Branch No. 1, Windsor, Ont.

ELLEN DEVLIN, Administratix.
W. J. McGee,
E. Hanrahan.

Medical certificates, applications for beneficiary certificates, and beneficiary membership reports, should come from branches direct to Grand Recorder.

All applications for blank forms of whatever kind must be made to Grand whatever kind must be made to Grand Recorder. Branches not receiving their charter, beneficiary certificates, supplies &c., should notify the Grand Recorder in time. The death of Supreme President Barret was the cause of delay in for-warding charter and certificates, to some beauches.

The second annual convention of th The second annual convention of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held at the hall of branch No. 1, Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, 30th March, 1880. Business will commence at 9 a. m., and delegates are requested to be present at the opening of the Session.

We have lately received a great many applications from readers of this column, for copies of the C. M. B. A. constitution. It is our duty to supply branches of our association with a necessary number of copies of the constitution, but we do not purpose to supply non-members; we of copies of the constitution, but we do not purpose to supply non-members; we shall answer all C. M. B. A. questions, and give full explanations through the columns of this paper—our official organ. The requirements of our association are fully stated and explained to each person before we initiate him. We do not wish to draw persons into our expected by the desired persons into our society blindfolded as to what it is, or as to what it will cost them to retain membership therein, and in late issues of this paper we gave ample information on these points.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

FURTHER COLLECTIONS FOR IRISH

The following sums have been received by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, during the past

000			
ath	er Connolly, (per. J. Blake,)		
	Biddulph	\$ 20	
	O'Neil, Kincora	252	00
"	Molphy, Strathroy	100	00
**	O'Shea, Seaforth	100	00
"	Grand, Amherstburg	190	00
66	O'Connor, Sandwich	120	00
44	Beausang, Ashfield	73	60
"	J. O'Connor	62	00

THE DONNELLY CASE.—No new features of any moment have been brought about so far in this case. The examination will be brought to a close this week. It is reported that some of the crown witnesses have gone to the States.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, Mr. George Middlemiss, proprsetor of the steam saw and grist mill at prsetor of the steam saw and grist mill at Middlemiss Station, on the Air Line of the Great Western Railway, Township of Ekfrid, was run over near Newbury, both legs being severed from the body, and other injuries being inflicted which proved fatal.

mjuries being inflicted which proved fatal.

Mor Wringer Mfg. Co.—We have visited the works of the Mop Wringer Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, and find a very large business being done in the manufacture of these as well as other useful articles needed in every house. Agents need not be afraid to send money to the company, as it is a thoroughly company, as it is a thoroughly reliable firm. Dr. HANAVAN.-We call the attention

of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hanavan which to-day appears in our columns. The Doctor has a wide professional experience and we have no doubt that his many good qualities will make him as popular in Stratford as he has been

MERCHANT TAILORING.—One of the places in the Dominion to obtain a first-class suit of clothes at a moderate figure is the establishment of N. Wilson & Co., Dundas street. A large stock of Irish and Scotch Tweeds and Serges on hand. The cutting is done by a gentleman who knows his business thoroughly, and none but competent hands are employed in the triloging department. tailoring department. LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INS. COMPANY.-

We publish in this issue the annual report of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Under the careful manage-ment of a Board of Directors comprising some of the most responsible men in the county, this company has succeeded in assuming larger proportions than any like organization in the Dominion. It is essentially a farmer's Company, and this section of the community seem to have fully appreciated the low rate of insurance and the prompt and satisfactory manner. fully appreciated the low rate of insurance and the prompt and satisfactory manner in which losses are paid. The energetic and obliging secretary, Mr. Macdonald, who has been connected with the company since, its inception, and the able staff of assistants have also done their full share to bring the company's business to its present stage of perfections. stage of perfection.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.—A most useful little work has just been issued from the house of Benziger Bros., New York, entitled the "Christian Mother." It is from the German of Rev. W. Cramer, and consists of instructions and prayers suitable to the mother's state. The binding and general appearance of the book is most tasty. It will no doubt fill a want long felt. It bears the imprimatur of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey.

New Abbertisements.

-TA W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON.

ERIN GO BRAGH.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ANNIVERSARY.

THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY this City will celebarte the anniversary Ireland's Patron Saint, by a GRAND ONCERT, to be given in the Mechanics'

On Wednesday Evg, 17th March, Under the direction of Mr. G. B. Sippi. The best local talent of the City will participate. TICKETS: - Reserved Seats, 50c.; Gallery, 25c. Seats can be reserved at Nordheimer's. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
H. D. Long, JOHN M. O'MARA, President. Secretary.

Dr. PELLETIER'S RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris

A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhea, Weakness, Over-Exertion, Sleet Stricture, Obstruction of the Bladder, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

AGENTS FOR LONDON,

B. A. MITCHELL & SON

SPRING STYLES

BOSS

MCDONALD HAS GOT ALL OF THE

LATEST STYLES SPRING HATS

CALL AND SEE THEM

THEY ARE STYLISH & CHEAP.

400 Richmond Street, near Dundas. 1880.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. J. GIBBONS

NEW COLLARS, NEW SCARFS,

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW CASHMERES All are offered at old prices, having been urchesed before the recent advance. A CALL SOLICITED.

BUILDING STONE.

Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and hase stone a specialty.

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

NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the testiment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervalled Benedict of Paralysis, Sciatica, Lambago, Catarrab, Tumors, Uleers, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.

Testimonials to the merits of Electropathic Treatment.

From Dr. Thomas, of New York, London, Jan. 22, 1880.

Dear Sir,—Whits in London for a few days I was induced to give your Moltero Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatism. And basing my Judgment upon my own experience, I am able to give the Moliore Vapor Baths a cordial endorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and for the preservation of health. I believe it to be unequalled. J. L. Timomas.

matsm, and for the preservations.

Hollevel it to be unequalled. J. L. THOMAS.

From Danl. Blackwell, bookkeeper to Messrs.

Whitelaw, Woodstock.

My Dean Sir.—Previously to placing my little boy, suffering from paralysis in his lower limbs, under your special care and treatment, I took him to the Indianapolis. National Surgical Institute, for examination and medical treatment, and as they could not give me any encouragement that he would be cured or materially benefitted by the treatment I brought him home, and through the advice of friends put him under your care and now I am only too glad to give this Testimonial, testifying that you have done more for him than I had anticipated, and that he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time.

