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-Enclosed you will find two dol-renewed subscription for CATH-RD, for this year. I wish the RD, for this year. I wish the Glencoe, Mar. 7, 1881. JOHN J. MCRAE.

ave in press and will publish, March 10th, RISH LAND QUESTION. nvolves, and how alone it can be n appeal to the Land Leagues. By rge, author of "Progress and Pov-paper. Price, 25 cents. D. Apple-1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.

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Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAR. 25, 1881.

NO. 128

PASTORAL LETTER

RT. REV. JOHN WALSH, D. D. BISHOP OF LONDON.

John-by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See,

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

a Cathedral in this city of London, for the glory of God, the honour and ceremonial. of the Church, and for the purposes of our holy religion. We have already begun the work, havingbuilt the foundation at a cost of six already begun the work, having built the foundation at a cost of six thousand dollars. Although for several years past we keenly felt the need of a cathedral, still we postponed commencing its construction in the conviction that it would be more prudent to wait until such time as the various missions of the diocese would be sufficiently supplied with priests and churches to meet their spiritual wants and to promote the sacred interests of religion in their midst. We thank God that such is the case at present. The building of a suitable Cathedral is a most serious undertaking and will task to the utmost limits your generosity and means, but it is an unavoidable necessity, and with the blessing and assistance of God and your united and hearty co-operation, the task, though extremely arduous and presenting formidable difficulties, is not however beyond the financial capacity of the diocese or land. In matrimony He blesses and sanctifies the nuptial union, and your power of accomplishing it. Faith can remove mountains, and your faith in God and your love for His holy Church will enable you In holy orders He ordains priests, blesses and sanctifies them and to remove the mountains of difficulties that may be et this work, and appoints them His ambassadors and the dispensers of His mysteries will urge you to accomplish wonders of labour and self-sacrifice in of grace. Into the church the poor dead body is brought by loving erecting in this city a splendid Cathedral, which will be in some measure not unworthy of the Divine Majesty, and will be to future gen- that is gone, and the Requiem and the Libera ascend in plaintive acerations a noble and enduring monument of your faith and piety. cents before God, pleading for pity and pardon, and the last offices of For this is the light in which we should regard the proposed under- religious respect and of christian charity are performed for it ere it taking. We should look at it with the eyes of faith, and should enter is on it solely for the glory of God, the honour of our holy religion and the salvation of our souls. In the language of Holy Writ, "The house which we desire to build is great, for our God is great above all the Catholic Church is for us the house of God, the gate of heaven churches in our cities, towns and villages, in the prairies of the Gods." 2 Par., ll, 5. We purpose building a house, not for man, but and the soul's earthly Paradise. for God; not for the material wants of the perishable body, but for the spiritual wants and necessities of the imperishable soul.

The Catholic Church is pre-eminently the house of God and the gate of heaven. It is the house of God because Christ, our beloved Redeemer, dwells therein in the great Sacrament of the Eucharist, in which He so strikingly manifests his desire to be with the spiritual regeneration and salvation of man, and that it con- so long shall they be enduring monuments of the faith, and hope and the children of men. When Moses, by the Divine command, undertook to construct the tabernacle for the purpose of divine worship, he called upon the people to contribute of their means to enable him that in every age has induced Catholics to make the greatest sacrito accomplish his holy undertaking. The Israelites responded to the call made upon them with such alacrity and generosity, they were so love for the beauty of God's house and the place where His glory zealous for the work and so prodigal of their means for the carrying dwelleth. of it out to a successful issue, that Moses felt compelled to restrain their zeal and to forbid any further gifts. "Both men and women," to the Lord. And the skilful women also gave such things as they had perfection; stained glass windows that like the heavens announced the of themselves would be quite incapable to carry it out to completains in His Eucharistic presence God, the author of the law; it en- wings of hope and in transports of joy to heaven; painting that made of the greatest possible assistance to us. Besides, the Cathedral the true bread from heaven, the bread of life, of which they who par- Catholic ancestors to adorn the house of God, to embellish the take may not die. "Your fathers," said Christ to the Jews, "did eat live forever; and the bread which I will give you is my flesh for the life of the world. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath law. everlasting life, and I will raise him up on the last day." St. John vi. Now the Church is the treasure-house of this divine and life-giving bread—it is the paradise in which grows this tree of life whose leaves and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose delight is to be with the children of

blessed name, but He Himself is always there, and his eyes and his of adorable and loving heart are there day and night to see the wants and miseries of His people, and to grant them mercy, grace and pardon.

its altars was offered up the blood of animals to acknowledge God's supreme dominion over us, to propitiate his justice and to deprecate his "Our Diocesans, having received the episcopal sauction and benewrath. On Calvary's hill, Jesus Christ offered himself, once for all, in a bloody manner, to satisfy the justice of God for our sins; to redeem mankind from the curse and the guilt of the Fall, and restore them their lost spiritual privileges. But the merits of the atonement of Calvary must be applied to our individual souls; and so Jesus instituted the Sacrifice of the Mass—the sacrifice of His body and blood to continue and represent the sacrifice of the Cross; to give God infinite honour and glory, and to apply to our souls the saving merits of His sufferings and death. On every Catholic altar Jesus Christ offers Himself daily by the hands of his priests, in a mystic manner, In this sacrifice He offers to His eternal Father, in our behalf, His body and blood, soul and divinity, in an unbloody manner, and thus gives infinite honour and glory to God. In this sacrifice the blood of Jesus is offered up for the remission of our sins, it is offered up as a thanksgiving for mercies and graces received; it is offered up to plead at the divine mercy-seat for all the graces and blessings which we need; it is offered up to apply to our souls the merits of that great atonement which blotted out the hand-writing of death that was against us, and purchased us with a great price.

figures and shadows of the good things to come; the holy Sacrifice centuries. of the Mass is a most blessed and merciful reality. When we conings it communicates to man; the peace, and light and refreshment transporting building materials and provisions.

it brings to the souls in Purgatory, we can only bow down in humblest adoration before God, and earnestly thank Him for His infinite goodness for having given His church this great and sublime sacrifice, and exclaim in a transport of love and wonder with St. Paul, "O the depths of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God. How incommore surprising, was the harmony, submission and religious silence prehensible are His judgments and unsearchable His ways." Romans that prevailed in these extensive factories, where so many persons i, 33. Now the Catholic temple is the proper place for the oblation of this saving and tremendous sacrifice, and it is for this purpose that it is primarily intended and built. Everything in a Catholic Church calculated to encourage the associates to penance, and to labor more has reference to the Sanctuary, the Sanctuary has reference to the effectually for the glory of God. To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese Health and Benediction in the Lord. altar, and the altar to the august sacrifice that is offered upon it; so that it is it, and it alone, that gives a meaning and a value to the You are doubtless aware that we have at length proposed building style and beauty and all the glory of Catholic ecclesiastical architecture

The Catholic Church is for us the house of God and the gate of heaven, because it is there, principally and usually, the great ordinour salvation. In the sermons preached therein He is the abiding road, edifying conversations are held, during which the priests deem it a teacher; in the sacraments administered therein He constantly exerises the office of our Redeemer. In bartism He receives children into disregard their injunctions, he is immediately dismissed from member-His holy communion, and incorporates them into His mystic body. In onfirmation He strengthens and equips them for the christian conflict. In penance He pardons the repentant sinner and receives the prodigal while sacred canticles are sung to while away the hours of the holy son back again into his father's house. In the Eucharist He feeds the vigil. weary pilgrims of the world, the travellers through the desert of life, with the bread of heaven, and gives them strength to reach the promised consecrates the human family as the foundation of christian society. hands, and the holy sacrifice is offered up for the repose of the soul committed to the keeping of the grave.

eligion are administered, the holy place whence those fountains of

It was this belief that laid the foundations and raised the supersays the Scripture, "gave bracelets and earrings, rings and tablets and defined as "frozen music." It was it that inspired all the arts that vessels of gold. If any man had violet and purple, and scarlet twice have adorned those glorious and imperishable creations of Catholic of London will make the greatest sacrifices in order to push fordyed, and fine linen, and metal of silver and brass, they offered it faith and Catholic genius. Architecture unapproachable in beauty and ward the good work, but they are neither wealthy nor numerous, and spun. And the princes offered onyx stones and precious stones. All, glory of God, and in all the varied colours of the rainbow, emblazoned tion. We know your work and the sacrifices you have made to build both men and women, with devout mind offered gifts that the work the images of Christ and his saints; sacred music that seemed but up churches and schools in the various missions of the diocese; but we might be done which the Lord had commanded by the hand of Moses." | the echo of the heavenly strains which rejoice the blest, that swept all are convinced that you can greatly help us without in the Exodus xxxv. Now the tabernacle of Moses was but the mere type and the cords of human feeling and emotion, now melting the soul into terfering with local calls or wants. A small sum given each year by shadow of the Catholic temple. It contained the tables of the law, the sorrow and compunction, now subduing it as if with the dread preserve family in the diocese, would certainly not be oppressive, whilst, rod of Aaron and the loaves of Proposition. The Catholic temple con- ence of the divine majesty it invoked, and anon lifting it up on the in the aggregate, it would amount to a considerable sum, and would be shrines Christ himself, who fills it with the majesty of His adorable | the canvass breathe and live; sculpture that took the rough stones of | has claims on every Catholic within our jurisdiction. It is the mother presence. The tabernacle contained a vessel of the manna that was the quarry and chiseled them into life; engraving, embroidery, church of the diocese, the centre whence radiates ecclesiastical jurisshowered from the heavens for the sustenance of the chosen people the arts of the gold and silversmith and of the lapidary—all the in their passage through the desert; the Catholic temple contains gifts of human genius inspired by faith were employed by our who is appointed by the Holy Ghost to rule the church of God within sanctuary and the altar, to dignify Catholic worship and express manna in the desert, and they died; he that eateth this bread shall their profound adoration and their ardent love of their crucified to preach the word of God, and to exercise their sublime functions as

But not only did our Catholic forefathers—the men of the ages of

Amiens, goes on to say: "The inhabitants of Chartres have generously agreed to concur in

diction, repaired without delay, to Chartres for the accomplishment of

parishes, have organized associations for the same purpose. Admission is only accorded to those persons who have had recourse to the holy tribunal of Penance, renounced all animosity and revenge, and become reconciled with their enemies.

"That accomplished, they proceed to elect a chief, under whose direction they convey their loaded vehicles in silence and humility. "The conditions requisite for obtaining admittance into these associations are particularly remarkable in powerfully contributing to entertain amicable relations at a period when every province and district evinced bostile views towards each other. When notified that a church was to be built, the zealous members flocked from all the neighboring provinces, after receiving the blessing of their bishop, and Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament will abundantly bless and reward all went to work with incredible alacrity.

"However, these individuals who voluntarily engaged to labor in the construction of churches, had no knowledge of architecture; they evidently followed the guidance of the various architects who must The holy Mass is most certainly the most dread and august have been very numerous at the time when christians vied with one mystery in our holy religion The sacrifices of the old law were but another in erecting sacred edifices, namely, in the twelvth and thirteenth

"Every association had a superintendent, who employed each memsider the infinite value of the victim offered, the unapproachable and ber according to his strength and ability. Some were hewers of stone essential holiness of Jesus Christ, the high priest who offers it: the in- and sculptors of columns and statues, others cutters and fashioners finite honour and glory it gives to God, the untold and inestimable bless- of timber, makers of cement and trowel-carriers, were engaged in

"It was an astonishing spectacle to behold military officers the noble, the wealthy, the devotee of pleasure, assist in drawing and loading the wagons, and in a spirit of penance, assuming the garb were congregated, far more fitted to command than to obey.

"Ecclesiastics set the example, by delivering pious exhortations

These salutary instructions were diversified by the singing of hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin and of the Saints. It was a veritable prodigy, said Haimon, to see gentlemen of rank and talent, accustomed to a soft and luxurious life, transporting stone, lime and every other requisite for the construction of the House of God. Sometimes a thousand persons, men and women, aid in drawing one duty to treat of the pardon of injuries. Should anyone be found to

During the night lighted tapers are burned on the conveyances,

Such was the faith, such the motives that wrought those miracles in stone—the churches and cathedrals of the middle ages.

And indeed, dearly beloved brethren, have we not witnessed the operation of a like faith and kindred motives on this continent in modern times, and the marvels which they have wrought? In this country we had no royal convert like a Constantine, or a Clovis, to build our churches; no government reached out its arm to help in this great work. To the hard-worked sons of toil, the glory and the merit f raising temples to the God of their fathers have been reserved. The poor labouring men who dug our canals and built our railroads, and hewed down our forests, laid also the foundations of our dioceses and of our churches. The alms of the poor, the wages of the mechanic, Thus in all the relations of our spiritual life, in all the great the scanty earnings of the servant maids, the tardy gains of the vents that make epochs in our history, in our joys and in our sorrows, farmer and of the shopkeeper, these were the means that built our west, amid the half-felled forests, and along the shores of our great Now it is the conviction that the Catholic temple is the house of lakes and rivers. And as long as these churches shall stand, as long God and the gate of heaven, that it is the home of the Blessed Sacra- as their open doors will invite the weary and heavy-burdened to seek ment, the place where the great saving ordinances of the ch ristian refreshment of soul within their precincts, as long as the cross shall gleam from their steeples, an emblem of the everlasting covenant of the Saviour, the holy Sacraments, send abroad the waters of life for divine mercy and pardon between the Redeemer and the redeemed, tains the altar on which the august sacrifice of the Mass is charity of the apostolic people who planted the mustard seed of the ffered up for the living and dead, this is the conviction, we repeat, Catholic faith in this country, and watered it with their sweat and tears until it has grown up into a mighty tree overshadowing the whole

Now, dearly beloved brethren, we earnestly invite you to share in this great and meritorious work, by helping to build our projected Cathedral. Its construction is an urgent necessity, and could not. structures of the immortal old cathedrals of Europe, that have been well with due regard to the honour of our religion and of the diocese, be postponed any longer, else it would not be undertaken now. The people diction throughout its whole extent. It is the seat of the Bishop, prescribed limits; the church in which the holy oils are consecrated and in which priests are ordained, and whence they are commissioned Lord, offered up in a mystic manner in the august sacrifice of the new ambassadors of Christ and dispensers of His mysteries.

