PAGES MISSING

Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

NO. 81.

GENTLEMEN.

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY, 1880 Sunday, 2—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Athanasius, Bishop and Doctor. Double. Monday, 3—Rogation Day. Finding of the Holy Cross. Double. 2 Cl. Tuesday, 4—Rogation Day. St. Monica, Widow. Double. Wednesday, 5—Rogation Day. (Vigil of the Ascension.) St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.

Thursday, 6—Ascension of Our Lord. Double. 1st Cl., with Octave. (Holiday of Obliga-Friday, 7-St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr. Saturday, 8-Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Double-Major.

Month of Mary.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH.

Air-" Recois nos Hommages." All nature hath spoken In accents of love Cold winter's spell broken, Pure joy reigns above. [bis] With angelic voices All heaven rejoices Beyond the skies.

CHORUS. Our hearts' fond devotion, Our tenderest emotion, Wakes but for thee Bright Star of the Sea. [bis]

The bleak mists of morning
Have roll'd to the west—
Bright Sol's tints adorning
Each wood's leafy crest [bis]
Awake from their slumbers
The lark's tuneful numbers
Along the skies.
Chorus—Our hearts, &c.

Fresh garlands are springing
To bloom at thy shrine;
Sweet was blers are singing—
Their songs all are thine, [bis]
Thro' the still air they sigh on
Their plaints for dear Sion
Beyond the skies.
Chorus—Our hearts, &c.

The dew drop reposes
On green tuft and spray
Each rosebud discloses
The mild reign of May. [bis]
And the lily is rarer—
But thou art still fairer
Queen of the skies.
Chorus—Our hearts, &c.

Fond echoes are greeting
The robin's soft thrill,
Each fond note repeating
That we are loved still, [bis]
Oh may our sighs move thee;
Oh grant we may love thee
Yet in the skies.
Chorus—Our hearts, &c.

What mortal repineth
This sweet month of May?
All nature combineth
Heaven's love to display. [bis]
Queen mother celestial
Change this home terrestrial
To thy blue skies.

And our fond devotion," Our tenderest emotion, Shall throb for thee, Bright Star of the Sea. Shall throb for thee Through eternity.

N.B.—Persons anxious for the music may communicate with the author, Father Flan-nery, St. Thomas.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S REPLY TO PROFESSOR McLAREN.

To the Editor of the Globe: SIR—As you very generously gave a large space in your invaluable columns to the address of Rev. Mr. McLaren, Professor of Knox College, you will, I have no doubt, be generous and fair enough to give me space enough to reply to some of the arguments made use of against the Catholie faith. In my remarks, I must necessarily touch on the weak points of the Rev. Professor's expose of the Protestant doctrine. In the first place, Rev. Mr. McLaren speaks of the rule of faith, and gives God's definition. I must confess that I and elders of the Church, and were read find the definition obscure, and leave it as Sundays and explained to the people stated in the Globe to the rhetoricians. A rule is a certain correct measure of standard which we apply to things to judge of their truth or falsity. The rule of faith should be a certain standard by which should be a cert should be a certain standard by which we can discern the true from the false religion. The Protestant rule is the Bible, interpreted by each good man, and the Rev. Professor says this is the true rule, inasmuch as it possesses four qualities:—I, inspiration; 2, completeness; 3, perspicuity; 4, accessibility. I fear that this rule is faulty in every particular. As regards inspiration, the Rev. Mr. McLaren says that the reader of the Bible must feel the truth of the inspiration before he can pronounce it inspired. It may not be inspired in the same sense to another man, consequently the inspiration depends on the whim or conceit of the individual reader. This rule has given rise to the many contrary meanings taken from the Bible, and the meanings taken from the Bible, and the many different religious denominations that start into existence. This utterly destroys the rule as regards inspiration. In the Catholic Church there is only one person held infallible, and that under very peculiar circumstances; but in the Pro-testant Church every good man who reads the Bible without prejudice is its infallible interpreter. Now, as to the completeness of the Bible as a rule of faith, we know that this has as little foundation in truth as

the latter.
Several books and parts of books are Several books and parts of books are lost which were regarded as inspired Scripture, such as the volume of the Covenants, mentioned in Exod. xxiv., 7; the Book of Wars (Num. xxi., 14), Book of the Just, Book of Samuel, 3,000 parables of Solomon, 1,005 canticles of the same author, Book of the Words of the Days of author, Book of the Words of the Days of author, Book of the Words of the Days of Solomon, of the Days of the Kings of rule of faith. The Apostle would not

Judah, of the Words of Israel, Book of Samuel, Nathan, Gad, Seers, Book of Jehu Hanani, Words of Hozai, Epistle of Elias, the prophet, to the King of Israel, Book of the Priesthood of Hiranus, Descriptions of Jeremias, the Prophecy of Hinoch, etc., etc., etc., And how does a Protestant know but the shipsting made by Cathelies to the Hinoch, etc., etc., etc.

And how does a Protestant know but

And how does a Protestant know but some of the books pronounced Apocryphal may contain the true Word of God? It requires an infallible authority to say, without any danger of error, that such writings are all inspired, and such are not. Luther declared the epistle of St. James, now recognized by the Protestants as inspired, "an epistle of straw," because, forsooth, the necessity of good works was there insisted on. Poor Luther did not like the trouble of doing good works. He preferred faith alone, it was the easier. And the early Reformers were not all agreed on the number of inspired books of Sacred Scriptures. The third mark of the Bible being the true rule of faith, according to Rev. Professor of Knox College, is its perspicuity or clearness. Against this mark we must quote the authority of an inspired writer, no less than St. Peter birsoff (R. Deteriji 16). mark we must quote the authority of an inspired writer, no less than St. Peter himself (2 Peter iii., 16). He writes of the Epistles of St. Paul that certain things "are hard to be understood, which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Striptures, to their own destruction." We can easily presume that at the present day there are many who wrest the Scriptures from their true means. wrest the Scriptures from their true meaning to that which is false, and they do this to their own destruction. We have only to look into the newspapers and read of the Queer People, the Salvation Army, New Jerusalemites, Bible Christians, Swed-New Jerusalemites, Bible Christians, Swedenborgians, Cambellites, Plymouth Brethren, New Lights, &c. The fourth mark of the rule of faith—as applied to the Bible, is also quite false in its accessibility. To give this as a mark must be a great oversight. The Bible as a rule of faith must be accessible to all who desire to possess faith, without which, as St. Paul says, it is impossible to please God. Was says, it is impossible to please God. Was the bible accessible to the bulk of the hu-man family before the invention of print-ing? As the learned Professor is much ed in calculations, would he favour us with the time and expense necessary to have a full copy of the Bible before the art of printing was discovered? How long would it take a good writer to copy the Bible at one word a second? And how many persons before the art of printing could read at all? and how many of ting could read at all ? and how many of these written copies of the Bible did the world possess before 1442? And at the present day how many people can read the Bible intelligently, or in fact, the writings of learned men? The education of the masses is in its first generation; but, alas, generations are not progressing in holiness as they progress in worldly knowledge; on

guishing characteristics of the Protestant Rule of Faith? Its true inspiration depreted by individuals with some or very little education cannot he held as a very safe guide, at least in affairs of justice, or for the government of a country. No Government would permit its laws to be interpreted without appeal by its subjects.
There are tribunals for interpreting and explaining the laws. Christ has established in His Church such a tribunal. The Church was established and propagated without the written Word of God. St. Paul in his Fristle to the Rom v. 18 Paul, in his Epistle to the Rom. x., 18, says, "Yes, verily their sound hath gone forth into all the earth, and their words unto the ends of the whole world." And when the Apostles and Evaugelists wrote the word of God it could not be in the bands of the faithful to indee of it. In hands of the faithful to judge of it. In fact, they were not the judges. These writings were in the hands of the priests of faith is impracticable, and only applicable to the modern ages, and only to the learned and rich. But do the Protestants learned and rich. But do the Protestants really accept the Bible alone as the rule of faith? It appears to us that they do not by any means. They have each certain Confessions of Faith—or rules by which they confine the meanings of certain portions of the Bible to suit their own peculiar views. The Church of England has its Thirty-nine Articles which candidates for orders must swear to. The Presbyterians have their confession of faith, called the Westminster. The Methodists give creeds a very wide expanse. dists give creeds a very wide expanse. The Baptists have a stricter formula, but if all had the same creeds founded on the Bible why so many denominations? however, a Protestant, in his interpretanowever, a Protestant, in his interpreta-tion of the words "this is my body," or "Whose sins you forgive are forgiven," should choose the Catholic meaning, he should quit the denomination to which he belonged, for liberty of conscience in the Protestant sense does not include liberty to believe in the doctrines of the old church of their forefathers. Then, a for tradition, the Protestants do not lik the word, yet St. Paul, whom they quote with so much reverence, tells them— Thessalonians ii., 14—"Stand fast, and

learned Professor has stated very clearly the objection made by Catholics to the Protestant rule of faith, and acknowledges that they are serious. This we have already shown, and so serious and practical that they cannot be fairly overcome on Bibical, historic, or reasonable grounds. Though we might grant the inspiration of the Bible, yet we could not grant the correctness of the inspiration which every good Bible reader may please to put on the texts.