To Dr. Wilson.]

To Dr. Wilson. J DANL BLACKWEL.
From Mrs. Jones, Forest.
London, Feb. 20, 1880.
DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Moliere Electric Air Bailt he highest standard of excellence in the treatment of Rheumatic Affections.

Fair Gwendoline and Her Dove.

BY DR. R. D. JOYCE

The following beautiful poem by the author of "Deidre" was read at the Ladies' Night of the Papyrus Club, Boston, and was received with warm applause by the members and their fair guests: e hither, come hither, thou snows

dove,
Spread out thy white wings fast and free;
And dy over moorland, and hill, and grove,
Till thou reach the castles of gay Tralee.
Sur Gerald bides in the northern tower,
While heather is purple and leaves are
green:

Go, bid him come to thy lady's bower, For the love of his own dear Gwendoline !"

" Come hither, come hither, thou lily-white Spread out thy white wings fast and free; When thou'st given Sir Gerald my troth and

In the northern turret of gay Tralee— Then speed thy flight to Dunkerron gate, While heather is purple and leaves are

And tell it's lord of thy lady's hate, That he'll ne'er look more on young Gwen-doline."

Away, away went the faithless dove, Away over eastle and mount and tree, Till he lighted Dunkerron's gate above, Not the northern turret of gay Tralee; 'Sir Donald, my lady hath lands and power While heather is purple and leaves ar

And she bids thee come to her far off bower For the love of thine own dear Gwendo

Away, away went the false, false dove, Nor rested by eastle, or mount, or tree, Till he lighted a corbeil stone above, On the northern turret of gay Traise; "Sir Gerald, my lady hates thee sore, While heather is purple and leaves are green. While the streams dance down the hills; no Shalt thou look on the face of the fair Gwendoline!"

"Thou liest, thou liest, O faithless dove!!
I'll take my good steed speedily.
And hie to the bower of my lady-love,
And ask at it's door if she's false to me;
I'll ne'er believe but her heart is true,
While heather is purple and leaves are
green!"

green!"
And never a bridle-rein he drew
Till he rode to the bower of his Gwendoline

Dunkerron's lord came by the gate—
A stout and a deadly foe was he—
And with lance in rest and with frown of

hate
He rode at Sir Gerald of fair Tralee.
Sir Gerald bent o'er his saddle-bow;
While heather is purple and leaves are

green,
Siruck his lance through the heart of his
bravest foe,
For the love of his own dear Gwendoline.

'Fair Gwendoline,' 'twas a faithless dove, Yet I knew thou wert ever true to me; 'Twas his words were lies, and thy troth to

prove I rode o'er the mountains from fair Traiee!" He clasped his arms round that lady gay, While heather is purple and leaves, are And the summer-tide saw their wedding day— That trusting knight and fair Gwendoline.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, presiding at the meeting of the Land League, on Feb. 13th, said the loans at one per cent. to landlords merely benefited that class who would make the tenants pay three times as much. He instanced one case in the North, where a shilling additional was to be put to the rent for every pound expended on improvements, and another case in the South, where a man got a notice to quit because, as alleged, he refused to submit to a charge of three and a half per cent. for the bank-

the roof of the Rev. Mr. Halahan's residence, and fell a depth of 25 feet. He was taken into the rev. gentleman's house and medical aid procured. The evidence showed that the sequence was a said and the sequence of the rev. gentleman's house and medical aid procured. The evidence showed that the sequence was a said and the sequence of the Rev. Mr. Halahan's residence wards, saw him lying on the floor covered with blood, which flowed from a deep gash in his throat. An open razor lay beside him. No hopes are entertained of medical aid procured. The evidence showed that the occurrence was accidental.

KILDARE.

heard calling immediately after. A boy went up and found him on his knees, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and he died in an hour after. A verdiet that he had committed suicide while laboring under tenuorary inspirity was returned. temporary insanity was returned.

KILKENNY.

The Kilkenny Board of Guardians, at a special meeting on February 9th, adopted a petition to the Lord Lieutenant, stating that four thousand persons were idle and starving in the union, and that serious consequences would ensue if the union were not placed on the distress schedule, which the Local Government Board had declined

ed, and in three different portions of the thatched roof half burned sods were found. A man named Rabitt, who lives a few for his appearance owing to the very serious nature of the offence.

MEATH.

On February 7th, at Batterstown, the Empress of Austria commenced her first day's hunting in Ireland for the present season. A buy day of the "Wards" was especially fixed, and one of the most famous deer was chosen as the quarry. In the hunting field, at least, there can be no doubt that Kaiserin possesses the peculiar virtue known as the politeness of a princess. Ere yet her horses and suit were ready, she stood upon the steps of the hall door in the balmy summer-like air, play-

one, fifteen miles across a deep country; the pace, a cracker all the way through, the pace, a cracker all the way through, was something to satisfy the appetite of the most exigent Nimrod. Her Majesty rode with even more than her usual das'n, courage, and determination, Domino, one of her favorite mounts, behaving in a fashon worthy of his dauntless rider, but a cannon against a gateway caused the horses some concern. The Empress hunted on the following day with the Meath hounds, being accompanied by the Prince Lichtenstein, Captain Middleton, and other members of the suite. The meet was at Dungan. The field was a large one, and there was some excellent

On Feb. 10th, a party of armed men, numbering 18 or 19, attacked the house of John McDonuell, of Stonestown, police districts of Lisclogher, about three miles from Athboy. About half the men entered the house and assaulted the owner and other inmates, while the party out-side broke the windows and fired several shots. All of them had blackened faces. No arrests have been made.

WEXFORD.

On February 13th a fishing boat, the property of Mr. Carroll, while attempting to cross Hanton Bar, Wexford, was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away one with a heavy sea, which carried away one of her two masts, and also taking away one of her sides. The men. consisting of Thomas Howard, master; Bill Hausan, Patrick Curran, and Patrick Carroll, a fitter, but who was out of employment owing to the depression of trade and went to fish in his father's boat for pleasure, were all thrown into the water. Carroll got on a box, and was either nicked up by got on a box, and was either picked up by the lifeboat or washed ashore and conveyed to Rosslare, but died within an hour after landing. Nothing has been seen of the other three men. Patrick Curran, who was formerly a shoemaker, but had to give it up from bad health, and had lately taken to fishing, leaves a wife and eleven children to deplore his loss. Howard is an ld and experienced fisherman from Bray. Hanson has been for some time a sailor, but lately taken to fishing; leaves a wife and four children.

