Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

ment" in another column.

MGR. THIBAUDIER, Bishop of Soissons, has made the following appeal

ing in Ireland:-"A famine, such as the

personal services, found the means in

to fly to her rescue; many dioceses,

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH,

accompanied by Mgr. Bruyere, V. G.,

terms, to the former visits of His

Lordship on the occasion of the

laving of the corner stone of the

church some twenty years ago, and also in company with the late lamented Dr. Conroy, papal delegate. His Lordship the Bishop replied

briefly, and thanked the gentlemen

for their kind reception and good opinion. He was not astonished at the great strides the Catholic Church

had made in the city of Guelph. Indeed, it could not well be otherwise,

when it is considered that the inter-

such zealous and distinguished men

Jesus. He assured them that it

portance of fostering Catholic educa-

the faith will be sustained. Mgr.

Bruyere and Dr. Kilroy also respond-

to subsist.'

NO. 80.

GENTLEMEN. See our IRISH and S,COTCH

TWEEDS and SER.GES-the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown

unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIAS' TICAL CALENDAR. APRIL, 1880

Sunday, 25—Fryurth after Easter. Feast of St. Mark, 'Evangelist. Double. 2 Ct. Monday, 26—St. Cletus and Marcellinus, Mar-tyrs. Semi-Double. Tuesday, 27—Office of the day. Wednesday, 28—St. Paul of the Cross, Confes-sor. Double. sor. Double.
Thursday, 29—St. Peter, Martyr. Double.
Friday, 30—St. Catharine of Sienna, Virgin. Saturday, May 1—SS. Philip and James, Apostles. Double. 2 Ct.

The Bird and Star.

BY ANGELA-" ENFANTIDE MARVE."

A gold star sits upon the sable edge Of yon dark cloud, a little island bright; What though a sea of yapor round it roll, Still doth it turn its lantern on the night.

A brown thrush sings upon the cedar bough, In cadence soft, his mellow vesper hymn: The spirit of the tempest is abroad, It threatens, but its moaning daunts not

Shine still, bright star, sing on, brave minstrel, sing,
strel, sing,
Adversity hath never power to quell
The fire of him, who trusting in his God,
Doth but his best, and doth that little well.

O ye who put your hands unto the plough, And backward look, by earthly longing driven.
Example take alike from bird and star,
Cherish the Faith that upward looks to
Heaven.
—Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1880.

ADVICES from Paris say that the unauthorized religious bodies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Apvices from Quebec, we regret to say, represent the state of health of the | Irish members of the new Parliament

MR. GLADSTONE allows his intimates to understand that he considers himself obliged to sacrifice per-

A FRENCH dispatch says that the religious congregations will defend themselves at the proper moment, on the ground of individual liberty and rights of property. The legal pro-ceedings regarding the questions at issue between the Government and the congregations cannot last more than a year.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in his last article, says that the emotions of man are older than his understanding. Here is perhaps a reason why the emotions of some people lead them into very extravagant attitudes when the "evangelist" comes around, "understanding" has to step aside at the bidding of its elder brother.

THE Rev. Father Ryan, parish priest, died at Oakville on Thursday morning after an illness of a few days. He removed to Galt three years ago, but again returned to

THE Quebec St. Patrick's Literary Institute held the last but one "ten cent" concert and reading for the present season on last Thursday evening. It was a very successful affair. The efforts of the "junior class," consisting of boys and girls from eight or nine years upwards, formed not the least portion of the en-

collection, in book form, of the addresses, testimonials and other ceremonies attendant on the celebration of the "Golden Jubilee" of Monsigicest patterns and most durble exture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is very interesting volume of about one hundred and fifty pages.

> THE Quebec Chronicle editorially endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the citizens of the ancient Capital should mark in some "tangible and creditable manner" their appreciation of "the watchful care of the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Langevin, over the city of Quebec "-this in view of the various sums of money voted for the repairs of the fortifications, Dufferin terrace, new buildings at Grosse Isle, &c.

THE beautiful white marble altar to his people in behalf of the starvin the Catholic Church, Windsor, will be consecrated on Saturday, 24th civilized world never imagined possi-inst. His Lordship the Bishop of ble, prevails in Ireland. I do not stop London will perform the consecra-tion ceremonies. In consequence of the length of the ceremony the solemnity of the occasion will be commemorated on Sunday, 25th. We understand Rev. Father O'Ma-hony, of the Cathodral will preach in We understand Rev. Father O'Ma-hony, of the Cathedral, will preach in for France, and to say nothing of the evening.

"The houses of the Protestants in Con-nemara, county Galway, have been maliciously burned."

This little fatherless paragraph a number of newspapers, many active appeared a few days since in the committees have already outstripped morning papers. It most probably was sent by some agent of the Irish Church Mission Society, in order to moment. It is well-known that the help along the proselytizing collec-tions. We have had no further de-Bishops continue to protest against tails of these outrages. The little mauthorized religious bodies.

A London dispatch says: "The say, represent the state of heatth of the renerable Vicar General, Monsignor Cazeau, to be such as to create grave feelings of alarm.

The renerable Vicar General, Monsignor gramme is decidedly moderate. They ask the equalization of the Irish franchise with the English, and the be a great while before the English Government will open its eyes to the sonal preferences and accept the Premiership if offered. It is looked upon on all hands as a foregone conclusion that he will be the head of the Liberal Government.

Government will open its eyes to the fact that the whole programme of the Irish members is decidedly moderate to those who wish to take a common sense view of it and lay aside prejudice. aside prejudice.

> THE superb cathedral of Cologne will be finished in the month of on behalf of the deputation, made a September next. It has been six speech, in the course of which he hundred and thirty-two years in the referred, in most complimentary hands of many generations of architects and builders. It was begun in 1248, under the Archbishop Conrad of Hochstaden, but its completion was postponed indefinitely during the Reformation. A medal will be struck in honor of this memorable event. On one side will be the pro files of Frederic-William IV. and of William I., with the years 1248, 1842, and 1880.

On the last night of the sitting of the last Parliament in England, there ests of our holy faith are guarded by arose a tall, erect figure, slight and sinewy, but scarcely bent with the as the members of the Society of weight of eighty-two years, who, announcing that he was "on the brink of the grave," warned the house always visited Guelph. Before drawwhile he lived not to dare, as Lord ing his remarks to a close he wished Beaconsfield had done in his manifesto, insult Ireland. This tall old years ago, but again returned.
Oakville this spring, retiring from active work. He was in his usual beard and fiery eyes, was the O'Gorman Mahon, who, as he said, represented to the control of the cont sented Clare fifty years ago in that

> A WRITER in the Canada Presbyterian says few Presbyterian ministers in Canada are satisfied with their charges, and few congregations satisfied with their pastors, and wants to be told the reason why. When Presbyterians are taught to

"hope." "Thousands" were flocking to hear the "word" from the mouths of many "reformed" priests. Rome was to be knocked into several educt the hase of novelty it assumed was the hase of novelty it assumed has has had and his Jingoes out of doors it would be vitted at all prices from sixty-two cants to forty-five dollars per copy. All those in York. This man has ma Public attention was diverted from it, and soon it will be a thing of the will not be convinced against their past, occupying a small place in the historical curiosity shop of the great republic. It will be interesting to read the latest details of the "move-

When he went to the Registrar's office he was asked, "Are you a Protes— tant?" and he replied, "No, sir." He was asked again, "Are you a Catholic, then?" and he once more replied, "No, sir." "Then, of course, you must be a Lutheran?" was the last question, and the Teuton, some-what muzzled answered "Wall if I what puzzled, answered, "Well, if I am anything, I am Lutheran. Now I think of it, I believe I inherited her poverty of raising over one mil-lion for our relief, now holds out her hand to us. We will not be the first something of the kind on the mother's side." This indifference may seem strange to church-going Americans, but there is not a little of it abroad in this country. The incident menus. But we will be in time, and tioned above may be regarded as a type of the prevailing attitude of educated Protestants in Germany end of such crises is often the most towards religion. For proof of this see Baring-Gould's "Germany Past cruel period; the last resources are exhausted; the interest first awak-ened has died out; the crust of bread, and Present," a most valuable work. There is one sign, that author says, the clothing, the remedies that might have secured ultimate salvation are by which you may distinguish the Protestant and the Catholic churches wanting. God grant that through in Germany to-day. The walks in our offerings, Irish families, and front of the former are generally Irish villagers may revive that spring-time that is to warm into life grass-grown; those in front of the latter are invariably worn smooth by constant use. It is a pregnant observation." the coming crops on which they are

The conversion of M. Bon, Protestant Minister at Leon, in Spain, accompanied by Mgr. Bruyere, v. G., and Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, paid a visit to the good Jesuit Fathers of Guelph, on the 17th inst. Some of the principal Catholic gentlemen of the city took advantage of the circumstance to extend a hearty welcome to His Lordship and his convenions. Aldermen McMillan of the ceremony of the companions. Aldermen McMillan of the ceremony of the cere Mr. Robert Kendy, a Presbyterian companions. Alderman McMillan, Protestant, a native of Scotland and residing in this city, entered into the bosom of the Catholic Church. was much esteemed amongst Protestants, and it was in his house that M. Bon preached his first sermons to the men employed on the railway. Mr. Kendy was baptized by His Lordship the Bishop. The Sponsors were M. Ortt of Lara and Madam— President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. The ceremony was preceded by the abjurations and declarations required by the Church. Afterwards the Sacraments of Confirmation and Matrimony were administered, for though legally married, Mr. Kendy was not so canonially. The Bishop of Leon, sharing in the emotion of the new Catholic, addressed a few words to him upon the grace given to him from Heaven, in admitting him into the bosom of the Church, that tender Mother that can alone make us happy here below. Mr. Kendy shed abundant tears, showing thereby to impress upon then, the great imtion as the very ground work bywhich that the Bishop's words did not fall on ungrateful soil,"

another to the many pleasant mem-ories which often fills the Catholic graceful attack on Mr. Parnell to the Herald, it would have increased the total considerably. But that would not have suited the Herald so well as to borrow English abuse of the man who defied and despised it. A vindictive nature will go WE referred last week to the fact that Mr. McMaster, of the New very far to gratify itself, and it often overshoots the mark. It is doubtful if one in fifty of the readers of the *Herald's*

on "Why become a Catholic," in the

just as the hypothetical case we have sup-posed would deserve to be, were it not that romanophobia is a disease that is very catching and very foolish.-Pilot.

In looking over our Protestant exchanges we frequently wonder how they can reconcile the malignity they display can reconcile the malignity they display towards the Catholic religion with their lamentations over the decay of public and private morality. They have before them the patent fact that the Catholic Church is the only religious organization which with unchanging firmness and courage makes an effectual protest against the evils which they acknowledge and deplore. They constantly refer to the growing dis-belief among all except Catholics in the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage. They know that the religious sects they respectively represent have no power to check this admitted evil,—an evil in itself, and the source of other most deplorable evils. They know, too, that there are not a few members in every one of those sects in good standing as members, who have married divorced men or women, and whom the so-called ecclesiastical authorities of those sects do not, and dare not attempt, to discipline. They see and know that the Catholic Church, and she alone, sets her face like flint against these They know that the religious sects they alone, sets her face like flint again violations of the divine law. Bruyere and Dr. Kilroy also responded, expressing thanks for the cordial manner in which they had been received. Altogether the affair was one of those re-unions which adds supported by the superscript of the control of the control of the control of the divine law. And yet, knowing and seeing this, they abate not a knowing and seeing this to their malign hatred of the Catho-lic religion and Church and of all that is intimately connected with them.—Phila-

THE REV. J. C. RUSSELL, of Charleston, S. C., and his family, consisting of five children, were received into the Church and baptized conditionally by venerable Father J. J. O'Connell, O. S. B., on the 31st ult. This distinguished convert has been for the past nineteen years, and up to this time, an eloquent preacher and noone in fifty of the readers of the Herald's English accounts of what occurred at Enniscorthy failed to see the meanness between the leaded lines.—Pilot.

minister, who is still in the prime of life and the full vigor of manhood. He will rise in judgment against the many who are as convinced as he, but have not are as convinced as he, but have not courage to exchange popularity or the lucre of a sacrilegious profession for the kingdom of God and the salvation of the soul. How terrible must be the accountability of such men! The reverend gentleman resides at present at Fort Mill, York County, S. C., and has resigned his pulpit without reproach or stain on his fair name.—N. Y. Tablet.

THE Methodists are becoming alarmed at the progress of the Catholic Church among will not be convinced against their will, for our part we think the best plan is not to waste good ink on them.

What human society would be without the fear of God we saw exemplified not so long since in the French Communic when it held Paris. The Communic when it held Paris. The Communication when it held Paris. The Communication when it held Paris were so many Bob Ingersolls in fact, as he is Bob Ingersoll in theory. They were batriotic, enlightened, they were brave, as these words are misused, they were brave, as these words are misused, they were massive words are misused, they were massive words are misused, they were massive words are misused, they drove the devil out of theology, and they killed the priests because they did not want them.

Was not this carrying out Ingersoll's theory to the letter, for they drove out all theology.—Baltimore Mirror.

Mr. E. F. Chennel M. It is not argued that the colored people of the South. It is not argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the contract they have improved; in washington they possess one of the handsomest churchean of the contract are defined under the influence of the Church. On the contract they have improved; in washington they possess one of the handsomest churches in the clored people of the South. It is not argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the contract they have improved; in washington they possess one of the handsomest churchean of the contract they have improved the handsomest churchean of the contract to the result that the colored people of the South. It is not argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the contract the church argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the church argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the church argued that the colored people have degenerated under the influence of the Church. On the the colored people of the South. It is not theory to the letter, for they drove out all theology.—Baltimore Mivror.

Mr. E. F. Cleave delivered his lecture on "Why become a Catholic," in the Catholic Institute of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 7th, before a fine audience. He gave his reasons for renouncing Protestantism, and told how the priests of the Cathedra! in Columbus, O. (in which city he formerly officiated as a Protestant Episcopal minister), whom he hoped to induce to join his evangelical alliance, turned his own weapons upon him, and convinced bim that he was limited and the colored race in the South. The emancipated slaves seem "bythin and the sound, interspersed with wild howls and piecelian seem, as far as their conduct of its most fervent disciples among the colored race is strikingly evident to people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem "bythin and the sound, interspersed with wild howls and piecelian seem, as far as their conduct of its most fervent disciples among the colored race is strikingly evident to people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem "bythin and the conduct of its most fervent disciples among the colored race is strikingly evident to people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem "bythin and the sound, interspersed with wild howls and piecelian seem, and to be a subject to people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem "bythin and the south. The emancipated slaves seem of Vandoo-worship than of Christianity, Yet the commandments, as taught by the colored race in the south. The south states of the catholic, "in the conduct of its most fervent disciples among the colored race is strikingly evident to people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem the people who have hived in the South. The emancipated slaves seem to people who have hived in the south. The emancipated slaves seem to people who have hived in the south. The emancipated slaves seem to people who have hived in the south. The emancipated slaves seem to people on "Why become a Catholic," in the Catholic Institute of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 7th, before a fine audience. He gave his reasons for renouncing Protestantism, and told how the priests of the Cathedra! in Columbus, O. (in which city he formerly officiated as a Protestant Episcopal minister), whom he hoped to induce to join his evangelical alliance, turned his own weapons upon him, and convinced him that he was wrong, and not they. He then went on to tell the different steps through which, he passed in his efforts to arrive at the truth. Mr. Cleave was listened to with great attention, and at the close he announced that he would repeat his "lecture in the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening, April 11th, with such additions as would give it a fresh interest to those who might desire to hear it a second time.