A simple, good man one day accosted

good Bible reader may please to put on the texts.

A simple, good man one day accosted me on a steamboat on the Mississippi, where we had been fellow travellers for a few days, and said: "Well, Rev. Sir, I have found out the true meaning of a text of Scripture, and I have met no one as yet who knew the true meaning." "What is it?" said I. "It is, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." "Now," said he, "what meaning do you attach to that sentence? "Well," said I, "I would like to hear from yourself, as you say that you have found out the true meaning." "Well, but," said he, "as you are a Catholic priest, I presure that you have the true meaning of the text." "Well," said he, "blessed are the poor in spirit; that is, the fools who have no mind, for they cannot sin, and are sure of heaven." I fear that I betrayed a half smile while endeavouring to keep back the exclamation, "You are a blessed man, and pretty sure of Heaven."

The ministers of the United Churches of

They may exchange pulpits, but they must keep clear of doctrinal subjects. There are two apparently irreconcilable schools of thought in the Anglican Church of Toronto, the High and Low, or evangelical. All read the same Bible, however, but all are read the same Bible, however, but all are not inspired by the same spirit. But it is loss of time and space to follow the divergences of opinions on the Bible of the various sects. The sacred Word of God nowhere pronounces itself interpreted by each individual to be the rule of faith.

On the contrary, it was (St. Pater 190) On the contrary, it says (St. Peter i., 20)

—" Understand this, first, that no prophecy of Scripture is made by private in-terpretation." It was by private inspira-tion of the Bible that the fanatic in New England killed his child to send it to heaven, saying that he was inspired to

Let us return now to the Catholic rule of faith, and we shall see that it is, 1st, the contrary, from statistics crime is on the simple and plain; 2nd, universal, containing all truth for all times; 3rd, it is certain, and may be securely depended on.

The Catholic rule of faith therefore is the Word of God, written and in certain tradition, interpreted by the Church What becomes now of the four distin-

do so

pends on the individual reader's acceptance. Its completeness is incomplete! The Catholic rule of faith therefore is the Word of God, written and in certain Its perspicuity is not real according to St. Peter, and its accessibility was only to the very few, and even at present to only a small minority of the people. The learned Professor must see that a book of laws which may be explained and interabide with it forever. He told His followers to hear the Church. "He that art a rock, and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."
(Matt. xvi., 18.) I will only notice a very trite objection called the vicious circles of the "Romanists." I do not know if this word be a correct English expression; but I do know that it has been used as a vulgar nickname, like political party epithets. Jentlemen now-a-days have dropped the offensive term. This vicious circle is to prove the Church by the Bible and the Bible by the Church. If Catholies did this then they would argue sophistically, but in arguing with Protestants, who admit the inspiration and authenticity of the Bible, we can assume what they graut, and prove the Church front the Bible; but in arguing with those who do not grant the Bible as an inspired witness, we prove the existence of the Church as a grand historic fact, admitted by Christians and pagans, and established by monuments of antiquity, the mir-cles of Christ who established it, the martyrdom

of its founders, and preachers, and followers for centuries. The Church was established, as we before remarked, before the New Testament was written, and it proved its own existence. People whose Church was founded fourteen or fifteen hundred years after the New Testament was written appear to forget that the true Church of Christ was established without the Bible, and before the Bible, by oral teaching, according to the words of Christ, "Go teach all nations." He did not say to his Apostles, "Go write books and epistles, and let every one interpret them as they like." We dare not trespass any more on your space at present, but with your kind indulgence will notice a few more of the assertions of Rev. Mr. McLaren.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, April 10, 1880. CITY ASSESSMENT.—The report of the

city assessors shows that the total value of real estate the present year is \$\sigma\$, 191,395, being an increase of 133,580 over the year 1879.

Correction.—In our last issue we referred to Father Watters as baying last.

ferred to Father Watters as having been in Seaforth. It should have read

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

Rev. Father McNulty, who spent the savings of a life-time in the purchase of the House of Providence in Dundas, celebrated his seventy-fifth birth-day at Dun-das, on Saturday, the 24th inst. Several of the rev. clergy were present from this city. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Crinnon, and the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G., congratulated the venerable and benevolent reverend gentleman, who placed a monument of benevolence in Dundas where his name will be knowed. Dundas, where his name will be honored

for generations to come.

The Rev. John Craven will be ordained

The Rev. John Craven will be ordained a deacon on Saturday, the first of May, at 7.30 o'clock, in St. Mary's Cathedral, by His Lordship, the Bishop of Hamilton, who will celebrate High Mass.

At the meeting of the Father Mathew T. A. Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, A. Fralinger; Vice-President, Jas. Bradely; Rec.-Secretary, James E. Bennet; Financial Secretary, James Ryan; Treasurer, R. Clochey; Marshal, Wm. Dermedy; Steward, Joseph Graham; Chaplain, Rev. Father O'Leary. Executive Committee—Messrs. James Passmore, Thomas Clochey, Philip Doyle, Patrick Jones and J. Brown. Visiting Committee—Messrs. G. Hanlan, Jeremiah Buckely and James Sullivan. and James Sullivan.

On the 1st of May the Hamilton Indus-trial night school closes for the summer, but will be resumed again in November next, whin a good many young men will avail themselves of the opportunity to improve themselves in drawing and arithmetic, un-der efficient teachers, and also under the untiring and energetic superintendence of the Rev. Father O'Leary, who may be called the founder and pioneer of this permanent Catholic Institution.

CHERUBINI. Hamilton, April 26th, 1880.

GODERICH. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. DEAR SIR,-Last week our business called us to the ancient and venerable town of Goderich. We notice with much pleasure the progress that Catholicity has made within the last few years in this town. A beautiful and spacious convent, situated on North street, directly opposite situated on North street, directly opposite the Catholic Church, affords the community at large an excellent opportunity for educational and religious purposes. The convent was erected by the late popular pastor, the Rev. Father Shea, at a cost of about \$6000. This reverend gentleman certainly deserves the gratitude of the people of Goderich, Protestant as well as Catholic, for his noble and successful en-Catholic, for his noble and successful endeavors to promote the interests of reli-gion and education. The old church, notwithstanding the many years of its existence, presents quite a respectable appearance; it shows many additions made from time to time in order to meet the wants of the growing congregation. The residence is also worthy of note. fine brick mansion, erected by a former pastor, the Rev. Father Boubat, now of Ingersoll, a gentleman well known for his extensive knowledge of architecture. The house is not yet complete, and we underlowers to hear the Church hears you hears me, and he that despiseth you despiseth me despiseth. Him who sent me' (Luke x., 16; And He promised infallibility to His Church when he said to Peter—"Thou ertate with their usual generosity, will co-operate with their pastor in this muchneeded in provement. Father Watters has proved himsel to be not only an able pulpit orator, but an excellent administration of the control of the stand that the present pastor, Father Watters, intends, at an early date, to finish the work so well begun, by erecting We are therefore confident that Goderich never has had a more acceptable pastor than the present reverend gentleman will prove to be. In our visit we had the honor and the pleasure of meeting the Venerable and Reverend Father Mc-Venerable and Reverend Father Me-Gauran, Father Watter's uncle, and late pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. On Friday, 24th day of April, he celebrated the 34th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The rev. gentleman looks young and vigorous for his many long years in the ministry. He labored attention. He then addressed the children, assisting in the sanctuary. Immediately after the gospel Dr. Funcken ascended the pulpit, and in his usual eloquent and happy style delivered a long and impressive sermon in German, on Matice, holding his large audience in wrapt attention. He then addressed the children, for 18 years in the important parish of St. Patrick in the city of Quebec. Previous to his taking charge of St. Patrick's, and in the terrible year of 1847, when the poor

to his taking charge of St. Patrick's, and in the terrible year of 1847, when the poor Irish were driven by the unjust and heartless government of England to our shores, and were dying in thousands from fever brought on by hunger, the Rev. Father McGauran, then in the full vigor of his youth and manhood, labored night and day administering to their and day administering to their enginting wants. Many a dignal and day administering to their spiritual wants. Many a dismal scene of sorrow, suffering and death it was his lot to witness in that by asking Almighty God to bestow His blessings on them, and to preserve them from mortal sin.