CORK.

The recent death is announced of Dr. Leader, J. P., Mill street, who filled the position of physican of the Mill street dispensary district for thirty years, retiring only a few years ago from the post.

During that long period his kindness to
the poor and his unselfishness made him

one of the best beloved men in Munster.

A monster land meeting, attended by several members of the Land League, was held on February 15th, at Newmarket, pear Kanturk

near Kanturk. At the meeting of the guardians of the Youghal Union on February 13th a distresing account was given by the Rev. Mr. Fielding of the condition of small farmers and laborers in the neighborhood of Ballyand laborers in the neighborhood of Bally-macoda. One hundred and fifty families are entirely destitute, and large numbers in this and other parts of the anion are living on turnips with a little meal. In Killeagh also the people are said to be in a very bad state. The chairman remarked that the guardins had made three unsuc-cessful applications to have the migocessful applications to have the union scheduled.

KERRY.

of three and a half per cent. for the banking up of a river.

Mr. H. L. Harty, one of the county coroners, held an inquest, on Feb. 13th, at Upper Mountpleasant avenue, on the body of Richard Wheeler, a laborer, who met his death on the previous day. It appeared that he was employed repairing the roof of the Rev. Mr. Halahan's residence and fell adopts of \$5 fest. He was all the was a him lying on the floor covered dence and fell adopts of \$5 fest. He was all the was all the land which flowed from a decrease of the roof of the Rev. Mr. Halahan's residence and fell adopts of \$5 fest. He was all the land which flowed from a decrease of attempted suicide occurred at Listowel on February 9th. A farmer named William Henigan, 60 years of age, of Ballyrennan, after breakfast retired to his room, saying that he would shave himself. His sister, on entering the room some minutes afterwards, saw him lying on the floor covered at Listowel on February 9th.

On February 10th, a farmer named

Rosleigh, Glendigh, Frior, Derrynane, and Portmagee, and to avert a worse condition of the farming classes next winter every effort must be made without the least delay to supply good seed potatoes, of which at least 150 tons would be required.

Consumption Cured.

An old physican, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

LIMERICK.

The Earl of Dunraven, Adare, Manor,

to do.

KING'S COUNTY.

On the night of February 13th, while passing the house of Mr. Marley, of Kilcoursey, the police patrol saw flames issuing from the thatch, and immediately awakened the inmates, who were asleep in bed. The fire was after a time extinguished and in three different portions of the course of the house of the window in rapid the course of the second of the course of the se succession, none of the shots taking effect. The sitting-room is on the ground floor, and the curtains were drawn over the perches from Marley's house, and who is his son-in-law, was arrested for the offence, and, on his house being searched, turf corresponding with the sods in the thatch was discovered. Marley has some land, and the prisoner expected to be possessed of it, but the former recently car wavried and the prisoner expected to be possessed of it. in 1873, was fired at in the noonday with-in a hundred yards of his own house and but the former recently got married, and was threatened for so doing. The prisoner was remanded for a week, and bail refused men, named Clune have been arrested, on the police barracks at Carrahan. Two men, named Clune have been arrested, on the police barracks at Carrahan. suspicion of being concerned in this outrage. Mr. Creagh is not in any way con-nected with land agencies or property, except that of his mother with whom himself and his sister are living at Carrahan. The property is small, and farmed entirely by Mr. Creagh himself. Under these circumstances it is difficult to account for the hostility exhibited to the gentleman.

TIPPERARY.

Mr. Coroner Shee, J. P., held an inquest on Feb. 10th on the body of Patrick Daniel, one of the night watchmen of Clonmel, who died suddenly at his residence the previous evening, as he was residence to a con his meal heat. For door in the balmy summer-like air, playing her fan with the grace of an Andalusian, and waiting for the exciting moment when a move should be made. A special when a move should be made. A special plaining of pain in his chest. Dr. Ken-

hunting man's point of view as a brilliant nifec's proved that death has resulted from acute inflammation of the lungs, brought on by natural causes. A verdict was returned accordingly.

ARMAGH.

Since the 1st of January, 200 emigrants have left Dublin by the British and Irish line of steamships for London en route to Austraila and New Zealand. They have all been of the farming class, in families, and were almost entirely from the North of Ireland, a few coming from the county

DOWN.

An inquest has been held on the body of a man named Patrick Mallon, a mendicant, who had been in the habit of at-tending fairs, and who was found dead on the roadside recently, near Benburb. The jury returned a verdiet "Death from want and exposure.

TYRONE.

Rev. F. Falls, of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S., proprietor of the townland of Drumard, near Dungannon, has, unsolicited, instructed his agent to grant all abatements of from 10° to 20 per cent. to his tenants, according to circumstances. Mr. Falls purchased this townland in 1876, in order that he might have the satisfaction of possessing the place from which his parents had been ruthlessly evicted in 1839, and which had been the home of his ancestors for one hundred and fifty years, until they for one hundred and fifty years, until they were finally driven away by a proprietor who hardly ever concealed his bigotry to-wards the Catholics.

GALWAY.

On February 9th, Sub-Inspector Carter, acting on private information, proceeded with a party of Constabulary to a house situated midway between Loughrea and Athenry, where several guns and a quantity of ammunition were discovered and seized s believed that proceedings will be in

Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly has given an order for \$1,100 worth of Champion potatoes, for distribution through the small farmers of his diocese in the West.

On February 13th, the house of a man

on February 13th, the house of a man named Abram, at Ballinadine, Claremorris, was surrounded by a crowd, who after securely fastening the door posted notices thereon, threatening Abram's life if he retained his situation. Two policemen were in the house at the time, Abram hav-ing previously applied for constabulary

In Belclare parish chapel, county Gal-way, on Sunday, February 8th, Rev. John Flatley, C. C., having after 12 o'clock Mass, and before he left the altar spoke relative to the distres prevailing in the parish, and to gentlemen in an adjoining parish who, he alleged, had endeavored to prevent the subscriptions of the charitable public from reaching the destitute portion of his flock. The congregation understanding that one of the gentlemen referred to Mr. J. M. Kilkelly, J. P., who was then in the chapel, showed a desire to treat him roughly, but desisted immediately on Father Flatley having signified his disap-probation of their manifest intention. It is stated that Mr. Kilkelly, in consequence of the menacing attitude of the crowd drew his revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who came near him.

