

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

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 the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Mr. Richey's Bill, now before the House of Commons, to punish and to prevent wrongs to children, calls up a social question of very great importance at this moment. The peculiar state of society in America renders it a question of very great interest, and its discussion cannot but result in good effects. Under the influence of the aristocratic systems prevailing in Europe—systems which, in social life, govern every household from that of the humblest peasant to the palace of the prince—the training of children is based upon the fixed distinctions prevailing in the society ruled by these systems. These distinctions pre-suppose respect to age and position. As a natural consequence, children in older countries are from their earliest infancy impressed with the duty of showing all deference to their seniors and superiors. That this deference might be duly preserved from every danger of diminution or loss children are, till they have reached what we faster people of the New World would call the age of manhood or womanhood, kept out of the society of those whose rank and age demand their respect. And even when they have attained this age—when they have passed the threshold of that barrier separating youth from association with those by whose example and influence it must be guided, the restraint imposed by the respect so long inculcated towards superiors is not removed. We cannot, indeed, justly term it a restraint in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but restraint it is in so much as it serves as a rule and guide of conduct in the intercourse between the youthful ones and those to whom they have been taught to obey and respect.

In such a state of society it is not surprising that the lines "This education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined, should have passed into an aphorism. The training of children in the old world begins with their very infancy, and here, too, commences the contrast with their training under our very loose, and, we may be pardoned for saying, baseless social system. Our children are permitted to grow into manhood and womanhood respecting no one but themselves. Their "rights" are the only consideration they can, according to the estimate of over-fond parents, have for a safe guide. The more self-assertion a child displays, the more credit he receives for talent and good parts. His indiscretions and his rudenesses are stimulated by a mock severity. He knows and accepts no rule but that which his own selfishness suggests and imposes. When he is sent to school, whatever of truly sound training he may there receive is soon contradicted, and its effects obliterated, by the mistaken kindness of indulgent parents. But, besides indulgent parents, we have a class as extreme in the opposite direction. They maintain some such system of parental authority as prevails in the hut of the savage. Tyranny, not to say cruelty, makes the very name of parent odious to the children who seek the earliest

opportunity of freeing themselves from a control which, besides unfitting them for social intercourse, is apt to drive them into licentiousness and folly.

It were, however, unjust to deny that there are in America many prudent and cautious parents whose sole attention is religiously given to the proper training of their children. Recognizing that such a training cannot be given apart from religious teaching—they seek, with the first dawnings of mental activity on the part of their children, to impress on them the knowledge of their duties to God, to their parents and themselves. This is the training which, when continued through boyhood and adolescence, will give us men in the rising generation—men like Tele-machus of old: "Full shines the father in the filial frame, Recorded eminent in deathless fame." We can see very little if any practical good to be derived from the passage of Mr. Richey's Bill. Its acceptance by Parliament would bespeak for the members of our Legislature a kindly and humane spirit, but could not, in our opinion, ensure the removal of evils it professes to deal with. Mr. Richey will, at all events, have one merit, that of bringing under discussion a matter in every respect demanding serious consideration.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING.

We have had so long a reign of hard times that people had despaired of ever again seeing the return of prosperity. The depression has indeed been severe. It has made itself felt in all parts of the Dominion, and in every rank of our society. It has paralyzed business, arrested industry, and superinduced emigration. It has even been the indirect cause of a sad, but very marked, increase in crime. The farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant have felt the depression more sorely than any other classes, but the professional and landed classes were not exempt from many of its trials. Year after year it was hoped that the good times would return. But the effects of a quarter of a century of prodigality and extravagance on the part of all classes of society could not be so easily or so speedily removed. People had learned to live beyond their means, and this pernicious practice could not be unlearned but by the instrumentality of hard times. The generation that we live in succeeded almost without toil to the means acquired by the labors of the past generation. The good nature of our fathers gave rise to an almost universal desire on the part of young men to seek easy modes of living in preference to rural pursuits. Thus our towns and villages are "speckled" with lawyers without clients, and physicians without patients. The class of young gentlemen seeking employment as book-keepers, clerks, and the like, has been filled to repletion over and over again, till the wages granted by employers have fallen off to a low figure. Girls, reared in tawdry finery at home, by the mistaken kindness of hard-working parents, have, under the pressure of the bad times, crowded into our towns and cities to exhibit their uselessness in a vain effort to rid themselves of idleness. Tramps have multiplied till they are past counting—and everything at the present moment proves the country to have suffered and to be still suffering severely from bad times. But the good times are coming. We can discern improvement in America and in Britain. Last year this country, bad as it was, offered a little brighter prospect than the year before. The year just set in is certainly the most promising since 1873.

We have good reason to think that the present indications will not fail us. There is any amount of money in the country which will be invested in public industries when confidence is restored.

Labor will be this year amply compensated, and the cost of living being reduced, our working classes will enter on a career of contentment, unfortunately new to them for some years. If it have banished prodigality and crushed extravagance, the depression has done much to merit the blessings of coming generations, enjoying good times, based on frugality, sobriety and thrift.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The excitement attending the elections withdrew public attention, for the time being, from the distress prevailing in three out of the four Irish provinces. The various sums forwarded, especially from America and Australia, have been applied to the best purposes. But we greatly fear that unless the British Government itself devise and carry out an effective and generous system of relief, nothing can save Ireland from the horrors of a famine during the coming summer. We have reason to hope that, with the advent to power of a new administration—an administration composed of Liberal members and pledged to Liberal measures—the matter of Irish distress will receive due attention. So long as the party devoted to "peace with honor" and British "ascendancy" in foreign affairs held office, we could not expect that attention would be given to Ireland. British interests in Cyprus and Asia Minor, in Afghanistan and Zululand, were too precious to be lost sight of in attempts to succor a whole people under the blight of famine, and that people forming part of the Imperial realm itself. Their recent expression of opinion at the polls proves, however, that the British people require, first, legislation to secure prosperity and advancement in matters domestic; and then, if occasion arise, assertion of British power abroad.

The incoming administration will require, if it do its whole duty to Ireland, not only to take effective measures to alleviate present suffering, but adopt a just and adequate scheme for the creation of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, without which that unfortunate land must continue to seek periodical assistance abroad. The present distress cannot be reasonably expected to abate before August. We have three full months to intervene before that time. During these three months thousands of people will be, unless distress be warded off in some such way as we speak of, at the very mercy of starvation. The new administration may, by a comprehensive system of relief for the present very pressing necessities of the Irish people, do justice to its professions and enlist the support of every friend of humanity all over the world.