The New York Methodists hown for who might desire to hear it a second time.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The New York Methodists boom for Grant. We suppose they have a right to their preferences, though their taste is more than questionable, but what would be said if a single Catholic priest ventured to express his political preferences! Why, this would be said: That Rome—it is always "Rome" that speaks through the mouth of the obscurest clergyman—was trying to establish the inquisition in America. The daily and weekly presswould be taken with spasms, and every old woman, of either sex, in the country would look under her bed that night for a Jesuit armed to the teeth and come to rob her of her family Bible. The graver monthlies would groan with the weight of long and heavy articles, and the lumbering quarterlies would wrestle for half a year with the problem of liberty of conscience. Being a Methodist boom, however, the matter; is asseed by numerical distributions. green earth a single Papist, who is true to his church, who can be trusted as an American citizen!"—Brooklyn Review.

Catholic Review says:-"The question that occurs to outsiders, seeking some explanation of so extraordinary a piece of legislation, is "what in the world have these teachers done that they should be banished and their schools broken up?" There are Catholic teachers, Jesuit and other societies all the world over, doing excellent work in every way. They are under all sorts of governments and belong to all nationalities. Why should they be proscribed in France alone? What be proscribed in France alone? What cause find you against these men? We have given the cause; they are Christians, and the cry of these French pagans who rule in France to-day is simply a modernized form of the old pagans? cry, "To the lions with the Christians!" They took the text books used in the Catholic calculations of the catholic carbodic they runnaged among Catholic schools; they rummaged among Catholic theological works; they hunted through the dust of centuries to find some cause against these men, only to retire covered with confusion and shame. All the charges against the Jesuits, says the Monde, of which the French Chamber has heard so much, have had reference to people who are dead, and have never been seen who are dead, and have never been seen, personally known, nor for the most part ever read by their accusers. Nobody has ever come forward to say "I know a Jesuit, and in this or that way he has wronged me." On the other hand, all the petitions in favor of the religious con acquainted with the actual members of those congregations, who are familiar with their work. The argument is irresistible. John Lemoinne, who for all his intelligence and affectation of calm reason, shows that when the hour comes When Presbyterians are taught to formed not the least portion of the entertainment.

The death is announced, at the Ursuline Monastery, of Blois, France, on Palm Sunday, of Miss Esther Aubry, in religion Mother Anne Mary of St. Ursula, Deceased was the youngest daughter of Mr. August to Quebec city, professor of Roman Lawi University, and editor of Quebec city, professor of Roman Lawi University, and editor of Le Coarrier bu Canada.

There is presently being printed, at the Good Shepherd Convent in Quebec, in French and English, as the Good Shepherd Convent in Quebec, in French and English, as well as the Good Shepherd Convent in Quebec, in French and English, as well as the convention of the conversion of the convention of the convention of the conversion of the minister, into a very close corner. It is doubtful to see the mark it is doubtful to see the meanures because the main fell of the Headle's the flow occurred at English accounts of the mainster of the Methodist E. Church and as basely, and fervent to mother Annu Mary of St. Ursula, Deceased was the youngest daughter of Mr. August to dissuate his thousands of simple for which the believed Catholics were to good and religious study and religious study and prompting and prompting the department of the Methodist E. Church and the headle lines.—Plots.

For weeks back we have be publish, and the believe the Headle's the leaded lines.—Plots and the deposit of the mainter of the Methodist E. Church and the leaded lines.—Plots and the conversion has been the result of years of the mainter of the Methodist E. Church and the leaded lines.—Plots and the worderful curse effected there, will ease to some extent this muttal to read the Headle's the death of the stream of the leaded lines.—Plots and the worderful curse effected there, being fail accounts of the minister of the Methodist E. Church and the Head

In the course a very able article on

the Ferry Education Bill, the New York

D! Chronic Bath, \$1; hs, 25c.

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eyes of the

"Only a Soldier."

AN INCIDENT.

By Agnes Macdonnell.

This incident is narrated by a lady who Unarmed and unattended walks the Czar, Through Moscow's busy street one winter

The crowd uncover as his face they see—
"God greet the Czar!" they say.

Along his path there moved a funeral, Gray spectacle of poverty and woe. A wretched sledge, dragged by one wear

man, Slowly across the snow.

And on the sledge, blown by the winter wind,
Lay a poor coffin, very rude and bare,
And he who drew it bent before his load,
With dull and sullen air.

The Emperor stopped and beckoned to th man; "Who is't thou bearest to the grave?" he

"Only a soldier, sire!" the short reply.
"Only a soldier, dead." "Only a soldier!" musing, said the Czar;
"Only a Russian, who was poor and brave,
Move on. I follow. Such an one goes not
Unhonored to his grave."

He bent his head and silent raised his cap; The Czar of all the Russias, pacing slow, Following the coffin, as again it went, Slowly across the snow.

The passers of the street, all wondering, Looked on that sight, then followed silently Peasant and prince, and artisan and clerk, All in one company.

Still as they went, the crowd grew evermore, Till thousands stood around the friendless grave,
Led by that princely heart, who, royal, true,
Honored the poor and brave.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

D'Auban was very near saying, "What were you made for ?" but he checked the were you made for? but he checked the sneering thought. In the prime of life and full enjoyment of a vigorous intellect, he had been tempted to despise the feeble fidgetty old man before him, forgetting that the race is not always to the swift of the battle to the strong. We sometime wonder what part some particular person is sent to fulfil on earth. He or she seems is sent to ruini on earth. He or she seems to our short-sighted view so insignificant, so incapable, so devoid of the qualities we most admire, and all the while, perhaps, what appears to us his deficiencies, are what appears to us his deficiencies, are qualifications for the task or the position assigned to them by Providence. There are uses for timid spirits, weak frames and broken hearts, little dreamed of by those who, in the pride of health and mental vigor, know little of their value.

Some further conversation took place between the neighbors, which ended by d'Auban's promising to draw up an agreement based on M. de Chambelle's pro-It was further decided that they posal. It was further decided that they would take this paper to the Mission of St. Francis, and request Father Maret and another French habitant to witness its signature. A day or two afterwards this was accordingly done. M. de Chambelle rubbed his hands in a transport of delight, and complimented Father Maret on the beauty of his church, in which he had never set his foot. The missonary was amused at hearing himself called M. l'Abbe, and took an opportunity, whilst his guest was flitting about his rose-bushes like a supergamuated butterfly to achieve the second of the supergamuated butterfly to achieve the supergamuated butterfly the signature. A day or two afterwards this like a superannuated butterfly, to ask d'Auban for the history of his new part-

"I am almost ashamed to own how little I know of him," was his answer. And then he gave a brief account of the arrival of these strangers—of the purchase of St. Agathe, and M. de Chambelle's total inability to manage the concession.

When Father Maret had heard the particulars, he smiled and said, "This partnership is, then, an act of charity. But take care, my dear friend, how you involve yourself with these people. I strongly advise you to be prudent. We have hitherto been out of the reach of adventurers, but there seems to me something a little suspicious in the apparent helplessness of this gentleman. Do not let pity or kindness throw you off your guard."

"If he were to turn out a rogue, which I hardly can believe possible, he could not do me any harm. You see he leaves everything in my hands. I might cheat him, but he cannot injure me. I shall feel to understand him better when I have seen his daughter. Is it not strange her shutting herself up so entirely."

"There seems to me something strange

about the whole affair. Have you sent

"Yes, and took the opportunity of asking M. Dumont what he knew about him; but months may elapse, as you know, before I get an answer.

most doubtful feature in the case. It is not often that European women of good character come out to the colonies. Who knows what this one may be? It is most knows what this one may be? It is most impossible that all this hiding is only a trick by which she hopes to pique your curiosity, and interest your feelings. But here comes your friend. Poor old man! He certainly does not look like an im-

The partners took their leave. As they walked away, it was impossible not to be struck by the contrast presented by d'Auban's tell figure and firm step, and his comungraceful form and shuffling gait, or to see the latter's admiring confiding manner towards his companion and doubt its sincerity. The priest could not, however, divest himself of a vague apprehension as to the character and de of the strangers. Experience had taugh him sad lessons with regard to colonial speculators, and his fatherly affection for d'Auban made him suspicious of their designs. It was in Russia that the intimacy between these two men had begun, and in America it had deepened into friendship. There was a difference of at least twenty years between their ages. Father Maret was bent with toil, and his countenance bore the traces of a life of labo and privations. When at rest, melancholy was its characteristic expression, as if continual contact with sin and sorrow had left its impress upon it; but when he conversed with others, it was with a bright and gracious smile. His step, though heavy, was rapid, as that of a man who, weary and exhausted, yet hastens on in the service of God. His head fell slightly

thin and gray, but in his eyes there was a fire, and in his manner and language an energy which did not betoken decay of body or mind.

The first years he had spent in America

had been very trying. Till d'Auban's arrival he had seldom been cheered by in-tercourse with those who could share in tercourse with those who could share in his interests or his anxieties, or afford him the mental relief which every educated person finds in the society of educated men. Some of the Indian Christians were models of piety and full of childlike faite and amiability; but there must always exist an intellectual gulf between minds untrained and uncultivated, and those which have been used from childhood un. which have been used from childhood upwhich have been used from childhood up-wards to live almost as much in the past as in the present; and this is ever the case to a certain degree as regards religion. The advantage in this respect may not al-ways be on the side of civilization and of a high amount of mental culture. There is high amount of mental culture. There is often in persons wise unto salvation and ignorant of all else, a simplicity of faith, a clear realization of its great truths and unhesitating acceptance of its teachings, which may very well excite admiration and something like envy in those whom an imperfect, and therefore deceptive, knowledge misleads, and who are sometimes almost weavy of the multiplicity of knowledge misteads, and who are some-times almost weary of the multiplicity of their own thoughts. But it is neverthe-less impossible that they should not miss, in their intercourse with others, the power of association which links their religious belief with a whole chain of reminiscences and connects it with a number of outly and connects it with a number of outlying regions bordering on its domain.
Viewed in the light of faith, art, science
literature, history, politics, every achievement of genius, every past and present
event, every invention, every discovery,
has a particular significance. Names become beacons in the stream of time—
signal lights, bright and lurid as may be,
which the lapse of ages never extinguishes.
This continued train of thought, this
kingdom of association, this region of This continued train of thought, this kingdom of association, this region of sympathy, is the growth of centuries, and to forego familiarity with it one of the greatest sacrifices which a person of intellectual habits can make. D'Auban's society and friendship had filled up this void in Father Maret's existence, and there was another far greater trial which his residence in this settlement had tended to mitigate.

In New France, as in all recently disovered countries, a missionary's chief difficulty consisted not in converting the natives, or (a greater one) in keeping them from relapsing into witch-craft and idolatry—not in the wearisome pursuit of his scattered sheep over morass, sluggish streams, and dreary savannah -but in the bad example set by the European settlers. It was the hardened rreligion, the scoffing spirit, the profligate lives of the emigrants swarming on the banks of the Mississippi, tainting and pol-luting the forests and prairies of this new luting the forests and prairies of this new Eden with their vile passions and remorse-less thirst for gold, which wrung the heart of the Christian priest, and brought a blush to his cheek when the Indians asked— Are the white men Christians! Do they

worship Jesus?"

He felt sometimes inclined to answer, "No, their god is mammon, a very hateful idol." To make his meaning clear, he used to show them a piece of gold, and to say that for the sake of that metal many a biptized European imperilled his immortal soul. The Indians of the Mission got into the habit of calling gold the white man's manitou, t.at is, his domestic idol. maniton, that is, his domestic idol. It became, therefore, an immense consolation to Father Maret when a Frenchman came into the neighbourhood whom he could point out to the native converts as an example of the practical results of true religion. He was wont to say that d'Auban's goodness and Therese's virtues made and so goodness and Therese's virtues made and so goodness and Therese's virtues made to the passed successively be consequent the passed successively be consequent to happing form of a Marshal of France, crosses the ness or a warning of evil which stirred the should be ness or a warning of evil which stirred the calm depths of his tranquil soul as he mused on days gone by? He did not know; he did not analyze his feelings, but gave himself up to a long reverie, in which, like in a drowning man's dream, the events of his life passed successively be closely-shaven chin is unusually long, and does not convergent with the small. more converts than his sermons His own example he, of course, counted for noth-It was not, then, extraordinary that he should feel anxious about the character of the new inhabitants of St. Agathe, and their probable intimacy with his friend. He had often regretted that one so well fitted for domestic life and social enjoyments should be cut off by circumstances from congenial society. The amount of friendly intercourse which was amply sufficient for his own need of relaxation could not be so for one whose solitary xistence was an accident, not a vocation He might not be conscious of it as vet out with advancing years the want of a keenly felt. Glad, indeed, would be have been to think that his partnership, that these new acquaintances, were likely to fill up his void, and to prove a blessing to his friend. Never was a more fervent prayer breathed for another's weal than which rose from Father Maret's heart that night for the companion of his soli tude. None feel more solicitude for the happiness, or more sympathy with the trials of others, than those who have renounced earthly happiness themselves. There is something in their sympathy akin to a mother's love or a gurdian

angel's pity.

Therese met the priest as he was turning back towards the village. After salutin him in the Indian fashon, she said, "Th eagle spreads his wings over the nest of the white do e. The strong befriends the weak It is good, my father.

"I hope so," the black robe kindly answered, as he led the way into the church, where the people were assembling for evening prayer.

CHAPTER III.

The present hour repeats upon its strings Echoes of some vague dream we have for got; Dim voices whisper half-remembered things, And when we pause to listen—answer not. Forebodings come, we know not how o

whence, Shadowing a nameless fear upon the soul, nd stir within our hearts a subtler sense Than light may read, or wisdom may con-trol.

And who can tell what secret links of thought Bind heart to heart? Unspoken things are heard,
As if within our deepest selves was brought
The soul, perhaps, of some unuttered
word.

Adelaide Proctor. M. de Chambelle, no longer the manager of a concession, trod the earth with a lighter step, and strelled through the plantations, bowing affably to the negroes and chatting with those of the labourers who spoke French or German. As to d'Auban, he applied himself to the business he had undertaken with his usual energy and weary and exhausted, yet hastens on in the service of God. His head fell slightly forward on his breast, and his hair was

which work is as necessary as food or air. He was glad also to adopt, with regard to the slaves on the St. Agathe estate, the measures he had successfully carried out measures he had successfully carried out for the benefit of his own laborers. Though he had not yet seen Madame de Moldau, the very thought of a European lady such as Therese had described her living so near him, in the house he used to call a felly, seemed to make a difference in his life. At all hours of the day he pictured her to himself, and tried to imagine her existence within those four walls, with no other companion than her garrulous old father, who chattered as if he could keep

nothing to himself, and yet never droppe a word that threw light on her sorrow her story, whatever it was, or gave the least clue to their past history. One evening, as he was passing through the shrubbery, he caught sight of her on the balcony of the pavillion. Her head was thrown back as if to catch the breeze into heads. was thrown back as it to catch the breeze
just beginning to rise at the close of a
sultry day. He stood rivited to the spot.
"She is very beautiful," he said, half
aloud, "Much more beautiful then I expected." She turned her head and their eyes met, which made him start and instantly draw back. He was distressed at stantly draw back. He was distressed at having been surprised gazing at her, but he could not help feeling glad he had seen her at last. Who was she like? Very like somebody he had seen before, but he

could not remember where. "I am sure her face is not a new one to me," he thought. "How instensely blue her eyes thought. thought. "How instensely blue her eyes are? What a peculiar-looking person she is! Her dress is different, too, from anything we see here. What was it? A black silk gown, I think, opening in front, and a lace cap fastened on each side with coral pins. What a start she gave when she saw me! I am so sorry I took her by suprise, I ought of all things to have avoided the appearance of a rude vulgar curiosity." That self-reproach occupied him all the

evening. He made it an excuse to min-self for thinking of nothing but Madame self for thinking of nothing excited and self for thinking of nothing but Madame de Moldau. He was at once excited and depressed. All sort of fancies, some sad and some pleasant, passed through his mind. Europe with all its associations rose before him, conjured up by the sight of that pale woman dressed in black.