The distress in Claremorris and the sur-rounding districts is stated to be increasing with alarming rapidity. Hundreds of ten-ant farmers, with women and half-clad children, thronged the streets of Clarechildren, thronged the streets of Clare-morris on February 13th, but not one hundredth part of the applicants for relief were granted, as the committee had only £17 for distribution. It having become known at Athenry that Mr. Walter P. Lambert intended serving ejectment writs on the laborers living on his property there the Pay

living on his property there, the Rev. Father McPhillin, C. C., Athenry, sent the bellman round, calling the people to assemble in their thousands to resist the KILDARE.

On February 10th, a farmer named Michael Moriarty, residing at Commesent, Carbury, on the body of a farmer named John Molloy, who had cut his throat, and died on the Friday evening previous. It appeared from the evidence the deceased had a religious turn of mind, but latterly he had taken a good deal to himself, and complained that the police were after him. He went np, as if to go to bed, and was heard calling immediately after. A boy

vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung The Earl of Dunraven, Adare, Manor, has allowed his tenants a reduction of 10 for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Comhas allowed his tenants a reduction of 10 per cent. on their last year's rent. Previous to Christmas last he offered a reduction of 3 per cent, which the tenants refused to comply with. Lady Massey has reduced her rent 15 per cent.

CLARE.

| CLARE | Compan | Comp will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparation and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, will cure common sore throat. It never fails in croup. It will cure a cough or cold in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of lame back or crick in back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscels it is unequalled. In Rheumatism or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Earache and the pain of a burn in three minutes, and is altogether the cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day !—A. B. Des Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of Rheumatism in the head from which I have nearly constantly sufftraction of the Muscels it is unequalled.

certify under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. Mallary, of Wyoming, N. Y. writes, "Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week.

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Some tobaccos spurt up in the pipe while smoking, with little crackling explosions. This is caused by the addition of foreign matter to assist the combustion. When the purity of the tobacco is not tampered with and it has been properly taken care of, this combustible foreign matter is wholly unnecessary. For in that case it burns at a lower temperature than case it burns at a lower temperature than almost anything else. Nothing of this kind is seen in smoking the "Myrtle Navy." It burns with steady combustion

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

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to the store lately occupied by A. No. 196 DUNDAS STREET,

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Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 61, 71, 81 9e per yard; blenched cottons, 6, 89, 10e per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 13c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great

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This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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A Song of Yesterday.

BY L. L.

Where are the roses of yesterday's bloom?— Withered and dead, Sweet fragrance fled, Fair petals scattered;—O piteous doom! Where is the love that but yesterday burned?—

burned?—
Ashes and dust:
Cruel mistrust
Love into mad hate hath ruthlessly turned. Where is the pure light of yesterday's trust?—

trust ?— Quenched by the breath,
Fatal as death,
Blown by fierce anger and coldness unjust.

Faith, love, and roses! why, why did ye live
But one brief day,
Then fade away? Then had the Who could such faithlessness ever forgive :

Pilot.

Pilot.

HUMOROUS.

A smart scholar had this question put to him by an inspector: Well, my boy, do you know what 'syntax' means?" The child of a teetotaller answered. "Yes, sir,
—the duty upon spirits."

The police magistrate the other day remarked to a man in court, "you are a nuisance and I commit you." "You have no right to commit a nuisance," was the

A henpecked husband said, in extenua-tion of a wife's raids upon his scalp: "You see, she takes her own hair off so easily she dosen't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."

mine pulled out."

"If you were a decent person," remarked a shrill female voice on the railway, "you would shut down that window and not expose me to the draft." "Madam," was the reply, as the window was softly lowered, "I thought from your face that you were over forty-five, and therefore out of the draft." And notwithstanding the fact that this wretch was on the train the car did not run off the track or the locomotive burst is boiler.

When the kieweds had salled the most

When the triangle had called the meeting to order, Bro. Carter rose with his usual sleckness and said: "Gem'en, if it was't for de wheels ob a waggin de waggin wouldn't move. When de wheels am on, den what?" "Grease;" solemnly exclaimed Bro. Jockson. "K-reet;" whispered the president, softly, rubbing his hands together. "We hez de waggin and de wheels. We will now pass de hat round' for de grease."

The Boy whose Mother Cuts His Hair.

You can always tell a boy whose mother cuts his hair. Not because the edges of it look as if it had been chewed off by an absent-minded horse, but you tell it by

Tenders for Rolling Stock. absent-minded horse, but you tell it by
the way he stops on the street and wriggle
his shoulders. When a fond mother has
to cut her boy's hair, she is careful to
guard against any annoyance and muss by
laying a sheet on the carpet. It has never
yet occurred to her to set him over a bare
floor and put the sheet around his neck.
Where he deave the front him over his Then she draws the front hair over his eyes and leaves it there while she cuts that which is at the back. The hair which that which is at the back. The hair which lies over his eyes appears to be surcharged with electric needles, and that which is silently dropping down under his shirt band appears to be on fire. She has unconsciously continued to push his head forward until his nose presses his breast, and is too busily engaged to notice the snuffling sound that is becoming alarmingly frequent. In the meantime he is seized with an irresistable desire to blow his nose, but recoller's that his handkerseized with an irresistable desire to blow his nose, but recollec's that his handkerchief is in the other room. Then a fly lights on his nose, and does it so unexpectedly that he involuntarily dodges, and catches the points of the shears in his left ear. At this he commences to cry and wish he was a man. But his mother dosen't notice him. She merely hits him on the other ear, to inspire him with confidence, and goes on with the work. When she is through, she holds his jacket collar back from his neck, and with her mouth blows the short bits of hair from the top his head down his back. He calls her attention to this fact, but she looks for a new place on his head and nits him there, and asks him why he didn't use his there, and asks him why he didn't use his handkerchief. Then he takes his awfully disfigured head to the mirror and looks at it, and, young as he is, shudders as he thinks what the boys on the street will say .- Danbury News.