The sexton then lit the candles of the children, who, after singing a beautiful hymn, recited in a loud, clear, slow and distinct voice, the acts of faith, hope, charity, contrition and love. At the Dominum non sum dignus, they also repeated, three, Lord I am not worthy, &c. They then approached the Holy Sacrament two by two. Immediately after mass divine service was concluded by the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament. in that from mortal sin. year of woe for the Irish race. Heroically he worked for his perishing countrymen, fearless of the contagion that raged around him, ever ready to sacrifice his life on the altar of duty. We believe that there is not another priest in Canada, or even in America to-day, who more richly deserves the gratitude and love of the Irish people both at home and love of the Irish people, both at home and abroad, than the Rev. Father McGauran. As we gazed upon his venerable form, and called to mind the many scenes of his trying labors and of the Holy Sacrament

heroic virtues, we bowed in mute admira-

tion for the man who had worked so faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord and had

short time its circulation will be more ex-

tensive in Goderich and vicinity.

Goderich, April 26, 1880.

On Sunday last Rev. P. F. Brietkopf and Very Rev. Dr. L. Funcken exchanged very Rev. Dr. L. runcken exchanged pulpits for the purpose of giving the Polanders in Berlin a chance of making their easter duty—Rev. Father Breitkopf being a native of Poland.

KUNNIGUNDA. done so much to promote the honor and glory of God; "he who glorifies Me, him shall I glorify," said the Almighty.

St. Clements, April 25th, 1880.

Incending Market Market St. Clements, April 23th, 1880.

Incending Market Marke

BRANTFORD LETTER.

The news of the sudden death of Father

people, for many of us who are too young to have known him well, received

shock, but his steady though somewhat slow improvement gives room for strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Though upwards of sixty years of age, he retained, up to the time of this sad occurence, every

The number of interments in our cemetery since January has been greater than

next regular meeting two weeks hence. They are consistent, at all events.

College.

Miss Riedy is visiting in this city.

NAYR.

ST. CLEMENT'S LETTER.

black and wearing a beautiful flower pin-ned on his coat breast, and all holding a

beautifully-trimmed wax candle in the right hand, the left reverently pressed across the breast, as with downcast eyes

and slow and measured tread they enter-

slowly along two by two, genuflect re

verently before the main altar, and marching slowly to their seats. At ten o'clock High Mass began, which was celebrated by

their happy pastor, Rev. P. F. Breitkopf, Very Rev. Dr. L. Funcken, the esteemed president of St. Jerome's College, Berlin,

Brantford, April 26th, 1880.

DISINHERITING A PRIEST.

A will case of considerable interest to our readers has been lately before Judge Pratt, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The facts are as follows:

John Mildeberger, of Tarrytown, died at the age of seventy-five years, leaving a will dated Aug. 15th, 1870. His three grandsons were his heirs. Two of the grandsons, Seymour Hobart Spencer, and Selden Mildeberger Spencer, are sons of Rev. J. Shelden Spencer, Rector of Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), Tarrytown. By the Grace of Almighty God, Seymour Hobart Spencer became a Roman Catholic, thereby giving mortal offence to his father and to his father's congregation. Young Mr. Spencer soon became a priest, and is now a Dominican Father, and at present is chaplain of that noble institution, the Catholic Protectory Ryan aroused a deep feeling of sorrow among his old parishoners here, who can hardly think it possible that almost twenty years have gone by since he was amongst them. He had a double claim upon our young to have known him well, received the sacrament of Baptism from his hands; and whenever he met any of the young folks here, he seemed pleased at an affirma-tive answer to the enquiry if he had not Christened them. A large congregation assisted at a solemn requiem mass this (Monday) morning, for the repose of his Mr. Joseph Quinlan, was stricken with apoplexy on the 12th, and has lain in a critical condition since. Fears were at first entertained that he would succumb to

noble institution, the Catholic Protectory at Westchester.

His father, who is yet Episcopal rector slow improvement gives room for strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. Though the provided hopes of his ultimate recovery. Though the provided his real and see Father specarance of the fullest vigor, and his age seemed to rest lightly upon him. This will doubtless prove much in his favor.

Almost every letter to you from here so far, has told of one or more deaths, and this will prove no exception. Mis. McKeevery, a comparative stranger in Brantford, (sister of Mr. A. Savage), was buried about three weeks since. One son is all that remains of that family, which but a few years numbered six or seven persons. Mrs. Farley was buried a few days later, after a life of upwards of eighty veges. On Sunday last a child of circle to Catholic and Provided His real and personal property to Father Spencer on condition that he would renounce his priesthood and faith. The will says:

"8th. Give to Selden M. Spencer one-third of his real and personal property to Father Spencer on endition of his real and personal property to Father Spencer on condition that he would renounce his priesthood and faith. The will says:

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"8th. Give to Selden M. Spencer one-third of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of his real and personal property to Father. The old gentleman left the hird of

buried about three weeks since. One son is all the tremains of that family, which but a few years numbered six or seven persons. Mrs. Farley was buried a few days later, after a life of upwards of eighty years. On Sunday last a child of Mrs. John Doherty's was laid away also. priesthood, the payment of interest to com-mence at the time of such renunciation; and upon the further condition that said Seymour H. Spencer shall marry, testator gives the money held in trust together with the accumulated interest

tery since January has been greater than at any time within the recollection of most of us, in the same space.

Miss Nolan's farewell concert, previous to her departure for New York, takes place on Wednesday evening of this week, and will be over before this appears. Every appearance at present indicates that it will be a success. The local papers will inform you. This is a piece of bigotry. He must re-nounce his priesthood and violate his yows nounce his priesthood and violate his vows to gain a rich worldly inheritance. How little such people know what true Catholic priests are made of. Not for the whole world would they renounce their priesthood. One faithful priest—like Father Spencer—in the face of what the world calls wealth and distinction—is answer sufficient to refute all would-be calumniators of the priests and of the Church of God. People sometimes say the Episcopal Church is near the Catholic Church. Here is an example. There is no fraternity between the true Church of Christ and any pretending upstart of a will inform you.

Our City Council have responded to an appeal for aid from the City of Hull, in the same prompt and liberal (?) manner that characterized their action in regard to the starving Irish. The Mayor received a the starving hish. The staryor received a telegram asking help, but the majority of the council were of the opinion that it would be time enough to consider it at the of Christ and any pretending upstart of a

eligion.

Judge Pratt sustained the will. Father One of the city papers tells of an old lady, aged 90, who has been a regular subscriber for 28 years, and who can yet read easily without the use of spectacles. He insists pretty broadly that it is a case of cause and effect. I wonder! Spencer's order is refused; also his inheritance. The Lord of all things, meanwhile, beholds what is suffered for His name's sake. Father Spencer is wealthy in opportunity of doing good for the poor children of New York. He is wealthy in the faith in the print had of Large Jimmie Doyle, one of our boys, has gone down to Toronto to attend St. Michael's in true faith—in the priesthood of Jesus Christ. What needs he of the world's wealth? Because he is a Roman Catholic wealth? Because he is a Koman Cathonic priest his inheritance is withheld. Better a Roman Catholic priest in poverty and suffering, than lord of the earth, without God, without faith, without hope of eternal life. Who can estimate the ineternal life. Who can estimate the influence of his example upon those who knew him in early years—especially on his father, his friends and relations in Tarrytown.—N. Y. Weekly Union. On Sunday, the 18th inst., the church was crowded to suffication on the occasion of forty little children for the first time approaching the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist. It certainly was a grand sight to see twenty little girls dressed in white, and wearing wreaths and long flowing yeils, and twenty boys attired in

RECEPTION AT THE URSULINE CON-VENT, CHATHAM, ONT.

Wednesday morning, 15th inst., Mademoiselle Adelaide Chevalier, a former pupil of the institution, took the holy habit of the Order with the name of Sister Mary of the Nativity. Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, said the Mass, preached and performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father William, Order of St. Exercise perits priest of Chether of St. Francis, parish priest of Chatham, and Rev. Father McKeon, the newly-ap-pointed pastor of Windham, Ont.

TRISH LAND LEAGUE REFORMS.

Dublin, April 26.—The important manifesto of the Land League, in anticipation of the Parnell conference, proposes the establishment of a department to buy up the land and create a peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to tenants at five per cent, interest per annum for 35 years, and to suspend all ejectments for non-payment of rent for two years, whilst this and other comprehensive reforms are being carried out.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. James Dromgole, sr., has been apointed agent for the RECORD in London and surburbs. Any business connected with the office may be entrusted to Mr. Dromgole. He has full authority to collect accounts, grant receipts for the same, and transact all other business. We hope our friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the year 1880 will settle with Mr. Dromgole when he

A Good Chance.—Thos. Moran, Esq., Maidstone, offers for sale his first-class general store. This is a splendid investment for those who have some capital to commence business in a thriving place. The business has been built to such an extent in the hand of Mr. Moran, and has become such a popular store, that his successor will no doubt find this a rare opportunity for doing a large trade. See advertisement.