Hence, in every country where there exists no legal connection between church and state, the diocesan Cathedral is invariably built faith—offer their gifts and lavish their means in the construction and by the united efforts of the diocese. We do not know a single excepadornment of the house of God, but they gave their time and, as it tion to this rule. Even in wealthy New York, every mission in the are for the healing of the nations; it is the earthly house of our Lord were, expended their lives in the great and holy work. Old and young, diocese had to contribute for years a fixed annual sum towards gentle and simple, the monk and the layman, the prince and the the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Hence, in asking our diocesans labourer, the baron and his retainer, the high-born dame and the peas- to contribute unitedly and generously towards the construction of our When Solomon had dedicated the great temple which he had built ant woman, all worked gratuitously for years in the construction of their Cathedral, we are asking nothing which the bishops of the christian When Solomon had dedicated the great temple which he had built to the honour of the true God, the Lord said to him, "I have sanctified this house which thou hast built to put my name there for ever, and my eyes and my heart shall be there always." 3 Kings, iv. But our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. Not only His our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. Not only His our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. Not only His our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. Not only His our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. Not only His our Blessed Redeemer dwells corporally in our churches. It was to them a labour of faith and love undertaken for Christ's dear sake, for the love of His Blessed Mother, and for the world have not asked and obtained under similar circumstances. We therefore confidently appeal to our beloved clergy, and the faithful and ever-generous laity of the diocese, to come unanimously to our help in our great and ardical transfer. failed us in any call we felt obliged to make upon you in the interests of religion, and we feel confident you will not fail us now. The Cathethe construction of their Cathedral, by transporting the building materidral is a necessity, it is the work of God; it is undertaken solely for The temple in the olden dispensation was a place of sacrifice. On als. Our Lord recompensed their humble zeal by miracles which the glory of the adorable Trinity, for the interest of our holy religion, for the honour of the diocese, and for the salvation of souls. Let not selfishness, narrow-mindedness, avidity, or any other unworthy motive, prevent any from helping in this diocesan work. These things have never yet raised a monument to God, or achieved anything great or "Since that date the faithful of our Diocese, and neighbouring noble in the world; they are only powerful for mischief and for retarding or preventing the success of a good cause. But rather let generosity, nobility of soul, the love of God and of our holy religion, be the motives that will animate you and guide your conduct in relation to this great undertaking. Let us, therefore, in God's holy name, go to work. Let us build

this much-needed Cathedral for the honour of God and His Blessed Mother, and as a monument of our holy faith. We shall have a share in the merit of every act of religion performed in it. Every stone and brick built into its walls will be a prayer for us to God. Every holy Mass offered therein will plead with the irresistible voice of the precious blood, before the divine mercy seat, for pardon of our sins. who will have helped to raise this temple to His Eucharistic Presence, during the long years that He will condescend to abide therein. Every Sacrament administered within its walls will contain blessings for us. Every sigh that will escape from the contrite, broken heart bowed down before its altars, will pierce the clouds, and will be heard in our behalf by Him who despises not the humble and contrite heart. Every poor erring child of God, won back from his evil ways and reconciled to his Heavenly Father within this church, will be an irresistible plea for our eternal salvation, for he who helps "to convert a sinner from the error of his ways will save his own soul from death,

Continued on 5th Page,

When patient years had passed away the magic bells were made, And for the same a convent prior the artist well repaid;
Within the convent's lofty tower the chime of bells was hung,
And from its tongues o'er hill and lea gladsome strain was rung.

The youth a villa built him then beside fair Como's lake— Como's lake—
The soothing music of his bells he never would forsake,
For, as he toiled, their blissful tones his labor would relieve
When they rang out the Angelus each morning, noon, and eve.

But war with all its horrors came to desolate the land:
The Cross was trampled in the dust, the
Christian's faith was banned.
And ruthless hands the convent bells down
from their tower tore.
And bore them in a pirate ship unto some
foreign shore.

foreign shore.

The artist mourned in silent grief, his hair grew thin and white—
The music of his bells no more could yield to him delight.

A pilgrim o'er Europia's lands he wandered day by day
To find, he noped, his master-work, wherever now it lay.

So far as the seizure of the might just as griminal is concerned, they might just as griminal is concerned.

The moon and stars were mirrored in the Sharmon's gleaming breast,
The city lights were shining near, as on the slow boat pressed,
When from St. Mary's tower there came a sweet, enchanting strain.

London as, a fortnight ago, Mr. Parnell was in the House of Commons."

Of a truth this is a time above all others of hunger! In vain did bishops and by the when we have cause to be proud of old Ireland. Under circumstances the most Last year, did I say? Nay, but I have this say the properties of God's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger! In vain did bishops and properties of God's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and Ireland. Under circumstances the most

THE NUN OF KENMARE ON THE

IRISH QUESTION.

COERCION-WHO IS COERCED-AND WHY! (CONTINUED.)

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD I suppose you are pretty well tired of Coercion. Well, so are we. If it is not pleasant to hear so much about Coercion, what must it be to live where it is the order of the day. Indeed, if we may judge by some recent acts of our local governors, a Coercion Act was not neces-sary when a child of ten years old can be brought before the magistrates for the stupendous crime of—whistling. I must admit I felt inclined to have a hearty laugh at this new form of treason felony, but possibly laughing may be treason felony—in Ireland at all events—and I must ask my American friends to get up a telephone for me across the Atlantic so that I may laugh safely in America—but in truth it is no laughing matter. If ever there was a place where it is true that MAN WRAPPED IN A LITTLE BRIEF AU—THORITY

MAN WRAPPED IN A LITTLE BRIEF AU—THORITY

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look after the minds and morals of the rising generation, and here I may remark that it is not a little curious that those gentlemen, who are so very anxious about the state of Ireland at present, were remarkably indifferent about it when our people were dying of famine. This very great Gun is a case in point.

During the famine some 1.ds in New-castle West hit upon the happy idea of earning something for the poor by a con-cert. They called themselves, or were called, the "Black Diamonds," and they really did get a good deal of money, but this great Gun did his best to pre-vent them from having their concert. He failed, and it is to be feared that failure did not improve his own moral condition ons against the child whistler, Ambrose, was thus worded: it was for have ing, on the 23rd of January, whistled at Hugh Murray Gunn (1 copy here from a local paper which gives him two "n's" to his name. I hope it is not treason felony to have omitted one) J. P. in a tone of derision and thereby intimidated him. The amounting to abuse." e require a Coercion Act. It is a wonwhich did occur were multiplied, exaggerder rather that one should be thought
necessary, for if under our present rule
little boys can be arrested for whistling,
one does not see what more severe order
could be enacted or required.

But I forgot the second, or perhaps the
proper title of this lest favour granted to
the second of the s

them. The law of the Land must be enforced and our rulers must be protected. Let me give a piece of advice to American fathers and mothers, Irish or otherwise; when their little boys do not behave as little boys should do, threaten to send them to Ireland—be sure they will be taught to behave properly here; and not to laugh, or smile, or play, or whistle without leave from the proper authorities, and to conduct themselves lieve them, and doubtless many a tear will be shed for these imaginary widows all be shed tor these imaginary widows all the while is own soul would be lost, for his is own soul would not be forgiven. But an angel appeared to him and told him that his acts of charity to the thirty beggars had found of England, and taunted with being ungrated to him and told him that his acts of charity to the thirty to the himself down in desparing his young trees would not now live and his own soul would be lost, for his is own soul would not be forgiven. But an angel appeared to him and told him that his acts of charity to the thirty to the thirty to the himself down in desparing the and the sould be seed to the devoted subjects of charity to the thi

"sadly," or they will be made to wear the The Legend of the Bells of Limerick.

BY PATRICK BARDAN.

'Mid th' orange groves of Italy, long centurless ago, youthful artist spent his days apart from care and woe:

His whole desire, his only wish, as this strange legend tells, was to design with art and skill a peerless chime of bells.

"Sadly," or they will be made to wear the sad colored garments of Her Majesty's had colored garments of Her Majesty's high accessary, so we were treated to a successary, so we were treated to a successary so we were reated to a successary so we were treated to a successary so we wer

fer remaining there.
In the meantime, in England, where In the meantime, in England, where there is no Coercion, the real outrages are act and take up any one even suspected. It was said these wonderful tims "looked" more abundant than ever. Lady Harbison, an Irish lady, who has gone to live in England for protection from imaginary danger, has met with real danger there.

All her jewels have been stolen from her.

It was said these wonderful tims "looked" to britime containing the homishment of Eternal Life. Immediately the Angelic Docter perceived his Master's presence; perhaps it was gunpowder ten—but what perhaps it was gunpowder to be used to be England for protection from imaginary danger, has met with real danger there. All her jewels have been stolen from her. If she had remained in Ireland they would have been perfectly safe; in fact there is scarcely any family of rank in England from whom large amounts of jewelry have not been stolen. Here is what a leading London journal has to say about life in England, where, in truth, a "Protection of life and property Bill" is sorely needed. After debating at considerable length on the utter failure of detectives to discover crime in England, the writer

At length a sun-browned mariner from Erin's sainted isle.

Recounted to the artist, who drank in his words the while.

How he had heard a wondrous chime in Limerick's old town—
It graced the old cathedral tower of honor and renown.

A boat by hardy seamen rowed upon the Shanoon clear

The world notist hore alone, he felt his bells in the results of the sainted for the control of the Lives and Properties of three thousand five hundred souls! Do left the house apparently somewhat aging the cared not which, so that, as he has since written, the estate breathed free by." What Bill was passed for the Protection of the Lives and Properties of three thousand five hundred souls! Do left the house apparently somewhat aging the cared not which, so that, as he has since written, the estate breathed free by." What Bill was passed for the Protection of the Lives and Properties of three thousand five hundred souls! Do left the house apparently somewhat aging that the reports of a pistol-shot were heard; and that immediately after he had been deadly and the incident, in diplomatic about him, and the incident, in diplomatic about him, and the incident of the cared not which, so that, as he had been deadly and the stabled in a bill cock hat was seen to enter a dwelling; that the reports of a pistol-shot were heard; and that immediately after he late.

A boat by hardy seamen rowed upon the Shanoon clear when a day left the cared not which, so that, as he has since written, the estate breathed free by." What Bill was passed for the Protection of the Lives and Properties of three thousand five hundred souls! Do Alas! it remained for Bible-loving England, for England that boasts its Christian-live and the foundation of the care thousand five hundred souls! Do Alas! it remained for Bible-loving England, for England that boasts its Christian-live and the incident, in the foundation of the Lives and Properties of the cared not which, so that a man had her daughter who are table to a subject to the cared the order of the Lives and Prop A boat by hardy seamen rowed upon the Shanon elear
The gentle artist bore along, he felt his bells were near.

"O bells "he prayed "now let me hear your mellow tones once more; One note of greeting give me, and my pilgrinage is o'er!"

The moon and stars were mirrored in the Shanon alstars were mirrored in the Shanon's gleaming breast, the city lights were shining near, as on the The city lights were shining near, as on the shanon's gleaming breast, as on the shanon's gleaming breast, as on the shanon's gleaming breast, as on the shanon as a fortnight ago, Mr. Parnell was in the House of Commons."

Of a truth this is a time above all others of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of God's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger. In vain did bishops and properties of god's own faithful poor when they were dying of hunger.

when from St. Macy's tower there came a sweet, enchanting strain, Which struck the eager artist's ear like some loved old refrain.

The rowers viewed the old man's form—his hands were clasped in prayer:
His gaze upturned unto the tower sought out soon they knew that rigid form was color of reason to a Coercion bill, those which have been committed had to be exaggerated and senseless clay.

For with the sweet bells' final note his soul had passed away!

when we have cause to be proud of old Ireland. Under circumstances the most trying and the most tempting Irishmen have abstained from crime. Outrages of any kind are rare, so rare that in order to open some relief works for his half color of reason to a Coercion bill, those which have been committed had to be exaggerated and multiplied.

And if I dwell on these things it is not because I were the circumstances the most trying and the most tempting Irishmen have abstained from crime. Outrages of any kind are rare, so rare that in order to open some relief works for his half starving people, and he will not be heard.

We want no alms from England, we want no compliments, we want Protection for Life and Decrease I were protection for them.

Last year, did I say? Nay, but I have this moment before me the letter of an Irish bishop, in which he tells me how he has color of reason to a Coercion bill, those which have been committed had to be exaggerated and multiplied.

And if I dwell on these things it is not because I were protection for them.

which have been committed had to be exaggerated and multiplied.

And if I dwell on these things it is not because I suppose for one moment that your Irish readers believe one world the absurd stories about Irish outrages, no, they know the truth. But I respect public American only in and for the sake of they know the truth. But I respect pub-lic American opinion, and for the sake of my country and of my Faith I would strain every nerve and make every effort to have the truth known in America.

SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE. Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

WEALTH AND MEANNESS:

I tell you that, in nine cases out of

tains of Idaho. The children of the "Prince" are in Paris. Upheld by his colossal wealth their lives seem to embrace

spect, admiration, and love which the new land once gave these two men gathers around and is buried beneath that moss-

grown granite stone, and that I know even with all his show of splendor, that

his heart is as cold and as empty as that dead man's hand.—Illustrated Catholic

A SYRIAN LEGEND.

There is a beautiful legend among the

Greek Christians of Syria, for a knowledge of which we are indebted to Burtin's in-teresting work, "Inner Life of Syria."

cypress cuttings to be planted at Hebron, with promise that if they lived and flour-ished his great sin should be pardoned; if

they died he must receive punishment.

They were to be regularly watered, but the water must be brought from the river Jordan. So every day the patriarch made his long journey to the river and back again,

and there was none left for the trees. So Lot threw himself down in despair because

end runs thus: "After Lot's escape from Sodom, an angel gave him three

American.

Here is a simple specimen of how "cut-rages" were manufactured by our peace-ful "friend," Mr. Forster, ix order to deeive the world.

ten, great acquired wealth lifts up in Poor Mr. Forster—we have all heard of monumental testimony the meanness of its possessor. I knew two neighbors, old Californians, who had about equal fortunes. They were both old settlers, both rich, and both much respected. In that fearful year, 1852, when the dying and the ostrich which hides its head under its wing, and then fancies because it has blinded itself that every one else is blind. Public opinion is against Ireland to-day, but public opinion will be different some destitute immigrants literally crawled on hands and knees over the rierra trying to reach the settlements, one of these day, and men will ask in utter amazement how outrages could have been manufac-tured to support a Coercion Act, and how, ght before the magistrates for the stuous crime of—whistling. I must with such cruel yranny and with such intains, butchered them, and, fed the starving.

The facts of the whistling business are few, simple and significant. It seems there is in Newcastle West, in the County Limerick, a magistrate of the name of Gun—as Ireland has always been governed, or misgoverned, as you like to take it, by the gun and the sword, I presume this worthy gentleman thought himself especially bound by virtue of his name to look after the minds and morals of the sword. It is a prince that is objection. What is objection. What is objective that is a the proper out of a "Land Bill." We have initialidated our good and kind magistrates by whisting, and our humane and long suffering letters," and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new county, soon became almost a prince in fortune. But his generous term and painful duty to correct us, but high principle pre alls as indeed it always the gun and the sword, I presume this worthy gentleman thought himself especially bound by virtue of his name to look after the minds and meat, and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new county, soon became almost a prince in fortune. But his generous term ad painful duty to correct us, but high principle pre alls as indeed it always the gun and the sword, I presume this worthy gentleman thought himself especially bound by virtue of his name to look after the mind and meat, and with the vast opportunities for turning money to account in that new county, soon became almost a prince in fortune. But his generous term and painful duty to correct us, but he principle pre alls as indeed it always the gone to try to make another that is the principal princ

spection.