For the first time since leaving France a vague yearning, half regret, half presentiment, filled his heart. Can we doubt that there is such a thing as presentiments?

True, we are sometimes haunted to a be-

True, we are sometimes haunted to a be-setting thought, or we have an agitating dream, or we are seized by an unaccountdream, or we are serized by an unaccountable depresson which we consider as a foreboding of coming evil, of some event which, in the poet's words, casts it shadows before it, and the thought passes away, the dream fades in the light of morning, a draught of spring's delicious air or a ray of genial sunshine dispels the melancholy which a moment before seemed incurable and the voice which rang in our ear like a warning, subsides amidst the busy sounds of life, leaving no echo behind it this frequently happens, and yet in spite of these deceptions, we cannot altogether disbelieve in the occasional occurrence of subtle and mysterious intimations which forbode future events, and, lik whispers from heaven, prepare our souls for coming Was it an effect of memory, or a trick of the imagination, or memory, or a trick of the imagination, or a simple delusion, which played the fool that night with d'Auban's well-regulated mind, suggesting to him a fantastic resemblance between the face he had seen that evening and a vision of his earlier years? Was it a presentiment of happiness or a warning of evil which stirred a strange distinctness. How the remembrance of our childhood comes back to us as we advance in life! We lose sight of it midst the noise and excitement of youth and middle age; but when the shades of evening fall, and the busy hum of voices subsides, and silence steals on the soul as it spreads over a darkening landscape, the thought returns of what we were when we started on that long journey now drawing to a close. And even in the noon-tide of life there are seasons when we pause and look back as d'Auban did that night. When the future assumes a new aspect, and we dimly foreassumes a new aspect, and we dimly fore-see a change in our destiny, without dis-cerning its form, even as a blind man is conscious of approach to an object he does not yet touch or behold, a feeling of this sort sometimes drives us back upon the past, as to a friend left behind, and well-

nigh lost sight of. On the following evening to the one when d'Auban had for the first time seen Madame de Moldau, her father walked into the room and in a tone of unusual imortance and animation invited him to dinner for the next day. The blood mounted into d'Auban's face. He longed to accept, but pride disinclined him to do so. After the great reluctance she had

rinced to see him, he did not like to trust himself into her society by availing him-self of an invitation which only gratitude r civility had, in all probability, induced er to send. He accordingly made some

"Ah! my dear friend," exclaimed M. de Chambelle, "you must not refuse; it is impossible you can refuse."

It was with a pained expression of countenance that this remonstance was made. The old man seemed shocked and

"Indeed, my dear sir," said d'Auban kindly, "my only reason for refusing is, that I fear my presence will not be acceptable to your daughter and perhaps compel her, as she did before, to keep her own

Ah! that was becouse she had a headache. Of course you would not wish her to appear if she was ill."
"Of course not. I only wish you would

not consider yourself obliged to invite me; I assure you I do expect it."

1 assure you I do expect it."
"But she wishes to see you, and thank
you for all your kindness and civility.
Indeed, I cannot tell her that you refuse to come."
"Well if you make a point of it, I shall

be happy to accept your kind invitation.
At what o'clock do you dine?"
"At one," answered M. de Chambelle; "At one, 'answered M. de Chambelle; and then recovering his spirits he added, "Our cuisine, I am sorry to say, is of the New World school, in spite of all our efforts to instruct our Indian valet in the mysteries of French cooking; but having witnessed the hermit-like nature of our

repasts, I am not afraid of your despising the roasted kid and wild ducks which the female savage has provided for our enter-tainment. We will add to it a little glass

tainment. We will add to it a little glass of 'essence of fire,' as the Indian calls our good French cognac. Well, I will not take up your time now. To-morrow at one o'clock; you will not forget."

When he had reached the door, M. de Chambelle turned back again, and, laying his hand on d'Auban's arm, he said in a tremulous voice.

tremulous voice:
"You will not be angry if she should change her mind and not appear to-morrow? Her spirits are very unequal; you don't know what she has gone through."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE NAPOLEONS AND THE POPES.

THE FALL OF THE ENEMIES OF THE

AN IMPRISONED POPE. In a room of the Imperial Palace at Fontainebleau, there stood, in the year 1813, a richly dressed page. The young count, who had attained the age of fifteen, was a descendant of the house of Rethel. He was remarkably handsome, and had received his appointment from Napoleon I. At the time of which we write, sadness and heartfelt sympathy overshadowed the expressive countenance of the youthful noble. His eyes were filled with tears, which unrestrainedly fell upon the gold embroidery of his uniform; but no sound or gesture betrayed the overwhelming emotion of his heart. He stood firm and erect, like a soldier of the proud Imperial Guard. The cause of

grief is evidently the sight of a vener-

able man who sits in a chair in an adjoin-

ing room, and whom Joseph of Rethel, with weeping eyes, constantly gazes upon through the open door.

The aged man wears a long white cossack; no mark of dignity is visible; his cossack; no mark of dignity is visible; mis modest and simple dress is in striking contrast with the grandeur which every where surrounds him. Traces of hard suffering are imprinted upon his fine features; his face is pale and worn, the cheeks are hollow, and the eyes sunken; but holy resignation is visible in the countenance of the sufferer, and it is this especially which affects Joseph so deeply. The whole appearance of the man clothed in white seems to cry out like an accus-ing voice against force and abuse. His attitude is that of prayer; his hands are folded on his knees, his head is bent down, and the vividly felt presence of the Almighty casts a mysterious brightness over the whole scene; for the profound silence becomes absolutely solemn, and the splendid apartment now seems changed into a consecrated spot. Rethel regards the suppliant with respect and astonishment; his tears cease, and with holy awe he recognizes him as the Head of the Church, the Representative of Christ

church, the Representative of Christ upon earth; for the old man is none other than Pope Pius VII., for four years the prisoner of Napoleon I.

An approaching sound startles the noble youth. He stands listening. The noise approaches nearer through the open door on the right. Short, measured steps glide over the carpet, and in the next moment a gentleman, dressed in the uni-form of a Marshal of France, crosses the and does not corre and with the small fine face, but it is the sign of an iron will; his eyes have a peculiar expression-commanding, penetrating, and threatening; in a word, the look of the conqueror of

Europe, of Napoleon I.

After a hasty glance, Napoleon entered in the presence of his illustrious prisoner. Pius VII. slowly lifted his head, and rising received his oppressor with a gentle smile. The page moved a chair forward for the

Emperor.
"Pardon me, Holy Father, if Linterrupt
"Pardon me, Holy Father, if Linterrupt your pious meditations," began Napoleon with a slight nod of his head, "affairs are pressing; there shall be peace between the Emporer and the Pope. Have you not found, after calm consideration, that it would be to your interest to accept the

offer I made you yesterday?"
"Perhaps it would be to my personal interest, but not to my interest as Pope," replied Pius VII. You may put an end to the cruel imprisonment in which I have been kept already four years, you may pay two millions of interest every year, that is all very well; but yet you will not restore the patrimony of St. Peter; you retain possession of Rome and of the States of the Church. I cannot consent to this robbery. When Divine Providence called me, although unworthy to be the representative of Christ upon earth, I took an oath, which every pope must take, that is, never to consent to the spoliation of the Papal States, and I would rather die in prison than break my oath, or burden my conscience

with a crime.
"And I shall never return what I have gained by force of arms," replied the proud emperor. "You should not be ungrateful," he continued, in a tone of reproach. "The revolution had destroyed religion in France. The clergy were either expelled or murdered. The sees of either expelled or murdered. The sees of the bishops were suppressed, the churches demolished; but I have restored all. The dioceses have again their bishops, the con-gregations their pastors. The church must thank me alone for the regeneration of France. And the Pope has no confidence in me, the savior and protector of religion. This is imprudent, ungrateful, and—I may add—dangerous also!

add—dangerous also!"

The imprisoned Head of the Church fixed his mild gaze upon the face of the emperor, and his features seemed illumin-ed. "Almighty God values the intention only, your Majesty," said he in reply. "If you have restored religion in France, out

of love for truth and out of obedience to the Most High, the lord will reward you for it; but if you were not willingly and intentionally an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence, eternity owes you

nothing."
"This language of your Holiness is somewhat obscure; may I be permitted to ask for a clearer explanation ?'

"My candor will offend you Majesty," answered Pius VII., "but you have the right to demand the truth from the Pope. In chains and even in danger of death, the vicar of Christ must fulfil his sublime mission, which is the salvation of souls and the preaching of truth."

He remained silent for a few moments, evidently trying to find words in which to convey the truth, in the plainest manner, to the proud and easily irritated em-

Napoleon sat, full of expectation, drumming with the fingers of both hands on the arms of his chair; his sharp eyes rested like two coals of fire upon the venerable

pontiff. The page stood listening in the ante-chamber, and every word of this re-markable conversation became deeply im-pressed upon his memory.

"It seems to require of your Holiness great preparation, in order to tell the em-peror the golden truth?" impatiently ex-

peror the golden truth?" impatiently exclaimed Napoleon.
"I will speak, your Majesty, and in a few words as possible," commenced the pope. You know the causes of the revolution which devastated France in such

volution which devastated France in such a horrible manner; it was but the natural result of things. For fifteen years has in-fidel philosophy and anti-Christian science, as well as a wicked press, labored to effect the ruin of social order. God and his commandments were mocked at in the newspapers, pamphlets, and so-called scientific works. Religion was everywhere derided and that which an impious science and a sacrilegious press had sown among the people, at length grew up. The morals of the French became corrupt. Through the highest circles of society, inidelity, malice, and crime were so widely spread that it soon reached the great mass of the people. When France turned away from the Lord of life, from the fountain of temporal and eternal happiness, when France became infidel, the most terrible of all revolutions broke out. A set of wicked men declared themselves rulers, and the whole land became one vast scene of murder, blood, and ruin. All order was destroyed. In open day the most revolting crimes were committed, innocent persons were massacred by the thousand. Neither life, property, nor honor were respected. Everything became a prey to an inhuman mob. Your Majesty then apeared, richly endowed by Almighty God with intellect and strength of will. You overthrew the monster of revolution, and placed it in chains. Your Majesty restored order; and because you knew, sire, that religion is the foundation of all order, that without respect for the divine law no state can exist, you recalled the exiled priests, and commanded the gospel of salvation to be preached to the demoralized French people. Infidel philosophy and infidel science had loosened the bonds of society; they had evoked the spirit of revolution by expedition from the heart of men by by expelling from the hearts of men, by means of mockery, all Christian morality and faith. Your Majesty acted, therefore,

in a politic and prudent manner when you restored the church in France, for she "Ah, now I understand your Holiness!" laughingly exclaimed the emperor. "My manner of acting proceeded only from political motives, and not from a sincere desire to do good. I must not expect any reward from heaven, because I have done

"I am not at all of your opinion," re-plied Napoleon. "The temporal power of the Pope is not an article of faith. On the contrary, I think that this temporal power is an impediment to the strict discharge of the spiritual duties of a Pope. Renounce, therefore, this power, and live free from all the cares of government, under the protecting wings of the French

'Free in the claws of an eagle, sire?" said the prisoner, with a sad smile. "My fate is a striking proof that the Head of the Church can only fulfil his duties when s free. The Pope should not be the he is free. The Pope should not be the subject of any monarch, because the sovereign would abuse the dependence of the Head of the Church, and use it for political purposes. Divine Providence, therefore, has so ordained it, that, in the States of the Church, the Popes have always found an asylum of liberty."

on the part of the Emperor of France is very flattering; but the Pope must in conscience tell the emperor what you demand is wrong,—doubly wrong, because you ask from the one who has special charge to watch over Christian faith and morals an approbation and sanction of your robbery."

"The Pope sank exhausted into his chair. The emperor stood with folded arms, his looks fixed upon the sublime arms, his lo imprisoned man, the offer of friendship on the part of the Emperor of France is

your robbery."

"Splendid, excellent!" exclaimed the offended Napoleon, "It seems that the vicar of Christ alone is permitted to say uncivil things in the emperor's presence."
"I am very sorry, your Majesty, if you consider truth uncivil."

"Better yet!" said the haughty ruler of Europe, and he rose from his chair in a passion. "Let us drop the matter. Your Holiness has despised my friendship, you shall now feel my enmity

replied the Pope, with resigna-"Sire," replied the Pope, with resigna-tion, "I lay your threats at the feet of the Crucified, and leave God to vindicate

my cause, for it is His own."

"What nonsense!" said Napoleon, contemptuously. "The God whose cause you "What nonsense!" said Napoteon; con-temptuously. "The God whose cause you represent is only the production of a su-perstitious imagination." "Cease, emperor!" interrputed the Pope, with uplifted hands. "The God of old still lives!"

"What do you mean?" "He who has said, 'Heaven is My

throne, and the earth My footstool,' hears your sacrilegious words."

"I wish no sermon from your Holi-

ness," exclaimed the angry emperor, "but tell me simply what you mean by your words, 'The God of old still lives!' Per-

words, 'The God of old still lives!' Perhaps a threat?''
'Yes, and at the same time a kind, paternal warning.''
'You probably wish to say that God feels himself at length impelled to execute the anathema which your Holiness has pronounced against me?''
"According to the laws of the Church, an anathema was pronounced against the

According to the laws of the Church, an anathema was pronounced against the church-robber, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France. Before Almighty God, sire, all men are alike; princes also are bound to keep the commandments of God."

Napoleon laughed uneasily. He walked up and down the room several times. "Ha, ha! to tell me that! Me! This is another unwarrantable liberty taken by the vicar of Christ."

"It is the sacred duty of the vicar of Christ," responded the Pope with earnestness. "Who shall remind the powerful of the earth of their duties, if the Pope does not ?" does not?"
"Enough, enough!" exclaimed Bona-

Enough, enough!" exclaimed Bonaparte. "You must remember that we are not living in the Middle Ages."

He continued his walk through the apartment. Disquiet and anger were visibly striving for the mastery within him.

'You said, 'The God of old is yet liv-

g.' What does your Holiness expect and

"I expect and know that the Almighty and Faithful God will keep His word," and Faithful God will keep His word, said Pius VII.

"What has the Almighty and Faithful God promised you?" ironically asked the

emperor.

"He has promised assistance and protection to his church against all her enemies, and her continuance even unto the end of the world," solemnly answered the venerable pontiff.

"That is a grant of the world of the world," solemnly answered the venerable pontiff.

"That is a great promise! We shall see! I am dissatisfied with the Pope and with the church of the God of old. Perhaps I shall form a national religion, whose head will be, not the vicar of Christ, but the emperor.'

"You overrate your power, sire!"
"My will is law throughout Europe!"
exclaimed the proud emperor. "I am
only resisted by an obstinate old man,
who calls himself the vicar of Christ; I
cannot bend him to my will, but he may
nevertheless die in prison." nevertheless die in prison." The Pope rose from his seat, and a look of righteous indignation overspread his

permit me to open to you a few pages of the history of the world, and show you the hand which will crush you?" The emperor looked with surprise at

the suddenly transformed figure, which stood before him, erect, like a prophet of the old law, and surrounded, as it were, by a supernatural light; and Napoleon eye, whose very look governed armies and

prison, to persecute the church, to uproot her, to establish a national religion," continued Pius. "What you desire to do, more powerful kings t an you have tried reward from heaven, because I have done nothing for God, but only for the emperor. Granted! Yes," continued Napoleon earnestly, "there must be religion. To govern a people without religion is absolutely impossible. I will never permit the Christian worsh to be openly ridigitation. absolutely impossible. I will never permit the Christian morals to be openly ridiculed and despised. No prudent statesman will approve of such a course. He who allows the Christian feelings of a people to be undermined, will one day be the victim of of his own folly. Why, then, does your Holipuss hesitate to account the friendship. of the protector of religion?"