MR. THOS. BRYAN, WHO HAS BEEN FORTY YEARS IN BUFFALO.

The St. George's Society held their annual dinner in this city last Friday evening. This organization is composed of some of our best citizens, jolly good fellows in every sense, most of whom would not willingly say unkind things of their neighbors and fellow-citizens. The majority of the speakers on the occasion expressed their feelings in a proper spirit, glorifying their country to a pardonable degree, and gave full credit to the other two nationalities which go to make up the United Kingdom. We are sorry they invited Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, to their dinner. His speech did much to take away the pleasant memories which such an evening should leave behind. We are sure, if it were known what manner of man was Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, he would not have been given an opportunity to insult a number of gentlemen who were invited to partake of the hospitalities of the sons of St. George. Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, is a Yankeeified Englishman, endowed with a superabundance of natural and acquired spread-eagleism. Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, seems to be possessed of two grand ideas, namely: that "Britain's flag braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," and he wants to see Gen. Grant elected for a third term. We have no objection to all this, Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, but you might as well think over in your mind the advisability of not throwing insults at Irishmen. You would not dare do so in Buffalo, and you betrayed anything but a chivalrous nature by taking advantage of the festive gathering to which you were unwittingly invited, to do so here. We feel certain our English fellow-citizens will not again allow themselves to be insulted by the utterances of the indented Mr. Thos. Bryan, of

Buffalo. We desire to see nothing but good-fellowship and unity exist among all classes of people in London, and these perambulating fire-brands should be left severely alone. We scarcely deem it worth while to take any notice of the few invincibly ignorant individuals who considered it their duty to cheer lustily whenever Mr. Thos. Bryan evolved something very loud and very empty while going through his magnificent exhibition of calisthenics. We might be permitted simply to say to them that it is considered very bad taste to invite a friend to one's house for the purpose of insulting him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. FATHER O'MAHONY, of this city, lectures in Strathroy on Sunday evening, May 9th, on "Popular objections to Catholicity."

ONE of the sensations of the past week has been the shooting of Charles de Young, in San Francisco, by J. M. Kalkock, a Baptist preacher. There has been a bad feeling between the two families for a long time. Young died a few minutes after the shooting took place, and Kalkock was conveyed to prison.

TWENTY-SEVEN law suits are to be brought against the French Government by the Jesuits, in the name of the twenty-seven establishments which they possess in France; and each of the directors of the educational houses kept by the Jesuits will address a protest to the Superior Council of Public Instruction.

CARDINAL GUIBERT, Archbishop of Paris, in his protest against the decrees repressing unauthorized religious congregations, says the decrees at present are only a menace, but should they be executed, it is feared they will lead to painful conflicts between law and conscience, and France may enter upon a period of internal troubles of which no man can foresee the end.

"So long as the presumed leaders follow in the path that accords with the feelings of the people, all well and good; but when a 'dictator' (Mr. Parnell) assumes to be such in fact he is taught that he must abide by the will of the people."—Advertiser.

It looks as though Mr. Parnell had the will of the people to a very considerable extent, as we find that his candidates in Enniscorthy were elected by a majority of two thousand. Therefore, "all well and good."

We cannot but perceive a slight touch of inconsistency in our neighbor the Advertiser. One day we find it basking in all the glory of the downfall of Beaconfield, while the following numbers of the paper contain what we deem unfair and unkindly criticisms of Mr. Parnell, a gentleman who has done his full share to bring about the result from which our friend derives so much gratification.

The French Radicals seem determined to take rope enough to hang themselves. One of them named Bert has now brought in a proposal that three years' military service be required from all priests hereafter ordained. It was referred to a select committee. Our friends of the secular press have not a word to say on the matter. They are only priests, you know. Were the Protestant ministers in certain countries to be treated in this fashion, what a magnificent display of thunder and lightning would be witnessed in their behalf.

THE CITY of Hull is in ruins—at least fully one-half of it. A devastating fire broke out in a house occupied by B. Sabourin, on Bridge street east, on the 21st, and owing to a high wind spread rapidly, both in northerly and easterly directions. Despite every means available the flames could not be checked in their march. Building after building was destroyed. The houses were, with few exceptions, light wooden ones, and furnished the best of material for the conflagration. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 houses are destroyed, and over four thousand people homeless. Several lives are known to be lost, whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have perished.

There seems to be some difference of opinion among the Home Rulers in regard to the time at which a formal meeting of the party should be held. A strenuous effort is made by the cable man to magnify this into a "split," a "fend," and such like, and the idea is caught up and enlarged upon by unfriendly spirits on this side of the water. Keep quiet, gentlemen; there is no break up of the Home Rule party. Nothing has

occurred only a simple difference of opinion as to some slight matters of detail. We know a grand smash is fondly looked forward to, but there is no appearance of such an event as much as they were formerly accustomed to do, and you will not find it in these days a very easy task to drive the wedge of discord among them. You will hear from the Home Rulers ere many more months pass by—and we much mistake if you will not be forced to admit that they are a very compact body, who know what they want and who know how to keep well together until they get it.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in New York on the 21st. A fair was being held in the Madison Square Garden in aid of the Haahnemann Institute, at which 800 people were present at the time of the accident. In the front part of the garden, a space more than 50 feet wide had been partitioned off and made into two stories, the lower being used for offices, reception hall and restaurant, and the upper story for a dancing hall and art gallery. Suddenly it was noticed that the floor of the art gallery was cracking. The front wall fell out into the street, and a large part of the roof immediately caved in upon the frightened dancers, burying many out of sight. Screams and groans were heard on every side, and a panic among those not injured followed. A moment after the accident the floor of the dancing room settled, and there was a general stampede on the landing and down the staircase to the main part of the Garden. The dead comprise four women and two or three men, names unknown. It is believed that all the wounded have been removed, and it is feared that some lifeless bodies lie beneath the debris.

La Liberté, a Roman journal, under Jewish direction, makes the following complaint, in an article entitled, "The Catholic Schools." "The Pope continues with great perseverance the work of helping the new schools. His Holiness considers this duty one of the most important, and consecrates to it all the force of his zeal and his noble intellect. During the past year, thanks to the care of the Pope, twenty-nine schools have been founded. We must add that there has been a diminution in the number of young men entered in the municipal schools. This fact is serious and merits grave consideration. If the fathers of families prefer the clerical schools to ours, it must be for some important motive which it would be absurd to deny or hide. It is necessary to discover if our schools do not lack something. It would be well to know whether the religious instruction which parents deem necessary is given in a way that satisfies them. We make these observations because the question which they touch is of great interest. It would be childish to grow angry or to complain of the course of the Pope. He does his duty in the matter. It is necessary for us to look at the educational problem in a new and searching light, in order that we may not see the number of our pupils diminishing every year."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE English society for the propagation of Protestantism in Ireland has been nearly as successful as that other Protestant society for the conversion of the Jews. Statistics lately published show that during the year 1878, this devoted band of zealots has expended, in its efforts to pluck Irish hundreds from the burning, over one hundred thousand dollars and supported one hundred and forty missionaries, with the magnificent result of converting sixteen individuals and one family, number of members unknown. This society, patronized by numerous eminent English prelates and peers, has, to attain this result, distributed almost a million of Bibles and tracts.—Brooklyn Review.