In the tabulated list of "outrages" committed in Ireland, in the province of Leinster, containing,

NOTE WELL,
twelve counties, there was one murder from January, 1880, to Oct., 1880. There was one aggravated assault, there were two cases of maining cattle, i. e., cutting off

"Prince" are in Paris, Unheld by his

utrages are multiplied. When Mr. Boyd's murder was tabulated

preHe it was mane four distinct outrages, because there were four gentlemen on the car!
If we had not the experience of centuries instler, of English misgovernment of Ireland, mould be incomprehensible. these things would be incomprehensible. Unhappile, it is all too easy to understand their object. But what of this high sense of honor and love of truth and justice for which we re so continually told the English are so famous. Do they lose it all other magistrates, having a glimmer of reason, dismissed the case, and poor Mr. Hugh Murray Gunn remains in "intimidation" in consequence of the whistling of that dreadful little boy. But there was another little boy, one Patrick Lee "summoned for whistling with derision where the people of England that the Irish were brutal, were robbers and murderers, and that therefore they should be treated as such; a series of out-It is no wonder rages were invented and the few outrages which did occur were multiplied, exagger-

and the trees continued to grow. But one day as he was returning to Hebron a beggar met him on the way and pleaded hard for a drink of water, and it was given him. And then another beggar and another, and so on, until the water was gone and they was penaleft for the trees. So us by our Sovereign ! ady the Queen—a
Bill for the Protection of life and property.
It is indeed time there should be such a
half in sorrow, half in contempt. These bill when little Irish boys intimidate wise and learned magistrates by whistling at them. The law of the Land must be lieve them, and doubtless many a tear will

of the Coercion Bill something more was that He who died for His charity to mankind might suffer on the tre which was blessed by the grace of charity."

SAINT THOMAS AQUINAS.

The monks surrounded the bed, and filled the cell; then, with slow and silent step, the abbot came, bearing the bright ciborium containing the nonrishment of Eternal Life. Immediately the Angelic matier. At such a time no one could be expected to examine a tin too closely that "looked" so dangerous. It was no doubt those Fenians. It was "returned Americans," you know; you are very bad boys indeed, some of you. Alas! why did not England think how some of you might come back when so many millions of you were sent away. And so to keep little boys from whistling in Ir land, and you American boys from leaving old tin cans about in England, we have a Coercion act. No. I have mistaken again. The proabout in England, we have a Coercion act.
No. I have mistaken again. The proper title of this remark ble Bill is a "Bill for the Protection of life and property."
And what care was taken for the protection of your lives, and your property, which, humble as it was, was yours as much and as rightfully as that of any landlord. When in the great famine Mr. Stuart French flung out 3,500 men and women on the shores of America to live or die, he cared not which, so that, as he has be a very written, the estage breathed free. the one dream of his soul; to see the King in his glory, and the Blessed adoring before the Everlasting Throne.

> "Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was Mark Twain's prize poem—but the dire diseases incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood Purifying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 certs. For saie by all dealers in

> > LOCAL NOTICES.

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

a specialty.
Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale. New Boot and Shoes Store in St.

Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.
Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onious
bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. bananas, Cape Cod Mountjoy, City Hall.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equa for relieving pain, bothf internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat. Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. 'It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

PRIZE MEDAL SEEDS! the universal world. He is my friend.

He buys all my books, and reads every line I write. When he comes to this sactch he will understand it. And he ought to understand, too, that all the re-MCBROOM & WOODWARD,

The Prize Medal Seedsmen! LONDON, CANADA. Respectfully intimate to the farming ommunity, that they have the largest and nost complete stock of

SEED S IN THE CITY.

Being practical Seedsmen, we give our customers (throught the medium of our Catalogue) the benefit of our experience and observations. We send Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds (with few exceptions) free of postage or express charges, to any address, Our splendidly Illustrated Seed Catalogue

Illustrated Seed Catalogue
will be mailed to any address on application by post-card or letter. Every person requires seeds should have a copy.
We have a fine stock of White Russian, Lox Nation, and White Fyfe Wheat on hand.
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Seed Merchants, London, Canada.

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BACK TO LONDON,
We have a fine stock of Medicines at Eighty Cents, Green's August Flower.
Ming's tolden Compound
Ming's Gloden Compoun

COMPULSORY SALE!

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of "CARPETS," we will on Tuesday morning, March 1st, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

PETLEY & COMPANY WHOLESALE & RET CARPET DEALERS,

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SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

Cheap Trimmed Millinery, Wool Hoods, Children's Wool Jackets Etc.,

and every other requisite for Women's and Girls' Wear for the winter season. Tes Dressmaking attended to in the most prompt manner. Prices reasonable, and sat-isfaction guaranteed.

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PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
For sinking spells,	\$500 will be paid
ts, dizziness, palpi-	for a case that Hop
tion and low spir-	Bitters will not help
s, rely on Hop Bit-	or cure.
ers.	Hop Bitters builds
Read of, procure,	up, strengthens and
nd use Hop Bitters,	cures continually
ou will be strong,	from the first dose.
ealthy and happy.	" Fair skin, rosy
"Ladies, do you	cheeks and sweetest
ant to be strong,	breath, in Hop Bit-
ealthy and beauti-	ters."
al? Then use Hop	Kidney and Uri-
litters."	nary complaints of
The greatest appe-	all kinds perman-
izer, stomach, and	ently cured by Hop
ver regulator -Hop	Bitters.
Bitters.	Sour stomach, sick
Clergymen, Law-	headache and dizzi-
ers, Editors, Bank-	ness, Hop Bitters
rs, and Ladies need	cures with a few
Iop Bitters daily.	doses.
Hop Bitters has	Take Hop Bitters
estored to sobriety	
	and you will have
vrecks from intem-	
berance.	pay.

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Bryamston, Devipes (Wednes
day and Saturday)
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D. BLACK, Vice-President.
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C. G. CODY, Inspector.

A Legend of St. Patrick BY T. D. M'GEE.

Seven weary years in bondage the
Patrick pass'd,
Till the sudden hope came to him
his bonds at last;
On the antrim hills reposing,
north star overhead,
As the gray dawn was disclosing,
"My sheep will find a shepherd,
master find a slave,
But my mother has no other ho
this side the grave," Then girding close his mantle, and fast his wand,

fast his wand,
He sought the open ocean throw
ways of the land;
The berries from the hedges on h
way.
And the cresses from the waters,
only food by day;
The cold stone was his pillow, and
heath was his bed.
Till, looking from Benbulben, he s
outspread.

He saw that ancient ocean, unfath unbound, That breaks on Erin's beaches wi rowful a sound; There lay a ship at Sligo bound dian sea dian sea—
"God save you, master mariner
give berth to me?
I have no gold to pay thee, but C
pay thee yet."
Loud laugh'd that foolish marin
nay, He might forget!"

"Forget! Oh, not a favor done to blestone
Of all His human kindred can
Eternal Son!"
In vain the Christian pleaded, t
sail was spread,
His voice no more was heeded th
birds overhead;
And as the vision faded of that si
the sky,
On the briny rocks the captive
God to let him die.

God to let him die.

But God, whose ear is open to sparrow's fall.

At the sobbing of His servant fro the waters all;

The billows rose in wonder and churlish crew.

And around the ship the thund the surrows flew;

The screaming sea-fow's clange corran's inner caves

was hush'd before the anger of the trodden waves. Like an eagle-hunted gannet, the

back amain
To where the Christian captive
tude and pain—
"Come in," they cried; "O Ch
need your company,
For it was sure your angry God
out at wa?" out at sea,"
Then smiled the gentle heavens
their sable veil,
Then sunk to rest the breake
away the gale.

So, sitting by the pilot, the ha so, sitting by the priot, the hakept
On his rosary a reck'ning, while
sung or slept
Before the winds propitious;
south by Ara.
The good ship gliding left behin
naught like an arrow—
From the southern bow of Erin
the shore of Gaul.
And in holy Tours. Saint Pat
freedom, friends, and all.

In holy Tours he findeth home In holy Tours he findeth home friends and alt:
There matins hall the morning to vespers call:
There's no lord to make him magician to endure.
Nor need he to dissemble in the of Tours;
early light.
And still erewhile he sleepet north star shines at night.
When he sees the angry Ocean's Tempest trod,
He murmurs in devotion, "Fetrust in God!"

GREAT SERMON AND

FATHER BURK

IN LIVERPOOL Father Thomas Burke O.

on Sunday moraing at St. Church, Liverpool, on be schools, and in the afternoon v with an address by the clerg of the mission. Although of the mission. Although alling seriously for some ti appearance would seem to he is in the enjoyment of vig The enthusiasm which had extent been pent up during part of the day found vent a trion which took place in ation which took place in connected with the church. connected with the church, ing that a charge was made there was a crowded atte Father Burke on his arriva with most lively demonstra A brass band, whose services and the music by ringing cheers and the mand handkerchiefs. The a bears the impress of Fatl poetical imagination, was Father Burke in a speech ble. Its effect on the a marvellous, as shown by t cheers with which it was re-Father Burke took his
Gospel of the day. "Fo y
To you it is given to know
the kingdom of God."
this: the seed is the word of course of his sermon, after text, Father Burke said course of his life, read and things; had read statements him—things that he knew exaggerated—but he never so false as the strange ass Catholic Church was not religion—that the Catholi

to keep her people in the Catholic Church kne only whilst her children w they would be faithful t therefore she hated kno would promote inconstant in their hearts. There assertion so essentially or as that, for the Cathol essentially an intellection Firstly, it was intellection of its doctrines; essentially intellectual, in the duties and obligas which it imposed up Let them reflect briefly considerations. Let then or three of her fundamen consider them, and they eminently intellectual the them, what an effort the make even faintly to the First of all there was the Now in order to master the mind must abstract time, because God was et away all notion of beg for God never had a be never would have an enall idea of space or limit finite; must abstract en

idea of anything materi because God was a pu

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Dager.

all notion of beginning or of end, for God never had a beginning, and He never would have an end; must put away all idea of space or limit; for God was infinite; must abstract entirely from every idea of anything material or substantial

to bear upon the soul, so as to make i purely for that which is good. Let them take away either of these two—remove the grace of God or deny the intelligence the benefit of education, and THEY CREATED A CRIMINAL because God was a pure spirit. Every

The preacher went on to draw a picture

floud applause). It is a golden bond that has withstood the strain of persecution and broken not. It is a golden bond that has not rusted even under the insidious SMILES OF ENEMIES CLAIMING TO BE

It is a bond that has remained insoluble, and though the very flames of hell were laid upon it, it has never been broken and

chanic is confused; he is well satisfied to half perform his work, because he has never been taught to do it thoroughly. He belongs to that class of Americans who look with envy at the white shirts of clerks, and bewail the short-sightedness of their parents in giving them a "trade." It does not occur to these grumblers, who are generally chronically "out of work," that the world to day is as willing as it ever was to

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per line for each surred in nonparier vertisements measured in nonparier vertisements for three, six or Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than ments 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 noon of each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me.

Yours very sincerely,

Yours Very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Mecord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 25, 1881.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1881.

Sunday, 27 — Fourth Sunday of Lent. 2 Ct.

Semi-Double.

Monday, 28—8t. Xystus III. Pope and Confessor, Double.

Tuesday, 29—01 the same day.—As 23rd.

Wednesday, 31—07 the same day.—As 23rd.

Thursday, 31—07 the same day.—As 23rd.

APRIL.

APRIL.

Friday, 1—Of the Most Precious Blood. D. N.
J. C. Double Major.

Saturday, 2—St. Francis De Paul. Confessor,
Double.

THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL.

We call the attention of our readers to the Pastoral of His Lordship Bishop Walsh which appears in this to exterminate. We may indeed issue. We hope our readers in the now look forward to a period in the Diocese of London will take to heart near future when the wish of the the appeal of our worthy chief pastor, and de their part in assisting him in the noble undertaking which he has in hands. We teel certain a genuine, hearty, whole-souled that our subscribers at a distance will also read the pastoral with pleasure and profit. While intended more particularly for the people of the Diocese of London, it is at the same time a document that will, we feel certain, he perused with pleasure by every Catholic in the Dominion.

SOCIALISM.

The recent assassination of the Czar under circumstances of such marked atrocity, has once more brought the attention of the civilized world to bear on the question of Socialism or Nihilism. The existence of secret societies through ou many countries of Europe, formed for the avowed purpose of destroying monarchy, without regard to the means to be employed for the purpose, has alarmed the friends of order everywhere. These societies are, however, the natural and legitimate result of the fraternization between monarchy and revolution observable since the congress of Vienna, in 1815. The Sovereigns of Europe have since that time placed themselves in an anomalous position. To stabilitate their sway, they have unwi-ely sought alliance with the enemies of order and religion. Some amongst them have gone so far in this direction as to sanction a policy of hostility to the Church. The banishment of bishops, priests and religious, the suppression of religious orders, the seizure of church property, the legislative sanction given to civil marriage, all attest the utter absence of respect for religion, amongst certain of the rulers of European nations. Well, they have sown the wind, and must now reap the whirlwind. The spirit of revolutionary anarachy is abroad. Monarchs may now tremble for their safety. They themselves have so often betrayed religion and attempted to seek a compromise with impiety and irreligion that they have but little claim in a human sense to sympathy or support. But it is not in a human sense that we judge their course. However unworthy the persons who fill the thrones of Europe, we consider them entitled to respect

about a great deal of good.

only be removed by firmness in the exercise of monarchical and legislative rights. In Russia and Germany this pernicious system has evidently, to a very large extent, taken hold of the masses. Its influence must form a constant menace to the forms of government prevailing in these countries. Oppressive laws, restricting the legitimate rights of freedom of speech and of the press, will not overcome socialism. This system can never be eradicated till religion assert sway over Europe. Then will the masses feel secure in the enjoy ment of popular rights. Then will monarchs have no reason to fear the machinations of secret associations. It is our opinion, however, that many of the dynasties now ruling the nations of Europe will have passed away before this much to be desired result can be attained.

UNITED WE CONQUER.