Fire.—On Tuesday night the piano factory of Crossin & McPhillips, on Dundas street west, was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished shortly after the brigade got to work. Considerable damage was done. The insurance will cover the amount of damage.

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The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 422 Ric mond Street.

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

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

nust reach the omic living and proprietor.
THOS, COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.
LETTEK FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP
WALSH.

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 earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

None your spreads.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

THE TRANING 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 hard times that people had despaired 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 Now 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 agewhen 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 acceptation 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

'Tis 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 selfassertion 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 opposuch system of parental authority as prevails in the hut of the savage. Tyranny, not to say cruelty, makes

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 Telemachus of old:

"Full shines the father in the filial frame, Recorded eminent in deathless fame." We can see very little if any pratical good to be derived from the passage of Mr. Richey's Bill. Its acceptance by Parliament would be peak 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

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 speedly 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 law. yers without clients, and physicians without patients. The class of young gentlemen sceking employthe 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 till they are past counting - and everything at the present moment 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

ing 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 site direction. They maintain some years. If it have banished prodigality and crushed extravagance, the depression has done much to merit the blessings of coming generathe very name of parent odious to tions, enjoying good times, based on the children who seek the earliest 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 province. 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 expres sion 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 starvaion. 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,

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 exment as book-keepers, clerks, and pressed 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 idleness. Tramps have multiplied known what manner of man was Mr. Thos. Bryan, of Buffalo, he would not have been given an opportunity proves the country to have suffered 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 Yankeefied Englishman, endowed with a superabundance of natural and acquired spread-eagleism. Mr. Thos. Byran, of Buffalo, seems to be possessed of two grand ideas, namely: set in is certainly the most promisthat "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

Buffalo. We desire to see nothing but good-fellowship and unity exist among all classes of people in London, and these perambulating firebrands 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. Kallock, 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 Kallock was conveyed to prison.

TWENTY-SEVEN law suits are to be brought against the French Govern- followed. A moment after the acciment by the Jesuits, in the name of dent the floor of the dancing room 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."—Adver-

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 neighhor the Advertiser. One day we find it basking in all the glory of the downfall of Beaconsfield, 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 mag nificent display of thunder and lightning would be witnessed in their behalf.

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 nown to be lost, whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have

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 e held. A strenuous effort is made by the cable man to magnify this into 'split," a "fend," and such like, the idea is caught up and en-

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 yet. Irishmen won't "divide" now as much as they were formerly accus tomed 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

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 settled, and there was a general stampede on the landing and down the stair-case 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, but it is feared that more lifeless bodies lie beneath the debris.

La Liberto, a Roman journal, under Jewish direction, makes the following complaint, in an article entitled, 'The Catholic Schools:" "The Pope continues with great perseverence 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 muni cipal schools. This fact is serious and merits grave consideration. If 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 neces sary to discover if our schools do not lack something. It would be well to know whether the religious instrucis given in a way that satisfies them. 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 brands from the burning, over one hundred thousand dollars and suported one hundred and forty missionaries, with the magnificent result of converting sixteen indi-THE CITY of Hull is in ruins—at viduals 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.

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 larged upon by unfriendly spirits on this side of the water. Keep quiet, the enjoyment of rational and innoto be inflicted by the utterances of gentlemen; there is no break up of cent amusement. The good Lord the inflated Mr. Thos. Bryan, of the Home Rule party. Nothing has has not made us to be miserable and little effort to arouse the emotions, so

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 n 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 divorces are frequently obtained. In Ireland the ourts 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 to 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 par ticular pet-the chief of its Relief Fund Committee-its chosen champion against Mr. Parnell-this King Harman whose lengthy diatribes the Herald had cabled out to "run down" Parnell, this doughty Tory landlord who has been "poohooing" the Land League, has met his overthrow at the hands of the Land League. Parnell no sooner returned to Ireland than he sent down a trusty friend, Thomas Sexton, to stand King Harman in county Sligo, Sex. ton 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, hurled into obscurity by the Irish nation. Parnell's enemies are, in good sooth, Ireland's enemies.

Y. Union.

PRESIDENT M'COSH, of Princeton, is making an effort to keep down the prevailing materialism of the day by "teaching the various branches of philosophy." President M'Cosh 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 M'Cosh 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 Catholics consider "philosophy?" 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, Presi-dent M'Cosh'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 THE laws which the great Creator 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

> 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. Their favorite 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, Ferguson, 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

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much 'solid hard sense' addressed to 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 "loy-alty" 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 erop 'ever was in its worst syears. Among the Catholics there is none of it visible—at least to the naked eye. The peasants' love of their birthplace has never been

"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 the changes and hapy illustrate, deep the bid decount of the blessed Eucharist. The church does not rest content with teaching her children by doctrinal works alone, she does something making her ritual auxiliary to her defined the pomp and stook that had been referred to in the case, a malicious book, designed 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 the propose of the current year, I seek your qual assistance of the current year, I seek your advantance, confidence, and assistance tion, the changes I have to her singing on the occasion, under the direction of Ir. Jas. Marentette, was of the choicst kind, and radeur of the eurrent year, I seek your advantance, confidence, and assistance to five the physical tion. The singing on the occasion, under the direction of Ir. Jas. Marentette, was of the choicst kind, and reflected the greatest creft both on the members of St. Alponsus choir and on their talented leade. The make the opan and step to the correct of the current year, I seek your advantance, confidence, and assistance to the ton, the changes I have to make such theories of the current year, I seek your advantance, confidence, and assistance to the theory, and assistance to five the plays to make the origanization, and th tices, if known to the authorities of severe articles against the Jesuits, and left the Church altogether. These articles were a tissue of false hoods 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, and was received into the Church 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. Mer-rill altered the will, and made Cardinal McCloskey her legatee. She died a few years a go, 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 Mgr. Cazeau'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 have 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

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 Catholies all over the world.

Yours truly,
Occasional.

OCCASIONAL. 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? Virginal 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.

blessed Sacrament. The priest is a the belief of the infart Church of priest especially and only on ac Christ in the doctrine of the real count of the blessed Eucharist. So, Presence. The differen portions of too, the altar is an altar only on account of the blessed Eucharist. The Church does not rest content

cate 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 mis-sal. 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 dur-ing Benediction. The niche is supported by groups of triple columns with richly carved capitals, sur-mounted 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 131 feet Mr. O'Brien has certainly done himself credit as a sculptor in this beautiful piece of work, which experienced judges pronounces the finest thing of the kind in Canada. The

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-

altar is valued at \$4,000.

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 sauctuary, led by Rev. Fr. Gerard, of Belle River. Quite a large congre-

leils River. Quine a large congression of the source of the postage for large than the potato crop ever with his work of the maked eye. The personal force of the handed eye. The person gation assisted at the ceremony.

On Sunday morning, long before the hour for High Mass, every seat

the sermon were replet with eloquent passages and hapy illustra-

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 glery 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

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

of Windsor.

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:

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. McElheron.
Marshal—James McDonald.
Guard—James Boyle.

Marshal—James Boyle. Guard—James Boyle. Board of Trustees—Jas. Mara, John Mahoney, John Langan, Jas. Cochlan,

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, and in order to accomplish it, we number the

who died Jan. 23rd. One Assessment required. Be prompt in remitting. Rochester, April 6th, 1880.

Received from Mr. P. Meagher, reasurer of Branch No. 12, C. M. B. A., of Rochester, N. Y., two thousand dollars, being full amount due, and this receipt is full discharge of the amount due from

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

SUPREME PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the C. M.

Having assumed the duties of President of your Supreme Council, at this time, the out-set of the current year, I seek your

At 7 o'clock in the evening Potilical 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 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 purpos in this letter to suggest any change or alteration, 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 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, depending upon him for sustenance 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 bands. our Association, then, as an insurance company, we are simply one of the many bands of men united together for mutual protection, made necessary by the extravagance, expense, unstability 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 nositive, good and necessity. Many 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 and some antagonistic to the teachings of our holy religion. Having that true love of family which is one of the strongest safe-guards of civil society, and attracted by the low rates and safety of the projects, many of our people have drifted into these organizations. Even slight departures in this regard are dangerous. So, to form a society presenting like temporal benefits and inducements, and at the same benefits and inducements, and at the same time free from all religious objections, was the idea which prompted the formation of our organization, cared for it in its in-fancy, 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 dangers, should be our labor, our love, and our ambition.