THE laws which the great Creator has engraven, not only upon the marble of Sinai, but also on the heart of man, enjoin upon us with emphatic force, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Wherefore Jehovah blessed and hallowed it." Though ages roll away, and human power is changed and transferred from hand to hand, from ruler to ruler, the laws of God remain eternal and unchanged, eternal as the principal from which they emanated. They are sublime truths which nobody dare question, yet which few honor, reverence, and obey. The Sabbath, instead of being honored as a day of rest and prayer, is too often desecrated by drunken orgies and abuses of all kinds. We do not believe in that strict, Puritanical observance which would prohibit us the enjoyment of rational and innocent amusement. The good Lord has not made us to be miserable and

unhappy, but to enjoy his gifts and blessings in a thankful and generous spirit. The mind and body require recreation and relaxation. These, when not excessively indulged in, are not displeasing to Almighty God.—N. Y. Tablet.

THERE is one Catholic country in which divorce is a thing known only in name, and yet where even the illegitimacy which affects not to seek shelter behind the laws is very much less than in the adjoining country, where divorcees are frequently obtained. In Ireland the courts are most rarely troubled with such applications, and yet illicit relations on the part of married persons are fewer than in any country of Europe. Does not this fact evidently disprove the claim that absolute indissolubility is unfavorable to morality? While the Catholic Church holds its view on the one hand the indissolubility of marriage, and on the other the precept of conjugal chastity, and while even in one country she has established a higher rate of morality under those rigid conditions, it is evident her wisdom in this trying matter has been attested by the facts.—Catholic Herald.

KING HARMAN, a British army colonel, the New York Herald's particular pet—the chief of its Relief Fund Committee—its chosen champion against Mr. Parnell—this King Harman whose lengthy diatribe the Herald had cabled out to "run down" Parnell, this doughty Tory landlord who has been "poohing" the Land League, has met his overthrow at the hands of the Land League. Mr. Parnell no sooner returned to Ireland than he sent down a trusty friend, Thomas Sexton, to stand against King Harman in county Sligo. Sexton was elected, and King Harman ignominiously defeated. It is thus that Parnell "settles accounts" with the un- Irish Irishmen who sent defamation out after him when he started on his mission of mercy to America. One by one each of these men are getting their deserts; one by one they are being denounced, rebuked, and hurled into obscurity by the Irish nation. Parnell's enemies are, in good sooth, Ireland's enemies.—N. Y. Union.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton, is making an effort to keep down the prevailing materialism of the day by "teaching the various branches of philosophy." President McCosh will find it hard work, for the whole tendency of what is called modern philosophy tends towards materialism, and those students who are stimulated to original "reading and research" will hardly find the philosophy which follows the current of Presbyterians hold against the tendency of the day. President McCosh has reason to be alarmed at the materialistic atmosphere which surrounds us everywhere; but, has religion failed at Princeton, that he must fall back on what he calls "philosophy?" Catholicos consider that religion is the great antidote to materialism, but at Princeton, Presbyterianism must have failed, as the sects have failed at Yale, since "philosophy" and "sociology" are crying needs in each educational establishment. It is nearly time that thoughtful Protestants came to the inevitable conclusion that the Catholic Church is the only enemy to materialism. Everything else leads to it. The greatest intellects outside the Church are materialists. Some of them do not dare to acknowledge it; they clothe their theory in fine words, but the fact remains. The highest education, art, literature, science does not save them, President McCosh's philosophy cannot save them; but the Christian philosophy of Saint Thomas can. In spite of the avowed indifference to Catholic utterances, Pope Leo's Encyclical on the study of Saint Thomas struck home; and the sudden shock that it gave the world, has awakened many apathetic consciences. Men who think are startled by the abyss to which the Reformation has led them. And they ask, where is the remedy? It is well to be charitable; but it seems incredible that any man who has thought, read, and observed, can, in view of the events of to-day, fail to see that the only hope for the world—the only power that can save it from reversion into Paganism is the Catholic Church.—Brooklyn Review.

In one of his letters from Ireland, Mr. James Redpath dwells on the "significant fact" that the people are a good deal more practical than they generally get credit for. "They favorably leaders, he says, 'rarely indulge in what we call spread-eagle oratory, but they quote John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith, and talk of the teachings of political economy.' He heard Davitt, Fergusson, Brennan, and others, 'and if I had shut my eyes,' he continues, 'I should have thought I was in New England, there was so little Blarney in their talk, so little effort to arouse the emotions, so

much 'solid hard sense' addressed to the understanding. The keen interest in realities which he observed is due, he thinks, to the improvement in education. The present generation is better informed than the last, and consequently better qualified for the practical consideration of things. But "loyalty" has not increased a bit. On this point Mr. Redpath says:—"The crop of loyalty to the Queen, in Ireland, is a greater failure than the potato crop ever was in its worst years. Among the Catholics there is none of it visible—at least to the naked eye. The peasants' love of their birthplace has never been tempered by a larger love of empire. The New Yorker is proud of his country. Even the South Carolinian of the old times would admit, when pressed, that he was not only a South Carolinian but a Southerner. But the Irishman only knows the British Empire to hate it and to rejoice in every disaster that comes to it."—*Pilot*.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S appearance as a witness in the Merrill case excited a good deal of interest in the Surrogate's Court in New York last week. After giving his testimony, the Cardinal was questioned in a somewhat curious way by the Surrogate. Under ordinary circumstances, the questions would be impertinent, but the Surrogate did not ask them in this spirit. His object probably was to get an authoritative statement on matters about which a great deal of falsehood has been told. It is often said, for instance, by persons who know it is not true, that the Catholic Church uses "influence" to induce people to bequeath money to it, and even that it has an organization for this purpose. The Surrogate's first question was, "Is there any organization connected with the Roman Catholic Church which encourages the interference by any of the ecclesiastics with the purpose of persons of advanced years and fortunes to remember the institutions of the Church in their testamentary dispositions?" The Cardinal's answer came promptly and with emphasis: "Most assuredly there is no such organization in the Roman Catholic Church." The next question was: "Will you state whether such practices, if known to the authorities of the Church, are approved or disapproved?" The answer to this was equally prompt and emphatic: "They are not approved; they are condemned." One of the council, Mr. McClure, asked a few questions about a book that had been referred to in the case, a malicious book, designed to foster prejudice against the Church by gross misrepresentations under a semi-authoritative religious guise. With reference to this book, the Cardinal said: "It was a book written by a Jesuit who had left the order, and afterwards wrote very severe articles against the Jesuits, and left the Church altogether. These articles were a tissue of falsehoods and accusations, known to be so at the time, and since proven over and over again to be false." The tedious Merrill case is now nearly closed. Mrs. Merrill, an elderly woman, became a convert to the Catholic faith by the late Bishop Bacon. She subsequently made a will bequeathing her property to Bishop Bacon for religious purposes. After the Bishop's death, Mrs. Merrill altered the will, and made Cardinal McCloskey her legatee. She died a few years ago, and when the will was offered for probate some of her relatives objected, and began a contest to set it aside. The usual theory of "undue influence" was set up, but in the course of the long trial it has been pretty thoroughly broken down.—*Pilot*.