The time has arrived, we may fairly claim, when all classes and creeds of Irishmen may look with joy and pride at the rapidly growing entiment of unity which is now so apparent amongst them. Time was when rancour and bitterness was the order of the day. Time was, and in truth, now is, when it was the intere-t of a certain class outside of the Emerald Isle to scatter broadcast the seeds of hatred and ill-will. This class, we are sorry to admit, suc ceeded only too well in its fell purpose. The Orange and Green assailed each other with all the bitterness born of an intense hatred. Each were led to believe the other was its natural enemy, which it should take every opportunity gentle Gerald Griffin will be realized -the union of the two colors-the blending of the Orange and Greenshake of the hand all around-and a resolve to love old Ireland and love each other with that earnest ardor which a fon! mother delights to see prevailing among her children. The events of St. Patrick's Day in this city have given joy to every man who has a drop of the good old warm Celtic blood coursing through his veins. The grand concert given on the occasion called together all classes of Ireland's children. The proceedings at the banquet given afterwards by that whole-souled, genial and warm-hearte Irish Canadian, B. Cronyn, Esq., proved to a demonstration how firmly was the bond of unity cemented-how thoroughly was Ireland loved for her own dear sake by her children of all classes and creeds. If there is one circumstance more than another that would

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES COR-CORAN, OF STRATFORD.

ing hand.

call forth a smile of joy and rapture

from Mother Erin, it would be to

witness her children in a far-off land

-in this happy and beloved home

of our adoption three thousand miles

away from the centre of our early af-

fections-such an exhibition of the

God-given quality of brotherly love.

All honor, then, to the men who in-

augurated the Irish Benevolent Soci-

ety-all honor and praise to those

who have brought about this pleas-

irg union of the children of Ireland

in the sacred cause of charity and

our own dear little shamrock, take

firm hold and extend its roots into

every section of the land where

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs. James Corcoran of Stratford. The sad event occurred early on last Monday morning, and cast a gloom over the whole town, where herself and her family have been so much and so deservedly respected. Her remains were brought on Wednesday to St. Josand even to obedience on the part of eph's Church, where a solemn retheir subjects. We can never ap- quiem mass was offered up for the prove assassination, even though it repose of her soul. His Lordship actions of some of the most debased should be the means of bringing Bishop Walsh was present to pay of this class will compare favorably Socialism is one of these evils most devoted Christian woman, and them on every occasion. Our Irish which cannot be eradicated by a to express his profound sympathy friends in Toronto would do well to former fact he must, if he has common pusillanimous duplicity. It can with the bereaved husband and allow the Telegram plenty of rope. sense, admit the existence of God the

able to give them in full in our next | sary. issue. Meantime, we beg to extend to Mr. Corcoran the expression of our sincere condolence in his great

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

On Saturday last, feast of St. Joseph, Sister Bowe received the white veil of a novice lay sister, at the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. High Mass was celebrated on the occasion by Rev. Father Tiernan.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE BUEFALO Union has made seriious charges against James Stephens, the Fenian head centre, being nothing short of an accusation that he is a traitor, and that he was for hours loseted with the British consul in New York. Some of the American press are desirous to have the proofs. The editor of the Buffalo Union is a man who will not make idle state ments or hear false witness against his neighbors. Our friends may rest ssured of this. He calls James Stephens to deny the truth of his assertion, and then he promises to bring forward proofs and statements that will be startling.

SIR WILLIAM VERNEN HARCOURT deserves sympathy-deep sympathy. He sent word to the United States that men of the John Devoy school should be treated as a nest of vipers, and stamped out. John sent back an answer to his knightship that two could play at stamping. English society is in a ferment in consequence. It is really dreadful. Just hink of it! A mere fellow like Devoy daring to speak thus over the Atlantic cable to a real, live English obleman. O! fer an unlimited extradition act! John! John! how dare you! The little fishes, not to mention the sharks, must have stared in astouishment at your message as it was passing over the cable.

THE authorities in England had better be careful in handling gurpowder. An accident might happen ome day. It would indeed be most unfortunate if some of her majesty' ministers were suddenly launched nto eternity while superintending the arrangement of Fenian plots. The utmost care should be exercised A few days ago a policeman observed a fire on the ground near the wall of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and found a wooden box with a fuse connected, to which some lighted paper had been recently ap-The officer extinguished the plied. fire. Of course he did. And what a clever policeman. He knew just when to make the discovery and put

The government of England is evidently handing around large sums the evidently handing around large sums the evidently handing around large sums the evidently handing around large sums to the most of the Southern to the celebration of the day.

The programme was opened by a splenofficials. A few days ago the press dispatches from New York informed us that at a meeting of the Land League in that city the following sentiments were scattered in circular form among those present. "What is good for Ireland is good for America. Rent is robbery. Landlordism is despotism. Down with both of them. A just rent must not amount to more than taxes and repairs will cost." The managers of the meeting were indignant at the circulation of this handbill, and said that it was wholly unauthorized, and was calculated to prejudice property interests against their movement, while the assistance and sympathy of property owners was needed. of course not received by telegraph any word of the disavowal of the circular on the part of the Land League. English gold can even control the the still more sacred and beautiful American wires. Some of the New cause of brotherly love and friend-York press, too, are evidently subship. May it soon come to pass that sidied to do the objectionable work of the society of our fair town will, like my lords of the English Cabinet.

THE Evening Telegram of Toronto has started on a crusade against Irishmen. We had hopes at one time that the Telegram would there are Irishmen to be united and Ireland's children in need of a helppursue a career of usefulness. It pped into the shoes of the Liberal. The latter paper was decidedly the most respectable daily paper published in the Dominion. The little bantling which occupied its place soon proved that it was possessed of no lofty ambition in this regard. It became an organ of smart sayings, vulgar diatribes, and a most enterprising vendor of the horrible and he nasty sensationalism begotten of lost morality. Irishmen may laugh at the puny efforts of this individual, who, is most probably grand master of a lodge of corner boys. We are fully aware that some Irishmen are bad men. Their worst traits are paraded before the gaze of the public. But we venture to say that the his respects to the memory of a with the hidden rascality of individ-

family. Not having all the particu- It is the most effectual method of lars as we go to press, we hope to be dealing with our unworthy adver-

CATHOLIC PRESS.

La LIBERTA, a liberal Italian journal directed by Jews, speaks in the following terms of the Catholic schools of Rome:— Last year His Holmess opened thirty-nine. This year the number has been increased. And we beg our readers to understand that it is not a matter of small schools having few pupils; but of well-managed schools, the masters of which hold diplomas, schools, the misses of the watched over carefully, and beginning already to bear good fruits, although formerly the priests were not familiar with these iliar with these The Liberta goes priests were not familiar with these methods of teaching." The *Liberta* goes on to ask how the *Liberals* can fight with advantage against this scholastic propaganda begun by C tholics. With poetry? it asks. No. With oratory? No. working with indefatigable energy make our schools superior to Catholic schools, to give them the highest possible standing, that they may be regarded as the nly good and efficient schools.

It is occasionally to be desired that Engishmen would see themselves as others see them; but it is doubtful if any outsider sees them in a worse light than does one of their own most prominent public men-namely, Mr. Hugh Mason, M. P. for Ashton-under-Lyne. Speaking at a meeting of the Ryercroft Band of Hope in that town on the 5th inst., Mr. Mason said: "We are the most religious and educated country on the face of the globe, and side by side with that we are the most drunken country on the face of the globe. We have the most Sunday Schools of any country on the face of the we are the most drunken; we subscribe more than any other country for the cir-culation of the Holy Scriptures and for sending missionaries to the heathen—what a terrible piece of irony!—and yet we are the most drunken, and dissolute, and debased people on the face of God's earth." We do not say that Mr Mason is correct in his characterization of his countrymen; but if he is, what a subject for the satirist is the spectacle of the English Parliament engaged, as it is now, in "restoring law and order" in Ireland!—Nation.

It is a common inaccuracy to suppose that liberalism necessarily means mistaken not ready to admit that such a grand sucnotions as to religion and State, religion can the schools at The real import of our good parish priest, Rev. Father and the schools, etc. The real import of this modern vice is disregard of the authoritative judgment of the Church. In matters defined the error is of course very n arked, as are also its consequences. In matters not strictly defined, and yet set tled to a certainty by the highest tribunals of the Church, liberalism assumes a milder shape—generally manifesting disregard of Catholic schools, etc. But as the essential view is the disregard of the authorities of the Church, it may easily happen that the liberal may have correct notions on the schools, etc., and yet be a iberal; he may discover by his own reasoning, as even discover by his own reasoning, as even Protestants have disavowed, the evil of on-religious schools. There are some who glory in the name of "liberal Catholie." They might as well glory in the reputation of "easy virtue." No Catholic can conscientiously be liberal in casting away his Catholicity, just as no persons can conscientiously be easy in casting away his virtue.—T. F. Maher, D. D., Catholic cathedral, and assured t

Methodism, while it substitutes a base kind of emotionalism for fetisch worship, loes not seem to have much effect on the morals of the race. They stamp sing, howl, and garble the Holy Scriptures, but, as a rule, their religion ends there. On some of the Southern plantations, now you by Northern seconds. run by Northern speculators in a manner that would delight the soul of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's ferocious overseer, the singing of wild hymns, full of the parodying of Bible phraseology and the chanting of prayers that might be addressed to an African god, are the only signs of religion which the negroes show. Immorality not, in their case, seem inconsistent with the most exalted Methodism. It has been noticed with pleasure by Catholics that the blacks seem particularly susceptible to the influence of the Catholic Church, and, notwithstanding that they have no objection to living as Methodists, they are very willing to die in the Catholic faith, if the whining to the in the Catholic faith, if the occasion offer. There is a tradition in Charleston, S. C. that every negro executed in that city had been, as a rule, a Methodist, but that on the eve of death he accepted the ministrations of Catholic priests. This is only a tradition, and at his moment we have no means of verifying u, but, if true, it shows that the colored people are not so attached to the empty forms of Methodism as the Methodists have been led to believe. The suc cess of Catholic missionaries among the negroes of the South has been wonderful, considering the little effort that has been made towards their spiritual enlightenment. Indeed, the policy of our Govern ment which beneficently set them free and let them solve the problem of how to exist by themselves has been followed, to some extent, even by Catholics. The colored people are not a race of doubters. They must believe something, and a little effort, if that effort could be made without neglecting other souls, would soon make the greater number of these new citizens ardent Catholics. - Freeman's Jour-

WITHOUT presuming to assert that God could not have arranged otherwise, we cannot too much insist upon the fact that what He has arranged in matters of faith is so completely in harmony with reason man who rebels against it is nargeable with unreasonableness and folly. If only two facts are recognized, all that faith teaches approves itself to reason, though reason unaided two facts are recogcould never have discovered all that faith Let a man look at his own hand, k at a man convicted of

Creator; by the latter he recognizes the existence of evil. The former fact proves that God is; the second prepares reason to embrace the means of recovery from evil. How it was that God ever tolerated the existence of evil is nothing to the pnrpose; denying it. Since it exists, it is consonant to common sense that God should provide is manifested—namely, by self-sacrifice to the person loved. Re son then approved ties in a style which called for the events which embody it are, the In-carnation, the Crucifixion and the Bles-ed Sacrament. These events, then, deserve to be believed because they embody, better than anything else, the highest perfections of God. They are the only events really worthy of the Infinite God. To creat an infinitesimal animalcule, and attend to its wants, and provide for its sustenance, is an infinite condescension, illustrative of the infinite charity of God; myriads of creatures, little and great, throughout creation, is as nothing com-pared with the self-denial, the self-sacrifice, the self-emptying, the self-annihila-tion through infinite love, manifested by God becoming Man; in God dying in agony for man; in God Man becoming, in the Blessed Sacrament, the food of man, nurturing man's body and soul to eternal life.—Cetholic Herald.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Grandest Concert ever held in London-The Hall Packed in every part.

On the 17th a concert was held in the Mechanic's Institute. It was given for the benefit of the new Cathedral. We feel safe in saying that never before in the city did such an immense crowd gather to do honor to the memory of Ireland's patron saint. We felt all along that we would have a

very good concert and that a large number would be present, but we confess we were nan. We have some idea what a ulean task he had on his hands, and we feel surprised as well as delighted that undertaking has been crowned with a complete success. Nothing seemed ich complete success. Nothing seemed be missed. He had a place for everyeverybody and verything were in their place. One bleasing feature, also, was the perfect order manifested during the performance, as howing how thorough was the concert ap-

showing how thorough was the concert appreciated by all classes.

At seven o'clock in the evening, an hour before the commencement of the concert, lar e crowds of people came pouring into the hall, and before eight o'clock every seat was occupied, and every nook and corner was packed full. Before the curtain rose Father Tiernan appeared on the stage and in a short address thanked the yearly most singer by the people most sincerely for the unani-, and assured them that the very best available talent had been secured in

did selection of Irish airs performed by the band of the 26th Battalion, under the leadership of that accomplished musician Mr. St. John Hyttenr uch. "Come back Erin" was a most prominent air in the election, and as the touching and beautiselection, and as the touching and beautiful strains of the instruments died away many - fervent prayer, we feel sure, was offered up for old Ireland, and many an Irish heart sent across the Atlantic its fond remembrance of the days of old in the land of their affectiors. The next piece was a double quartette "The Min." the land of their affections. The next biece was a double quartette "The Minstrel Boy," rendered in rem rkably good style, by Mis. Cruickshanks, Miss Murstyle, by Mis. Cruick-hanks, Miss Shar-doch, Messrs. Goss and Coles, and Miss Reidy, Miss Murdoch, Dr. Sippi and Mr. "Let me Dream again, J. T. Dalton, was rendered in that artistic manner for which this gentleman's singing is always remarkable. Miss Leonora Clench, the child violinist, was now greeted with warm applause. We do not know whether we were most delighted with her man er or her playing. She has scarcel entered on her teens, and yet she handle the bow with the grace and ease of an old Her rendition of De Beriot's 6th air and variations was simply wonderful.