"You ask the Pope to commit a crime against religion in the same moment in which you proclaim yourself to be the protector of religion," answered Pius VII.

"I am not at all of your opinion" and the protector of religion, answered Pius VII.

"I am not at all of your opinion" answered Pius VII.

"I am not at all of your opinion" answered Pius VII. martyrs new Christians arose. What was the reason of this strange phenomenon? Simply because the same God of old, whom your Majesty ridicules, has kept his word, and protected his church against all her enemies, even against the powers of hell. Where are now the Roman em-perors? They have passed away, and their powers perished with them; their thrones have crumbled into dust, as have the altars which they dedicated to their pagan deities: the church, however, still exists detries; the church, nowever, still exists. Read further in the pages of history; in the Middle Ages also there were kings who offered violence to the Popes. Rude assaults were made upon the church and her head, but the divine arm which protects the church has also crushed her enemies. You yourself, sire, imprisoned States of the Church, always found an asylum of liberty."

"Very remarkable, indeed!" said Napoleon, in a sarcastic tone. "All the princes of Europe listen to my suggestions, all nations yield to my victorious armies. Only an old man, who is my prisoner, Only an old man, who is my prisoner, one friendship."

Pius VI.; you allow chains. I, too, have suffered bitterly. Death has often seemed about to end my tri ls, but I still live. Yes, and I will live to see you crushed by the arm of God. Your measure is full; you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the church." my predecessor in office, the holy Pope Pius VI.; you allowed him to die in

"The Pope sank exhausted into his

sphere, and Napoleon like an angry spirit of the deep. "Your priestly arrogance has reached its height," he exclaimed furiously. "God crushes fools—not an emperor like me; but let me tell your Holiness that I will crush you yet!" and with these words

he left the room in a rage.

During that night Napoleon slept very little. He walked the floor of his bedroom, muttering unintelligibly, but now and then his youthful attendant would distinctly hear the exclamation, "The God of oid crush me? Me? Ha, ha! I defy him! I defy the whole history of the past!"

CHAPTER II.

THE IMPRISONED EMPEROR.

Two years later, Napoleon, the former ruler of Europe, was a prisoner on the desert isle of St. Helena. Very few trees are to be seen, but rocks are everywhere visible, together with volcanic rains,-a

frightful prison, in mid-ocean. Near the sea-shore grew a we jing-

willow, whose long branches served to applaud the words of the dethroned willow, whose long branches served to protect the emporer from the rays of the sun. There he sits for hours, gazing at the vast expanse of water. Napoleon is to-day unusually gloomy and depressed. General Bertrand, his only confident, who had, together with the page, Count Joseph of Rethel, voluntarily shared the hard fate of his fallen friend, look with anxiety at the sad countenance of the anxiety at the sad countenance of the dethroned monarch, who suddenly ad-

nroned moble youth:—
'Joseph, were you not present in the ace of Fontainebleau when Pius VII.

foretold my fate?"
"Yes, your Majesty, I was present."
"Do you remember the interview?"
"Yes, sire; I shall never forget it. The
Pope did not appear to me like a common

"Yes, sne."
Pope did not appear to me man—"
"But?"

"Like the vicar of Christ upon earth."

"You may well say so, Joseph! What I then ridiculed has come to pass. God's vicar upon earth!" He paused and his eyes rested upon the ever-changing waves of the ocean. "Do you also remember the Pope's words, and what he meant by them?"

"Yes, sire I can recall them distinctly. The holy father said 'The God of od still The holy father said 'The God of od still the words. The grees is lawless, hostile to religion, and demoralizing; the people have become infidel. Your great uncle, from prudential motives alone, would never have permitted things to go so far."

During the summer months the count resided at his country-seat, and had only revisited Paris for the purpose of inspect-specific paris for the purpose of inspect-specific

The holy father said 'The God of old still lives.' Thereupon he proved, from the history of the world, how pagan and Christian princes had persecuted the Church and the Popes, but how Almighty God had crushed the persecuters of the Church, and that the Papacy and the Church still exists."

"Continue, Joseph, continue!" ex-claimed Napoleon, when the young count

ciamed Napoleon, when the young count seemed to hesitate a moment.

"He said, also, that the God of old would crush your Majesty if you did not cease to oppress the Church; for the Almighty would keep His promise which He had made to His Church and to His view mone earth."

which He had made to His Church and to His vicar upon earth."

"And he told the truth," replied Napoleon, "when he said 'Your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the Church.' The Pope was no false prophet; not man, but Almighty God alone has wrested the sceptre from my hands. Fool that I was, to be blinded by my success! How clearly, how carriered when the history of more blinded by my success! How clearly, how convincingly, should the history of more than eighteen hundred years have proved to me that the powers of earth are wrecked when they dash themselves against the rock of Peter! Indeed, the God of old still lives to crush all oppressors of History.

"It cannot be denied, sire," said Ber-

"It cannot be denied, sire," said Bertrand, "that the unheard-of severity of our Russian campaign and the sufferings that befell the army at Moscow were sent by the decree of the Almighty; but Leipzig, nevertheless, decided your fate."

"The arbiter of battles is God, General!" replied Napoleon, with firmness. "This desert island gives me time for reflection. Misfortune has opened my eyes. My defeats, my overthrow, my imprison. flection. Misfortune has opened my imprison. My defeats, my overthrow, my imprison. My defeats, my overthrow, my imprison-ment, all are in consequence of my enmity against the Head of the Church. Pius is right. The Almighty Protector of the chair of Peter has hurled me from my

throne."
"General Bertrand could not answer the divinity of Christ. A Jew, apparently the son of a poor carpenter, declares himself to be God, the Supreme Being, the Creator of all things. He proves his divinity by many miracles; but to me his successes are a clearer proof of it than are even his miracles. We are astonished at the conquests of Alexander the Great; but what are the conquests of Alexander in comparison to those of Christ? A mere nothing; for although Alexander conquered the world, his triumphs were fleeting and perishable. Christ, however, conquers and endears himself, not to a nation, but to the human race. His conquests extend through a space of eighteen hundred years, and will extend until the complete the divinity of Christ and the whole of France.

"I am here by mere chance, your browledge in the pope in the same of God?"

"Davion mo, sir! Russia has proved de and delivered him up to his enemies. And then, please consider the extraordinary of the imperial hand, took a chair. You seem to be excited, dear count; I hope that no calamity has befallen you."

"None personally, sire, but terrible misfortunes threaten you, your family, and the whole of France."

The fixed countenance of Napoleon gave evident signs of astonishment, as he asked for an explanation of the count's words.

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Parlon me, sir, if fidelity and attachment compeled to the conquest of the pope; blank not of the will and delivered him up to his enemies. And then, please consider the extraordinary of the pope; he and delivered him up to his enemies. And then, please consider the and the whole of France. Russia does not acknowledge the supremacy of the pope; blank not of the ount's population of the in, and the emperor relapsed into a glogmy silence. "In Egypt I proclaimed after a long pause; "62 ay he seeved the divinity of Christ. A Jew, apparently quests extend through a space of eighteen hundred years, and will extend until the end of the world. And what does Christ conquer in every man? That which is most difficult to obtain—the heart. What What a good man often asks in vain of a friend, a father of his children, a husband of his wife, brother of brother,—the heart, love, -that has Christ conquered in millions, for more than eighteen hundred years, Is not this a wonder, surpassing all won-Is not this a wonder, surpassing an work
ders? Alexander, Cæsar, and Hannibal,
with all their genius, never achieved such
a victory. They conquered the world,
but they could never win the heart of man. And Christ? To him belong the hearts of millions who have willingly assumed his yoke, and suffered, for his sake, the severyoke, and suffered, for his sake, the sever-est mortifications and trials. Who would not, in this greatest of all the miracles of Christ, recognize the divine Word, who created the world?"

"If we seriously reflect upon it, sire," replied General Bertrand, "the continu-ance of the Church of Christ, which is founded in this world were the serious in a

ance of the Church of Christ, which is founded in this world upon suffering and self-denial, is indeed an abiding miracle."
"You know, General, continued Napoleon, bitterly, "that I have often roused the enthusiasm of men who have shed their blood for me; but to accomplish this my presence and the sound of my voice were always necessary. I do not necessary the secret of incapiting my page. possess the secret of ingrafting my name or my love on the hearts of mankind. Here I am, an exile on the Island of St. Helena. Where are now my former courtiers? Where are my friends? courtiers? Where are my friends? Fes, two or three have immortalized them-selves through their fidelity by sharing my exile. But soon my body shall be returned to the earth from whi ch it came and it will become food for worms. What and it will become food for worms. an abyss lies between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, who is the eternal kingdom of Christ, who is preached, loved, and worshipped through-out the whole world from century to century! Is that dying? Is it not rather living? This wonderful kingdom rather living? This wonderful kingdom of Christ gives evident proof of his divinity; and if Christ is God, then is also his institution, the Church, divene. His omnipotent arm will always protect her; the powers of hell shall not prevail against her. Oh, would that my voice could reach all those who govern the world, and I would say to them; Honor the vicar of Christ! never oppress or deprive him of his rights; for if oppress or deprive him of his rights; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Divine Protector of St. Peter's chair will surely crush you!" The emperor said no more. The wind,

it passed through the willow branches, d the waves of the ocean, as they dashed against the rocks, seemed, as it were, to

CHAPTER III. NAPOLEON III. THE ENEMY OF THE POPE.

In the year 1764, Count Joseph, of In the year 1764, Count Joseph, of Rethel, sat in a room of his palace at Paris, and read a letter. The handse e youth had become a venerable gentleman. Louis Napoleon, then emperor of France, entertained the highest regard for the count for the reason that he had been the attached friend of his uncle, and had shared his the latter of the reason ways a welcome guest of exile. He was always a welcome guest of the imperial family, and his words were listened to with respect; but no persuasion could induce him to accept a public office. The most brilliant and desirable marks of honor were refused by him; he lived a quiet life with his family; his time

revisited Paris for the purpose of inspect-ing a celebrated painting, which was on exhibition, and which he desired to

On the second day of his stay in the city, the count received a letter, whose contents excited him greatly. His hands trembled, he became pale and gazed upon the missive with an expression of horror. He then threw it aside, and seating himself, he remained immovable for

time.

"Can it be possible? No; it cannot be!" he at length exclaimed. Again he perused the letter, and ringing the bell, he ordered his carriage to be immediately

The count made a hasty toilet, and The count made a hasty toilet, and drove at once to the imperial residence. Arriving there he passed through vast corridors, through brilliant saloons and antechambers, and finally entered the cabinet of Napoleon III.

Behind a table there sat writing a corpulent man of middle statue. The expression of his face was impassive, and his complexion sallow. A thick moustache covered his lips, as though anxious to conceal something that was not attractive.

ceal something that was not attractive. The eyes were small and dull, although not devoid of cunning, and were often hidden beneath the heavy lids. This man was the emperor, Napoleon III., then at the height of his power. He had humbled Russia, conquered Austria, founded the kingdom of Italy upon the ruins of other principles thereone. kingoom of Italy upon the rums of other princely thrones; he had occupied Rome, and had inaugurated and accomplished the spoliation of the Papal States. All Europe seemed to be at the disposal of the powerful emperor, whose word alone was sufficient to affect the value of property.

"Why, my dear Count Rethel, you in Paris? What a suprise!" exclaimed Napoleon to the count, as he entered, but whose usual agitation at once attracted

ment compel me to utter words which are contrary to all forms of courtly etiquette. No excuse is necessary, Count Rethel I know how to value your zeal and fidelity. Your past history gives you a claim to my confidence. Tell me what

alarms you. "My fear is that your Majesty will abandon the pope, and surrender him to

his enemies. his enemies."

Napoleon remained silent, and the fixedness of his attitude made him resemble a marble statue.
"What has led you to form such a con-

clusion ?"

"The letter of a friend, who informed me of the threatened danger."

"What is the name of this friend?

"I cannot reveal it to your majesty, and thus let him incur your displeasure."

"The question was merely dictated by curiosity," replied Napoleon. "I cannot think it possible that any friend of Count think it possible that any friend of Count Rethel's could merit my displeasure. But I will tell you a secret, which, however, will soon be proclaimed to the world. A treaty has been concluded between Italy and France, in which it is stipulated that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Italy in two years; but no one has a from Italy in two years; but no one has a right to infer therefrom that I intend to

right to infer therefrom that I intend to deliver the Pope up to his enemies."
"I conjure your majesty not to sign this treaty," implored the count. "You know the hatred of the secret societies of Italy against the head of the church. The withdrawal of our soldiers from Rome will be the signal of all the enemies of the Papal State to attack the defenceless Pins IX."

Napoleon, himself a member of the

Napoleon, himself a member of the Italian secret societies, knew well that Rethel had told the simple truth, and yet he made a pretence of being amazed.

"I do not understand you, count. Our troops cannot protect the Pope forever. Does not the occupation of Rome by France awaken the jealously of other Everyene newers? This state of things Does not the occupation of Rome by France awaken the jealously of other European powers? This state of things must come to an end. The holiness of his office and his venerable person will protect him as surely against his enemies as will our bayonets."

protect min as surely against in schemies as will our bayonets."
"Pardon me, sire, but the enemies of the Catholic faith do not recognize the holiness of the papal office. If you recall your troops from Rome, Plus IX. will

"Dear count, your manner of speech is altogether unintelligible to me," replied N poleon. "Do you believe that the powers of Europe made war upon my uncle in order to free an imprisoned Pope?" "No, sire, I do not believe that. No uncle in order to free an imprisoned Pope?"

"No, sire, I do not believe that. No earthly power effected the downfall of your uncle; it was the hand of Almighty God, who has promised to protect His Church and His vicar. These allied princes of Europe were only the instruments of the Divine judgment."

The emperor looked fixedly at the count, whose sanity he seemed to doubt. "My assertion may appear strange to you, sire, but I have proofs."

"May I hear them?"

"With pleasure, your Majesty!" And the count related the remarkable conversation that had transpired between

versation that had transpired between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. in the palace of Fontainebleau. The narrative seemed

of Fontainebleau. The narrative seemed to interest the emperor very much.

"After Pius VII. had proved from history," concluded Rethel, "that Almighty God had overthrown and destroyed all the oppressors of the papacy, he amonished your uncle in strong and touching language. I shall never forget his words. The sublime form of the Holy Father is ever present to me. "The God of old still lives,' he said to the emperor. 'I shall yet see you crushed by the hand of God. Your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the church.' Thus spoke Pius VII., and his prophecy was fulfilled before the end of two years."

of two years. of two years."

"It is certainly strange," said Napoleon,
"that chance should have given some
semblance of reality to the threats of the

Pope!"
"Not chance alone, sire! If the history

"His sufferings, while in exile, weakened "His sufferings, while in exhe, weakened his strength of mind," replied Napoleon. "But your uncle, sir, declared that mis-fortune had ever sharpened his intellect,"

fortune had ever sharpened ms inteneed, answered Rethel.

"And yet the present state of affairs in Europe contradicts the opinions he formed," said the emperor. "Russia has many years oppressed the church and the pope; but in what way is she punished by the hand of God?"

"Beston way, sir! Russia has person to exile nor imprison-

of the hostility she displays against the supreme teacher of nations."
"I shall not dispute with you about that, dear count," said Louis Napoleon.
"And not only your immortal uncle, but another wise prince of modern times has declared all hostility to the Church, or persecution of the pope, to be danger-ous for the state," continued the zealous Rathel. "I mean the celebrated Fred-eric, King of Prussia, whom many called 'the Great.' You are aware, sire, that the Great.' You are aware, sire, that Frederic, in his last will and testament, admonishes posterity not to persecute the Jesuits who have always suffered from the tyranny of kings, and to let the parish priests exercise their sacred ministry in peace. He concludes in a solemn warning to all rulers to refrain from oppressing or warring against the pope, for, by doing so, they will incur the wrath of God."