FROM QUEBEC.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to be able to inform you that Mr. Cazen's health is much improved. He is now able to celebrate Mass every morning, and also to devote more or less time to business. Your kind word on behalf of Mr. John Giblin has given great satisfaction here, as have also your articles on the coming French Canadian celebration of *la St. Jean Baptiste*. On Friday evening, the final weekly concert and readings of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, took place at their hall, before a very large and appreciative audience. A good programme was performed in a faultless manner, to the delight of those present. Several members of the Institute are about to close the season's entertainment by a promenade concert in the hall, the use of which has been granted them for the occasion; this by way of a return of the compliment to the many friends of English, Scotch and French extraction who gave their valuable assistance during the winter. It is to be hoped that the rumor revived by the Montreal *Post*, that Archbishop McHale is to be created Cardinal, is based on fact. It would be a source of unbounded satisfaction to Irish Catholics all over the world. Yours truly, O. CASSELAN.

Quebec, April 24th, 1880.

Immaculate and Fair!

AIR—"OH MERE CHERIE."

CHORUS—Oh! blest and tender mother,
Queen divine,
Oh grant we know no other
Love but thine.

Brighter and more pure than angel choirs in
heaven,
With thy celestial beauty, can aught on
earth compare?
Vernal maternity to thee alone was given;
Oh! pray for us, Immaculate and Fair.

The mariner feels safe; toss'd on the stormy
ocean,
When thro' the rifted clouds appears the
evening star.
Such my trembling soul, mid passion's wild
commotion;
Oh! pray for us, Immaculate and Fair.

Gladden'd is the earth, when rosy light
morning
Heralds in the east the hour for song and
prayer.
Gladden'd is my soul, with thy pure light's
adorning,
Oh! pray for us, Immaculate and Fair.

FROM WINDSOR.

CONSECRATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW ALTAR.

Saturday last was a grand day for the Catholics of Windsor; so also was Sunday—and why should not both have been such? For weeks past had they been anxiously awaiting the dawn of an auspicious morn,—a morn on which they fondly expected to realize the crowning reward of their zeal and generosity in the consecration of their new altar, a description of which will be found further on. It came at last; raining enough, it is true; but rain could not deter them from coming to witness the beautiful ceremony. Faith, in its own beautiful way, told them the old story so often repeated in the history of the Catholic Church, of the consecration of an altar. The Church rejoices in the possession of many beautiful ceremonies. Among these, all beautiful as they individually are, there are two that, by the prominence they hold, command the special thought and love of those within her pale. These are the ordination of a priest, and after this ranks the consecration of an altar. In both of these ceremonies, the ordination of a priest equally as in the consecration of an altar, she wishes to prove to the world her home, love, and veneration for the blessed Sacrament. The priest is a priest especially and only on account of the blessed Eucharist. So, too, the altar is an altar only on account of the blessed Eucharist. The Church does not rest content with teaching her children by doctrinal works alone, she does something more, she speaks to their senses in making her ritual auxiliary to her teaching. Hence the pomp and grandeur of her services.

The new altar is made of Vermont white marble, the work having been designed and executed by Michael J. O'Brien, of Montreal. The table of the altar is supported by eight groups of columns in clusters, surmounted by caps and frieze of delicate carved foliage. Between each cluster are panels bearing sacrificial emblems, while on other panels are wheat, grapes and flowers, exquisitely carved in bas relief. The altar table is a slab of light blue Italian marble, 10x3 feet in size. On this rests the tabernacle, beautifully carved in columns and foliage capitals. The silver work on the door was executed by Mr. Harris, of the M. S. Smith company, of Detroit, and reflects credit upon his skill, the emblem on the door being cherub and chalice, resting on an open missal. On either side of the tabernacle are tiers, on which will rest the candlesticks and other ornaments, and the facing of these tiers or terraces is ornamental tracery in mosaic work. Over the tabernacle is the grand niche for the reception of the crucifix and blessed Sacrament during Benediction. The niche is supported by groups of triple columns with richly carved capitals, surmounted by a molded pediment. On either side of the niche are large panels, worked in the Roman architectural style and surmounted by a cornice carved with appropriate ornaments. Over the grand niche is a smaller one, in which will be placed a statue of the Good Shepherd, and over all is the globe and cross. On either side the altar are pedestals intended for statues of adoring angels, which will probably be in position by next August. The height of the altar from base to top is 16 feet and the extreme width 13½ feet. Mr. O'Brien has certainly done himself credit as a sculptor in this beautiful piece of work, which experienced judges pronounce the finest thing of the kind in Canada. The altar is valued at \$4,000.