And all the while she seemed unconscious that she was performing a difficult task. The sweet simplicity of childhood seemed to blend with and add a sweetness and charm to the beautiful strains of her vio-This talented child has none of that stagy pertness—none of that bold and unbecoming demeanor which is so characteristic in children of her age whom we have seen on the stage at other times. have seen on the stage at other times. She seemed to be the beau ideal of simplicity and modesty. She was twice rap-turously encored, and each time her brilliant performance delighted the audience. She was accompanied on the piano by her sister, one of the most accomplished pianists in Ontario. And now we come to Dr. Sippi, who sings the "Meeting of the Waters." He is not only one of the very best tenors in Canada, but one of the very best Irishmen as well. He seemed to throw his very soul into the rendition of this ever beautiful and sweet and touching favorite song of Ireland's bard. A unani mous encore brought Mr. Sippi out again and he gave "Let Erin Remember the days of old." This song, it appears to us, is his special favorite. While singing it one cannot but be convinced that the doctor is a lover of his country—that he glories in her past greatness and sympathizes with her in her present condition. Miss Reidy, of Simcoe, now gave an oper-atic selection, "Pres aux Clercs," by Herold. She has received many complihas been named "Ontario's Queen of istrate, to whom the tenantry of Gdway song." The Province has indeed reason and Clare owe £5,000.

to feel proud of this addition to its vocal talent. Her voice is sweet and powerful, and always under complete control. She does not—nor has she occasion to do so—make up for deficiencies by bringing to her assistance that oftentimes repulsive it is a fact that evil exists, and there is no denying it. Since it exists, it is consonant public singers. The moment she begins to sing one is charmed with her sweet and to common sense that God should provide means for recovery. The Catholic Church teaches us what these means are, and common sense rejoices in finding them so consonant to its own dictates. For the means are provided by love, by the love of God, by God Who is infinite in love, as He is in power and wisdom. Because He is infinite in love, it is reasonable that He should use such means as are proport. He should use such means as are proportioned to the infinity of His love. Now experience shows us how, as a rule, love Mr John Cousins gave some comic ditis manifested—namely, by self-sacrince to the person loved. Re son, then, approves that God should show His love in recovering us from evil by the infinite sacrifice of Himself. The raith teaches us that this was the way actually adopted by God, and the events which embody it are, the Inthe events which embody is a patriotic song. Her voice is sweet markable sweetness. Mrs. Cruickshanks gave a patriotic song. Her voice is sweet and powerful and she is deservedly considered one of the best sopranos in the city. Little Blanche Cruicsshanks sang "Pretty as a Picture," in the second part, and was twice encored. Her sweet little voice was most pleasing to the ear, and the covered manuer in which she revided the correct manner in which she rendered the airs brought forth many exclamations

of surprise from the audience.

Many other songs were given in the second part by the same ladies and gentlemen, calling forth enthusiastic enco The concert was brought to a close about o'clock, and the vast audience seemed thoroughly delighted with the ening's entertainment.

Mrs. Cruickshanks deserves a just meed

of praise for the good taste and excellent style in which she managed the musical part of the entertainment.

LOCAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Mark Gasrett, of the town line of London and Biddulph, died last Wed-nesday, aged 54 years.

IMPROVING .- For the first time in eight

DAM BROKE. About fifty feet of the dam at the Hartley Mills, owned by Mr. Philips, was carried away by the flood.

Booming.—Five hundred cars have been redered from the Ontario Car Works in London East for the Canada Pacific Railway Died in Windson.—Mr. George Laing, well known in London as a prominent offi-

LONDON JUNCTION RAILWAY .- The London

Junction authorities have again given notice that application will be made to the Ontario Legislature for a charter. ILL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Spence the collector of Inland Revenue, is lying seri

ously ill at his residence in this city Accident.—A young man named Dunbar had his hand nearly severed at the wrist by the knife slipping while he was skinning a beeve at Connor's slaughter house.

Robert a coming stangiller house.

Robert — Some parties broke into the store of Mr. J. R. Gurd, in West London, last Monday night, and stole therefrom a number of articles. The county detectives are

Fire. One of the stills at the Victor Oil Works took fire on the stills at the Victor Oil
Works took fire on the 17th from a leakage
in the bottom of the still. There was, however, only a few barrels of oil in it which
was consumed. The damage was only

QUEEN'S COUNSEL FOR ELGIN.—Hugh been appointed by the Attorney General to conduct the Crown business at the Elgin

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Thomas Howey, of London Township, had a narrow escape from drowning last week. He attempted

had the misfortune to have a log roll on him. breaking one of his legs.

Panful Accident.—An accident of a very painful nature happened to Mr. Murray on Wednesday last, at the boiler works of Ald. Brown. It appears he was engaged in lifting a heavy piece of iron when it slipped and a projecting point was driven into his arm and torn through the flesh for a considerable distance.

Severy Eventury Program To.

SEVENTH FUSILLEER BAND.—This exce ent band is in need of new instruments and is intended to ask the citizens of Londo it is intended to ask the citizens of London to contribute towards purchasing a new set. The instruments will cost about \$800. We hope all will respond to the call in a hearty manner and aid the members in making it the finest band in Canada. The officers give all their pay for the support of the band. We feel confident the requisite amount will be raised in a very short time.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

On the feast of St. Joseph three young adies took the habit at the St. Joseph's convent in this city. Their names are Miss Stock, of Stra ford, and the Misses Mc-Carthy, of Maidstone. Miss O'Leary, of Port Lambton, known in religion as Sister Mary Immaculate, made her vows. Monsignor Brayere sang high mass, and His Lordship, after preaching a suitable sermon, performed the usual ceremonies.

IRELAND.

Forty convicts have been sent from Richmond Bridewell to country jails to make room for more political prisoners. Justice Fitzgerald, at the opening of the Kerry Assizes, said that 463 crimes have been reported during the last seven months, which was sevenfold of the record for the same period of the previous year. There was, however, some decrease of the record of crime for the last week.

A writ for the non-payment of rent has

A writ for the non-payment of rent has been served on Furry, one of the prisoners in Kilmainham jail.

The ship Valorous, stationed in Galway Bay, has taken process-servers and eighty mentary notices from both press and public in various parts of the Province, and Feenish, belonging to Forster, a magand will cover a mul we are no more, who church, with its minis before God; will be let us humbly trust, and happiness of hea

We leave to the g manner of raising an The sum to be con most part, been agre contributions of each the sum paid by eac CATHOLIC RECORD.

We solemnly pro: brated on the first F for the temporal and e dral. The celebration Friday of the month f end clergy to make th the great spiritual far Finally, as the Ho the house, they lab

solemnly place this u beseeching Him to I We most earnes who is the true omn Eternal Father, and the mountain withou the beginning and the to be, Himself, the

this work, which is b We place it und Virgin, the first patro and of St. Peter, help us by their powand benefactors of th stones "of the hea peace, which," as t viventibus saxis." In order to obt

the intercession of t ordain that the Litar recited by the pasto after the Parish Ma May the peace Holy Ghost, descen loved brethren.
This Pastoral sl

on the first Sunday day, or Sundays, i Given at St. Pet

17th March, A.D., 1

By order of His Lo

WILLIAM O'MAR ST. PATRICK'S DAY Pontifical High Mass i

> GRAND SERMON BY FA On the morning of the of people might be seen to St. Peter's Cathedral.

> ity appeared to take ap in donning the dear litt

land's condition at seems to make this litt tionality all the more At ten o'clock the s filled in every part. H Walsh was seated on Walsh was seated on Monsignor Bruyere of Father Ansbro on his le Mass was celebrated by Father Cummings acti Mr. Dixon as sub-dea reflected credit on Mrs talented organist, and assisted on the occasion offertory piece Gound with violin obligato Clench, Chadwick's ban their playing was high the vast congregation pel Father O'Mahony a From this rev. gentlemetion as a pulpit orator

something befitting the must confess we were The discourse was one ever heard on a like oc marked impression on tion. We give it in f our readers will stud and profit.

Dearly beloved bre we arrived at the festi Saint, and again have him honor and to than shown our country in great apostle Patrick, darkness of paganism a hand into the full lig To-day is again repet thusiastic celebration of centuries has annually and again, even in her the heart of Erin the remembrance of her g

story of her honorable her mind. As the ma the pain and rendered the effects of sickness, some cherished but awaken again to the and tread once more past, so does Ireland o her national Saint, for miserythat surrounds liation and almost in to which she is subjethat glorious path on v by St. Patrick. The ti joicing was confined that was the scene of but to-day the joy av valis widespread; the Ireland, to day there of the one still occu on sufferance, the lar the children of the ot land under the sun; vide these brothers, th widely different circu are they one, to-day singing the praises of This celebration can display, and though in a far different light an occasion when the tional exister ce is bre re the world, and thermore that the he



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aritone Cruickshanks voice is sweet eservedly conpranos in the e second part, er sweet little the ear, and she rendered exclamations

given in the idies and gensiastic encores. vast audience ted with the

es a just meed and excellent ed the musical

VS.

A special Com-to consider the urbs to the city.

feet of the dam by Mr. Philips, ed.

cars have been r Works in Lon-acific Railway.

George Laing

r.—The London gain given notice le to the Ontario

nue, is lying seri this city.

named Dunbar I at the wrist by was skinning a house. broke into the fest London, last terefrom a num-y detectives are

at the Victor Oil a from a leakage There was, how-oil in it which mage was only

ELGIN .- Hugh

narrow escape
He attempted
on when it upset,
shore broke his

l in sawing wood Arch. McKeen, illiams town line, a log roll on him,

occident of a very o Mr. Murray on ler works of Ald. s engaged in lift-when it slipped driven into his flesh for a con-

instruments and itizens of London hasing a new set. about \$800. We e call in a hearty ers in making it da. The officers pport of the band. isite amount will me.

FESSION.

eph three young eSt.Joseph's connames are Miss the Misses Mcliss O'Leary, of in religion as made her vows. high mass, and thing a suitable ual ceremonies.

been sent from country jails to tical prisoners. he opening of the 463 crimes have ast seven months, he record for the ous year. There ease of the record

ment of rent has e of the prisoners

tioned in Galway rvers and eighty of Lettermullin Forster, a magantry of Gilway

their playing was highly appreciated by the vast congregation. After the Gos-pel Father O Mahony ascended the pulpit. From this rev. gentleman's former reputa-tion as a pulpit orator we expected to hear tion as a pulpit orator we expected to near something befitting the occasion, but we must confess we were agreeably surprised. The discourse was one of the grandest we ever heard on a like occasion, and made a marked impression on the vast congregation. We give it in full, believing that the world relieved for the time the load which pressed upon the starving Irish, and sensible men opened their eyes to the fact, that the world at large was fulfilling the duties which, of right, rested on the shoulders of liberty-loving, philanthropic England. But not only did her struggle through families awakes the charity of the readers will study it with pleasure through famine awaken the charity

and profit.

Dearly beloved brethren,—Again have we arrived at the festival of our national Saint, and again have we assembled to do him honor and to thank God for the mercy shown our country in sending to it the great apostle Patrick, to draw it from the darkness of paganism and to lead it by the darkness of paganism and to lead it by the hand into the full light of Christianity. To-day is again repeated the same en-thusiastic celebration of the day which for

Men with no pity in their hearts denied that any died from want, but how many that were laid beneath the od in the past year saw the coming of death hastened by want and starvation? The charity of the world relieved for the time the world. It did more; it aroused in her sons the desire to win back a share of her lib-erty and the determination to struggle for remedial measures to a legislative union that had, in acentury's working, presented to the world as the truit of its labors a series of famine and want that finds no par-alell in the listo y of an land. How far they have succeeded in their effort we but too well know, and it the sight she presented a year ago was a dark and sad one, that which she offers us to-day is scarcely

examples of that patriotism which in weal and weethe Irish have ever preserved as their brightest heir-loom. There is not an honorable struggle recorded in Irish history, in the national interests, in which the Bishops and priests of that country have not taken part, and in which the Bishops and priess of that country have not taken part, and in which they have not openly taught that after the service of God the cause that should be dearest to the heart of every honest man was that of his country. No wonder then that the religion and patriot-ism of our nation should be so closely united, the one gathering its vitality and other. Ere the soldiers of Erin went to battle the minister of God called down upon their arms the blessing of heaven. In the thickest of the fray he of heaven. was to be found consoling, by the rites o was to be found consoling, by the rites of our holy religion, the dying soldier, and encouraging the living to deeds of bravery in defence of Church and Father-land. Thus did the priest by his example preach most strongly the duty of love of country, and his sincerity was but too eften tested by the sacrifice of his life in

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

And Not poor a makeholic of size. "S. J. Amos. v. 29. And Note that have a register of the control of th

contest, and whatever may have been her sufferings they were borne in defence of the country. But now a new and trying era is about to open for our afflicted country, a new feature is to be introduced into the struggle, and the crown of mar-tyrdom is again to rest on the heads of many of her children. Those that suppose that religion was anything more than a mask for the conduct of Ireland's persecutors during this period will be disabused of their error by an impartial examinaan impartial examina In the plastic and facile tion of history. In the plastic and facile conscience of Henry and his nobles, there was evidently something beyond deep-seated religious scruples, and the fertility of the one in the discovery of new objects for his passion or his ambition was equalled by the readiness of the other to lend to

allts for the Irish stranger in a strange and. Plunged into a society to which they were entirely strange, surrounded by customs and influences so widely different from that to which they were accustomed, their lot indeed was full of danger, yet what does their history in this new land show? It shows how black and false is the calumny of those who vilify our race by calumny of those who vility our race by calling us a thriftless people; it shows the world that these people were possessed of energy and industry, and forces the un-biased mind to the conclusion that they were the victims of iniquitous laws or they struggle for bread, to leave a land as rich was to be found consuling, by the rich of of the contract contraction of the contract of the contract is a strength of white a first special or its analytic was equally as a contract of the contract bias annually marked it a strength of white a fairty was but too the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of by when the beart of Erin the cry of the Innovalle part is bound; to show that the beart of Erin the cry of the Innovalle part is bound; to show the the part and routed by the part and routed by the part and routed by the part and routed is almost the part of the Innoval the part of the Innoval Ireland is in all that is necessary for the sustenance and well being of her population. If their banishment from their

dearly defended with their lives. The very first overthrow of the Danish power in the island was brought about by the instinctive desire to preserve the jewel of Irish Catholicity—the purity of her daughters. Through all the succeeding years of her history we find the guardianship of her faith and nationality to be twin causes that enlisted all the energy and devotion of which the nation was capable. Amongst her clergy, too, did her children find the most brilliant examples of that patriotism which in weal and woethe Irish have ever preserved as their brightest heir-loom. There is your attention, as showing most forcibly of the Irish race I would principally direct your attention, as showing most forcibly of the Irish race I would principally direct your attention, as showing most forcibly of the Irish race I would principally direct would principally direct your attention, as showing most forcibly of the Irish as showing most forcibly the intention of religion and under the standard of the ross drove from the shores of the Island of Saints the impious invader.

With that period of Irish history exempts of the Island of God in the case of the century we have nothing to do, for, though it reliand underwent much by the harassing the patriotism which in weal and woethe Irish have ever preserved as their brightest heir-loom. There is your attention, as showing most forcibly in the race I would principally direct would principally direct would principally direct.

To the reflecting Christian the hand of Divine Providence is plainly visible in most of the misfortune that darkens the Divine Providence is plainly visible in most of the misfortune that darkens the Divine Providence is plainly visible in most of the misfortune that darkens the Divine Providence is plainly visible in most of the misfortune that darkens the Divine Providence of the Irish history exempts of the Irish their apostolic character.