The safety of our Catholic unity is, as it

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 existance as a body, seek and be guided by their counsel and advise. It seems to me our greatest strength in this regard lies in our present method of parochicl division. Each parish has its branch, each branch it 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 ingregational purpose and provided the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingregational purpose is the highest virtue of our system, unnecessary delay an unpardonal provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingregation and provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingregations are provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingregations are provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingregations are provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingreated 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 incompany and the provided in the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingreated 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 incompany and the great stream of united purpose. No matter how powerful or ingreated in the C. M. B. A. columns of the official organs. I certainly shall not feel it the duty of officers to furnish indivi

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, fearlessly 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

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 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 frequently comes from all quarters, asking how much money was received on the last death, and how much beneficiary money have 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 response 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 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 the official organs of the Supreme Council. This will relieve the Recorder of what here tofore has been a very large correspondence, anwering annoying questions and somewhat the WORKING PLAN OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL tofore has been a very large correspondence, anwering annoying questions and enquiries.
I think a strict observance of this

nethod 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.

swered.

I feel it my duty to encourage members to take one or more of the official organism.

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 topics 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.

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

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They are all Catholic and Completion of Iteating Apparatus for the Erection and Completi

VIGILANT 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 have done
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, tlowing freely
from saddened hearts, have fallen into the
lap of comfort and plenty.

lap of comfort and plenty.
T. J. KEENA, Supreme Fres.
Detroit, April 24th, 1880.

DIED.

New Advertisements.

AT-W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets.

New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets,

New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

---IN---DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL STORE-A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL STORE—
New and commodious, also a large storeroom 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, and 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
attogether, he will dispose of the whole property on very liberal terms for cash. Notice
is hereby given to all persons indebted to or
holding accounts against the store, will be
promptly settled with by applying to Tuos. promptly settled with by applying to Thos. Moran, Maidstone P.O., Ont. 81.2w

1880. NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

Table Covers, &c., &c.

New Shirts, White and Colored. New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and

Handkerchiefs. Gents' Shirts Made to Order-A Per-

fect Fit and Quality Guaranteed. New House Furnishing Goods, New Sheetings, Tickings and Twillings, New Table Linens, Lace Curtains, New Quilts,

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.



My Unknown Wife.

Whoever she may be, Lord lay thine hand upon her -keep her Ere sorrow come, draw near to her, that May know how to endure.

Ere the time come when I Shall have the right to touch her face t Look tenderly upon her, and draw nigh And raise that face to Thine.

Wonder where'er Thou wilt Among the pleasant places of her soul, And let a temple there by Thee be built, Where love shall have control.

And when at night she prays, Put it into her heart to pray for me; The answer to those prayers, in after days, It will be good to see.

Let me to her be brought In my glad youth, ere many years roll round. As long as I have breath she shall be sought And prayed for, until found.

"Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing;

Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then blame Heaven for the tangled And sit down to grieve and wonder."

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Atrocious speeches were made made by two of the Conservative Ministers in reference to the Irish vote and its probable influence on the action of a Liberal Gevernment. In Liverpoel, on April 26th, the Home Secretary having declared that the Home Secretary having declared that the Liberals are indebted for their success in a liberals are indebted for their success in a large measure to the support of the Irish electors, and that the Liberal Government will be dependent on the Irish vote in the new Parliament, proceeded to say that many of the Irish party were traitors to their country, while Lord George Hamilton, in an election speech in Middlesex, consoled his friends by telling them that it would be necessary to introduce a street.

sex, consoled his friends by telling them that it would be necessary to introduce a fresh Coercion Act for Ireland,
W. B. McCabe, Esq., 35 Bootertown ave., Dublin, has given his tenants in Ballyphilip, unsolicited, the generous abatement of 25 per cent. on the half-year's rent due on the 12th June last, and also on the half-year's rent due on the 12th.

Donald received a magnificent brooch from the Empress. The pattern is that of a butterfly with outstretched wings, the body being represented by a large ame-

able progress, and the various descriptions of seeds have been got in the ground in ex-It may be also observcellent condition. ed that vegetation is now much more advanced than at the corresponding period last year. On the whole there are so far, oduce. &c., have not been so satisfactory for a long time as they are at present.

Castle-island, on April 1st that the O'Donoghue was returned for Tralee, a bonfire was at once erected in the centre of the town, with a blazing tar-barrel on the summit of the old castle. Two local bands praded the streets up to a late hour. With few exceptions all business, and some private houses in the town were illuminated. Ultimately the effigy of Hussay was borne amilet to. uminated. Ultimately the effigy of Hussay was borne amidst torches through the town, in front of an "April-fool" with white cloth appended to its back, after which it was consigned the flames in the market-place amidst the jeers of the mob. The proceedings passed off quieter than was at first anticipated.

LIMERICK.

CLARE.

Holy Thursday was a memorable day to the tenants on the Wandesforde Estate in the vicinity of Kilmurry-McMahon.

Lord James Butler recommended to his county M. Feture P. M. chair of the county Silvertee in the county Silvertee in the law courts to put a stop to it. Though they have not met with any cases of the kind lately, it is always a safe precaution for the purchaser to see in the vicinity of Kilmurry-McMahon. Lord James Butler recommended to his agent, Mr. Eaton, R. M., the giving of twenty tons of champion potatoes to the tenantry. Mr. Eaton was among the first to appeared his intention to make an about a property his produces his intention to make an about a property his produces his intention to make an about a property his helds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridded, and one of the slugs wounded him on the right temple. He pulled up and the right temple are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridded, and one of the slugs wounded him on the right temple. He pulled up and the right temple are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridden and the right temple are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridden are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridden are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired at from behind a hedge. His hat was ridden are property he holds in a place called Gleenade, on the borders of the county Sligo, to his residence near Manorhamilton, he was fired that the right temple.

Exclusive of that concession, a large quantity of meal has also been given to the tenants, and other grants, to tide ever the terrible times through which the people

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell arrived in Ennis on March 31st, and was most cor-dially received. Six bands awaited his arrival. Mr. Parnell was borne on the arrival. Mr. Parnell was borne on the shoulders of the people to an open carriage and pair in waiting for him. Having taken his seat with Messrs Finigan, Finucane, Cleiry, Lynch, and Considine, the immense assemblage was formed in processional order, with forty splendld banners, and marched through the principal streets, which were profusely decorated with evergreens and triumphal arches. Bouquets came showering from the windows along the route to the square. Mr. Lysaght Finigan, addressing the meeting, said that the welcome that awaited Mr. Parnell was a fitting reply to the blud-Parnell was a fitting reply to the blud-geon-armed, blood-thirsty hireling land-lord mob of Enniscorthy (groans). Mr. Parnell then came forward. His appear-ance was the signal for enthusiastic cheer-

ance was the signal for enthusiostic cheering, which was kept up for several minutes. He said that he was deeply touched by the warm, spontaneous, and enthusiastic welcome accorded him. He then delivered a short speech, stating that reception accorded him was a telling reply to the bludgeoned-armed, rowdy landlord mob at Enniscorthy. In the evening there was a great torchlight procession throughout the town in honor of Mr. Parnell, and several houses were illuminated with gas devices.

ANTRIM.

On April 2d, Dr. Samuel McCrea, of On April 2d, Dr. Samuel McCrea, of Templepatrick, county Antrim, died from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries which he accidentally received by being thrown off an outside car. The horse, a very spirited animal, took fright. Dr. McCrea attempted to pull in the animal, when the reins broke and he was thrown upon the road. He never spake afterwards. spoke afterwards.

TYRONE.

W. B. McCabe, Esq., 35 Bootertown ave., Dublin, has given his tenants in Ballyphilip, unsolicited, the generous abatement of 25 per cent. on the halfyear's rent due on the 12th June last, and also on the half-year's rent due on the 12th of December last.

MEATH.

Mr. Edward McDonald, of Belleville, Ashtown, who had sole charge of the hunting arrangements of the Empress of Austria, while in Ireland, has received a letter informing him that the Emperor Francis Joseph had been pleased to confer upon him the Golden Cross for "merit, with the crown." Mrs. McDonald received a magnificent brooch from the Empress. The pattern is that of a butterfly with outstretched without their hall, after which the crowd attacked the police, one of whom is so seriously injured that he is not expected to live. The police then charged on the mob with fixed bayonets, and fired. Two men named Gartland and Daly, both Catholics, were shot, the former through the arm, and the latter in the back. The riot then subsided.

SLIGO.

The coroner's inquest and magisterial inquiry have proved that William Nichol, Colonel Cooper's gamekeeper, was murdered by some parties unknown.

being described as the agressors. Mr. Johnson's rooms were wrecked, a large number of persons received serious injuries, and nearly every one of the fifty policemen engaged in quelling the riot was injured.

The Cork Herald of April 3d says: "The weather for some time past has been essentially agricultural. Farm operations of all kinds have latterly made considerable progress, and the various descriptions of saed been less than a proper to the political proclivities of brim (Doyle.) In the dispute which followed Doyle drew out a knife. They went home afterwards, and it is stated that Doyle, assisted by others, attacked Tivnan's house. Tivnan alleges they entered his have latterly made considerable progress, and the various descriptions of saed been less of saed and except by Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name that, after coming home, how how to stand by his country, and to do the for it if necessary."—McGee's Weekly.