On Saturday morning the ceremony of consecration was commenced at 9 a. m. by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by Frs. Hours and Aboulin. The entire ceremonies were under the direction of the Rev. Pastor of Maidstone, and were carried out to the letter. The beautiful ceremony of consecration, with all that is so symbolic of the grand purpose for which the altar is destined, occupied about two hours. On the conclusion of the consecration Very Rev. Dean Wagner entered the sanc-

tuary to offer the holy sacrifice on that beautiful altar which he had struggled so hard to procure. Here was the crowning point of his work for the present. For a long time he had desired to see a suitable altar in his beautiful church, and here had God crowned his efforts with success. The singing prescribed by the ritual was rendered by the clergy in the sanctuary, led by Rev. Fr. Gerard of Belle River. Quite a large congregation assisted at the ceremony. On Sunday morning, long before the hour for High Mass, every seat was taken, and many could not find standing room. At half-past ten His Lordship Bishop Walsh entered the sanctuary, accompanied by the celebrant of the Mass, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Rev. Father Bernardine, O.S.F., acting as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Cote, of the Assumption College, as sub-deacon. His Lordship was assisted at the throne by the Very Rev. Able Casgrain, D.D., and Very Rev. Father O'Connor, President of Assumption College, and Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London. After the Gospel His Lordship preached a most forcible and eloquent sermon. After referring to the beautiful altar as reflecting credit on the untiring zeal of the pastor, on the generosity of the people, and the skill of the artist, he spoke of the important part the altar occupied in the services of the Catholic Church. Its tabernacle, he said, is to be amongst the people of Windsor; the throne on which Jesus Christ would remain to receive their visits to cheer and strengthen their souls by the abundance of His graces. His Lordship then referred to the doctrine of Christ's real presence in the Sacrament of the altar, and taking his arguments from sacred scripture, pointed out in clear and forcible language how consonant with common sense was this doctrine which the church had cherished through so many ages. Reading from the sixth chapter of the gospel of St. John, he pointed out the promise which Jesus Christ made his apostles, that He would give them his body and blood as the food of their souls. He then turned to the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew, where the evangelist records the institution of the blessed Eucharist, and to the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, as a testimony to the belief of the infant Church of Christ in the doctrine of the real Presence. The different portions of the sermon were replete with eloquent passages and happy illustrations, and was followed by the congregation with unflagging attention. The singing on the occasion, under the direction of Fr. Jas. Marechal, was of the choicest kind, and reflected the greatest credit both on the members of St. Alphonse choir and on their talented leader. The mass selected for the occasion was Farmer's Mass, and in the solo the rich voices of Mrs. Kilroy and Miss Ouellette were particularly noticeable.

At 7 o'clock in the evening Pontifical vespers were sung by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere acting as assistant priest. At the conclusion of the vespers Rev. Father O'Mahony ascended the pulpit, and took for his text the words of the Psalmist, "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of thy house, and the place where thy glory dwelleth." The church was densely crowded, and the sermon was listened to with the closest attention. The choir which had done well during the day, surpassed themselves in the pieces sung during the benediction. In fine, the ceremonies of the whole occasion were such as to reflect credit on the Rev. Fr. Ouellette, who acted as Master of ceremonies throughout, and to gladden the heart of the pastor, who is so deeply interested in the advancement of the Catholic people of Windsor.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Mr. John Doyle, of St. Thomas, Grand Deputy C. M. B. Association, instituted a branch in Sarnia on 27th inst. This new branch starts with fifteen charter members. The following are the names of the officers: Spiritual Director—Rev. Joseph Bayard. President—Michael Sullivan. 1st Vice-Pres.—Hugh Riley. 2nd Vice-Pres.—John Mahoney. Rec. Secretary—James K. Faulkner. Assistant Secretary—Hugh O'Heir. Treasurer—Daniel McCart. Financial Secretary—W. H. McElherton. Marshal—James McDonald. Guard—James Boyle. Board of Trustees—Jas. Mara, John Mahoney, John Langan, Jas. Cochlan, and H. O'Dette. The beneficiary of Michael Biggins, of Branch No. 13, Bradford, Pa., who died Jan. 15th, is payable by surplus in Supreme Treasury, Death No. 22. Heretofore the system of numbering the deaths and assessments has not been uniform, therefore, by order of the Supreme President and Council, on and after April 19th, 1880, the number designating the death and assessment must be uniform throughout the entire Association, in order to accomplish it, we number the next notice "Death No. 1; Assessment No. 1. All Grand Councils and Branches must conform to this. Branches are hereby officially notified that Assessment No. 1, Death No. 1, has been issued; it is for the Beneficiary of Daniel Barrett, late Supreme President,

who died Jan. 23rd. One Assessment required. Be prompt in remitting.

Rochester, April 6th, 1880. Received from Mr. P. Mcagher, Treasurer of Branch No. 12, M. B. A., of Rochester, N. Y., two thousand dollars, being full amount due, and this receipt is a full discharge of the amount due from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, on the death of Patrick J. Dowling, of Branch 12. OWEN F. FEE, Guardian of the heirs of P. J. Dowling. We received our first official letter from our new Supreme Recorder last week. He says, "owing to a past delay in not sending notices of deaths more promptly, as well as some delay occasioned by the late convention, and change of officers, we are behind in disbursing our benevolent fund, as well as forwarding notices of assessments. After the beneficiary of our late Bro. Barrett is paid, there will still remain the following deaths, viz: Patrick Hayes, of Branch No. 12, Erie; Michael Collins, of Branch 8, Buffalo; Edward Carroll, Branch 20, Buffalo; Edward Fitzpatrick, Branch No. 10, Medina; and one death in Detroit, Michigan—official notice not received. Two, and perhaps three of these deaths, will be paid by surplus—three more assessments will pay all deaths to date and leave some surplus. By order, the notice of assessments for the aforementioned deaths will be issued on or about the following dates: Asst. No. 2, April 29th; Asst. No. 3, May 6th; Asst. No. 4, May 17th. We had an unusual number of deaths during the past winter, and especially during the month of January." Grand Recorders complain that branches do not forward their quarterly reports and proposition tax, nor pay their assessments promptly. We would respectfully request all such branches to comply with the constitutional requirements, and to remit as soon as possible after receiving the notice, not to wait till the twenty days are up. Promptness should characterize our efforts, and it must be apparent to all that the Supreme Recorder, nor Grand Recorders, cannot be prompt in performing the duties if branches do not conform to the laws. Hoping that by our united efforts we may advance and promote the welfare of our worthy association, I remain, fraternally yours, C. J. HICKY, Supreme Recorder.

FROM THE SUPREME PRESIDENT. This is to certify that the official bonds of Supreme Recorder, C. J. Hickey, in the sum of \$5000; of supreme treasurer, Patrick Walsh, in the sum of \$8,000; and of the Board of Trustees with sum of \$200 each, have been duly filed and approved, and that they one and each of them is now fully qualified to perform the duties of his respective office. I have also appointed the following standing committee on finance and mileage—Ferdinand J. Reister, C. M. Dunigan, Timothy J. Mahoney, J. T. KEENE, Sup. Pres. SUPREME PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. To the Officers and Members of the C. M. B. A. Having assumed the duties of President of your Supreme Council, at this time, the outset of the current year, I seek your acquaintance, confidence, and assistance by a brief statement of the theories of our organization, and the changes I have thought necessary in our working system to carry such theories practicable.