With the great delivered the following address:

To the reflecting Christian the hand of Divine Providence of the we again assemble on the hatal day of fre-land's patrons int to celebrate the fifth anniversary of a Society established for the purpose of anning Irishmen upon the common platform of charity and goodfellowship, and obliter ting the unhappy differences which have pravailed in the past. In looking back upon the past four years the members of the Society can feel the greatest satisfaction in what has be accomplished, for undoubtedly the citizens of Lendon, of Irish nationality, of what-ever creed or politics, have been brought together through the instrumentality of this Society, and united in the grand object of charity and good-will to all, and we have every reason to think that the good example which has been set in the establishment of this Society has done

The Night Before the Mowing.

- All shimmering in the morning shine
 And diamonded with dew,
 And quivering in the scented wind
 That thrills its green heart through;
 The little field, the smiling field,
 With all its flowers a-blowing!
 How happy looks the golden field,
 The day before the mowing!
- Outspread 'neath the departing light, Twilight still void of stars,
- Twilight still void of stars,
 Save where, low westering, Venus hides
 From the red eye of Mars:
 How quiet lies the silent field
 With all its beauties glowing,
 Just stirring—like a child asleep,
 The night before the mowing.
- Sharp steel, inevitable hand, Cut keen, cut kind! Our field We know full well must be laid low Before its wealth it yield; Labor and mirth and plenty blest Its blameless death bestowing;

GRAND SPEECH OF A. M. SULLI-VAN.

DINAH MULOCH CRAIK

In the House of Commons on Thursday night Sir W. Harcourt, illustrating the objects of the Coercion Bill, referred to the proceedings of the "Skirmishing Fund" in New York, and read extracts from the speeches of Devoy and other members of the Land League in the United States, threatening revenge for the wrongs of Ireland by assassination and wholesale arson. For language of this kind the Land League in Ireland must be held responsible, unless it repudiated the American Land League. The bill was intended to deal with the emissaries of the men who avowed these atrocious designs, the enemies of society, who ought to be crushed like a nest of vipers.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan said the Government had been continually shifting their ground to find an excuse for this Coer-cion Bill, and the House had now heard the last edition from the Home Secretary (Home Rule cheers). At first it was stated that the bill was to enable the Government to arrest the "village ruffians" who were committing crimes, but who could not be convicted. This ground had been deserted for others during the pro-gress of the bill, and at length the Govern-ment, after all its excuses had been exposed for this scandalous measure, had put up the Home Secretary to startle the House with the bugbear of Mr. John Devoy (laughter). The Home Secretary had posed as the champion of religion, and had expressed horror at the French revolutionary party. But who had been the friends of Mazzini? Did not Lord Ellenborough call for a million of money to support secret societies in Italy? What part did Earl Russell play towards the Rocheforts of his day (cheers)? It did not lie on the lips of those

who FETEED GARIBALDI
to reproach any one for communing with
Garibaldi's colleague (cheers). Were hon.
members opposite ashamed of their sympathy with Garibaldi (cheers from the
Liberal benches)? Then this was only
one further instance of the Treasury banch one further instance of the Treasury bench not representing the views of its supporters. The Home Secretary had given a rehash of the Skirmishing Fund as if it were something new. But it had existed for five years. The late Home Secretary knew all about it, and did not think it necessary to call attention to it in the House, though just as sincere a servant of his sovereign as the present Home Secretary, who now did so for a purely melodramatic purpose (Home Rule cheers). There would always be such societies in America as long as mis-government continued in Ireland. For some of these men he could only find

AN EXCUSE IN THE FANATICISM OF DESPAIR;

as regards others he declined to palliate one further instance of the Treasury bench

regards others he declined to palliate as regards others he declined to palinate their conduct or their words. It would be long remembered with sorrow, by hon. members sitting opposite, that it was reserved for a Liberal Government to bring forward as an excuse for coercion what a Conservative ministry had deemed what a Conservative ministry had deemed inworthy of notice (cheers). It would be a most cruel act to hold the Irish people responsible for what men beyond their reach and influence might do (Home Rule cheers). The bad laws by which England had driven the Irish from their homes to America and elsewhere in times past were responsible for the elements of danger, mischief and harm which the Government

mischief and harm which the Government now found in The MILLIONS OF IRISH EMIGRANTS in the United States (Home Rule cheers). The Home Secretary had tried to frighten the House by quoting the language of John Devoy. It was a dreadful thing in John Devoy to talk of assassinating political ministers, but when last October the Rev. Mr. Kane, a Protestant elergyman, publicly and deliberately advised the murder of Roman Catholic priests by way of reprisals, the Chief Secretary—the supposed "man of peace" in the Cabinet—condoned the incitement to crime (loud Irish cheers). The Bishop of Down acted more creditably than the Chief Secretary, for he did call on Mr. Kane to retract (cheers). In reference to Mr. Devoy and others in America, he (Mr. Sullivan) knew nothing of them. When Mr. Parnell went to America to establish a Land League the hon. member did not consult him—he believed the hon. member was in the habit of taking his own course—(laughter)—but he could have told him

and said, "We'll lay London in ashes." He (Mr. Sullivan) was surprised that a responsible minister of the Crown should have lent himself to this scare. His last words upon this weary Coercion Bill would be that in his opposition to it he he had simply done his duty to his country, for when they brought it in the Government declined at the same time to lay the Land Bill on the table. Ireland was first to strip her back to the scourge and afterwards she would be told what

the ministry in their pleasure would be-stow on her. It was this disastrous error stow on her. It was this disastrous error on the part of the Government that roused him to opposition. During these six weeks of respite, in which the wicked might have fled—(cheers)—the country had had time to measure the full effects of this legislation. His fervent hope was that in the breathing time procured for her by the determined stand of her members. Ireland might have cause to see that bers, Ireland might have cause to see that her best hope lay in keeping within consti-tutional lines in her agitation.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON IRELAND

Brave Words from Bishop Bagshawe

GROWING SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND IN FAVOR OF IRELAND'S CAUSE.

A lecture on "Ireland, Socially and Politically," was recently delivered in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, by the Hon. member for Mayo. The chair on the occasion was occupied by the Catholic Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Bagshawe.

The Chairman said he had very great pleasure in introducing to the meeting the guest of the evening—a gentleman

pleasure in introducing to the meeting the guest of the evening—a gentleman who had distinguished himself both by his eloquence and by his services to his country—Mr. O'Connor Power (loud applause.) It was now about a year since at a large meeting in Nottingham he (the chairman) did what he could, in conjunction with others, to make known to his fellowtownsmen the cruel wrongs which had afflicted, and still most grievously afflict.

OUR CATHOLIC FELLOW-SUBJECTS IN IRE-

(hear, hear). He little thought then that a knowledge of those wrongs and a deep sympathy with the victums of them would so rapidly spread over England and take such a deep hold of the minds of vast numbers of Englishmen (hear, hear) as had been the case within the last twelve months. He blessed God that, through that increasing knowledge and sympathy, powerful advocates had been raised up in England for the much-enduring Irish people-advocates who must and would not be silent (renewed applause), and who would not be silent (renewed applause) until the unjust laws which for centuries had caused unjust laws which for centuries had caused such misery were repealed, and had given place to others under which the people of Ireland might be able to live in their own land in the peaceful and secure possession of their homes and earnings (applause). The object of their meeting that night was the same as that of last very a person of the people of t year's meeting—that was, to make known more completely and more widely the evils under which Ireland now suffered. They were not met to discuss any political programme or to promote directly any political measure. The threatened Coercion Bill rendered the delivery of the lecture, even were exportant. lecture even more opportune than it otherwise would have been. The English Parliament and the English people were to be asked to give to Ireland, by way of a first instalment of the long-desired and

oppressive, and would cause an immensit of hardship. It was one, moreove which as those who knew Ireland be assured us, would be the occasion of grie ous evils, which all so bitterly deplore and which the Catholic Church most transfer contempod them heart. If one and which the Catholic Church most strongly condemned (hear, hear). If open agitation were forbidden and suppressed there would be a great temptation to secret plotting against public law and order, and, if the hope of constitutional redress were taken away, the devil would tempt men to redress their wrongs by the commission of crime. When, then, the English Government was about to deliber English Government was about to deliberate on a measure so grievous and so dangerous, it was well, at least, that mean

League the hon. member did not consult him—he believed the hon. member was in the habit of taking his own course—(laughter)—but he could have told him that his electic gathering of men in America was patriotic, no doubt, in purpose, but that he, for his part, should have considered it impracticable and dangerous (hear, hear). At the same time, Judging by the reports in the public press, he believed that

MR. PARNELLA GOING TO AMERICA had the idea of bringing even those men to perceive that the Land League by constitutional methods would protect the people, and that the practice of resorting to reprisals was unnecessary (hear, hear). For one man of that school of politics in America who came into the Land League there came in seven who repudiated Mr. John Devoy; and so the latter chose to go back to his old skirmishing fund idea, and said, "We'll lay London in ashes." He (Mr. Sullivan) was surprised that a responsible minister of the Crawn shadd

per, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for

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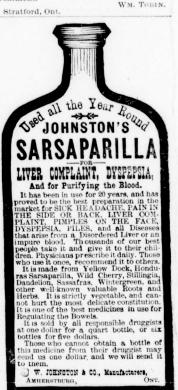
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TESTIMONIAL.DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment.



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organ \$450; i One manual organ \$300.

AUSTRIAN CARMELITES.

A VERY CHARMING PICTURE OF OF LIFE

[Readers of the *Union* will, were are sbe interested in the following beautiful tracts furnished us by Miss Kathering Conway, from a letter received her fite Hon. Alice Seymour, late English structress in the imperial family of Ausand now the guest of the Sisters of Joseph, Nazareth Convent, Roche This accomplished lady is an American birth and education. She is know in world of letters as "Octavia Hensel," world of letters as "Octavia Hensel," is a valued correspondent out of the York Home Journal and the San Franchronicle.—Ed. C. U.J.

The town of Gmunden, at the foothel lake, about an hour's drive from Villa. The carriage road lies along shore of the beautiful Traunsee, a percentic of loveliness, every moment.

shore of the beautiful Trainisee, a pe-paradise of loveliness; every momer filled with scenes worthy app oach to gates of heaven, and from the de-manifested by the imperial children v a visit to the Carmelite convent is be us, one would suppose we were goin the region of the blest. This mor after luuch, the little princess bou into my room exclaiming "Mais quel sir!"— "Come, lady, we are goin spend the afternoon at the con ent!"
"The Carmelite?" I asked, hardly ing to hope such good fortune was new free how often have I read of these easaints—their utter self-renunciation—sufferings and Christ like patience and for those who sm—the perfect seclusic their lives—their privations—their un-ing prayers for the world's people. "Yes—theCarmehtes."

mg prayers for the world's people.

"Yes—the Carmelites," it was her perial Highness the Archduchess who plied to my question. "We have special dispensation and are allowed privilege of visiting the Sisters," she timued, "and you lady shall accom Madame."

This is the title by which the Princesses are designated.

We left the Villa about three of It was a golden September day, the waters of the Traussee seemed transfeby the breeze into a floor of ripplin monds, and the glorious mountain Sleeping Turk rose in giant masses or rock far above the massive foliage of and pine trees at its base. Many we superb villas we passed, for this portitee Salzkammergut is the favorite of the Imperial families of Austria.

The Convent is situated upon thing ground near the old church of the puchies, and fronts the village street It seems a very unpretending two wall built of stone, but covered we ment coloaed with a pale yellow The entrance door is two or three

The entrance door is two or three steps above the pavement.

The nuns had been notified of ou so when rhe footman rang at the b door w s instantly opened and we ea dim cloister-like vestibule pavee. brick, with white-washed walls of sides, but before us was an immens den. The portress was a woman sixty years of age. Never have such a face on any human being. the dawn of Angethood is witnes earth' it is seen Carmelite's veil dear old lady knelt before the Archo and raised her hand to her lips, by young Princess hastily withdrew he

and bent her head as if in reverence one who she acknowledged her

We went at once to the chapel, stone cell-like aportment in the form about two feet broad runs the room, and upon this fifteen or nuns were kneeling at prayer. disturb them, we knelt behind th from whence this is entered. Wh from whence this is entered. Wif-little princesses and the young at were saying their Hail Mary's, I co-help raising my eyes to the im-kneeling figures about the room, were clad in babits of a coarse brow so wiry and rough that it scratcheyes even to look at it.

THE EXILES FROM ACAD

The Madawska settlement in comprises a strip of country lyin the St. John river, beginning at a half dozen miles from Grand B; and extending in a north direction fifty miles up the river. are eleven towns or organized pla with an aggregate population of thing like 7,500, of which three or more is of French descent. T from Acadia, immortalized in " line," were the first settlers in this which, though in a higher latitu Quebec, and oppressed by long an winters, of which some wonderfu are told, is one of the most fer beautiful in New England. The settlers and the Canadians who ha

them occupy a wide strip of land along the bank of the St. Jo desire for improvement. The born without ambition, and er correspondingly. "The Lord green length before we were bor say, "and he will after we are go New England man would call the less. Their farming is of the mitive order. There has been n in the style of their buildings for tury, and manufactures they have they are industrious in the way. Their wants are few ar supplied. A few months work bering in winter provides who money they need during the ye traders handle less money than traders handle less money than else in the country. Barter is not the exception. They are people and the strains of a fiddl can be frequently heard by the will at any time keep a dozen o contented idleness for a half a draft they are religious. All ar Catholics, and the churches where exceted are in striking to

have erected are in striking of the prevailing architecture. A and school on the New Brunswi the river are noted throughout This accomplished lady is an American by birth and education. She is know in the world of letters as "Octavia Hensel," and is a valued correspondent out of the New York Home Journal and the San Francisco Chronicle.—Ed. C. U. 1

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M. TOBIN.

and has n in the PAIN IN R COM-FACE, Diseases ver or an our best heir chil-ly. Those to others, Honduria

Stillingia, reen, and oots and and can-astitution. in use for

bottle gist ma il send

We went at once to the chapel, a small stone cell-like aportment in the second man.

There are no seats in it, a raised platform about two feet broad runs around the room, and upon this fifteen or twenty nuns were kneeling at prayer. Not to disturb them, we knelt behind the altar from whence this is entered. While my from whence this is entered. While my little princesses and the young archduke were sayi g their Hail Mary's, I could not help raising my eyes to the immovable kneeling figures about the room. They were clad in habits of a coarse brown serge, so wiry and rough that it scratched the eyes even to look at it.

THE EXILES FROM ACADIA.