"The testament of the King of Prussia

in no standard for us to go by," replied Napoleon, coldly; "but neverthless, I thank you for the evidence of your goodwill."

"I beseech your majesty not to misunderstand the importance of the situa-tion!" exclaimed the count, in great agitation!" exclaimed the count, in great agita-tion. "The proposed treaty, which de-livers the Pope up to his enemies, will again bring ruin upon France. I am firmly convinced of the truth of that which Pius VII. uttered at Fontainbleau, and which your uncle afterwards himself ac-knowledged. France, by the invasion of the allied forces, was severely punished for its crime against the chair of Peter. Almighty God is immutable, and a similar Almighty God is immutable, and a similar crime will have a like punishment. If France permits Pius IX. to be robbed, forsaken, left without defence, imprisoned, and even put to death, all of which can

not come to pass without the sanction of your majesty, then shall—"

He paused and was silent.
"Well, what then!" asked the em-

Foreign nations again invade and pillage France, and your majesty will share the fate of your uncle."

The face of Napoleon became as impassive as a block of marble. "It appears that you do not realize the

need I support the tottering chair of Peter, and thus injure my prospects? No we live in a progressive age: the most venerable relies of the past are crumbling into pieces, and no prudent man will re-suscitate that which is at its last gasp." He sat for a while reflecting, and then

began to write.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IRISH DISTRESS AND IRISH CRIME. ENGLAND ALLOWING THE PEOPLE TO

As a rule, American journals are fair and impartial in their comments on the famine in Ireland. The following article, taken from the New York daily Groyphic of March 30, is an honest and manly criticism on the heart ess conduct of the English Government towards Ireland, and of the patient forbearance of the Irish people under such trying circumstances:

The English Government is proverbially slow to move until its pocket is touched. This is amply exemplified in the case of the present Irish distress. It took an outside world to rouse England into anything like practical sympathy and a sense of the actual situation. Even now it placidly allows other people to save the lives of the starving Irish people, throwing in an occasional sop itself. English assistance to Irish distress has been more tardy and parsimonious than that of the United States, of Australia, and, in proportion, even that of France, Rome, Canada, and India. Yet England professes to be astonished at what it calls the disaffection of Irishmen. Regarding STARVE. "Not chance alone, sire! If the history of the past gives such striking testimony that Almighty God is the Protector of His vicar upon earth, we should cease to doubt."

"Unfortunately I cannot share your "Your uncle also refused to believe at Fontainbleau; but on St. Helena he acknowledged his error. Shall I tell you how he expressed himself when in exile!"

"Proceed; for you know how I venerate every word of the immortal emperor," answered Louis Napoleon.

"He would often say, 'If my voice could reach the rulers of this earth, I would cry out to them, Honor the vicar of Christ! Do not oppress or persecute the Pope, or else the avenging arm of the Almighty, who upholds the chair of St. Peter, will crush you? Thus spoke the emperor when an exile on St. Helena. And I repeat them to your majesty, for I see that dangers threaten you on every side."

"His sufferings, while in exile, weakened his strength of mind." replied Nanoleon.

poor law unions only nominal outdoor relief given by the guardians, although the bounty of two hemispheres was being freely poured into the district. Lord Kimberley, who is not an Irishman, though at one time lord lieutenant of the country, show-ed that at some of the recent meetings

ed that at some of the recent incettings boards of guardians, by majorities, refused to give outdoor relief or exercise any of the powers conferred on them by recent acts of Parliament devised for the relief of Irish distress. Such action to outsiders can only appear as simply diabolical.

THEY RESOLUTELY ALLOW PEOPLE TO STARKE.

were on the verge of starvation. They asked for work or immediate relief. There was no question about the truth of their statement. But the board informed these 300 husbands and fathers of starving 300 Intsbands and latters of starving families that they had postponed to the next meeting the consideration of their case, leaving them to starve meanwhile. For once manhood asserted itself. The laborers refused to have the lives of those dear to them trifled with in this heartles manner. They blocked up the doors and refused to let the board out until the board reconsidered its resolution and ordered re-lief to be given to the starving people. Who will deny that these poor men right? In France, under similar circumstances, the laborers would probably have taken the Board of Guardians and strung them up to the nearest lamp-post, pour encourager les autres. But the Irish are more

atient and conservative.

During the week ending February 28 During the week ending February 28 there were 116,643 persons in receipt of poor law relief in Ireland, nearly equally divided between workhouse inmates and those receiving out-door relief. This was an increase of over twenty per cent. from last year. Over and above this there were probably 200,000 persons aided through the charity of the four great central relief committees in Dublin, with at least £50,000 disbursed from abroad through the Catholic bishops.

Poverty is generally supposed to in-

Poverty is generally supposed to in-duce crime, and the Irish have gained a reputation for disorder and turbulence. The assizes have been held and the The assizes have been held and the judges delivered their addresses to the grand juries. In Clare, where very deep distress prevails, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald deemed it a source of great satisfaction to find that the offences were so light. In Longford Baron Deasy found only three criminal cases, and only one of these of a serious kind. In Meath Lord Chief-Lustice Morris congratulated the grand a serious kind. In Meath Lord Chief-Justice Morris congratulated the grand jury on the state of the county. In Drogheda Judge Lawson informed the jury that there was the least possible busi-ness to go before them—to wit, that of a single person in custody, charged with larceny. In Leitrim Lord Fitzgibbon found the amount of business not im-portant. Indeed, the same story is told throughout in the charges of all the judges. There is a singular absence of hears that you do not realize the of affairs, Count Rethel!" reholeon. "France is the mistress of Europe!"

Thus do the attitude and action of the "Pardon me, sire, but the enemies of the Catholic faith do not recognize the holiness of the papal office. If you recall your troops from Rome, Plus IX. will become a prisoner, perhaps a martyr, and you will bring down ruin, not only upon yourself and upon your family, but upon the whole of France."

"A very bold assertion, count! But why have you formed such an opinion? How can the fate of the papacy affect either France or my family?"

"I tappears that you do not realize the situation of affairs, Count Rethel!" replied Napoleon. "France is the mistress and incentive to violence. Thus do the attitude and action of the suffering people contrast with the course of this life are always changing, and that God alone is the arbiter of our fate."

"I have heard enough! As I have said before, I thank you!"

"O sire, even at the risk of loosing your favor, I renew my petition. Do not give the floly Father up to his enough."

"I have heard enough! As I have said before, I thank you!"

"O sire, even at the risk of loosing your favor, I renew my petition. Do not give the floly Father up to his enough."

"In this way; if your great uncle had not imprisoned the Pope and oppressed the church, he would not have died in exile."

"Dear count, your manner of speech is altogether unintelligible to me," replied N poleon. "Do you believe that the powers of Europe made war upon my uncle in order to free an imprisoned Pope;" "No, sire, I do not believe that. No need I support the tottering chair of

SHE CAN NEVER BE CRUSHED NOR CON-QUERED

Irish distress. Such action to outsiders can only appear as simply diabolical.

THEY RESOLUTELY ALLOW PEOPLE TO STARVE, with the means of relief in their hands. Are such men fit to live, let alone be entrusted with power over the lives and fortunes of their fellow-beings? In the first week of March a body of 300 unemployed laborers attended at the Tipperary Workhouse during the meeting of the Board of Guardians. The men explained to the board that they and their families were on the verge of starvation. They We glory in them and we glory in the faith for which our ancestors have died. We glory in the love of country that never—never, for an instant—admitted that Ireland was a mere province, that Ireland was merely a "West Britain." Never in our darkest hour was that idea adapted to the Irish mind or adopted by the will of the Irish people. And therefore, I say, if we glory in that faith, if we fore, I say, if we glory in that faith, if we fore, I say, if we glory in that faith, if we fore, I say, if we glory in the mand of the Irish people. And therefore, I say, if we glory in the love of country that never—never, for an instant—admitted cathedral, bishop's palace at Spynic, the well preserved Cistercian priory of Pluscarden, some miles to the west, and many other interesting objects, altogether enough to satisfy the heart of a Catholic pilgrim. The inhabitants of this quarter are remarkable for their piety and open kind-hearted hospitality. adapted to the Irish mind or adopted by the will of the Irish people. And therefore, I say, if we glory in that faith, if we glory in the history of their national conduct and of their national love, O my friends and fellow-co-untrymen! I say it as well as a priest as an Irishman, let us emulate their example, let us learn to be generous to those who differ from us, and let us learn to be charitable even to those who would fain injure us.

fet us learn to be charitable even to those who would fain injure us.

WE CAN THUS CONQUER THEM.

We can thus assure to the future of Ireland the blessings that have been denied to her past—the blessing of religious equality, the blessing of religious unity, which one day or other will spring up in Ireland again. I have often heard words of bitterness—ay, and of insult—addressed to myself in the North of Ireland, coming from Orange lips, but I have always said to myself, he the North of Ireland, coming from Orange lips, but I have always said to myself, he is an Irishman; though he is an Orangeman, he is an Irishman. If he lives long enough he will learn to love the priests that represent Ireland's old faith; but if he dies in his Orange dispositions his son or grandson will yet shake hands with and less the priests when he and I are both in grandson will yet shake hands with and bless the priests when he and I are both in our graves. And why do I say this i Because nothing bad, nothing uncharita-ble, nothing harsh or venomous, ever yet lasted long upon the green soil of Ireland. lasted long upon the green soil of Ireland. If you throw a poisonous snake into the grass in Ireland he will be sweetened, so as to lose his poison—or else he will die. Even the ruglish people, when they landed, were not two hundred and fifty years in the land until they were a part of it; the very Normans who invaded us became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." They became so fond of the country that they were thoroughly imbued with itsspirit. And so any evil that we have in Ireland is only a temporary and a passing evil, if we only a temporary and a passing evil, if we are only faithful to our traditions and to the history of our country.

A GENEROUS OFFIRING.—In response to an order of the French Episcopate for a collection to be taken up in the churches of their dioceses for the suffering poor of Ireland, Brother Irlide, Superior-General of the Christian Brothers, sent the sum of 2,000 france to his Eminence Cardinal 2,000 francs to his Eminence Cardinal Guibert. This sum, hitherto kept ordeposit, was a present of the city of Boston, as a tes-timonial of the devotion manifested by the

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND. THE "ENZIE" AND SPEYSIDE.

From the Catholic Visitor The Enzie is an ancient division of Bantfshire, and well-known in the history of the Catholic Church of Scotland, having furnished so many priests, and given birth to more than half of the Vicars-Apostolic who have labored in Scotland since the Reformation. The Enzie may be described Father Burke, in one of his impassioned addresses, pays the following glowing tribute to Ireland's faith and patriotism:

The third great instance of Ireland's magnanimity with which this brave and grand old people knew how to return good for evil, was in the time of King James. In the year 1689, exactly twenty years after the Irish bullocks had been voted a nuisance in London—in that year there happened to be, for a short time, a Catholic king in England. The tables were turned. The king went to work and the turned out the Irish lord chancellor because he was a Protestant, and he contains a valuable painting of that Saint; St. Peter's, Buckie, a flue new Gothic edifice, with two spires, and several altars; St. Ninian's, Tynet, the oldest church in Scotland, erected since the Reformation. Catholic king in England. The tables were turned. The king went to work and he turned out the Irish lord chancellor because he was a Protestant, and he turned out two Irish judges because they were Protestants, and he put in two Irish judges because they were Protestants, and he put in two Englishmen, Catholics, as judges in their places. He did various actions of this kind, persecuting men because they were Protestants and he was a Catholic. And now, mark! We have it on the evidence of history that the Catholic archibishop of Armagh and the Catholic archibishop of Armagh and the Catholic sthere, that he had no right to do that—and that it was very wrong. Oh! what a contrast: When Charles I, whised to grant some little remission of the persecution in Ireland, because he was in want of money, the Irish-Catholics sent him word that they would give him two hundred thousand pounds if he would only give them leave to worship God as their own consciences directed. What encouragement the king gave them we know not; at any fate, they sent him a sum of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, by way of instalment. But the moment it became rumored abroad, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin got up in the pulpit of st. PATRICK's CATHEDRAL, and he decleaed that a curse would fall upon the land and upon the king, because of these anticipated concessions to the Catholics. What a contract is here presented between the action of the Catholic people of Ireland and the actions of their oppressors! And in these instances have we not presented to us the strongest evidence that the people who can act so by their enemies were incapable of being crushed? Yes; Ireland can never be crushed nor conquered; Ireland can never be crushed nor

we not presented to us the strongest evidence that the people who can act so by their enemies were incapable of being crushed? Yes; Ireland can never lose her nationality so long as she retains so high and so glorious a faith, and presents so magnificent an illustration of it in her national life. Never! She has not lost it! She has it to-day. She will have it in the higher and more perfect form of complete and entire national freedom; for God does not abandon a race who not only cling to him with an unchanging faith, but who also knew how, in the midst of their sufferings, to illustrate that faith by so glorious, so liberal, so grand a spirit of Christian charity.

And now, my friends, it is for me simply to draw one conclusion and to have done. Is there a man among us here to-night

A Massachusetts prohibition clergyman draws the line of the elect at hats. He says that "all the sloneh hats are on the side of license," while the upright stovepipe rallies round the flag of temperance. We like to see issues clearly defined and thank the reverend gentleman for giving us a distinct boundary line between vice and virtue. Let "Plug hats and piety" be the prohibition war cry next Fall, and if the moralists succeed, as with such a noble slogan succeed they must, we hope they will put "slouch" hats on the same forbidden list with lager and cider. And yet, bidden list with lager and cider. And yet, come to think of it, all the Puritan Fathers wore slouch hats and it is a painful fact that the moral beaver conceals a briek" even better than its humbler brother.

-Pilot.

MORAL CHARACTER.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man, as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than accomplished. er is more to be desired than everything else on earth. It makes a man free and ndependent. No servile tool-croaking independent. No service tool—croaking sycophant—no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joy of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the grovelling and base-born purposes of human nature.

The London Tablet announces that the The London Tablet announces that the question of the Christian Brothers in Ireland has been again before the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. It has been settled that their schools are to be open to inspection in catechism and religious knowledge by the bishops or their representatives, and that in matters of purely secular interest, such as secular instruction, they shall be examined by the 1-rothers themselves, or such persons as they may appoint. selves, or such persons as they may appoint.

Two Trappist monasteries are to be established at the Cape of Good Hope, for timonial of the devotion manifested by the Brothers of the Christian Schools during the siege of Paris.

The New York Medical College on Thursday conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on seven lady gradulates.

established at the Cape of Good Hope, for which end twenty-five members of this austere order will shortly take their deparature to Africa. Mgr. Ricards, V. A. of the district, is desirous to unite the Trappist colony with that of the Jesuits, already established in his missionary district.

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DEAR MR. Copfer,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what that been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and on the promotion of Catholic interests. I am onfident that under your experienced mangement the RECORD will improve in usefuluess and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly ommend it to the patronage and encouragefficiency; and I therefore earn it to the patronage and encounce clergy and laity of the dioc

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

THRICE ELECTED.

The election of Mr. Parnell in three important constituencies, one of them the Metropolis of the South, is the most significant feature in the whole campaign. We ventured some weeks ago to assert that in most constituencies all that would be require! of candidates on the popular side would be a certificate of approval from Mr. Parnell. Our prophecy has been fully realized. His candidates have, with very few exceptions, been triumphant. Even in Wexford, where the young Irish leader received rather rough treatment at the hands of a mob in Enniscorthy, the two candidates enjoying his approval were elected by more than two thousand majority. Amiable and popular gentlemen like the O'Connor Don and Captain King-Harman, accused of indifference or neglect on the Land Question, were ruthlessly overthrown in the popular storm. Even Col. Colthurst holds his seat in Cork county by a majority so narrow as to make the contest there almost a victory for the Land League.