The two great principles of our association are *Life Insurance on a cheap and safe basis* and *Catholic unity*, and the framers of our laws have made these purposes inseparable. If all new societies, many of our laws of government are necessarily based on theory, and we need not be surprised that upon practical use or application more or less defects are detected. Every member should feel it his duty upon the discovery of defects or inconsistencies to point them out to the law-making body by fitting suggestions or complaints. We do not reach perfection collectively with much greater speed than we do individually, and it is only by practical tests that we are taught our real wants and how they can best be supplied. It is my desire, and I have no doubt is the wish of every one who has given the subject a serious thought, to see our laws greatly simplified. It is not, however, my purpose in this letter to suggest any change of theory, for I do not consider this either the time or place for such discussion. I had rather encourage a strict enforcement and compliance with the laws now written, as the only safe guarantee of a united purpose.

It has been well said that life insurance is an outgrowth of our higher civilization, to which we have risen through centuries of struggle and adversity. It is particularly commendable to him whose daily earnings and prospects in life do not assure a sufficient accumulation to provide for those who depend upon him for maintenance during his life, sustain a financial loss by his death. Looking at our Association, then, as an insurance company, we are simply one of the many hands of men united together for mutual protection, made necessary by the extravagant expense, instability and consequent lack of confidence in the old life insurance companies. Our other purpose, *Catholic unity*, must commend itself to every thoughtful Catholic, as a work of positive good and necessity. Many of the associations formed upon the plan of our own have features about them which, to say the least, are objectionable, and some antagonistic to the teachings of our holy religion. Having that true love of family which is one of the strongest safeguards of civil society, and attracted by the low rates and safety of the projects of our organization, care for it in its infancy, and nourished its growth to its present strength. As officers and members, to enforce these laws that will keep these two purposes intact and free from all dangers, should be our labor, our love, and our ambition. The safety of our Catholic unity is, as it should be, under the direct supervision of our spiritual advisers. We seek and depend upon their encouragement, and we should merit it by a due submission to their recommendations. It is the guardianship of our spiritual affairs that give full, unqualified sanction to a project

so largely temporal, that does not in some way submit to their right to guard it. As we love our religion, we should, in all matters pertaining to this great purpose of our existence as a body, seek and be guided by their counsel and advice. It seems to me our greatest strength in this regard lies in our present method of parochial division. Each parish has its branch, each branch its spiritual adviser. None should be so well acquainted with the religion and moral character of the members of a congregation as he who presides over it, and no applicant can be admitted to membership without his unqualified endorsement. Surely this is a wise safeguard. Like a brook, pure in its source, it is preserved by the same influence, ever watchful, ever careful, on its way to swell the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or influential we may grow, we cannot in any rational principle anticipate danger from a body with all its vital forces depending upon tributaries so nicely guarded, as well guaranteed. I am well aware that in a few dioceses where we have obtained a footing, we have not received the earnest encouragement that we desire, and which we so gratefully assist us elsewhere. I am not surprised at this. It is the hesitation of prudence and caution. The heart is just as warm for our spiritual and temporal welfare, but when we ask the sanction of a measure intended to promote both, we should not be surprised or discouraged by hesitation. A pastoral sanction is of far greater significance than most of the laity understand. If such hesitation is caused by objections to the laws in their present form, we ask to be informed of the errors, that it may be amended to conform to their better judgments. I feel that if, in practice, we prove our intentions to be as honest as our promises, all will be well in time.

I have a word to say in relation to our medical examiners. All applicants are admitted, or not admitted, according to their moral and physical qualifications. To slight or neglect the standard of the former strikes a direct blow at our purpose of Catholic unity, and of the latter, a direct blow at our purpose of cheap insurance. A branch should select the best obtainable physician for medical examination. All things being equal, a Catholic and member should be preferred. He is then vested with a conscientious duty. He is called upon to recommend, or not recommend, and his opinion should be as plain as yes or no. His certificate is submitted to a body of men who probably have not the technical knowledge to review or draw any just conclusion therefrom. He should decide all questions of doubt against the applicant rather than in his favor. In no case should the certificate be entrusted to the applicant for delivery to the branch, or its trustees. Its contents should be kept secret from him and handed or mailed directly to the boards. I have no doubt every physician of standing and character would, through pure love of professional honesty and integrity, so certify the truth as to all applicants, but I think it better, where it can be avoided, that he be not called upon to certify to the physical qualifications of his own patients.

I would especially urge States to labor for the formation of separate beneficiaries. The mortuary fund can, within state limits, be much more speedily, equitably, and satisfactorily handled and controlled. It is greatly to the interest of New York, with its present numbers, to encourage the spread and growth of the organization of our laws. The requisite number may be left upon its withdrawal. I would recommend to other States that the branches unite and appropriate a small portion of their general fund to compensate some one to labor for, advocate and establish new branches. There are good deserving men of ability among us, and I feel quite certain a little labor in the right direction would materially and rapidly increase our numbers.

I have deemed it advisable to change somewhat the *WORKING PLAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL*. I have relieved its Recorder of much labor and responsibility, by giving the charge and control of supplies and other properties into the hands of the Board of Trustees. That the body has its Chairman and its Secretary, and all matters of importance to the organization at large will in some way be reviewed by them. Being a large body, I think there is less danger of error and mistake if submitted to their united and conservative judgment. I have observed that a cry of inquiry how much money was received on the last death, and how much beneficiary money we on hand. This is perfectly natural, especially if assessments happen to come more frequently than members expect, and the lack of a clear, intelligent, and honest incites suspicion, distrust and dissatisfaction. I hope to provide against or answer this complaint by requiring the Supreme Recorder to report to the Board of Trustees without delay, the amount of beneficiary money received upon each assessment, stating the exact amount received from the respective Grand Councils and Branches, and the Board will immediately cause the same to be published in our Secretary, and the Board of what heretofore has been a very large correspondence, answering annoying questions and enquiries.