The Madawska settlement in Maine comprises a strip of country lying along the St. John river, beginning at Hamlin, a half dozen miles from Grand Falls, N. a half dozen miles from Grand Falls, N.
B', and extending in a northwesterly
direction fifty miles up the river. There
are elever towns or organized plantations
with an aggregate population of something like 7,500, of which three quarters
or more is of French descent. The exiles
from Acadia, immortalized in "Evangeline," were the first settlers in this valley,
which, though in a higher latitude than
Quebec, and oppressed by long and severe
winters, of which some wonderful stories
are told, is one of the most fertile and
beautiful in New England. The original
settlers and the Canadians who have joined
them occupy a wide strip of intervale
land along the bank of the St. John.
Travelers have often described the

Travelers have often described the manners of this simple people. They are as unlike the Yankees tifty miles to the south of them as can well be imagined. They have no genius for accumulation, no desire for improvement. They were desire for improvement. They were born without ambition, and enjoy life correspondingly. "The Lord got along well enough before we were born," they say, "and he will after we are gone." A New England man would call them shiftless. Their farming is of the most primitive order. There has been no change in the style of their buildings for a century, and manufactures they have none. Yet they are industrious in their own way. Their wants are few and easily supplied. A few months work at lumbering in winter provides what ready money they need during the year. The traders handle less money than any one

section, and the latter is well patro section, and the latter is well paronized by parents all the way from Grand Falls to Quebec. It is a sight to see the throngs making their way towards church on Sunday morning. Some on foot, some in carriages which carried fashionable Readers of the Union will, were are sure, be interested in the following beautiful extracts furnished us by Miss Kathering E. Conway, from a letter received her from the Hon. Alice Seymour, late English instructress in the imperial family of Austria, and now the guest of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Nazareth Convent, Rocherter. This accomplished lady is an American by birth and education. She is know in the land. After Mass the priest gives notice of any coming occurence likely to be of interest to his flock, such as the fact that York Home Journal and the San Francisco Chronicle.—Ed. C. U.]

The town of Gmunden, at the foot of the lake, about an hour's drive from the Villa. The carriage road lies along the shore of the beauturul Traunsee, a perfect paradise of love-lines; every moment is filled with scenes worth.

B

superb villas we passed, for this portiou of tee Salzkammergut is the favorite resort of the Imperial families of Austria.

* * * * * *

The Convent is situated upon the rising ground near the old church of the Capuchius, and fronts the village street just beyond the bridze over the river Traunsee. It seems a very unpretending two-story wall built of stone, but covered with cement coloned with a pale yellow wash. The entrance door is two or three stone steps above the pavement.

The nuns had been notified of our visit, so when rhe footman rang at the bell, the door we instantly opened and we entered a dim cloister-like vestibule paved with brick, with white-washed walls on two sides, but before us was an immense garden. The portress was a woman about sixty years of age. Never have I seen such a face on any human being. If ever the dawn of Angelhood is witnessed on earth' it is seen Carmelite's veil. This dear old lady knelt before the Archduchess and raised her hand to her lips, but my young Princess hastily withdrew her hand, and bent her head as if in reverence before one who she acknowledged her superior.

We went at once to the chapel, a small.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND.

The country itself is charmingly pictur The country itself is charmingly picturesque, nor is the character of the Irish Highland people less interesting. The average face, the typical Irish peasant face, is a sad face. The physiognomist has but to look on the dark brow, the deep sat eye, the compressed lips, the long, oval face, in order to conjecture the character of the people. The poetry of the land, like its music, breathes but one voice, and that is a voice of sorrow and wailing. that is a voice of sorrow and wailing.

The laughing Irishman is a fittion of
the stage. The wit, the repartee which so
essentially belongs to the people, is engendered by quick fancy out of suffering. It
is impossible to mix with these people
without feeling that the word "Oriental" without feeling that the word "Oriental" is applied with strict propriety to the Irish, who derive their earliest customs, if not their origin, from the far East. Some of their ways of speech indicate this. "God save you," "God save all here," "God be with you" these are all identical with the phrases of salutation and benediction used to this hour in the East, while their free hearthality, even the generies suggests. free hospitality, even to enemies, suggests the beautiful Hindoo proverb—"The tree does not withdraw its shade even from does not withdraw its shade even from the wood-cutter"—are all thoroughly Irish. Vallencey traces hundreds of phrases, idioms, and technical terms in common use in Ireland to the Egyptians and Per-sians. None but the Irish and Orientials would call a copy of a book the son of the book. We have heard an Irish Highlander book. We have heard an Irish Highlander call an echo "the daughter of the voice," which is as good Hebrew as it is Irish. Many of their festivals are also of eastern birth. That of All Hallow eve was anciently dedicated to the sun, and on it offerings were made of fruit, corn and cakes of fine flour, spotted with caraway seeds and stained with saffron. Hence the cake, peculiar to Ireland, and especially to the Highlands—the Barimbrace, from barim, a cake, and brace, speckled. It is customary for bakers to send these cakes as presents to their friends.—Waverly. presents to their friends.-Waverly.

One of the greatest punishments which God can inflict upon a soul is to take from it "the means of doing good." This punishment God inflicts "temporarily" on those from whom He expects much and who are not faithful. To-day, for example,

money they need during the year. The traders handle less money than any one else in the country. Barter is the rule not the exception. They are a happy people and the strains of a fiddle, such as can be frequently heard by the traveller, will at any time keep a dozen of them in contented idleness for a half a day.

They are religious. All are ardent Catholics, and the churches which they have erected are in striking contrast to the prevailing architecture. A convent and school on the New Brunswick side of the river are neted throughout the whole

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availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

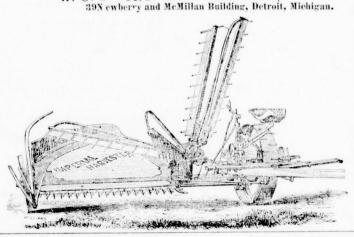
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, Toronto, ns in the Do-American and six Parish manuals; St. manuals; St. manuals; St. manuals; St. meanuals; St.

St. Patrick's Day in Hamilton St. Patrick's Church—The Bishop's Sermon— Faith of Our Fathers-St. Patrick's Choir — Celebration in Dundas — St. Augustine's Church—Very Rev. T. F. Dowling's Lecture : " Relations of Ireland to the Empire," A Grand Success Solemnity of St. Joseph's

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. As had been anticipated, the celebration St. Patrick's Day, in this city, took place in a very appropriate manner. A Grand Muss had been appointed at St. Patrick's Church, at half-past ten, and long before that hour, the streets converging towards the sacred edifice streamed with persons of both sexes, young and old, carrying about their persons green-woven carrying about their persons green-woven crosses, shamrocks, or other national em-blems. The Emerald Beneficial Association, in their neat uniform and under the direc-tion of chief-marshal Harte and assistantmarshall Lynch, marched quietly along the north side of King street to the church, north side of King street to the church, and took their seats in a number of pews reserved for them. The subsequent return to the hall and separation were made in

The church was crowded to the doors, standing room being scarcely obtainable. The sanctuary, beautified by the recent ad-The sanctuary, beautified by the recent addition of its handsome altar, was appropriately decorated for the occasion by the ever-tasteful sisters. His Lordship, with several of the clergy from St. Mary's, assisted at the Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Keogh, assisted by Rev. Father Keogh, assisted by Rev. Father Craven and Bergman, deacon and sub deacon. The choir, which will be referred to wave particularly below see the

like good order.

sub deacon. The choir, which will be referred to more particularly below, sang the Mass in full strength.

THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

At the Gospel, his lordship bishop Crinnon, delivered a very impressive and instructive sermon—which we attempt to epitomize as follows—on the festival so dear to the Irishman's heart. He commenced by anoting that well-known very menced by quoting that well-known verse from St. Paul to the Romans, and which from St. Paul to the Romans, and which might truthfully be applied to the Irish race: "First I give thanks to my God, through Jesus Christ, for you all, because your Faith is spoken of in the whole world." Faith is Heaven's greatest and best gift to man—one of the strongest proofs of God's love for the human race. God could confer power and glory to such an extent that the nation or the individual an extent that the nation or the individual might become the admiration of the world, but these are perishable and temporal benefits, while the gift of Divine Faith carries with it the divine promise of eter-nal bliss, working in unison with Hope, which makes the heart glad with the pros-pect of happiness after this world's trials are over, and with Charity which enpect of happiness after this world's trials are over, and with Charity which enkindles a heavenly warmth in the soul chilled by earthly coolness. Faith, as it were, throws open the heavens and points to an eternity of joy and felicity. The man without faith is joyless even amidst his wealth, and in adversity is utterly cast down. Not so with him who has the gift of faith; he is always in peace. If prosperous he refers his success to the Almighty's goodness; if in adversity he bows his head cheerfully and submissively, murmuring, "God gives, God has taken away; blessed be the name of God." He is like the rock in the ocean, though is like the rock in the ocean, though stormed and lashed by wind and wave he stormed and institled by white and the stormed and unyielding. They were assembled here to-day, not to commemorate the victory of one nation

they was first from the elegantic gauge relation of the state of the s by so-called civilized nations. They were thus, argued the learned Doctor, in a man-

and of the religious persecutions, but he would remind them of the unswerving attachment of their forefathers to the Faith—a fidelity so uncompromising, not-withstanding its terrible tests, that it has caused an enlightened world to say, that withstanding its terrible tests, that it has caused an enlightened world to say, that as the Hebrews were, in ancient times, so were the Irish in modern—the chosen people of God. Considering all this, and looking at subsequent events, what an evidence we have of the wonderful ways of God. Having preserved the faith themselves, the Irish people have also been the means of restoring it to others. Going into England and Scotland, they raised up churches and religious houses by the hunchurches and religious houses by the hundred; they did the same in America and churches and rengious houses by the hundred; they did the same in America and Australia, and are still doing, and the believers in the true faith can in those places be counted to-day by the millions. Cardinal Manning tells that one-fourth of the late Ecumenical Council of 900 bishops was composed of Irishmen or sons of Irishmen; and Cardinal Newman adds his tribute to Irish fidelity by saying that their church, though ancient, was still young, that it witnessed the rise and fall of Canterbury, and saw the lamp of faith extinguished in many a sanctuary, while its own burned with undiminished splendor. His Lordship concluded by advising that, as Faith was Heaven's best gift, so we should guard it jealously and teach it religiously to our children, reminding them of the thousands who died for that faith in former times, and who are now saints in heaven, able and willing to help us fight the good fight, and in a happy hereafter to unite with us in praising God for all eternity.

The afternoon of St Patrick's Day we

The afternoon of St. Patrick's Day was The afternoon of St. Patrick's Day was spent in keeping with the religious observance of the morning. Hundreds, taking advantage of the beautiful weather, promenaded the public streets in the quiet enjoyment of social converse and mutual exchange of seasonable compliments.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR, briefly referred to above, deserves something more than a passing notice. Organization

briefly referred to above, deserves some-thing more than a passing notice. Organ-ized soon after the completion of the church, and then composed almost entirely of inexperienced members, it has, by constant and earnest practice, won its way to a highly creditable position among the musical institutions of Hamilton. For musical institutions of Hamilton. For this gratifying result much praise is due to the zeal and ability of Miss E. A. Fil-giano and Mr. F. A. Filgiano, respectively organist and conductor of the choir, al-ways painstaking and self-sacrificing in their efforts to promote its efficiency. The choir consists of twenty members, ladies and gentlemen, all of whom to see a second choir consists of twenty members, ladies and gentlemen, all of whom possess considerable talent and many will apparently at no distant day distinguish themselves in the musical profession. For St. Patrick's Day they had made special preparation, and they certainly showed it by the results. The Mass was Farmer's in B flat, including two very fine duets "O Sponse Mi" and "Agnus Dei." The former was sung by Messrs. F. A. Filgiano, basso, and A. Filgiano, tenor, in a manner that did full credit to the high reputation they have long since earned in this city. Miss A. Stuart, soprano, and Miss M. Robertson, alto, sang the second duet. These young ladies with Miss Care alto, sang the second duet. These young ladies, with Miss Cox, another soprano, have very fine voices, and have every prosto the pect of becoming excellent singers. The dissively, as taken the single state of proud of their choir.

THE DUNDAS CELEBRATION.
The "Valley City" did its duty well in the matter of commemorating St. Patrick's remains firm and unyielding. They were assembled here to-day, not to commemorate the victory of one nation over another, but of divine faith over paganism—a victory the most complete in the annals of the Church, as it represented the almost immediate conversion of the entire Irish nation by the labors of St. Patrick only, while there can be shown many other nations on which generations of missionary labour have been expended without bringing about a thorough conver-

without bringing about a thorough conversion. The prompt conviction that pervaded the minds of our forefathers, and the plant of the province of the province of the province. Long before the hour for commence ment the hall was literally erammed to the province of the province. waded the minds of our forefathers, and the alacrity with which they accepted the Faith, Dr. Brownson explained by showing that the Irish had come from the east before the descendants of Noah had sunk into the depths of gross immorality. The Irish were pagans, but their paganism was of the highest order. They worshipped the sun, the grandest object in nature, and they were free from those disgusting superstitions that were practised in early days by so-called civilized nations. They were They were gether so large an audience, was every

able to either of these three—the poverty of the soil, the indolence of the people, or else, if the soil be rich and the people in-dustrious, as both are admitted to be, the cause must be attributed to an unjust system of government. In dealing with the relations of Ireland to the Imperial Gov

ernment, I venture to state two propositions: (1st) that those relations are based on unjust principles, and (2nd) that the happiness of Ireland, as well as the stability of the British empire, require that every vestige of Irish grievances should be removed at once and forever. To prove the first, it is only necessary to show that England has failed in the functions of good government, for surely it is part of these functions to promote the material and moral good of the country governed. Now England has done neither. She has not promoted the material good of the Irish people, as will be seen by examining her policy in the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of that people, and she has failed in promoting the moral and she has tailed in promoting the moral good of the people, as will be seen by con-sidering her attitude in the religious and political questions of that country. How has England legislated on the land question ?" Here the rev. gentleman entered into historical details to show the policy of extermination and confiscation menced by the Norman invaders, and continued by James I. and Oliver Cromwell, whose additional object was to people the whose additional object was to people the country with strangers, and to protect them at the expense of the starving peasantry. It was next shown how the commercial and manufacturing interests of Ireland, once in a flourishing condition, were crushed by jealous English legislatures how the noval good of the nation. ure; how the moral good of the nation instead of being encouraged was neglected, and its educational and political instituions exposed to utter destruction hostile and bitter penal laws. The religion of the people was forbidden, their clergy and teachers banished and outlawed, their churches seized, their franchise stolen, privileges of corporation and parliament denied them, and fivally that shadow of

clergy and teacher's banished and some clergy and teacher's banished them, and floally that shadow of a Parliament extinguished. And all this in a Catholic nation of five millions of that bank the control of the cont

ion, delivered with that earnestness warmth that left no doubt as to his lively nterest in the welfare of Ireland.