BOGUS AND COUNTERFEIT.

There is no Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada except by Hop Bitters Mfg Co., Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name that, after coming home, how to stand by his country, and to do the for it if necessary."—McGee's Weekly.

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The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Galway, on March 29th, in H. M. S. *Lively*. He was met by the representatives of the Mansion House and Marlborough Relief Committees, and arrangements were made for the relief of the islands on the coast of Cork and Kerry. He decided to dispatch the gunboat *Imagene* with clothes and food. Mr. Lane Joynt is in attendance on the Duke as the representative of the Mansion House Committee. On March 30th a large force of con-

LIMERICK.

On March 28th, Mr. Parnell arrived at Limerick on his way from Ennis. His arrival in the city was kept, as far as possible, a secret; but when it crept out that Mr. Parnell was in town, bands paraded the streets in his honor, but he did not address the populace. The Butt Committee at their usual meeting expressed their detectation in a resolution of the treatment Mr. Parnell had been subjected to at the hands of the people in Enniscorthy.

On March 30th a large force of constablery, consisting of fifty men, under committee.

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Mr. Hanly, it may be remembered, was evicted about two months ago by the sheriff, but he immediately afterwards re-entered the premises, and has remained there since. Owing to some informality in the jectment decree and the streets in the premise of the hands of the people in Enniscorthy.

On March 31st, near Ballyclough, county Limerick, a carman named Timothy Hurley was struck on the head with a stone which fractured his skull, and placed his life in imminent danger. His medical attendant fears that erysipelas will supervene. The police are on the look out for one John Ahearne, who is charged with the assault.

CLARE.

drove to the nearest police barrack, after having his wound dressed, and gave the alarm. The police searched the county, but could find no clue. Mr. Corscadden is an indulgent landlord. Some of his tenants have not paid any rent for the last three years, neither did he evict any of them. He had three ejectments served at last sessions, but settled with the ten-ants by taking the costs from them. He has employed, on an average, forty men at draining, &c., since November last, and has also given them as much timber for firing and other purposes as they wish for. Every endeavor was made to trace the would-be assassin, but without effect.

A COMMON CAUSE.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, England, March 24, hinted at some necessary reforms in England as well as Ireland, thus—"With regard to another question, the question of farmers' grievances. You are not farmers; probably there is not a farmer in this room; but there is not a farmer in this ro you know that you are surrounded in the counties around Birmingham, you are surcounties around Birmingham, you are sur-rounded with farmers. You know that they are suffering very much now from bad harvests, and in some things, as they think, from laws; but they have no power in the House of Commons. They, unfortunately, had not sent farmers to Parliament nor intelligent men who under-stands are for their interests, and the restand or care for their interests, and the re-sult is that whatsoever complaint the far-mers make there seems to be nothing done mers make there seems to be nothing done in the House of Commons to meet the complaints which they offer to their representatives and to the house. I believe there will be nothing done, hardly anything at all done, until the county representation is placed upon a wider or more general basis—the greatest possible magnitude—a question which I recollect my friend Mr. Colden used to speak of in aristocracy of England than even O'Con-nell. England itself is destined to be im-pregnated with Parnell's principles; and when the agricultur 1 classes of both king-doms make common cause, feudal landlordism is gone!

A NOBLE LAD.

Some years ago a pupil of the Polytechnic School, in Paris, found a pair of beads in one of the halls. Indignant at the thought that in that school, then, unhappily, a nursery of infidelity, one should recite the rosary, he assembled his companions together and informed them from the Empress. The pattern is that of a butterfly with outstretched wings, the body being represented by a large amethyst, whilst the wings are formed of sixty diamonds set in finest gold. The head is composed of a large diamond and he eyes are of bright emeralds.

CORK.

The Rev. William Henry Nasson, the Glebe, Rathcormac, has, unsolicited, allowed his tenants on the Newtown estate 50 per cent. on the September rent in this trying year. He never pressed his tenants for rent, but accepted cheerfully on all occasions whatever portion of it they could afford to give.

An election riot took place in Mallow on March 30th. A torchlight procession, accompanied by three bands, took place in honor of Mr. Webb, the Conservative candidate, and as the processionists were passing Mr. Johnson's committee rooms adesperate light took place, the Webbites being described as the agressors. Mr. Johnson's rooms were wrecked, a large number of persons received serious in the content of the content in the country, and to be the policy of the procession is not be leveled as the agressors. Mr. Johnson's rooms were wrecked, a large number of persons received serious in the content of the content in the policy of the polic

There is no Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada except by Hop Bitters M'Fg Co., Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the that hat sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, com posed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the varable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Canker, Funnes &c. In prescribing Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that in always performs cures; but this we do say it purifies and enriches the blood, perman ently curing a large majority of disease entry curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hun-dreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As summer restorative it stands unrivaled it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colie, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers. dealers.

It is now pretty well understood to be a dangerous practice to attempt to palm off worthless imitations of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for the genuine article. In former years that practice was the cause of much annoyance, and Messrs. Tuckett & Billings were compelled to

Meetings.

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

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, 8th May, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 739. All members are requested to be present. D. REGAN. President.

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The Sholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terps of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils befor the end of the term, unless in case of protretted illuess or dismissal.

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Neatly and Durably, at less than half the
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Sideboards at \$18.00; Marquis of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the

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In the styles that are sure to please.
While over the country and through the town
For making good work we've gained renown,
And our goods are marked so very low down
That we beat creation for cheapness.
Then give us a call if you want a good sett;
Single or double we make the best yet.
Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget
And our Prices are sure to suit you.

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' I am dying, Katie, dying! What was fading now grows bright; Change o'er all is sweetly lying, Swift as dawn, 'tis 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 moustache!

HUMOROUS.

It comes kind o' 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 oppositie directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

It is claimed that a man never looses 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 inexpressibly touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed authority. There is. And when you slip on one of the fallen leaves, the "inexpressibly 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

A Lady consulted Dr. Abernethy. "You know my usual fee?" said he. Two guineas were 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

"Pa, dear," asked his son and her, 'ten' me what is the difference between an accident and a misfortune?" "Pa, dear," gave it up. "Well," said his son and heir, "if my pressing tailor, Mr. Snippson, 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 fling my breviary at her head." He lifted his book, and every female head instantly durked.

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 between them. "Yes," she broke in—her wit is of the sort that comes in flashes—"and I am between two quacks." The silence fell.—Boston Transcript.

The silence fell.—Boston Transcript.

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

A friend tells us 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 ver own fault, sir, for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here mesilf 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 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 an hotel in Washington. Among them were a Captain Emerson and a 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 GETTING THE BEST END OF A JOKE.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 but he he had to stand it. rainbows; but he had to stand it.

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Patrick's Church, 53 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
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Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880.

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

Capital, - - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - \$600,000. Paid Up, - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000. Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest tes of interest. Mortgages and Municipal bentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for aans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY WARDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE. PARLOR PICTURE STORE Frangement

MAILS AS UNDER.
 Iway P.O. fer all places

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 -Windser, Amh st-idwich, Detroit and

States gs — Chatham and .. 700 800 245 00 2 45 | Dags - Fedora, Sarma, and American Company |

Thurs and Saturday 7 00 1 15 . . . 2 30 . Nilestown and Der-

BENNET

SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. School, Church and Office FURNITURE,

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, alpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to the low estimates for church furniture where

chitects plans are supplied. REFERENCES-Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy, ev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia. CAUTION!

Each Plug of the

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. CHINA

TEA HOUSE!

EVERYTHING CHEAP & GOOD.

W. COUSINS,



HATTER 400 RICHMOND ST.,

IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ALEX. MCDONALD, 400 RICHMOND STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHER

O. B. GRAVES

Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors. CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

N. E. cerner Dundas and Clarence streets, LONDON, ONT. 79.1y

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon. WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS J. W. HARDY,

CHEMIST

Corner King and Ridout S

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

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

All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figuresas by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

MYRTLE NAVY

GROCERIES.



Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City,

Call and be convinced. A word in

JOHN COOPER

CARVER & GILDER

222 Dundas Street.

J. W. HARDY, Having greatly improved his premises and enlarged his stock of

s now prepared to furnish his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as ow as any in the city.

J. W. ASHBURY, DRUGGIST,

King Street, Opposite Revere House,

purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris.

Kidney and Liver Diseases. AGENTS FOR LONDON

144 Dundas Street west, north side

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



CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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 steepers).

16 First-class cars (a proposite pers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
10 Flat car.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Plangers.

signed up to ...
of July next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN.
Secretary.