Sweet Consciousness of Duty Performed. Sweet Consciousness of Duty Performed.

The other day, over at the Alameda baths, a timid and retiring looking man waited until the superintendent was disengaged and then said to him:

"I do hate to give anyone trouble, but have you a long stick or pole of any kind you could lend me?"

"No, sir: I told you so ten minutes ago," snapped the overdriven official.

"So you did," replied the man; "but I thought I'd just ask once more. I guess, now, I've done niy duty in the matter. Don't you think so?"

thought l'aljust ask once more. I guess, now, I've done my duty in the matter. Don't you think so?"

"What matter? What on earth are you talking about?"

"Why, you see, my mother-in-law dived off down there at the deep end about half an hour ago, and as she hasn't come up yet I thought I'd like to tell my wife that I had sorter jabbed round on the

bottom for her awhile, anyway, but if I can't, why I suppose I can't, that's all."
And pensively writing her address on a tag, to be tied to the lady when she came up, the conscientious man walked thoughtfully away.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for a second 100 miles section West of Red River will be received by the under-signed until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, next. The section will extend feet. of Red River will be recommended, the 29th of skined until noon on Monday, the 29th of skined until noon on Monday, the 29th of March, rest.

The section will extend from the end of the 8th Contract—near the western houndary of Manitohn—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-tail Creek.

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March, next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Cottaw, allth Feb. 1880



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

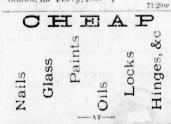
16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).

steepers).
20 Second-class cars,
3 Express and baggage cars,
3 Postal and smoking cars,
240 Box freight cars,
100 Flat car.

2 Snow Flores.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be imanufactured in the Doainion of Canada and delivered on the Candian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or
a the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the
office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on
and after the 15th day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to moon on Thursday, the 1st day

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

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



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BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid!

INDIGESTION & DEBILITY.

It is more strengthening than Cod Liver oil or any other preparation. It assimilates the food to the blood, purifying and strengthni ng it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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NATIONAL POLICY. GREENS'

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES WHERE TO ORDER.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS RIDING Boot, walking boot, cork boot, shooting boot, or any other kind in ladies' or gentle-men's, with best leather, best workmanship and newest styles, please call at No. 4 New Arcade. Repairs attended to. SANDERS & LASHBROOK.

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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co.
I avail myself of this press
of penning you a few lines t
how I like your machine. ow I like your machine. I like it better an any I have seen or worked with. That the I X L MACHINE. It is such LiGHT DRAFT—I do really believe cannot be surpassed in doing good work, ad it has NO SIDE DRAFT, that is one ling I like. I like its splendid DURABLITY. nowing and reaping. I also cut one field of eas and Weeds that a great many said no achine could cut. I cut it clean, so they all ound here say it could not be beat, and it as no heavier on the horses than if I was thing grass. I don't think any machine in be made to bent it, for it is no trouble for

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A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only.

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LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE, LONDON, -

TESTIMONIAL. Thave been an inveterate stammerer for 49 years. I am now 45 years old, I never as wa worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect case, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.

London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

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Provided on Economical terms.
The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

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136 Dundas street, London,
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House in this line in the city
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Total Assets, \$720,000.

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Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

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Arva, Birr, Elginfield, Mason ville started, bevizes (Wednes day and Saturday) 700 . 650 day and Saturday 700 . 650 Etrick, Teller, Vanneck 700 . 650 etrick, Teller, Vanneck 700 . 115 . 11 oc 30 etrick, Teller, Vanneck 700 126 0 290 6 00 1200 100 Asku, Petersville 700 . 250

London, St. James Park and
Deleware (daily).

Fon Gurar Burran,—The latest hours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Burtain are—Mondaws at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet via New York; Tueslays at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet via New York; Tueslays at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet via Halifas. Postage on Letters, 50 per 1 oz.

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ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

CLORIOUS TERMINATION OF THE MISSION

Sunday last was a red letter day in the annals of the Catholicity of Hamilton. The Mission which was carried on for the last fifteen days by the Redemptorist Fathers from Quebec was brought to a successful and glorious termination. Never has the city witnessed such an awakening of Catholic Faith as has been manifested during the Mission. From the early hour of 4.30 a. m. to 10 From the early hour of 4.30 a. m. to 10;
p. m. large numbers could be seen in the
Cathedral crowding around the Confessionals. The rev. Fathers worked assiduously, and they have reason to feel
gratified with the success which crowned
their efforts.

At High Mass Rev. Father Miller

At High Mass Rev. Father Miller preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the doctrine of Purgatory, taking his text from the book of Job, "Have pity on me."—chap. xix., ver. 27. He clearly defined the doctrine, and the sufferings endured by the poor souls who were paying the debt due for their sins committed in life, and the benefits they desired from the prayers of their friends.

derived from the prayers of their friends.

At 7.30 the services were of an unusually interesting character, being the blessing of a beautiful Mission Cross, which was placed over the sacristy door as a memento of the Mission and as a bond of love between the Redemptorist Fathers and the congregation. As early as 5 o'clock people could be seen wending their way to the church in order to secure their seats. At o'clock every available spot in it, including the aisles, sacristy, and even the sanctu-ary, was densely packed, and before the services commenced bundreds turned away who could not even get near the doors. After the reciting of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Father Walsh, the whole congregation re-sponding, Rev. Father Henning ascended the pulpit and announced his text from sponding, Rev. Father Henning ascended the pulpit and announced his text from Matt. chap. vi., ver. 24: "A man cannot serve two masters." He said there were two chiefs or masters contending for the conte Matt. chap. vi., ver. 24: "A man cannot serve two masters." He said there were two chiefs or masters contending for the allegiance of man and the supremacy over his soul, Jesus Christ and Lucifer, and it rested with man himself to decide which was no neutral ground. The rev. gentleman enumerated some of the many claims

Jesus Christ had on man for his allegiance.