I think a strict observance of this method will give general satisfaction, and prevent the delay and hesitation in remittances by Grand Councils and Branches heretofore occasioned by a holding back of funds, or refusal to assess until enquiries to this effect were answered. I feel it my duty to encourage members to take one or more of the following OFFICIAL ORGANS. They are all Catholic papers of good repute, full of reading matter, interesting and instructive to you as Catholics and members. They are out in the broad field of journalism, defending your faith by a true exposition and statement of current events of interest to the Catholic world. They will have a marked effect upon forming the characters of your children, for much of the false theories of the present age would be prevented by occasionally looking at topics with the light of true religious principles. Aside from their general merits and recommendations to you as Catholics, you will find them eminently useful as the mouthpieces of your organization. They

have so far done much good, and are capable of doing more. They reach further and with more telling effect than any other known means. They live on patronage, and if you seek their labor you must furnish some part of the sustaining nourishment.

It will be my pleasure during my administration to give them every item of interest to the association at large, and you will find many of your wants, doubts, fears and enquiries answered in the C. M. B. A. columns of the official organs. I certainly shall not feel it the duty of officers to furnish individual members information that may be found therein. I call upon every officer and member to be

VIOLANT WITH ENFORCEMENT OF OUR LAWS AND THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

Promptness is the highest virtue of our system; unnecessary delay an unpardonable offense. Let the good we are doing heretofore strengthen our resolves for the future. We have already brought many rays of joy to Catholic homes, darkened by death and sorrow. We have saved many widows and little orphans from the trials of want and poverty, and their tears of regret and sorrow, flowing freely from saddened hearts, have fallen into the lap of comfort and plenty.

T. J. KEENE, Supreme Pres. Detroit, April 24th, 1880.

DIED. On Sunday evening, the 25th inst., in Yarmouth, near St. Thomas, Lawrence Doyle, of the venerable age of 82 years and months. He certainly was the oldest pioneer of Catholicity in this part of Canada. Fifty-three years ago he discovered the Lake Shore Road, and since that time has led the unshaken life of a good citizen and a devout practical member of the Catholic Church. May he rest in peace.

New Advertisements.

AT W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets,
New Brocaded Velvetceens,
New Striped Velvets,
New Silk Fringes,
JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL STORE—New and commodious, with a large store room and dwelling-house, with a good barn and stable, and one acre lot. As a business stand it cannot be surpassed, being in the midst of a large thriving farming population. The store is well stocked with the goods are all of a good quality. The Post Office is attached to the store. As the present owner intends following the Agency business, altogether, he will dispose of the whole property on a bargain. The store is situated on the highway given to all persons indebted to or holding accounts against the store, will be promptly settled with by applying to THOS. MOLES, Maidstone P. O., Ont. 81.2v

1880. 1880. NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.
New Shirts, White and Colored.
New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Shirts Made to Order—A Perfect Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

New House Furnishing Goods, New Sheetings, Tickings and Twillings, New Table Linens, Lace Curtains, New Quilts, Table Covers, &c., &c.

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

A CALL SOLICITED. MONEY TO LOAN!

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Parties Requiring Money on Mortgage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of "The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company," London.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager. London, March 18, 1880. 77.1f

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the Tenth Day of May, at noon, for the Erection and Completion of Heating Apparatus for Post Office, at Windsor, Ont.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of William Scott, Esq., architect, Windsor, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday the 26th inst.

Tender to be endorsed, "Tender for Heating Apparatus, Windsor."

The Signatures of two solvent responsible parties willing to become sureties for the due fulfillment of the Contract to be entered into, to be attached to the Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. CHAPLEAU, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 22nd April, 1880. 81.2v

Mr. J. H. BATES Newspaper Advertising Agent, 4 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the CATHOLIC RECORD, at our best rates.

EVERY LADY IN LONDON
SHOULD INSPECT THE
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY
—OF—
NEW GOODS!
NOW OPENED AT
T. BEATTIE & CO.'S.

Goods Never Were Cheaper!
AND OUR STOCK
Never Was So Large!!

T. BEATTIE & CO.,
140 Dundas Street.

Fractional Currency.

"I am dying, Katie, dying!
What was fading now grows bright;
Change o'er all is sweetly lying,
Swift as dawn, the dark as night.
Dry your eyes, oh cease your sighing,
From red all changes like a flash,
I am dying, Katie, dying,
I am dying my mousetoe!"

HUMOROUS.

It comes kind of sudden like just as the congregation have finished singing "Salvation's free," to have the preacher announce that "the collection will now be taken up."
—Boston Transcript.

Married couples resemble a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

It is claimed that a man never loses anything by politeness, but this has proved to be a mistake. As an old Philadelphian lifted his hat to a young lady, the wind carried off his wig.

"There is something inexplicably touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed authority. There is. And when you slip on one of the fallen leaves, the "inexplicably touching" is generally the pavement.

Butcher: "Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Williamson's chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right sir, just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

A lady consulted Dr. Abernethy. "You know my usual fee?" said he. "Two guineas," she instantly laid on the table. He put them in his pocket, and pulling out a sixpence, put it into her hands. "There," said he, "go and buy a skipping-rope, for all your illness proceeds from want of exercise."

"Pa, dear," asked his son and heir, "tell me what is the difference between an accident and a misfortune?" "Pa, dear," he said, "Well," said his son and heir, "if my pressing-tailor, Mr. Snippon, were to fall into a deep pond, it would be an accident; but if any one were to pull him out, it would be a misfortune."

A celebrated French preacher, in a sermon on the duties of wives, said, "I see in this congregation a woman who has been guilty of disobedience to her husband, and in order to point her out I will bring my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly ducked.

At dinner she had a doctor at either hand, one of whom remarked that they were well served, since they had a duck between them. "Yes," she broke in, "and I am between two quacks."

The silence fell. — Boston Transcript.

Sheridan happened to meet two royal dukes walking in St. James's street, London, one of them thus flippantly addressed him: "I see Sherry, we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue; what is your opinion my boy?" Sheridan, having bowed and smiled at the compliment, took each of them by the arm, and quietly replied: "Why, I think I'm between both!"

A friend tells me the following anecdote, which we pronounced decidedly good: One of the storekeepers of this place a few days since purchased of an Irish-woman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he "weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Sure, it's yer own fault, sir, for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here meself that I had in the other end of the scale when I weighed 'em?" The storekeeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

The pride of mankind is great. A night or two ago a family living on Seventh street, New York, was awakened by unusual noises in the house, and on turning out saw the eldest hopeful rushing about in his suspenders, brandishing a new Weston, and shouting: "There is a man in the house." A long search failed to show any foundation for the young man's warlike demonstration, when he fully informed the breathless and exhausted tribe that it was his birthday. He was twenty-one.