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

ning it.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,





contumenous reprotane scoffing at the holy scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule." "The Christian religion is received as a part of the common law in the United States, as well as in England, and to revile it or its Author is deemed to be blasphemy, and an indictable offense." Burrill. Theologically speaking, blasphemy is essentially evil—malum in sephemy is essentially evil—malum in sealways evil and cannot be otherwise than evil. Its punishment by the Jewish law was death. In Catholic countries it was punished by the civil power as a crime. In Canada blasphemy is a crime as much as it is in England or the United States, consequently, American citizens coming into sequently, American citizens coming into Canada to speak or lecture against God are canada to speak or lecture against God are committing a crime against the laws of their own country as well as against the laws of Canada, and should be dealt with as criminals. This is clear. It is also clear that no man, or company, or corporation can rightly or legally rent a hall or room to any one to enable him to commit this crime of blasphemy. Our Canadian courts have decided this question. And as no man would speak against God

use of your hall or house to hold an audience for what you consider criminal purposes, and which are criminal according to the laws of the land, what right has the blasphemer to complain? Bigotry! intolerance! persecution!—How? Because you will not place your property at the disposal of a criminal, to help him to commit his crime? Singular persecuto commit his crime? Singular persecu-

tion indeed.
Seeing that blasphemy is a crime against God and against the laws of the land, the very utmost the blasphemer can claim is to be let alone—this on his own grounds. to be let alone—this on his own grounds. He has no right to our property to help him. He has no right to our press. He has no right to our money. He has no right to our time. Let him carry on his war against God without any help from us. This is not persecution, but common sense. M. Stafford, Pt., Lindsay.

He Society of the Children of Mary is no exception. At the final meeting a very handsome writing desk and an address were presented to the Rev. Father Campeau, Spiritual Directer. The following is the address:—

Rev. L. N. Campeau.

Reverend Father,—The Ladies' Sew-

IMPOSTERS 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 that has been carried on for some months past by a few charlatans calling themselves Independent Catholics; but an incident in a New York police Court the other day justifies this mention at least. The police court incident is probably the first outward sign of a general break-up of the ridiculous travesty called the Independent Catholic Church. One of the "pastors," who had figured on several oc-'pastors," who had figured on several occasions as "the Rev. Father Powers, ancasions as "the Rev. Father Powers, anex-priest," was brought into court for attempting to extort money from a fellow
named Fishblatt, who has been especially
active in pushing the "Independent" concern as a sort of moral circus. The alleged ex-priest turned on his accuser in
court and let the cat out of the bag with

the first place, he had never in his ife been a priest, but had once been a Bap-tist minister. Intemperate habits brought him down in the world, and he was much in need of some sort of employment when in need of some sort of employment when he saw an advertisement from Fishblatt, calling for "Christian workers." He raised money to pay his fare from New Haven, and on arriving in New York he called on Fishblatt and was promptly en-gaged. Fishblatt at once dubbed him "the Rev. Father Powers, an ex-priest."

Rev. Father Powers, an ex-priest." "But I have never been a priest," protested the applicant for Christian work. "Oh!" said Fishblatt, "never mind about that. We will call you an ex-priest. It will keep up the exitement. We want half-a-dozen such men as you as ex-priests, you know, to get this thing fairly started."

Powers "preached" for Fishblatt and his gang at several meetings, but finally became disgusted with the company he had

and decided to withdraw. He fallen into, and decided to withdraw. He asked Fishblatt for money to pay his way home, and that worthy responded by having him arrested. The judge discharged Powers, but not until the bogus ex-priest had made some rich statements about the Independent Catholic Church. "It is no church," he said, "it is no organization, except an organized system of fraud and corruption. There is not a Catholic in it; but they get plenty of money from people corruption. There is not a Cathone in it; but they get plenty of money from people who don't know what they are." Some of these people are Protestant ministers, and others are prominent Protestant laymen. The money is subscribed to "expose Rome," and the men to do the exposing are miscrable greatures nighted out of the

But it seems they also get money from another class. The ex-Baptist minister, who was arrested, told in court about a sick boy who had promised the Fishblatt gang \$5,000. Fishblatt was questioned about this by the judge, and admitted that "a young man who sympathized with the movement" had said he would give them \$5,000. When Powers discovered the character of the gang, he went to the young man and advised him to keep his money. This in censed Fishblatt and the imposters engaged with him in "Christian work," and as a matter of course they were ready to gaged with him in "Christian work," and as a matter of course they were ready to fall upon the sham ex-priest and devour him. His last statement to the judge was: "The whole church is this man Fishblatt and a few others, who are making money of anyone foolish enough to be caught in their meshes."

After this expose we should just like to

THE BLASPHEMY OF INFIDEL LECTURERS.

Blasphemy, as cognziable by the law of England, is described by Blackstene to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Seripture, or exposing it to contempt or redicule." "The Christian religion is recived as a part of the common law in the curied States, as well as in England, and to revile it or its Author is deemed to revile it or its Author is deemed to and they must have known that it was and they must have known that it was a part of the common law in the curied States, as well as in England, and they must have known that it was and they must have known that it was and they must have known that it was a part of the common law in the curied States, as well as in England, and they must have known that it was and they must have known that it was a part of the common law in the curied States, as well as in England, and they must have known that it was a money. It was a scandalous thing to do, and they must have known that it was a more content of the content of and they must have known that it was scandalous, but not one voice was raised against it, not one minister had courage to stand up and resist it .- Pilot.

LADIES SEWING SOCIETY OF THE CHILDRENOF MARY, GLOU CESTER 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 in performance, by the well-selected and accepted programme, the late concert was executed programme, the late concert was a financial success. It realized over \$100, thus bringing material aid to the work of alcohing the record of the success. to any one to enable him to commit this crime of blasphemy. Our Canadian courts have decided this question. And as no man would speak against God unless he had an audience, those who form an audience for such blasphemers are guilty participators in their crime. Newspapers also become aiders and abettors of those criminals by advertising or reporting their lectures. It is no palliation of theoffence to say we publish their lecturers but we refute them afterwards. You have no right to help to commit a crime and then try to undo the evil effect of it afterwards. It is not always in your power to do so.

Lecturers against God—scoffers and ridiculers of the sacred scripture—iave no right to complain of persecution and bigory and intolerance on the part of christians, simply becau e the latter refuse to aid and assist them in carrying on their criminal work. If you refuse to lend the use of your paper to call together an audience, or if you refuse to give the use of your hall or house to hold an audience for what you consider criminal purposes, and which are criminal according to the laws of the land, what right has the laws of the land, what right has the laws of the land, what right has the working so prosperous. The officers of the society that administration of affairs which has made its working so prosperous. The officers of with the other officers of the Society that administration of affairs which has made its working so prosperous. The officers of the society, Mrs. E. J. Langevin, President; Miss Feron, Vice-President; Mrs. Haycock, Treasurer, and Mrs. MacCabe, Secretary, have reason to feel proud of the society and of its success, brought about so much through their invaluable aid. We all know that in every society its true life and advancement are mainly due to the efficiency of the officers; and due to the efficiency of the officers; and the Society of the Children of Mary is no

Rev. L. N. Campeau.

Reverent Father,—The Ladies' Sewing Society of the Children of Mary cannot close their season's labour without expressing their warm and grateful appreciation of the kind interest which you have then in our work, and of the countries of the pressing their warm and graderia appreciation of the kind interest which you have taken in our work, and of the counsel and aid so necessary to our progress, which we have always received at your hands. Charity needs the sanction and benediction of Holy Church to perfect it. That sanction and benediction in abundance, have come upon us through your spiritual care.

spiritual care. spiritual care.

We can simply thank you, Kev. Father.
Poor words to express what we feel. And as a small token of the regard and esteem with which we always think of you, we with which we always think of you, we For Taking the Votes of the Electors as

The Department does not, itselo accept the lowest or a By Order, F.

Dept. Railways & Canals, Otta, 29th March, 1880. beg your acceptance of the accompanying

Wishing you many long and happy ears. We are, Rev. Father,
Your faithful children and servants,
The Children of Mary,

Through
L. A. Langevin, President.

L. A. LANGEVIN, President.
K. A. MACCABE, Secretary.
Ottawa, 12th April, 1880.
Our readers will have some idea of the amount of good done by the society, when we mention that as many as seven hundred and fifteen articles of clothing have been distributed to the poor during the winter. We congratulate the ladies on so pleasing a record, and when they meet again in October next for another season's work, we wish them still greater success than that which has marked their late labous.—Ottawa Citizen. late labors.—Ottawa Citizen.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

Winlow Bros. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug store

J. Turner, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-livered promptly at the lowest rates.

A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-Others are prominent Protestant laymen.
The money is subscribed to "expose Rome," and the men to do the exposing are miserable creatures picked out of the gutters.