He created him, He endowed him was the second eldest daughter of an Episcopal Minister, Reverend Virgil Horace Barber, whose father had also received the ordination given in the same church. Her mother, Miss Rooth bappiness to his soul and mind by giving all her leisure moments reading with him a clear conscience, and, greater than all, He gave His life for him, by shedding the last drop of His blood for him on Calvary. And lastly the happiness he had in store for all who served him faithfully and kept his commandments. What a commandments where the hadal and wife became well versed in Catholic doctrine, and equally desirous of embracing it; but what was still more exempted the state of the control of the con and kept his commandments. What a contrast with what the devil had done for contrast with what the devil had done for man. He was once one of the brightest of Angels before the throne of God, and for young family consisted of four daughters young family consisted of four daughters. Angels before the throne of God, and for his rebellion was hurled from the mansion of bliss to the abyss of hell. He has been ever since the sworn enemy of man, and therefore does all that he possibly can to bring misery, ruin and desolation to his home and his family. He prompts him to commit acts inimical to God, and sets the worm of remorse gnawing at his heart; in many instances makes him a lunatic or an idiot, and finally drags him down to perdition, where he tortures him till he curses the stances makes him a lunatic or an idiot; and finally drags him down to perdition, where he tortures him till he curses the God that made him, and the parent who bore him. The rev. getleman drew a dreadful picture of the torments of hell, and earnestly invoked all to renounce the devil and serve Jesus. He then pointed to the cross, which he said was the henner of Jesus Christ and called an all 1820. Feast of Paulication of the N. Y. pointed to the cross, which he said was the table to the cross, which he said was the planter of Jesus Christ, and called on all the who were willing to serve under to rise. The vast congregation simultaneously sprung to their feet, installation of the B.V.M.—on Mr. Barber's return from Rome, that these devoted converts pronounced their religious yows together in the Convertible of the converts simultaneously sprung to their feet, including many non-Catholics. He then exhorted them to adhere to the principles enunciated by the rev. fathers during the mission, and all who were willing to pledge themselves to serve Jesus faithpledge themselves to serve Jesus faith-fully for the remainder of their lives to answer "yes." Never before did we hear answer "yes." Never before did we hear so hearty a response as the yes which reverberated through the cathedral. The sermon was a master-piece of eloquence, couched in flowery language, which swayed the minds, and carried conviction to the hearts of all who heard him. Father Henning is possessed of great oratorical abilities which cannot be sufficiently appreciated without hearing him.

gave his blessing, first to the children, next the young women and young men, then parents, husbands, wives, and old people, the families, and homes of all. He carnestly invoked the blessings of the He earnestly invoked the biessings of the Holy Trinity on Bishop Crinnon, the chief paster of the diocese and his clergy. He then bestowed the blessing of His Holiness the Pope on all. It was the most heartfelt and selemn benediction it was ever our lot to witness. He concluded by feelingly expressing the gratitude of himself and Rev. Fathers Miller and Walsh for the courtesy and kindness of his Lordship Crinnon and his clergy, and to the Catholics of Hamilton in general for the hearty reception they accorded them, and the cordial manner in which responded to their appeals. But, he said, comes the saddest part of his duty, one which he felt in his heart; and that was to say farewell. The rev. gentle-man was deeply affected as he descended from the pulpit. The feeling of sadness was mutual, as evinced by the silent streams which coursed down the cheeks of

At the conclusion the rev. gentleman

The eloquent and impressive sermons, so full of logic and sound reasoning, de-livered by the Rev. Fathers, had a most salutary effect, and will be long remembered by all who had the happiness of listen-

The Catholics of the city are loud in ressions of gratitude towards his Iship Bishop Crinnon for the kind and interest he has taken in their spiritual welfare, by bringing such men as the Redemptorist Fathers in their midst. The Missionaries may well fell proud of

The collections for the Irish Relief Fund were progressing very favorably up to Friday noon, (March the 5th,) they amounted to over two thousand dollars, which are in His Lordships hands, and will be forwarded as soon as the returns from he diocese are all in. C. Hamilton, March 1st, 1860. CHERUBINI.

QUEBEC.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR,—The Ursuline Monastery of this city, "the eldest daughter of education in North America," has been visited by the fell destroyer—death—within the past week. On Friday, the 27th ult., the Rev. Mother Celina Dore, in religion Mother Mary of the Presentation, a native of Laprairie, near Montreal, rendered her pure spirit into the hands of the Spouse whom she loved so well, at the early age of thirty-three years and the

the Spouse whom she loved so wen, at the early age of thirty-three years and the twelfth of her religious profession.

On Tuesday, 2nd inst., one of the remarkable amongst the many remarkable. women who figure in the annals of the venerable institution named above, Miss Anne Abigail Barber, in religion Mother Anne Abigail Barber, in religion Mother St. Francois Xavier, departed this life at the "allotted span" of three score years and ten, after having served her Divine Master in many capacities within the cloister as a professed daughter of St. Angela for the long space of fifty-two years. It was not alone in her powerful intellect, her love of study nor yet her great aptitude in conveying to her young charges the result of those studies—a duty which failing health only too soon obliged which failing health only too soon obliged her to relinquish—that she was remarkable; she also stands forth as a prominent figure in a family history possibly un-paralelled, at all events rarely excelled in the history of Holv Church, as witness the following sketch for which the writer

person of rare endowments, who studied the Greek and Latin classics, and spent husband the profound and beautiful writ-

vent chapel at Georgetown. A few years later young Samuel Barber joined his father at the Jesuit's College, and three of the daughters became Ursulines. Mary, who pronounced her vows in 1828, and

9th May, 1848, a refugee from the hatred of the Native American party, when they so bravely attacked a lot of inoffensive and defenceless women in their quiet Convent home in Charlestown, Mass., which they reduced to ashes; Anne, the subject of the present notice, and Susan, who made her profession in the monastery at Three Rivers, in 1831, and died there in 1837. Mrs. Barber, 1831, and died there in 1851. Miles Balber, who took the name of Sister Mary Austin, died at the Visitation in 1860, at the age of seventy, and her son, Father Samuel, died about the year 1850. Father Barber himself died in 1847, at the College of s blessing, first to the children, Georgetown, after having been pastor of Claremont, N. H., where he spent several years and built the first Catholic Church;

> Cote) a native of the neighboring parish of St. Augustin, who received her reward on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at the very advanced age of eighty-six years, two of which she spent as an Ursuline nun.

city have attained is noteworthy. In November last Mother St. Ursula died after fifty-two years of religious life, and there are there presently one venerable lady who pronounced her vows sixty-five years ago; one of fifty-six years of religious life; one of fifty-two, and two of fifty years. This is a "nut to crack" for those who the years 1761 and 1875, the only record now at hand, exceeded the patriarchal age of seventy, and some even went into the eighties; the average age was over fifty-one

But whilst the grave destroyer has been doing his fell work in "the world." It is Superior the Redemptorist Fathers in their must.