But the return of Mr. Parnell himself for three constituencies, Meath, Mayo, and Cork city, is the most striking proof of his power over the

The active section of the Irish party, largely increased in numbers. enters the new Parliament with the brightest promise. With nothing less than Irish soil for Irish landholders, will that party be content, and with nothing less, we venture to say, can the contentment of the empire be secured. That statesman who guages the intensity of feeling on this question in Ireland by the triple election of Mr. Parnell is alone capable of devising for that afflicted country an adequate system of land banquet at Dijon that the Cabinet, peet the freedom of conscience and reform.

FINIS.

The resignation of Lord Beaconsfield has relieved the British Em- have here three distinct declarapire of the autocratic rule which, for tions worthy some brief notice. six years, maintained a policy of wretched inaction at home and fittul the woeful scenes of starvation.

threatening all nations with the this persecution or is it not? The hypocrisy such as did the Minister politics, he vainly sought to beguile jects, and the law does not reach a plague to mankind, but not more sectarian institutions has been out the people. The people felt that his them. They may erect palatial so than the canting knaves who of proportion large to the work they persons specially appointed for that land are federal republics, contisting

first attention - that his constant homes for sin, debauchery, and dissolicitude-should have been directed to the alleviation of the miseries of the suffering masses at home. That, this first and most necessary duty accomplished, the government might, if any occasion justly demanded it, maintain that position of dignity and influence so long held by Britain in the councils of Europe. A policy of repressive inaction at home, and of meddlesome intervention abroad, resulted in shaking public confidence in a government which, for its whole course, foreign and domestic, could offer no explanation but mystifying grandiloquence. The case of Ireland, known months ago to be one of urgent necessity, calling for the immediate intervention of government. excited no sympathy in the breasts of rulers whose philanthropy could know nothing of famine at home while ascendancy in toreign affairs had to be maintained. Pre-occupied with schemes of territorial extension in South Africa, with secret treaties inviting the acquisition of such a valued island as Cyprus, and protectorates so necessary to English ascendancy as that of Asia Minor, with the establishment of the scientific frontier in Afghanistan, the Ministry fought Ireland.

Famine came upon that devoted land, and would certainly have carried off its victims in hundreds of thousands had not the alms of the world averted the catastrophe. As if to insult the Irish race in its misfortune, the government did, at the eleventh hour, propound a scheme of relief, authorizing the forging of new shacles in the sacred name of charity. With that profession of hypocrisy on its lips, it then made appeal to the electorate of the three kingdoms. The re sponse of the people has been complete, crushing, overwhelming. Cruel indifference to home concerns, and offensive interference abroad have, in the recent verdict of the people of Great Britain, received a check we would fain consider final and effec-

As a politician Lord Beaconsfield has received his death warrant Twice has his party, under his leader ship-with the prestige and influence the possession of power confersbeen brought to overthrow, in each ease disastrous beyond measure. The overthrow of 1868, like that of 1880, largely brought about by Irish indignation, should teach the Conserwhen empty denunciations of Irish patriotic aspirations and studied neglect of Irish interests can commend a government or a party to favor, sympathy or influence.

Lord Beaconsfield retires leaving in history a name unassociated with any scheme of British progress at home or solid imperial aggrandizement abroad.

ARRANT HYPOCRISY.

The French Minister of Finance is reported to have stated at a unanimously approving the anti-Jesuit decrees, would persecute nobody, respect liberty of conscience, but rigidly enforce the law. We

First, the Minister states that the government will persecute nobody. aggression abroad. The policy of In the matter of persecution there imperialism at home led to inaction are two interested parties-he who in the matter of domestic legislation, persecutes and he who is perat a time when the requirements of secuted. Both are entitled to be the people demanded liberal and heard. We have the Minister's The Government should, we admit, comprehensive measures of reform. words that nobody is to be per- be guided by a determination to en-With discontent amongst the labor- secuted. What say those whose force just laws, but in this particular ing classes in the great towns, and rights are affected by the recent case the government is supposed to famine amongst the agriculturists of decrees concerning unauthorized be determined to enforce the laws Ireland, a wise and paternal govern- religious orders and communities? for the suppression of the religious ment would have found scope for the They are to be deprived of their institutions. The Administration of exercise of prudent but thorough homes, and in some cases exiled be- the day will, if supported by the measures of relief. The government cause of their being members of radicalism now predominant in seemingly preferred to leave these such communities. Is this perse- French politics, stop at nothing in evils to their own cure. While distress cution or is it not? The Catholic the way of impiety. But it may be afflicted the over-crowded towns in body throughout France is, by the that the radicals are sighing for the the manufacturing districts, and operation of these same decrees, to spoils of office, and feel themselves hunger spread its dark shadow over be deprived of the ministrations of able, if called to office, to do alone a whole nation within the Imperial these communities - ministrations that which M. de Freycinet now realm itself, Lord Beaconsfield was they prize so much! The poor, the seeks their support to do. To their deaf to the cries of distress, blind to sick, the unfortunate and the ignor-credit it must be said, that when ant are all to be robbed of the suc- they resolve upon the destruction of With empty declamation, assuring | cor, the tenderness, the consolation, | any monument of religion they make the people of peace with honor, and and the light each so much needs. Is no apology, indulge in no arrant readiness of England to assume and most wicked of men may associate of Finance in the recent banquet at to maintain ascendancy in foreign for the furtherance of criminal ob- Dijon. They are a curse to society, city and state treasuries to these

honor. Their example may pollute the minds of youth, their influence may corrupt the well-springs of a pure and healthy social advancement. Yet we hear of no laws being enforced to arrest their criminality or remove its baneful effects. It may, however, be said, and we believe it is affirmed, that the societies about to be suppressed by the French Government, are inimical to its existence. In public affairs it is the recognized right of all citizens to think as their judgment may guide them of the course pursued by politicians. The equality of all in the eye of the law in this respect is the boast of every free country. In monarchical Britain and republi can America-countries which, without being in all things guided by the maxim of religion, are ir the main governed by principles consistent with religious and true freedom -- no one in these countries questions the right of every individual citizen to hold and, if he thinks fit, express his views on any topic of public interest. In republican France it is otherwise. That country seems decided on making the nearest possible approach to that impossibility-a State without a God. Its efforts in this direction, to deny a right to citizens convicted of no crime, while it harbors foreign conspirators bent on assassination, proves its utter want of respect for honor and truth, not to speak of religion at all. But where the absurdity of the action of the Government is apparent is in this factwhich the most violent of the revolutionary party cannot prove-that the religious bodie, either collective ly or individually, do not interfere in politics. How can they then be inimical to the Government? Num bers of religious houses do not even receive the newspapers, the time of the inmates being occupied solely by religious, devotional, or charitable exercises. Those engaged in the work of education do not in any way infringe on the right of the State, unless, indeed, instruction based on law, morality and the Gospel, as opposed to disorder, licentiousness, and godlessness constitute an interference with the functions of a State having the three latter attributes for its pride and boast. Aye, this is the State that will persecute nobody. It de- from the brochure of a frenzied papavative party that the time has passed prives the poor and the infirm of phobist, it seeks to impress on its readers' Church of the ministrations of her devoted religious communities, invades the sacred precincts of the

> not and will not persecute! The second assertion of the minister, that the Administration will respect the liberty of conscience, is simply an insulting perversion of truth. Respect the liberty of conscience and deny Catholics the rights of religious education! Resclose the religious institutions of the country! Respect the freedom of conscience and banish the Jesuits, while taking to heart the Nihilist assassins! Respect the freedom of conscience and insult religion, deride its practices, curtail its free-

domain of conscience, assaults Chris-

tianity, mocks its founder and de-

grades the French race. Yet it does

The third assertion of the minister, that the Government will enforce the laws, may be taken for what it is worth, and that is very little indeed

prate of liberty and conscience, while undermining the one and overhauling the other.

THE COMING STORM.

M. Clemencean, leader of the radical element in the French Chamber of Deputies, recently addressed an immense and enthusiastic meeting of his constituents, denouncing the whole policy of the government. After all its efforts to promote "reform," the DeFreycinct Cabinet has failed to impress M. Clemencean favorably.

The Government has indeed made it a matter of constant study to enlist in its own favor the radical element in and out of the Chamber. With the support of M. Gambetta, seated high on the presidential chair of the Chamber of Deputies, they, no doubt, imagined themselves secure in revolutionary favor. M. Clemencean has long since thrown off the yoke of Gambetta, and is evidently supported by those who elected him. His policy is a policy of rapid and complete destruction. For laws, customs, or institutions standing in the way of his aggressive policy, he holds and professes no other respect than that animating the wolf towards the lamb in the path.

The communistic element has evi dently acquired such power in France that neither the cowardice of M. De-Freycinct, the hypocrisy of M. Gambetta, the impiety of M. Ferry, nor the poltroonery of Prince Jerome Napoleon, can produce the slightest effect on the tide that is now rolling

in to engulf the so-called republic. French republicanism must evidently be radical or nothing. The present Cabinet are anxious at this moment to quarrel with the religious bodies. They will soon have a more terrible foe to encounter. French communism is, without the least doubt, preparing for another onslaught on order and internal peace. The struggle will be fierce. The very enthusiasm which lately greeted M. Clemencean shows that the approaching storm will be one of the severest that has yet visited France and Eu-

"DOMANIOM IN NEW YORK.

The Christian Guardian seeks to revive cry long since exploded through the practical good sense of our American neighbors. By craftily-arranged extracts in New York in the matter of relief to public charities. The object of the Guardian in going to

New York for a grievance is without

doubt to warn its readers against ever permitting, in so far as in them it may lie, any such domination as it deplores in New York. The Guardian observes a sort of melancholy truthfulness on all subjects except religion in general, and Catholicity in particular. Where there is untruth there is injustice, and as the Guardian could not observe the dictates of truth in reviving an insane cry raised by Yankee ward politicians, it could not but be guilty of gross injustice to the Catholic institutions of that city. Though many of these institutions do the work of charity in a manner challenging the admiration of the American public, fulfilling objects which no secular or sectarian institutions have ever attained, or will ever attain-though their sphere of usefulness, in the doing of the noblest deeds of mercy, is indeed more heavenly than human-they are denounced by demagogues and by scribes, who live on the husks that fatten popular prejudice are the facts concerning institutions in the city of New York receiving city or state assistance? From an exact statement of sums contributed to all such institutions in the city of New York by city and by state for thirty-one years-from January, 1847, to January, 1878, the total number of Protestant and non-Catholic institutions for public charity receiving such aid is found to be one hundred and so aided twenty.

twenty seven, and of Catholic institutions We challenge the Guardian to question the following statements: That all Catholic institutions in New York receiving public assistance are devoted to the relief of persons whose destitution, helplessness, and misery would, if not thus relieved, make them a burden on the taxpayers of the city or state. That several of the non-Catholic charities are not devoted to the relief of persons of this class, and therefore have no claim on the public chest. That many of the non-Catholic institutions are vehicles of proselytism. That the assistance granted by

do, or, in comparison with the aid given purpose. His ministers may, and, in Catholic institutions of a corresponding fact, do very often exercise control class. The Guardian makes some indecent references to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, which will no doubt bear repetition on many a camp meeting field in the coming season. For the information of our good friend, we have to inform him that besides the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, doing a work of charity acknowledged by the whole secular press of New York-with possibly one exception-there is an Infant Asylum with a similar object in view, but under Protestant control, and that these Asylums are both under the supervision of the same State officers and

We do not desire to inpugn the useclaim that if any of the charges made by the fanatical author of the brochure which the Guardian so flatteringly notices, were capable of verification, the foundling asylum of the sisters would long since have been struck off the list of State charities.

The Guardian's covert appeal to the smouldering bigotry of Canadian sectaries is a proof of the means to which the journals devoted to fanaticism must stoop to retain support.

REFLECTIONS ON GOVERNMENT AND THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

We resume to-day the consideration of the subject to which we called the attention of our readers on the 27th ult. On that day we concluded with a recital of the various powers and faculties with which government is invested. We had, previous to this recital, established the principle that government is necessary to society. Without it, indeed, society should crumble to pieces, and man lapse into a state of utter barbarism. But society, being of divine origin, man being, by his constitution, wants, and aspirations an essentially social being, society is never left without government of some kind. The purpose of man's creation being to love and serve God in this world, the kind Providence of God has never left, and never will leave, man in such a state, that he should by the loss of all that enables him to live as man-understanding, language, and sense of dignityefface from his soul that image and

to lawless men. Government is of various kinds It is theocratic

A theocratic government is one adtion. This interposition may be immediate or mediate. The case of the desert affords an example of the former-the condition of the same ter. Under this form we may make sovereign will of the monarch. He | the name of republics.

over his actions, but cannot in any case, save that of successful revolt. enforce their will against the choice and purpose of their sovereign. Limited or constitutional monarchies are those wherein the sovereign is assisted in the framing and executing of the laws by some council or assembly not named, appointed or elected by himself, which may also prevent his overstepping his power and refuse assent to his proposals, even when made within his legitimate authority. Monarchies are either elective or hereditary. Of fulness of the latter institution, but we the former, the most notable example is that of the Papacy. The Empire of Germany, the kingdom of Poland, and the ancient kingdom of Ireland, were also elective. The monarchies of Europe are at present all hereditary. Many of them are absolute, even of those with the forms of a constitutional system. For the enlightenment of that class, unfortunately too numerous in our time and country, which holds the Catholic church to be in antagonism with liberty and human advancement, we may remark that in Catholic times all the monarchies of Europe were constitutional, but in many instances lost their constitutional complexion with the advent of Protestantism. The old French and Spanish monarchies, the kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Hungary, Denmark and Poland were all constitutional monarchies, but with the advent of religious commotions in the sixteenth century the reigning monarchs seized the occasion, in some cases to abridge, in others to abolish, the forms of constitutional government. In the case of England, although the monarchs of the Houses of Tudor and Stuart were as absolute as the Czar or the Sultan are to-day, the forms of constitutional

The dutocratic form of government is that wherein the governing power is vested in a number of persons of exalted rank, station, dignity, learning and wealth, who choose from likeness of his Creator to which he amongst themselves one are made. From the considerations into which | ment. In Venice, Genoa, Florence, we have already entered, we may and other Italian commonwealths, deduce three conclusions:-1st. So. this form of government prevailed. ciety is necessary to man, and of The Chief Magistrate in these States divine institution. 2nd. Govern- was so fettered by restrictions ment is necessary to society, and of devised by the nobility, in order to succor and sympathy, robs the minds the enormity of Catholic misrule divine right, in so far as it represents ensure the permanency of their own that principle of authority without influence, that very little was left to which society cannot subsist. 3rd. his initiation, either in the way of Government is invested with the legislation or administration. Any rights and functions to claim obedi- attempt at enlarging his powers ence from all who enjoy its protec- gave rise to severe conflicts, in which tion. From the nature of these rival families, regardless of the rights and functions, we may appro- interests of the commonwealth, fought hend government as meaning the for the supremacy of their own power to frame legislation, execute houses or factions. These intestine just laws, administer justice in case conflicts being of frequent recurof disputes, and mete out punishment | rence, led to the decadence of the States governed under this system.

and parliamentary government were

fortunately preserved.