GETTING THE BEST END OF A JOKE.—Some years ago there was a number of army officers stopping at a hotel in Washington. Among them were Captain Emerson and one Captain Jones. Emerson and Jones used to have a good deal of fun together at the table and elsewhere. One day at the dinner-table, when the dining-hall was well filled, Captain Jones finished his dinner first, got up and walked almost to the dining-hall door, when Emerson called to him in a loud voice: "Hallo, Captain! See here; I want to speak to you a minute." The captain turned and walked back to the table, and bent over him, when Emerson whispered, "I want to ask you how far you would have gone if I had not spoken to you." The captain never changed a muscle, but straightened up and put his fingers into his vest pocket, and said, "Captain Emerson, I don't know of a man in the world I would rather lend five dollars to than you; but the fact is, I haven't a cent with me to-day;" and he turned on his heel and walked away. Emerson was the color of a half a dozen rainbows; but he had to stand it.

DR. PELLETIER'S
RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,
Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris.
A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhoea, Weakness, Over-Exertion, Sleet Stricture, Obstruction of the Bladder, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.
AGENTS FOR LONDON,
B. A. MITCHELL & SON
114 Dundas Street west, north side.

T. PEEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Military and Band Uniforms, Knights Templar Coats, and Clerical Coats, are specialties with us. These garments are close-fitting, and unless they fit perfectly are unsatisfactory.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED
T. PEEL, No. 181 Dundas Street, 2nd floor, opposite Strong's Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 1839.



S. R. WARREN & SON
CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

WAREHOUSES,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto.
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American Church, Montreal, 61 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church, Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 100 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, Stratford, 55 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 2 manuals. With every possible facility at their command they are able to execute the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. On hand—Two manual organs, \$25.00; One manual organ \$30.00; One manual organ \$35.00; One manual organ \$20.00. 75ly

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J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters made to order, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 171st PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas, also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Encourage Canadian Enterprise!
Insure your Property in the

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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OFFICE—Edge Bldg., Richmond St., Bldg. N. B.—Money to Loan at 5%.

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PLUMBERS
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STEAMFITTERS, BELLIANGERS, &c.
24 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, O.

Call and examine our economic Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tenders for Rolling Stock.
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:
20 Locomotive Engines
10 First-class cars (in proportion being sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars, do.
3 Postal and smoking cars, do.
200 Flat cars.
2 Wing Platforms.
2 Snow Ploughs, do.
2 Flangers, do.
2 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

By Order, F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1880.

L. G. JOLLIFFE,
(Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns)

PLUMBER,
STEAM & GAS FITTER
BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating stoves with steam or hot water. 375 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42-ly

BRUNTON'S
Digestive Fluid!

FOR
INDIGESTION & DEBILITY.

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

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,
BRASS FOUNDERS.

IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, MANUFACTURERS OF Oil Well Brass Working Barrels, and General Oil and Foundry Supplies. OFFICE, 250 WORKS—75 King Street West. 31-ly

Go to W. D. McGOUGHAN,
136 Dundas Street, LONDON,
for the Gold and Silver
watches, Jewellery, Clocks,
Spectacles & Fancy Goods.

Watches made to order. The only First-Class House in this line in the City.
Remember the place,
136 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,
Liberal reduction to the
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SINGER SEWING MACHINES
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Being 74,671 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machines sold throughout the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.

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The choicest Family Groceries, such as Tea, Pure Coffees, and spices, well assorted stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Prices to suit the times.

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Encourage Canadian Enterprise!
Insure your Property in the

UNION
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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OFFICE—Edge Bldg., Richmond St., Bldg. N. B.—Money to Loan at 5%.

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PLUMBERS
GASFITTERS
STEAMFITTERS, BELLIANGERS, &c.
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BOOKSELLER,
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417 RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite the office of the Advertiser.
A large stock of Sheet Music, constantly on hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a few days.

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Importers and Dealers in
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND
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Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils,
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From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract and superintend the building of masonry work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoll Church, without any cost to the people. Can do the same for others. Unquestionable references from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—
PETER SHERIDY DOUGLIS, Ingersoll.

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A choice stock of pure Wines and Liquors,
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Have removed to their
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SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of
School, Church and Office
FURNITURE,
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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, desks, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture when architect's plans are supplied.

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Each Plug of the
MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED
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TEA HOUSE!

Just opened today with a first-class new stock of

GROCERIES.
EVERYTHING CHEAP & GOOD.

W. COUSINS,
211 Dundas Street South, near Clarence.

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HATTER

400 RICHMOND ST.,
IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

THE BLASPHEMY OF INFIDEL LECTURERS.

Blasphemy, as cognizable by the law of England, is described by Blackstone in 2-10...

Lecturers against God—scuffers and ridiculers of the sacred scripture—have no right to complain of persecution...

Seeing that blasphemy is a crime against God and against the laws of the land...

IMPORTERS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

THE GREAT "MOVEMENT" COLLAPSES IN A NEW YORK POLICE COURT.

We have not thought it worth while to take any notice of the miserable mummery...

In the first place, he had never in his life been a priest, but had once been a Baptist minister.

But it seems they also get money from another class, the ex-Baptist minister, who was arrested, told in court about a sick boy...

ask the Protestant ministers, some in New York, some in Boston, and others in various parts of New England...

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LADIES SEWING SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY, GLOUCESTER ST. CONVENT, OTTAWA.

This society has closed its season's labors, and it is gratifying to learn that, apart from the pleasure afforded every true lover of good music and artistic excellence...

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COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Flour, etc., and their prices.

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TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-STRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next...

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NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tenders for Lock gates, Welland Canal..."

BY-LAW NO. 13.

For Taking the Votes of the Electors as to the Sale of the Present, and the Selection of a Site for New Exhibition Grounds.

WHEREAS THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the City of London is desirous of obtaining the views of the electors of the said city on the questions hereinafter mentioned.

- 1. That a poll shall be taken on the 10th DAY OF MAY next, at the hour of NINE o'clock in the forenoon...

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REBORN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before...

PETHICK & McDONALD.

HAVE JUST OPENED OUT 3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds, 3 Cases of English Suitings, 1 Case of English Paintings, 1 Case of Irish Serges, 1 Case of Scotch Serges.

PETHICK & McDONALD.

First Door South of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET.

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TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

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LOCHINE CANAL.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock gates, Lochine Canal..."

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THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to a change in the Government of the South Coast...

ROYAL & WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

and other London Companies, which he has acted for last thirty years, to renew all policies held by him; and begs his old friends not to show their present policies with other agents but to call at the old and well-known office...

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SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

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

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have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the treatment of ALL AGES, SCROFULA, Rheumatism, Turkish Bath, etc.

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Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES!

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Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

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

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The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency.

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