The Missionaries may well fell proud of having brought comfort and happiness to the homes of many. The fruitful results of their spiritual labors was manifested by the large numbers who approached the tribunal of penance, about five thousand having received Holy Communion.

The Missionaries may well fell proud of having brought comfort and happiness to the homes of many. The fruitful results of their spiritual labors was manifested by the large numbers who approached the tribunal of penance, about five thousand having received Holy Communion.

The Missionaries may well fell proud of having his fell work in "the world." It is my sad duty to record the death of a young Irish Catholic—Patrick Joseph Curran—assistant English translator in our local legislature. When I say that he was a "Curran" in fact, as well as in name, and that he possessed all the best attributes of his famous namesake, genius of a high

Providence, Dundas, yesterday, and left for Quebec to-day.

The collections for the Irish Relief may seem paradoxical, a mathematician may seem paradoxical, a mathematician may seem paradoxical, a mathematician at the same time, I only give your readers a truthful, but I feel at the same time, a feeble pen and ink sketch of the brilliant and gifted young man who now lies awaiting his return to mother earth, in the hope, however, of the glorious morning. Mr. Curran would have attained his thirtieth year on the 29th of the present month, and he leaves a widow and two children, the eldest of whom is only a little over two years, and a widowed mother.

only since his appointment to the position which he so worthily filled, some three years ago, he made for himself hosts of friends amongst all classes and creeds and nationalities. The members of the St. nationalities. nationalities. The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, above all, can never forget the many obligations they owe his memory; his services were always, daring health, at their disposal, whether as an orator, as a conductor of their concerts, or amongst the rank and file at their weekly readings. He conducted the literary and musical soirce in their hall (Victoria) last St. Patrick's night—possibly one toria) last St. Patrick's night—possibly one of the most successful ever held on a like occasion in this city. St. Patrick's congregation, generally, will also remember him for his readiness on many occasions to lend his assistance, as well instrumental as vocal, in the organ-loft. All will heartily join in the prayer! Erue, Domine, animar

The Biddulph affair is closely watched here. The brutal conduct of the Globe and other such prints towards Father Connolly is fully appreciated—but the Globe could not disappoint in this respect.
Your truly,
OCCASIONAL.

Quebec, March 5th, 1880.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Boyle, mother of Sister Augustine, of this city, died at her residence, in the Township of Wawanosh. The deceased was one of the earliest settlers in the township, having resided there for more than thirty years. She was ailing for a considerable time, though no one imagined that her end was so near. During the that her end was so near. During the time of her illness she edified all who ap-proached her by her patience, resignation and sweetness of disposition. Fortified by the Sacraments of our Holy Mother the Church, and amid the fervent prayers of her sorrowing children, her pure soul joyously winged its flight to God, there to receive the reward promised those who have been faithful to Him to the end.

Her funeral took place from St. Augus tine's Church, on the 2nd of March, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father O'Connor. Rev. Dean Murphy, P. P. of Irishtown, assisted in the choir, and also preached on the occasion. He spoke in glowing terms of the many virtues which the deceased possessed, and exhorted all to so regulate tine's Church, on the 2nd of March, where possessed, and exhorted all to so regulare their lives, in order that they may always be prepared to die. The altar and church were deeply draped in mourning, under the careful supervision of two Sisters from Mount Hope, whose great taste was evident in everything connected with the funeral. After the service in the church, the funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery, where the last prayers having been pronounced over the remains, all that was mortal of Mrs. Boyle was consigned to her last resting place. signed to her last resting place. The universal esteem and admiration in which the deceased was held, both by Protestants and Catholics, was amply testified by the large and respectable cortege that accompanied her remains to the family burial executed.

ground.

On Monday, the 8th instant, a solemn service was chanted for the repose of her soul in the church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll. Rev. Father Boubat, pastor, celebrated mass, assisted by Rev. Father Tiernan as deacon, and Rev. Father Feron as sub-deacon. After mass, Father Feron taking for his text the words of Feron as sub-deacon. After mass, Father Feron, taking for his text the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "O Death, where is thy victory? Where is thy sting?" remarked that death, however bitter and cruel it might be for a sinner or unbeliever, for the faithful Christian and Catholic it lost all its bitterness and Claremont, N. H., where he spent several years and built the first Catholic Church; it was there also that his own aged father became a Catholic, entered Holy Orders and died a deacon. Mother Josephine Barber is a professed nun of the Visitation Order and the only surviving member of this family, of whom it may in all truth be said—the hand of God was there!

The third beloved Sister whom the Ursulines are just now mourning is the venerable Mother St. Agnes (Miss Catherine Cote) a native of the neighboring parish certain as death was, nothing was more uncertain than the time it would come upon us. Therefore, any man at all wise or prudent would always be ready The extreme age to which many inmates of the cloister of the Ursulines of this inexorable messenger would cast his inexorable messenger would cast his ghastly shadow around his sick bed. for, then, exhausted in mind and body, and undergoing the last pains of agony, he could neither think of God nor of his soul, nor of eternity. As a rule, a truly Christian life is crowned by a truly Christian death, and therefore the way to die well, and to one of fifty-two, and two of fifty years. This is a "nut to crack" for those who decry the monastic life. I may add that whilst many of the nuns who died between the years 1761 and 1875, the only record now at hand, exceeded the patriarchal age prayers ascended to the throne of God. In conclusion, the rev. preacher said that the very large number present at mass was the most beautiful expression of

THE EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESS

the Government steamer reports that the inhabitants of the Island of Innishark, county Mayo, are in terrible destitution

been formed in Paris, France. The committee is composed of men of all creeds. Eighty thousand francs have already been collected, to be divided into three equal portions: One for the Duchess of Marlborough Fund; another for distribution by the Bishops, and a third for the Lord Mayor's Fund. Barons Gustave and Alphonso Rothschild have given 5,000 francs. The Archbishop of Paris has already forwarded 50,000 francs to Ireland.