The republican or democratic form onarchical, aristocratic and republi- of government is that wherein the people at large, through persons chosen, either directly or indirectly ministered through divine interposi- by themselves for a limited period, devise and execute the laws of the State. When we say the people, we the Hebrew race in Egypt and in do not mean that all who reside within the State are entitled to the rights of citizenship. There are in people, under the judges, of the lat- every State, and there should be especially in a republic, certan qualiallusion to the system of spurious fications required in those who desire and nurture popular hate. Now, what theocracy built upon fraud and im- to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. position, established in various In a well-regulated republic and in countries, by the followers of constitutional monarchies, those who Mahomet, and the more ancient but discharge the functions of citizennot less iniquitous and baneful ship should be men of tried virtue systems in vogue in many other and patriotism, for on them devolves oriental nations, especially Hindostan. the same duties which in other These systems are purely despotic countries monarchs themselves are monarchies, but are so interwoven called on to exercise. While all with the religious practices, belief should enjoy the protection of the and observances of the people who laws, the privileges of citizenship live under their operation, as to should be restricted to those who, present an outward form of theo- by property, rank, education and cracy, demonstrating the truth of virtue, are best qualified to discharge the saying, corruptio optimi pessima, its duties with benefit to the State by showing how a system of gross and to society at large. The repub abuse, under the shape of the high- lican torm of government prevails in est and safest form of government, the United States of America, in can degrade and enslave whole France, Switzerland and other nations. The monarchical form of countries. We do not include Mexico government is of two kinds, absolute, or the South American so-called and limited, or constitutional. Under republics, which, with perhaps one the former system the laws proceed exception, are not republics, but from, and are executed by the anarchical despotisms dignified by

may be advised by his courtiers or by The United States and Switzer-

gonism dvance-

citizen-

d virtue

opinion, that an absolute democracy, no more than an absolute monarchy, is to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government. They think it rather the corruption and degeneracy, than the sound constitution of a republic. If I recollect rightly, Aristotle observes that a democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a tyranny. Of this I am certain, that in a democracy the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity as they often the same, and transact all other business, will settle with Mr. Dromgole when he calls.

In the danger of changing any of the changing any of the three elements, so essential to good government, at the expense of the revealence of the rev. clergy present I noticed the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G., and Rev. Father O'Reilly, Dundas; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Oakville; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Oakville, Rev whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must; and that oppression of the minority will extend to far greater numbers, and will be carried on with much greater fury, than can almost appraiser in the Custom House in this ever be apprehended from the dominion of a single sceptre. In such a popular persecution, individual sufferers are in a much more deviated by the such a popular persecution, individual sufferers are in a much more deviated by the such as t Under a cruel prince they have the balmy compassion of mankind to assuage the smart of their wounds; they have the plandits of the records. plorable condition than in any other. they have the plaudits of the people to animate their generous constancy under their sufferings, but those who

been in our times found true to the times under the guise of repuones. the monarchical, and the republican, (we make no mention of the theocratic form established by divine intervention for a special purpose and a limited time,) are all legitimate forms of government. When free forms of government. When free forms of government. When free forms of government when free forms rom those abuses which affect their very essence, these various forms of government are all adapted to secure and promote the well-being of society. Any one of them is not in itself any better than another. But one of them may be better adapted than another to the peculiar condition and circumstances of a rousile father of the kitchen, but we are than another to the peculiar condi-tion and circumstances of a particu-tion and circumstances of a particular country. Thus, for instance, that the fire was started from the outside

where, to a greater or less degree, qualified by aristocracy and republicanism-republicanism is, on the other hand, relieved by aristocracy and monarchy. While strong and vigorous governments, either repubembrace the best features of the other forms, weak and unprincipled governments have a tendency in the opposite direction, the elimination of all features alien to that system which vests in one or in many of the most despotic powers. In Germany, at the present moment, the tendency is to aggrandize the imperial power to the present detriment and subsequent exclusion of the autocratic and nonular element. In France, on popular element. In France, on the contrary, the tendency would at the church in the village of Tilsonburg, seem to be the aggrandizement of in Father Flannery's Mission, on Wednes-

United States of America.

of a number of states, each enjoying tion of the governments of these the control of its local affairs, but all states can alone save them, in the subject to a strong central govern- one case, from absolutism in the ment vested with control over all monarchy, in the other from demonational concerns. Democracies, pure cracy pure and simple. In Great and simple, such as advocated by the Britain the aristocratic element precommunists and socialists of Europe, vails, the monarchical element being exist nowhere, but the republican the weakest of the three component form of government under universal parts of the system obtaining in that suffrage is very apt to merge into country. In the United States the a democracy. "Until now," says democratic element prevails, the Edmund Burke, speaking of the aristocratic element having, especially French Revolution, "we have seen of late years, lost much of its inno examples of considerable demo- fluence. The tendency of our age cracies. The ancients were better points in most countries to the augacquainted with them. Not being mentation of a democratic element. wholly unread in the authors who But experience, the best of teachers, had seen most of these constitutions, may again, and that soon, show, as it and who best understood them, I has in times past shown, the fallacy cannot help concurring with their and the danger of enlarging any one opinion, that an absolute democracy, of the three elements, so essential to

calls.

LOCAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENT .- Mr. Jas. Dunbar has

FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT .- A son of

next week. INCENDIARISM. - An attempt was made

to set fire to the livery stables of Mr. James Creighton, Lucan, on the 18th. The attempt was fortunately discovered in time to subdue the flames. are subjected to wrong under multitime to subdue the flame tudes are deprived of all external

tudes are deprived of all external consolation. They seem deserted by mankind, overpowered by a conspiracy of their whole species." The words of this eminent man have words of this eminent man have THE END OF THE STRIKE - The shoe-

makers employed in Hyman's factory have full for the strike for the factory have thursday an understanding was arrived at, the men receiving nearly all the demands claimed, and they resumed work the fol-

government is better adapted than any other to the circumstances and condition of Spain, and the dispositions of its people, the republican form is on the same grounds that form of government best adapted to the composition of society in the United States of America.

HYMENIAL.—Wr. Ernest McLaughlin and Miss Frances Clarke, both of this city, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Tuesday morning last in St. Peter's cathedral, by Rev. Father Tiernan. A nuptial mass was celebrated on the occasion. A large number assembled in the church to witness the ceremony. We wish the happy couple all the joys the world can bestow in their voyage through life. The bride was the recipient of

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

We have received a letter from "A Citizen" on this subject. He claims that the most suitable place for exhibition purposes for all time to come would be the lican or monarchical, ever tend to embrace the best features of the the sum of \$6000, little over one-fourth other forms, weak and unprincipled do not present as many advantages. The

The Stations of the Cross were erected the popular element to the exclusion day last. Father O'Mahony preached a of the Conservative element. The prevailing systems in these countries are therefore on trial. A return to an adjustment between the various elements entering into the compositions of the constraint of the cons

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. FATHER RYAN.

The Reverend Father Jeremiah Ryan oreathed his last on Thursday morning. On Saturday, after the office for the dead being chanted, High Mass was celebrated for the deceased by the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V.G., of Hamilton, the Rev. Father Heenan, V.G., of Hamilton, the Rev. Father Vincent as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Reilly, P. P. of Oakville, as sub-deacon. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Bardou, of Brantford, who selected as his text; "They who instruct others to justice shall shine like the stars of Heaven." A large and sympathising congregation was present to send up their prayers for the denayted good and zealous congregation was present to send up their prayers for the departed good and zealous priest. After the funeral service was ended, a very large and respectable concourse of people followed the remains to the Great Western Station. A great number of the rev. clergy and laity accompanied the remains to their last resting place in St. Michael's cemetery, Toronto. Of the rev. clergy present I noticed the

contractor. When every detail is in its place I will refer to this work again.

CHERUBINI.

STRATHROY MISSION.

From time to time the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD have been entertained with accounts of the progress of the Church in the parish of Strathroy, including Watford and Adelaide. During the past score of years many changes have taken place. The first building in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was cele-brated was frame, as well as the parochial residence of Strathroy. About ten years ago Rev. Patrick Egan was successful in erecting a commodious and handsome brick church. This caught fire from a brick church. This caught fire from a burning building close by, and was reduced to ashes, as well as the priest's house. For the space of five months Mass was offered up in the Town Hall, the use of which was generously given free by the council. It was with joy that the parishioners first wended their way to the second brick church built on the site of the late one, and, in turn, called upon their heloved paster in his stately the site of the late one, and, in turn, can-ed upon their beloved pastor in his stately new brick residence. It is pleasing to look upon the church property, and note the effect of the appearance of the shrub-bery and ornamental trees. A large tank furnishes the water used for irrigation, supplied from the woolen mills across th

Entering the church, called All Saints, one is struck with the grandeur of the high altar, whose most prominent ornament, next to the crucifix, is a life-size statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This

circulation, owing to the recommendation of the parish priest, and will be spread

while the monarchical form of government is better adapted than HYMENIAL.—Mr. Ernest McLaughlin and Convent and Separate Schools, it will rank amongst the foremost parishes of London

REQUIEM MASS.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated at Mount Hope on Saturday, 17th instant, for the repose of the soul of Sister Mary Ann Meehan, who for many years had given United States of America.

It must, however, be noticed that nowhere does any one of these legitimate forms of government exist in a pure state. Monarchy is found every—

World can bestow in their voyage through the state of the pride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. Both were members of St. Peter's choir for a number of years. They left for their new home in Cleveland on the afternoon of the same day.

Mechan, who for many years had given her services as a sister in the convent of the Sacred Heart, Rochester. Rev. Father for their new home in Cleveland on the afternoon of the same day. mains were conveyed to the cemetery, followed by Rev. Father Feron and the sisters of the Institution. Deceased was a sister of Sister Dosithea, of St. Joseph's Convent in this city.

SEAFORTH.

A correspondent writing from Seaforth, ends us the following item from that thriving parish in charge of the Rev. Father Watters:-

their former generosity as good as Catho-lies, he said he knew they would come forward and do their duty by assisting him when he calls on them individually.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.

President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
2nd V. Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas
Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Am-

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

Office of the Supreme Recorder C. M. B. A.
Lockport, N. Y., April, 1880.
To Samuel R. Brown, Grand Secretary C.
M. B. A., Dominion of Canada, London, Ont.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—You are
hereby officially notified of the election

is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, cash, letters, reports, &c., received by me as supreme recorder subsequent to March 2°th, 1880, will be returned to sender, and they are hereby requested to change names on reports, &c., to conform to above. I cannot close this my last letter to you as supreme recorder without thanking you for the kind prompt aid I always received from you. It lightened my arduous duties. I now bid you a last good-bye.

Yours fraternally,
LAWRENCE J. McPARLIN, S. R.

Providence on Sunday last. On his way down the Sound he got the permission from Captain Simmons to preach, and quickly disgusted his audience by his seurrilous abuse of priests and nuns. Some of the passengers complained, but Cyr had concluded his harangue before efforts were made to squelch him. Of the "Bishop" NcNamara branch the other party have nothing but expressions of disgust. Fishblatt and Ryan say that the "bishop" is a fraud, and has only entered into the business to fill his pockets. They charge him with being UNRELIABLE, HYPOCRITICAL, DISHONEST,

LOCKPORT, April, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—You are hereby officially notified that the CATHOLIC RECORD was at late convention of Supreme Council named

late convention of Supreme Council named one of the official organs of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, for the term commencing April 1st, 1880. Yours very respectfully, LAWRENCE J. McPARLIN.

Mr. John Doyle, of St. Thomas, has been appointed a Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. Association. We are pleased to hear of this appointment, as Bro. Doyle is thoroughly conversant with C. M. B. A. matters. On Thursday next Bro. Doyle goes to Sarnia to endeavor to institute a goes to Sarnia to endeavor to institute a Branch there. We hope he may be suc-cessful, as we are anxious to see a Branch of this Association in every parish.

RIVAL CHURCHES.

THE PROPHETS SEDUCED BY THE FLESH AND THE DEVIL.

THE PROPHETS SEDUCED BY THE PLESH AND THE DEVIL.

A few days since the daily papers published an account of the defection of one of "Pope McNamara's" disciples, and how a fascinating virgin with a dowery seduced him from the "true Church," though he was a too much married man before. According to the New York Star, there are further defections in the camp. We condense the following report from its columns:

As was anticipated, the so-called religious organization known as "Independent Catholies" are already fighting among themselves, and the rival leaders are hurling all sorts of anathemas at each other's heads. Each branch wants to be considered the "real, original Jacobs," and in the effort to obtain the desired distinction it is not at all improbable that

clue.

After a tedious search the doctor was found, and from him was learned the following particulars relative to the lost backslider from the fold of the "Independent Catholies." He said:

"Father" Broderick on Thursday of last week eloped with a sewing-machine, two trunks, and a middle-aged woman named Austen, who was a boarder in the Ladies' Christian Union in Washington Square. An account of the disappearance of the pair has already appeared in these columns. The "Father" has led a somewhat checkered career. Ballina, in the columns. The "Father" has led a some-what checkered career. Ballina, in the county of Sligo, Ireland, claims him for a son. He went to All-Hallows' College, near Dublin. This is an institution where priests are educated for foreign missions in contradistinction to Maynooth College, where they are educated for domestic churches. About 1867 he showed up in Chicago, where he became a curate in one Chicago, where he became a curate in one of the principal churches. He was a fine

Lockport, N. Y., April, 1880.
To Samuel R. Brown, Grand Secretary C.
M. B. A., Dominion of Canada, London, Ont.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—You are hereby officially notified of the election of James T. Keena as Supreme President, this day, in regular session of the Supreme Council. His address is Room 8, 2nd floor, Moffat Block, 3riswold street, Detroit, Mich. Also take notice of the election at the same time and place of C. J. Hickey as Supreme Recorder. His address is Allegany, N. Y. Those officers were duly installed.

All drafts, quarterly reports, and beneficiary reports for this office must hereafter be sent to Mr. Hickey until further orders.

You are hereby notified to make all drafts, money orders, &c., payable to the order of Patrick Walsh, supreme treasurer, but send the same via the supreme recorder's office, as usual, so the treasurer may be charged with the same. Drafts, money orders, &c., for general fund, may be sent payable to the order of the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, &c., to repeat the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, &c., to repeat the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, &c., to repeat the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, &c., to repeat the supreme recorder of the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance to an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, &c., to repeat the providence on Sunday last. On his way down the Sound he got the permission from Captain Simmons to preach, and quickly disgusted his audience by his

Editor of the Catholic Record

THE INDEPENDENT CATHOLICS.