The chairman in putting the motion, which was unanimously carried, took advantage of the happy combination of the respective nationalities of lecturer, mover

others characte ized by fun and humor of those who took part, Bernard Ronan, was Parnell; George Fitzgerald, agent; Willie Comerford, auctioneer; Duncan McLeod, tenant; and Joseph Harington, tenant's son. All was got up in splendid style. "Watching by the Golden Gate" was sung by the girls, though not as effectively as some pieces they rendered later in the evening. Several boys gave a dialogue representing a scene in school, parts of which were highly ludicrous. To prove a dialogue representing a scene in school show that parts of which were highly ludicrous parts of which were highly ludicrous.
"Thinking and dreaming of mother" by
the girls was sung in splendid style, and
brought the first part of the programme to

The second part opened with a hymn to Hibernia's Saint, in which about sixty boys and girls joined their voices, with the finest effect, and which was enthusiastically received by the audience. A play "Quarrel of the Flowers" was taken part in by Teresa Quinlan, Nora Grant, Teresa Dunne, Sarah O'Connell, May Doyle, Minnie Kew, Julia O'Grady, Minnie Ryan, Mary Ann Cahill and Lucy Kew. They displayed taste and ability in the They displayed taste and ability in the recitations throughout. "Castles in the Air" was sung by five boys, with a full chorus of boys and girls. Each of the boys sang a of boys and girls. Each of the boys sang a verse, championing his country's poet. Barney Ronan sang of England, George Fleming, Ireland; David Read, Scotland; Thomas Conboy, America, and little Joe Conboy, Canada. So well were the audience pleased that they insisted on having the Canadian return and remains the Canadian return and remains. The hall is canable of setting 800 neonless the second of the St. James Church Choir. To say that it was a success would be to but feebly express the true sense of that term.

root of the evil from which Ireland suf-fers, and the cause in no small degree of much discontent in England and Scotland. 3rd. That nothing less than a change of the present system to, and the creation of peasant proprietary, will give peace and

prosperity to the country.

The Windsor branch of the Land League was then formed, nearly all present signing their names as members. The followand charman, to nope that the snameper, thistle and rose would ever appear together under similar pleasant auspices.

Very Rev. Father Dowling then very briefly thanked the audience, who, after the playing of the national anthem, quietly dispersed.

was then formed, nearly all present signing their names as members. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Kilroy; Vice-President, F. Cleary; Secretary, M. A. McHugh: Treasurer, P. Giblin. The initiation fee was fixed at 50cts.

agent by masked men; the meeting of the Land League; were all well depicted, some of the scenes being touchingly sad and others characte ized by fun and humor vived in 1869. The Irish Protestant Ben-

The birthday of St. Patrick's Day.

The birthday of St. Patrick was celebrated in Seaforth this year with great celat by the Catholics of the parish. High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock a. m. by Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown. At the conclusion of the first Gospel Rev. Father Molphy, of Strathroy, delivered one of the first paragraphic so the life and Father Molphy, of Strathroy, delivered one of the finest panegyries on the life and labors of the illustrious saint that it has been our pleasure to listen to. This being Father Molphy's first visit to Seaforth, it had the effect of bringing together a very large congregation, who evinced the greatest interest in every word spoken by the reverend gentleman. He is a pleasing speaker, and has the facility of keeping his he rers' attention riveted throughout his discourse, so much so that you could almost hear a pin drop. The singing of almost hear a pin drop. The singing of the choir was fully up to former occasions.

audience pleased that they insisted on having the Canadian return and repeat bis verse. The operetta of "Grandpa's Birthday" was productive of much pleasure. Joe Harrington was made up to look at least ninety ears of age, and was followed around by a crowd of the smallest children of the school. Janey Shanahan crowned him with a wreath of flowers and Nora Purcell presented him with a boquet and sang a greeting, fter which she was put to sleep. Jessie Comerford sang "Put me in my little bed" very nicely, and the operetta throughout was charming. A song followed, in which Minnie Ryan, Nora Grant, Maggie Jane Daly, Minnie Kew and Lizzie Fitz.

Cast every place. Cast every place the remofold Erin has in it when roused by a foe on St. Patrick's day.

During the course of the lecture, the speaker was frequently and vociferously applied, and as he managed to intersperse his remarks with many amusing ancience firmly fixed throughout.

At the conclusion, Mr. John Wilson moved a vote of thanks complimentary to the lecturer. In his allusion to frish affairs, Mr. Wilson made some inaccuracies, yet, as he received the correction in good spirit, no one doubted the honesty of his intentions.

Between twenty and thirty of our Irish and Irish Canadian townsmen met in the Opera House on last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Land League. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cliffe, of the Essec Review; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, and an Casgrain, of Windsor; Doyle, of London; Fitzgerald, Dolan, Moloney, and Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is good spirit, no one doubted the honesty of his intentions.

The Malor of the evening of the feast of Erin's Patron Saint, in the St. Joseph's Convent Hall. The chair was filled by our exwiew; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is of the Western Home Journal. The following resolutions were adopted:

Ist. That we meet as well wishers and friends of the land from which so many of us spring.

A grand lecture and concert were given on the evening of the feat of Erin's Patron Saint, in the St. Joseph's Convent Hall. The chair was filled by our exwiew; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is of the Western Home Journal. The chair was filled by our exwiew; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is of the Western Home Journal. The chair was filled by our exwiew; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is of the Western Home Journal. The chair was filled by our exwiew; Cleary, M. A. McHugh, Buchannan, Savage, of Detroit. The latter gentleman is of the We state of affairs in Ireland, and paid high tributes to the Irish nation. As a lecturer Mr. Jones combines Irish humor with Irish pathos, sunshine and shadow, and faithfully portrays the past and present phases of Irish life, never allowing his audience to weary of his subject.

The concert was highly creditable to the ladies who so kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Mrs. O'Leane,

services for the occasion. Mrs. O'Loane gave two instrumental solos, with fine execution. She is a brilliant performer on the piano, and Miss A. Doyle acquitted the piano, and Miss A. Doyle acquitted herself very creditably as accompanist to the Misses Robinson and Cooke in their songs. Miss Robinson's rich voice requires a larger hall to do herself justice. Her rendering of the "Star of Glengarry" was very line. Mr. John Robinson was accounted with great analyses on his approach.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT WINDSOR.

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint

The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was commemorated here by solemn High Mass in the forenoon, and a grand concert in the evening. Ou'venerable bean was celebrant of the High Mass. The sermon was preached by Fathel Mass. The sermon was preached by Fathel Mass. The sermon was who took for his text I have appointed you that you would go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit would remain."

The evening's celebration was kept by a very grand concert in the Town Hall, and was attended by a large and appreciative audience, composed of the elle amongst our Irish, French Canadian and Fite amongst our Irish, French Canadian and Fite amongst our Irish, French Canadian and Fute amongst our Irish, French Canadian and Worship the Mayor to the audience, and was received with rounds of applause. His lecture on Tom Moore was very interesting, full distorical information, at times pathetic, and throughout crisp, with brilliancy and and throughout crisp, with brilliancy and genuine withat is altogether irresistable genuine with that is altogether irresistable genuine and the plano with much taste and ecking a very apropos selection of Moore's Melodies, Then came a grand chorus by the Marentette Brothers—"Beautiful girl of Kildne," followed by Mrs. Kilroy, who sang with much spirit and resonance of voice "The dear intile Shamrock" Mrs. K. has a very superior voice of wonderful compass and scarness of tone that many a so-called prima donna might envy. Miss Mackintos ang also very sweetly "Sweet the Angelus is ringing." Mr. Joseph Marentette sang with mechanic and to repeat for an encore. The "Miscree" by Miss Lola Barrett was a master-piece of plano execulion, and elicited thunders of appliance. With another grand song, "Erin, home of my Miss Lola Barrett was a master-piece of plano execulion, and elicited thunders of appliance. With another grand song, "Erin, home of my Miss Lola Barrett was a master-piece of plano execulion, and elicited thunders of appliance. With another grand song, "Erin, home of my Miss Lola Barre

St. Patrick's at 81. Mark's academy.

On Friday evening the children of 8t.
Mary's Academy organized an impromptue
entertainment in honor of 8t. Patrick's Day,
and requested Rev. Father Flatnerly to favor
them with his lecture of the evening previous. The "Salle de recreation" was beautifully arranged and decorated for the occusion. At the lower end of the hall a temporary
altar was erected, supporting a life-size
statue of St. Patrick, with trees of Shamrock's
blended with roses, growing on each side.
The pillars supporting the upper gailery of
the hall, which is oval-shaved, were fest-oned
with garlands of immortelles, while shrubs
from the hot-house and vases of flowers in
full bloom filled the apartments with a
delicious fragrance.
The following address was presented by the
pupils of St. Mary's Academy':

To Rev. Father Flannery.

REV. Father ST. PATRICK'S AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

The following address was presented by the pupils of St. Mary's Academy:

To Rev. Father Flannery.

Rev. Father,—When we were told of the favor to be conferred upon us we rejoiced to think that we too might spend an hour with the 'Sweet son of song,' and that his enlogy might be spoken by one of Erin's Apostles. There is not a land on the decoration of the glote more dearly loved by its children than Ireland, dear persented old Ireland, the land of beauty and Isle of Saints, which, though outwardly in rags and pasticken, is nevertheless all bright and beautiful within, a lily among thorns, sending forth the balmy fragrance of its giorious faith, and planting the good seed in the soil of distant lands. Thou art, in truth, O Erin! the Emerald Isle of the Ocean, for no land on earth has such tales of strife and triumph to have a such tales of strife and triumph and such illustrious heroes and having preserved throughout all its weary struggles the faith which St. Patrick so deeply implanted in the hard of every Erin's son.

In concading, Rev. Father, we would add that we find the very grateful for your kindness, in procuring for us a pleasant and profitable recreation, and we hope that on many more occasions, you may be, as now, a welcome visitor at St. Mary's.

Rev. Father Flannery replied in very appropriate terms, thanking the children for

2nd. Simple Simon. Mr. George Scott.
3rd. Solo. Miss Walsh.
4th. Where the Grass Grows Green. Mr.
5th. O'Bryan with his High Water Panls, Mr. Kenedy.
6th. Dear Little Shamrock Mr. Kenedy.
7th. Duet,—Gently Sighs the Breeze, Mrs.
1reland and Downey.
8th. P. T. Barnum Outdone. Mr. Kenedy.

GODERICH LETTER.

St. Patrick's Day—Lecture and Concert.

A grand lecture and concert were given

A grand lecture and concert were given

CLERICAL.

WE lave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special at ention to this branch of the trade.

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PRESERVED
IN A SUPERIOR STYLE, BY MRS. C. R. COLVILLE.





VOL. 3.

CLERICAL.

WE have receiv a large stock goods suitable for cle

cal garments. We give in our taile ing department spec at ention to this bran of the trade.

N. WILSON & C

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR

APRIL. 1881. Sunday, 3-Passion Sunday. 2 Cl. Double.

Monday, 4—St. Isidor, Bishop, Confessor.
Doctor. Double.

St. Vicent, Confessor. Do.
Weedlay, 6—St. Xystus I., Pope
Martyr. Double.

Thursday, 7—St. Cedestinus I, Pope
Confessor. Double.

Friday, 8—Feast of the Seven Dolors, B.\
Double Major.

Saturday, 9—Of the same day, or as the

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Catholic Times states that Mr. entry Patmore, the poet, has given sum of £5,000, in memory of his wife wards the erection of a new Catherburch in the old port of Hastings.

ARCHGISHOP McCABE is shocked at Parnell's employing the services of Re fort in the cause of Ireland. Well, Rofort has done a great deal of evil in day, and if Mr. Parnell succeeds in eing him in the cause of Ireland, he have made him do one good act, which the prayers of the Irish people account to have and perhaps obtain ascend to heaven, and perhaps obtain conversion.—Western Despatch.

EARTH trembled and the sun was d ened; but under that Cross Mary s alone, firm and recollected, while the a noonday sacrifice was offered, and her hung a willing victim between heaven earth, till His life-blood ebbed a Jesus was her very life, her Creator her Child, the one object of her wo and love; but she would not hold one drop of His Blood, which was price of the salvation of men.

"WHY do we suffer the enemies of gion always to speak," characteristic exclaims a French journal, " when it easy to close their mouths by answer them? Eh! They say that the Fr clergy are wanting in patriotism. Is in Not so fast, we may well say to them you know how many honors were towed upon the clergy of France by Republic from Sept. 4th, 1870, to 31st, 1871? Seventy-two crosses of o of the Legion of Honor, fifty-six of c alier, and two military medals !

REVIVALS are in vogue in Brooklyn new. Mr. Beecher has his and the De Witt Talmage has his. The latter, ing a cornet and much practice in gyntier, has the most roaring revival. Rev ism has, for some reason or other, co to attract even the most emotional Protants. Joseph Murphy, with the sterrible example of intemperance or cord could not raise a good, old hov revival; and even Moody and Sankey lost their "drawing" power. Ingerso is more fashionable than revivalism, i the Brooklyn revivalists do not raise crowd of former years .- Freeman's

THE late Senstor Carpenter of Wisco once explained why he liked Irish While trudging along a hot, dusty row vermont weary and footsore, he gave and was compelled to sit down up boulder by the roadside. He was t boy, but with a stout heart; yet his ney was a long one, and he was a discouraged. Several times he was fused a "lift" by the drivers of pa vehicles. Finally a loud, cheery roused him from his meditation, a jelly Irishman took him into his wand drove him to his destination. "since that day," said the speaker, "I had a warm corner in my heart fo Iriehman.

CARLYLE, the great English au died on the 9th of February. His ac ers would do well, in this grave crisi remember his judgment of Engla dealing with Ireland: "We English even now the bitter smart of long cent of injustice to our neighbor Ireland. justice, doubt it not, abounds, or Ire would not be miserable. The eart would not be miserable. The ear good, bountifully sends forth food facrease, if man's unwisdom did not i vene and forbid. . . . Violent men have been, and merciful, unjust ruler just, conflicting in a great element of lence these five wild centuries; and lence these five wild centuries; and violent and unjust have carried itwe have come to this. England is g towards Ireland, and reaps at last, in incasure, fruit of fifteen generation wrong-doing.

MUCH sympathy has been wasted the dead Czar and on the Nihilists. Czar's life was one of open scandal fact, in one theory-that the marria is as well abrogated-he was as Nih as the most extreme Nihilist; his pe is they have not gained much, have nothing by his death. As for Nihilists—the effluvia arising fro