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

Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as

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

GRAIN Wheat, Winter Treadwell Red Fall "Spring "Corn Rye Buckwheat Beans

London, Ont., April 26, 1880.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

Beans | 150 to 2 00

Fall Wheat Flour | Cwt. 3 25 to 3 50

Mixed Flour | 3 00 to 3 25

Spring Flour | 3 00 to 3 25

Spring Flour | 2 25 to 2 50

Graham Flour | 2 25 to 2 50

Cracked Wheat | 1 50 to 2 50

Cornmeal | 1 50 to 2 50

Bran, per ton | 13 00 to 14 60

PRODUCE.

Eggs, Store Lots, & doz.

Farmers'
utter, Crock.

Rolls.

Firkins

Cheese, Dairy, & th.

Factory'

MISCELLANEOUS. Mutton the Lamb, # the Beef, pr th # qtr...

Geese, each
furkeys, each
Dried Apples * b.
Onions, * bag
Hay, * on
Straw, * load
Live Hogs, * cwt
Dressed Hogs
Chickens, * pair
Ducks Ducks..... Turnips ₱ bush. Carrots..... Apples, bag
Potatoes bag
Conl, all stove kinds
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, \$\psi\$ cord
Tallow, rendered
Wool,



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-

STRUCTURE. TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting Iron Superstructures over the Eastern and Western outlets of the Lake of the Woods Specifications and other particulars will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 1st April, 1880. 78.6w Electropathic Remedial Institute,

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

REFUCUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

REFERENCES:

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

To Dr. Wilson.

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

CHAS. MAGEE.

BY-LAW MO. 13.

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 an expression of the opinion of the electors of the said city on the questions hereinafter mentioned.

1. That a poll shall be opened on the 10th DAY OF MAY next, at the hour of NINE o'clock in the forenoon, at the respective places in the several Wards of the said city, where the last municipal nominations were the last dety to the clock of the electors of the said city upon the questions hereinafter mentioned.

2. That the Deputy Returning Officers to take and hold the said poll, shall be the representative Deputy Returning Officers who presided in the said several wards at such nominations, and in case any of them shall refuse or be incapable to act the Mayor may appoint a substitute or substitutes for him or them so refusing or being incapable to act.

3. That the poll-keal be alread at the expectable of the control of the cont

3. That the pollshall be closed at five o'clock in the evening of the said day, and each Deputy Returning Officer shall forthwith certify the result for his Ward to the City Clerk, who shall certify the result of the polling to the said Council at its next meeting after the taking thereof.

4. That the vote shall be by ballot.

5. That in other respects the proceedings shall, as far as the same are applicable, be the same as at municipal elections in cities. 6. The persons entitled to vote shall be those who would be entitled to vote at an election of Alderman, and every person who is qualified to vote in several Wards may vote in each Ward in which he is so qualified to vote.

7. That the questions to be submitted shall be the following : dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

7. That the questions to be submitted shall be the following:—

[1] Are you for or against the sale of the Exhibition Grounds?

[2] Are you in favor of selecting for the new site for the Exhibition Grounds lands north-erly, westerly or easterly of the Covent Gar-den Market?

erly, westerly or easterly of the Covent Garden Market?

8. That in the event of the electors deciding to sell the present grounds, the sale shall be on the following condition, viz.:—Twenty per cent. cash at time of sale, which shall be paid into the City Treasurer's hands, and be by him deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce in this city, to the credit of a special account, to be known as the Exhibition Grounds account, the balance of purchase money to be secured to the city by mortgage, payable in four equal annual instalments, at see deposited in the City Treasury, and be reposited in the City Treasury, and be read on in the most profitable manulents to be paid to the special account above mentioned, from which all disbursements for new grounds and buildings shall be made, and, when completed, should any surplus emain, the same shall be invested in the city of the first bonds that may mattre, and should there be any deficiency the same shall be paid by a special rate on the assesshelp property of the city.

Passed in open Council this nineteenth der control in the vear of our Lord one thouse of the city.

PETHICK & MCDONALD

HAVE JUST OPENED OUT

3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds. 3 Cases of English Suitings. 1 Case of English Pantings.

1 Case of Irish Serges. 1 Case of Scotch Serges.

Great care has been exercised in our TAILORING DEPARTMEN, in selecting Linings and Buttons to match the numer-ous Shades of TWEEDS and CLOTHS.

PETHICK & MCDONALD. First Door South of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon SATURDAY, the 15th MAY next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway under construction, Frost-proof Tanks with Pumps and Pumping Power of either wind or steam, as may be found most suitable to the locality.

or steam, as hay be been and specifications the locality.

Drawings can be seen and specifications and other particulars obtained at the office of the Engineer in Chief Ottawa, on and after the 15th April.

By order,

F BRAUN,

Secretary.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersignsd (Secretary of Railways and dersignsd (Secretary of Railways and Secretary of Railways and Ganals) and endosed "Tenders for Lock Gates Welland Caal," will be received at third the until the American of the Eastern and Vestern Mails of THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, fo the construction of gates, and the necessarymachinery connected with them, for the nei locks on Welland Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be sen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day MAY next, where forms of Tendecan also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledgef works of this class, and are requested to lar in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance wit the printed forms, and in the case of firm—except there are attached the actual sign-dress, the nature of the occupation and ridence of each member of the same; and urther, an accepted bank cheque for a sum (ual to \$250, for the gates of each lock, mu, accompany each tender, which sum shalpe forfeited if the party tendering declines itering into contract for the work at the res and on the terms stated in the offer smitted.

The cauch thus sent in will be returned to the rescuive parties whose tenders are not acceptable.

For he use fulfilment of the contract the partyr parties whose tender it is proposed to kept will be notified that their tender is

For he due fulfilment of the contract the partyr parties whose tender it is proposed to appt will be notified that their tender is acceded subject to a deposit of five per cent. of it bulk sum of the contract—of which the sument in with the tender will be considered any—to be deposited to the credit of the Recycr General within eight days after the dataf the notice.

Nety per cent. only of the progress estimat will be paid until the completion of the yrk.

the yrk.
The Department does not, however, bind itself accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. 78.9w



LICHINE CANAL. NO CE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEAID TENDERS addressed to the undiqued (Secretary of Railways and Canilsand endorsed "Tender for Lock Gate, achine Canal," will be received at this ope until the arrival of the Eastern and Vitern Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day flUrS, next, for the construction of gatesial the necessary machinery connected wathern, for the new Locks on the Lache Canal.

Plac, pecifications and General Conditions at be seen at this office on and after THUFAY the 20th day of MAY, next, whereons oftender can also be obtained.

Partesendering are expected to provide the spectools necessary for, and to have a practical moveledge of works of this class, and an fuested to bear in mind that tenders without be considered unless made strictly incordance with the printed forms and—in tense of firms except there are attached actual signatures, the nature of the occurion and residence of each member of thame; and, further, an accepted bank cheef for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of ealock, must accombany each tender, which me shall be forfeited if the party tendering tiles entering into contract for the work are rates and on the terms stated.

The cheethus sent in will be returned to

in the offenbmitted.

The cheethus sent in will be returned the respect parties whose tenders are n

the respect parties whose tender as accepted.

For the e fulfilment of the contract the party or these whose tender it is proposed to accept the notified that their tender is accepted sect to a deposit of five per cent.of the bulk stoff the contract—of which the sum sent in the tender will be considered a part—to deposited to the credit of the Receiver Gral within eight days after the date of the fice. tice.
cent. only of the progress
be paid until the completion

work

Deprent does not, however, bind to accide lowest or any tender. Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Ranges & Canals, Cottawa, 20 Jarch, 1880.

INSURNCE NOTICE! THE SUBLIBER BEGS TO INFORM

mers that owing to a change ents of the Scottish Commer-nsurance Companies, he is no Local Agent for these two as made arrangements with ROYAL& WESTERN

TACE COMPANIES, sus Companies, for which he re last thirty years, to renew sd by him; and begs his old chew their present policies (i, but to call at the old and rance office, Albion Builgs, Richmond Street, where their biess will be promptly at

F. BEDDOME. y and satisfactorily set-sany first-class Compan-sks taken, and liberty to ing granted, free of extra or survey fee. 78.6w

MONEY LOANED

REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY. LONDON, ONT.

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

Office-98 Dundas St., JAS. MILNE,

Every Farmer says the NEW MODEL MOWER, made at the Globe Works, is the Most PERFECT Mower in the Mar-

ket. And what every Farmer says mus

a Look out for Worthless Imitations.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

of the work.

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

73.1y

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT

SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

MONEY TO LOAN

REAL ESTATE

J. BURNETT & CO.,

Victoria Buildings, opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London.

PRESIDENT. MANAGER

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS, Cottawa, 29th March, 1880.

be true.

Globe Works, London.

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