Dublin, Feb. 22.-Archbishop of Bordeaux, in forwarding 500 francs to the Archbishop of Dublin, says: "France and Ireland are inseparable names, recalling community of faith and long-standing exchange of sympathy." The proprietors of the Paris Univers have remitted 18,000

Bishops.

London, March 5.—The Dublin Mansion House relief fund amounts to £100, 647, and the Duchess of Marlborugh fund

London, March 7 .- The Duchess of

Dublin, March 7 .- The Mansion'House Relief Fund amounts to £103,000. Grants made amount to £54,000.

CANADIAN NEWS.

On the 4th inst the Chief Canstable of Berlin arrested Mrs. Casper Stadelbauer, of West Montrose, on a charge of man-slaughter. The strange circumstances in connection with the death of one of her daughters, about eight years old, led to

Miss Abigail Barber, in religion Mother St. Francois Xavier, and Miss Catherine jumped a few cents, being quoted at \$1 09 to \$1 10; barley remains scarce at former prices. Butter is coming down; also Cote, in religion Mother St. Agnes, both Ursulines, died at Quebec, on Tuesday, at an advanced age. The former has been fifty-seven and the latter sixty years a member of the profession.

Red Fall "Spring Corn Oats Peas Barley Rye On Thursday last a son of James Parks, township of Dummer, who was felling a tree in the woods, had his legs badly crushed. It seems the tree logded in

Millan, who for many years has kept a boot and shoe store here, committed sui-cide some time last night by hanging. He hung himself by means of a strap fastened to the top of a door. When found he was dead. At one time he was major in the Guelph Rifles. He had all his effects addressed to those he wished them given, and, in a will, left his body to the student, of a medical college in Toronto. It is supposed he was not in his right mind. Eggs, Store Lots, # doz...
Farmers
utter, Crock...
Rolls...
Firkins...
Cheese, Dalve, # "

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herida's San Francisco special says the Kearneyite's threatenings have ingloriouly subsided. The news-papers have decided not to report Kear-ney's doings hereafter.

New York, March 7 .- Mrs.

Dugan was rendered insane by the death of three of her children. With her babe in arms and little son, she wandered about the streets, and was sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant. Her husband after a while learned that his wife was in the lunatic asylum, the babe dead and the sor missing. Before he could reclaim his wire he fell from a fourth story window and was Before he could reclaim his wife killed. His relatives are now searching for

Paris, March 7.—Hartmann was on Saturday escorted to Dieppe, from whence he will be shipped to England.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs Its FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. AIRD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266
Dundas street, are offering to the public
best quality of meats as follows: Best
quality roast beef and porterhouse steak,
9c.: sirloin and round steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; land quarters, 8c.; fore quarters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; lard, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue,

get the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store, Dundas street.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and

was the most beautiful expression of condelect that could be offered to her afflicted daughter, Rev. Mother Augustine, attachment emporium of the city. Better

THE IRISH FAMINE.

London, March 4-A correspondent on

An Irish Relief Committee has finally been formed in Paris, France. The com-

francs for relief purposes to Irish Catholi-

London, March .—The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Mayor of London, says the distress in Ireland is not yet diminishing, but continues to be general, and in some parts increasing.

The Heraid relief fund amounts to \$ 278,000

another and the butt swang off the stump, jamming him against a log. One of his feet had to be amputated.

Guelph, Ont., March 6.— John A. Mc-

The New York Herald's San Francisco

St. Louis, March 4.—Parnell had an immense reception in the Merchants' Exchange Hall to-night, Governor Phelps presiding. From \$3,000 to \$4,000 were collected.

FRANCE.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS R CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior

25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't forget the place. Next door to Harkness'

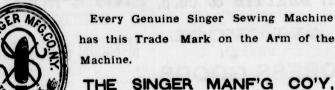
practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts

attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

2 4 3 1 1 − 7 − 6

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879. Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machines sold throughout theworld last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



222 Dundas Street, London, Out.



Wheat brought from \$2 15 to \$2 19;

Wheat, Winter Pleadwell

Firkins.
Cheese, Dairy, & B.
Factory "
Factory "
MISCELLANEOUS.

TRACY & DURAND.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY

J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggles, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retall. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market

J. W. ASHBURY,

Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST

DRUGGIST

115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDRUFF, HAIR-FALLING.

CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toront

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. MCLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal, Retailed everywhere.

Turnips # bush.

eggs.

French Burr Mill Stones. No removing of Iron-plates at six dollars per pair. Stones in this mill will last a lifetime. Capacity, 5 to 15 bushels per hour. Price \$65.00, less 10 per cent for cash. Can be driven by 2 horse power and upwards, will grind any kind of grain as fine as any 4 foot run of stones. 2 English steel picks always with each mill. Easily kept order

Also manufacture 20 inch STANDARD CHOPPING MILL Vo

nices able

Ou

capacity 15 to 35 bushels per hour, 6 to 10 or 12 horse

Twenty-inch Standard Flour Mill, Capacity, Barrel and half flour per hour; price, including Smut Mill, elevator bolts ready to attach power \$550.0. We guarantee above mills fully. Will ship Standard Chopping Mills ontrial to responsible parties on certain conditions. sible parties on certain conditions.
Send for references.
Address WATEROUS ENGINE COMPANY,
Brantford, Canada

COMMERCIAL FRENCH **London Markets** London, Ont., March 10, 1880. The markets during the past week were very favorably attended with little change.

NEW COLORS & DESIGNS

SPRING WEAR.

PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door South of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET.

RE-OPENED! THE LONDO TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS

have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Buth, \$1; Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, 55c. 70-1y Drss. STREET & McLAREN THE STAR HOUSE **G ROCERY**

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN

Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY

EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap

Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place! THE STAR HOUSE

DUNDAS STREET. Next to the City Hotel,

L. G. JOLLIFFE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

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

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY-ANCE BE FOR-GOT P HOLIDAY BARGAINS PIANOS ORGANS!

Of best Quality, at Lowest Wholesale Prices to Everybody.

ALL FULLY WARRANTED. Several Second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS!

At Purchasers' own Figures. Must be sold quick. Call and see them

C. F. COLWELL Albert Block (Up-stairs),

LONDON, - - - - ONT. REAL LACE

Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ireland—where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st

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