SCHISM IN GOOD POPE M'NAMARA'S CAMP.

and in the effort to obtain the desired distinction it is not at all improbable that both the American and the Irish wings will experience a smash-up something akin to an earthquake before long. At a meeting of one party of seceders held at Clarendon Hall on Sunday evening last, one Dr. Fishblatt, who presided, made the assertion that "Father" Broderick, of the Rishon, McNamara cotteric had the assertion that "Father" Broderick, of the "Bishop" McNamara-coterie, had suddenly eloped with a woman named Austenand; that his wife and three children were present in the hall seeking information as to his whereabouts. In order to ascertain the truth or falsity of this serious statement, a reporter for the Star searched the directory yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining where Dr. Fishblatt lived. "Dr. Fishblatt, No. 103 East Thirtieth Street," gave the desired

of the principal churches. He was a fine-looking young man then, and through the efforts of friends who had known him in Ireland he was introduced in good society. It was soon noticed that he dressed rather "loud" for a clergyman. He appeared on the street with a heavy gold watch and chain, and wore fashionable cut collars and neckties. He was also very fond of fast horses and high life. This conduct set people talking, and Broderick was taken to task by Bishop Duggan. Shortly after

ward the handsome curate disappeared with another man's wife. The next heard of him he was in Boston, where he in-troduced a wife and three children to the troduced a wife and three children to the astonished ratives. Strong drink got the better of him, and he was compelled to accept a position as stage driver on a line running between Boston and Charlestown, and afterward that of driver of a brewer's wagon. While engaged in the latter occupation a beer keg fell on his arm and broke it. His alleged wife left him and he came to New York as priest of the "Independent Irish Catholic Church." He became dissatisfied and joined the "Independent American Catholic Church," an off-shoot of the former. There he made an offshoot of the former. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Austen, and she it is said, furnished him with money for

UNRELIABLE, HYPOCRITICAL, DISHONEST, deceitful, and unchristianlike in his con-duct; in short, that he is a schemer and a humbug. Nothing is too hard for them to say against him. They allege that he enterd into a co-partnership arrangement with another clergyman to fleece the public. McNamara was formerly curate of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, at Jay and York streets, Brooklyn. He was then considered to be a zealous Christian and an upright man, and was Christian and an upright man, and was beloved by his congregation. When it was proposed to found St. John's College, McNamara was one of the most earnest workers in its behalf, and it is probably due to his energy and tact that the institution was built. He afterwards became the chaplain of the college. Shortly afterwards he got into trouble and went to Pennsylvania to take charge of a to Pennsylvania to take charge of a church. While in the latter place he de-veloped unmistakable Fenian proclivities and caused disruption in church circles. It is said that he went so far as to insist npon members of his congregation be-coming Fenians, and told them that they had a right to shoot down any one they had a right to shoot down any one who interferred with their ideas or differed with them in their belief. He also, it is alleged, said that if they got into trouble, he, through his exalted position, would see that they got out of it. He was afterward

apers "SILENCED" BY THE BISHOP.
Shorly after this he turned up in this Shorly after this he turned up in this city as a "free and independent" Catholic clergyman. He opened the Water Street Mission, and saved many souls and dollars. He kept on in the "good work," and finally organized the "Independent Itish Catholic Church," and proclaimed himself bishop." His harangues were principally directed against the Pope, and he maintained that the Roman Catholic Church was only kept in existence to benefit the "Dictator at Rome and his Italian undersings here." He gathered about him a few followers, but these were principally excommunicated or silenced priests and adventurers who were short of funds. Among those who joined him were Fishblatt, Ryan, Broderick, Cyr, Connors, and company. Too many cooks spoiled the broth, and the brethren in Christ began fighting among themselves. The quarrel fighting among themselves. The quarrel did not amount to much at first, but it ness, Over-Exertion, Sleet Stricture, did not amount to much at first, but it soon terminated in an open rupture, and the Fishblatt crowd set up a "meetin' house" of their own. They won over to their way of thinking Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of the Brooklyn Rink, and other Protestant ministers, but it would appear that these latter have cut loose from the crowd, for at the meeting held at Clarendon Hell on Tursday night last Dr. Fulton, who was announced as a speaker, failed to put in an appearance. The several collections were taken up all the same.

There are some strange stories floating about concerning "Father" Connors. He came here about six months ago from Bloomington, Ill. It is said that he is also unscrupulous, and that he has entered into contracts with other ministers to "divyy" the proceeds of the rivival meetings. One day last week a letter was received from the Mayor of Bloomington stating that Connors was not to be trusted Obstruction of the Bladder, and all

received from the Mayor of Bloomington stating that Connors was not to be trusted and was unworthy of belief. Another letter from a Catholic clergyman of the same place corroborated the statement. Cavanagh, one of the youngest and least able of all these so-called "priests," began life as a harmless reporter on some of the city papers. A silent voice, together with several city editors, admonished him that he had made a grevious mistake in his calling, so he took to preaching.

A Good Investment.—One of the best chances to obtain choice building lots at a moderate figure which has been offered to the people in some time will occur on Tuesday, May 4th. Mr. John Lackey will on that date offer for sale ten of these lots, comprising part of the Lackey property, situated on Dundas street west, but a few rods from Kensington Bridge. See advertisement.

Prescriptions prepared with the greatest care from the purest materials.

New Abbertisements.

---AT--W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets;

New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

---IN----DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON. AUCTION SALE 10 VERY DESTRABLE

BUILDING LOTS

On Tuesday, May 4th, 1880, BY MR. P. C. BARNARD, mprising part of the Lackey Property, situate on Dundas Street West, but a few rods from Kensington Bridge.

few rods from Kensington Bridge.

This property is most eligibly located for building Sites, and is being rapidly surrounded by Modern Dwellings. The soil, under the culture of Mr Lackey, is of the Richest Kind, and the lots, having a frontage of is feet or thereabouts, by a depth of 140 feet, affords ample space for Garden Purposes. Its close proximity to the City is furthermore of no slight advantage. The property, it will be observed, is bounded by three streets: on the West by the Wharneliff Highway, on the North by Kensington Street, and on the South by Dundas Street; advantages rarely to be met with and of infinite value in a prospective point of view. The travel on these now leading thorough fares is rapidly increasing the reby greatly enhancing the value lots must be diposed prious suburb. These lots must be diposed prious suburb. These

tots must be dipsosed of as Mr. Lackey is giv-ing up business. *
TERMS:—Say \$10.00 on each Lot at the time of sale, sufficient to make one-fifth of pur-chase money in 30 days from day of sale, and the balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at 7 per cent. secured by Mort-gage on the Property. Sale at two o'clock p.m., on the ground.

P. C. BARNAED, Auctioneer.

1880.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS

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

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

fect Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

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

STATE T. PEEL,

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

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED T. PEEL, No. 181 Dundas street, 2nd floor, ppposite Strong's Hotel. 78.4w

Dr. PELLETIER'S

RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE, A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhea, Weak-

Kidney and Liver Diseases. B. A. MITCHELL & SON

MONEY

TO LOAN! AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Parties Requiring Money on Mort-gage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of "The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company," London. WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

Manager. London, March 18, 1880.

INSURANCE NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to a change his old customers that owing to a change the General Agents of the Seculish Commen-ial and Quebec Insurance Companies, he is no onger acting as Local Agent for these two companies, but has made arrangements with

Companies, but has made arrangements with the old and reliable ROYAL & WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANIES, and other first-class Companies, for which he has acted for the last thirty years, to renew all policies issued by him; and begs his old friends not to renew their present policies with other agents, but to call at the old and well-known Insurance Office.

Albion Buildings, Richmond Street, tended to.

F. B. BEDDOME. All losses promptly and satisfactorily set-tied. Rates as low as any first-class Compan-ies charge. Farm risks taken, and liberty to use steam for threshing granted, free of extra charge. No policy nor survey fee. 78.6w

Mr. J. H. Bates, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Bines Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertise-ments in the CATHOLIC RECORD, at our best

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Att

BY NORA PERRY. Oh! did you see him riding down, And riding down, while all the town Came out to see, came out to see, And all the bells rang mad with give?

Oh! did you hear the bells ring out, The bells ring out, the people shout, And did you hear that cheer on cheer That over all the bells rang clear? And did you see the waving flags, The fluttering flags, the tattering flags. Red, white and blue, shot through

Baptized with battle's deadly dew? And did you hear the drum's gay beat, The drum's gay beat, the bugles sweet, The cymbals' clash, the cannon's crash, That rent the sky with sound and flash

And did you see me waiting there, Just waiting there and watching there, One little lass amid the mass That pressed to see the hero pass?

And did you see him smiling down, And smiling down, as riding down With slowest pace, with stately grace, He caught the vision of a face—

My face uplifted, red and white, Turned red and white with sheer delight, To meet the eyes, the smiling eyes. Outflashing in their swift suprise?

Oh! did you see how swift it came, How swift it came, like sudden flame, That smile to me, to only me, The little lass, who blushed to see?

And at the windows all along, Oh! all along a lovely throng Of faces fair beyond compare Beamed out upon him riding there

Each face was like a radiant gem, A sparkling gem, and yet for them A sparkling gem, and yet for them No swift smile came, like sudden flame, No arrowy glance took certain aim.

He turned away from all their grace From all their grace of perfect face; He turned to me, to only me, The little lass, who blushed to see!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

An I. R. B. placard, printed in green, on the elections, was circulated, in Ireland, warning electors, "The Nationalists of Ireland," that "a time like the present, political adventurers and West Britishers are scraphling for Parliament. are scrambling for Parliament honors who, in the eagerness to attain the coveted prize of a seat in the British Legislature, are playing on the credulity of many of our countrymen by passing themselves as Nationalists, we consider it our duty to say a few words to you on the subject." The few words are an exhortation to the voters to abstain altogether from voting, the British Parliament being no place for an Irish Nationalist to enter or in any way whatever to recognize.

WESTMEATH.

An inquest was held at Mullingar, on March 23d, on the body of an old man named John Harney, who died on the previous day from injuries he received on the 17th. The principal witnesses exthe 17th. The principal witnesses examined were the deceased's daughter and son-in-law (Hugh Devanny), who lived in the same house with him. Their evi-dence was substantially that on St. Patdence was substantially that on St. Patrick's night a man named Garret Greevy came into Harney's house. After being there a short time a dispute arose between Devanny and Greevy about a dog. They got into "holds," and when deceased went to separate them it is alleged that Creevy turned on him, tripped him up, and gave him a kick in the abdomen. He was carried to bed, and never rallied. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter jury returned a verdict of manslaughter

25th. It originated at a temporary altar in the sacristy of the chapel in the convent. The fire brigade, under the direction of Mr. Wickham, subdued the flames

before any material damage had been done. On March 22d, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. John Ryan, of Kildorrey. By the time it was first noticed the roof of the stable, and a quantity of hay stored on the loft, were completely on fire, and despite the efforts of the constabulary and the other willing hands who were then present, had fallen down before a valuable cart-horse and a jennet could be removed. Both were consumed, together with a large quantity of champion seed potatoes, some oats, harness, and other property, valued altogether at £150. It is generally understood that the burning is the result of malice, though the owner is one of the most popular and harmless individuals in the locality.

KERRY. dorrey. By the time it was first noticed the roof of the stable, and a quantity of

KERRY.

A riot occurred in Tralee on March 23d, between the Husseyites and the O'Donoghueites. Sticks and stones were used. After an interval of an hour the 23d, between the Husseyites and the O'Donoghueites. Sticks and stones were used. After an interval of an hour the riot was renewed, and windows were broken freely. Mr. John Maguire, late Sub-Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, received a severe wound on the hand, the result of a blow of a stone. Mr. Downey, merchant tailor, Denny street, received a similar wound, but not so serious; while a man named Clifford got such a severe blow on the head from a stone that his dying depositions were taken before one of the local magistrates, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the alleged culprit, a gentleman of position in the neighborhood of Tralee.

On March 26th, at the Fortaclea rail-

large knives generally used for that pur-pose, he received a wound which it is feared will end fatally. The top of the knife entered at the pan of the knee, almost making its appearance at the op-posite side. The wound is between three and four inches long.

CLARE.

During the election contest in Ennis the popular feeling ran so high against Mr. William O'Brien, Q. C.'s, candidature, that precautions for his personal safety ecame necessary.

The want of fuel is sorely felt by the

poor of Killadysert. Young little boys seeking for faggots along the road sides, oftentimes have to prepare the evening meal for the father who may be working for a miserable pittance from the dawn of morning until the shades of night, and thet reads on the type of the six that perhaps only three out of the six days of the week.

TIPPERARY.

One of the most remarkable retreats ever given in Tipperary came to an end on Sunday evening, March 21st. The retreats was opened a fortnight before by the Rev. Fathers O'Loughlin, O'Neill, and Barry. During the whole period of the retreat the confessionals were crowded. retreat the confessionals were crowded, and at the close a vast body of the peo-ple took part in the ceremony of renewal of the baptismal vows.

WATERFORD.

Mr. E. N. Power held an inquest on Mr. E. N. Power held an inquest on March 25th on the body of a woman named Johanna Shea, who was alleged to have died of want in one of the leading streets of Waterford. The deceased had some children who earned about 8s, a week, out of which 2s, had to be paid for rent. The only furniture in the one room occupied by herself and family was a soan box. The inquest was adjourned. a soap box. The inquest was adjourned, in order that a post-mortem examination might be made

CAVAN.

A meeting to protest against evictions for non-payment of rent which are pend-ing in that part of the country was held on March 25th, in the village of Mountnugent. In spite of the inclemency of the weather—the day was both windy and wet-about a thousand persons, of the tenant farmer and laboring class, as-sembled. A number of bands accomsembled. A number of bands accompanied the contingents, which marched trom neighboring districts to attend the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Lynch, P. P., Mountnugent, occupied the chair, and said—As might well be imagined, the hardship through which of late years the tenants had been called upon to pass would have softened the heart of any landleyd or agent towards them. Cries landlord or agent towards them. (Cries of "Down with them!" And he was happy to be able to state that the relations existing between the owners or agents and the tenants in his parish, which comprised portions of the counties of Cavan, Meath and Westmeath, were of the most friendly character, with one exception. (Groans). That, too, was an important exception. A most painful scene had been witnessed on last Monday at the railway station in Oldcastle, when about fifty young men and women were setting out on their emigration journey to America—sompelled to do so by being unable to find a means of livelihood in their own country. In the exceptional case to which he had referred, the agent, so far from feeling for the condition of at the railway station in Oldcastle, when him a kick in the abdomen. He was carried to bed, and never rallied. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Garret Creevy.

CORK.

A fire was discovered in the Carmelite Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on March Collection (Corons). The was discovered in the Carmelite Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on March (Corons). The was discovered in the Carmelite Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on March (Corons). The was discovered in the Carmelite (Corons). The was a to see to which he had referred, the agent, so far from feeling for the condition of the people, had tried to induce those landlords for whom he was acting as agent rents, or do anything for them. Need he mention his name? ("No." Matthew Weld O'Connor. (Groans). Election speeches were delivered by M. Biggar, Esq., Mr. George Harley Kirk, Mr. Metge, one of the candidates for the representation of Meath, and others.

MONAGHAN.

On the night of March 21st, the numerous hills about the town of Monaghan

of men armed with sticks and stones upon a night patrol of police at a place called Kurrmoula, parish of Annadown. The

sentlement of position in the neighborhood of Trales.

On March 26th, at the Fortaclea rail-way station, as the Killarney brass band was returning home fron Trales, a part hours if the fortacle arily persons, avowed partisans of Mr. S. M. Hussey, demolished the windows of the compartments of a railway carriage which the band, and a large contingent of the loral states where the contract of the men of Killarney even. A premium of the first was a most successful who went to Trales that morning as zealous supporters of The O'Dong hu, with sticks and stones. Mr. Michael McCarthy, merchant, who was in charge of the band, received a serious wound the abjoining neighborhood, formed in the left eye, for having told the railway goard mannel Bewige to retain in the custody one of the leaders of the mob for breaking one of the carriage window, and the abjoining neighborhood, formed who was subsequently rescued by the mob. Another young man mannel Joseph Shea, of Killarney, received a serious wound in the head from a stone.

LIMERICK.

On March 26th, at Knockane, between Limerick and Action and the head from a stone.

Limerick and Patrick's Well, as a farmer, would be made with the statement to the head from a stone.

Limerick and Patrick's Well, as a farmer, would be made with the statement to the head from a stone.

Limerick and Patrick's Well, as a farmer, would be made with torse signing avected by the mob. Another young man mannel Joseph Company and mannel develop to retain in the context of the serious wound in the head from a stone.

Limerick and Patrick's Well, as a farmer, would be made and a contingent to the company of the band of the patrick of the young men of the corriging to the patrick of the young men of the corriging to the patrick of the young men of the corriging to the patrick of the young men of the corriging to the patrick of the young men of the

forcibly than words the feeling of the peo-ple. Everything was carried out with the greatest order.

MAYO.

Several constables proceeded on March 20th to the house of Pat. Murphy, resid-ing at Ballyglass, near Claremorris, with a warrant of search for arms. They found a rifle, revolver, several gunstocks, two swords, a rifle barrel, cartridges, and two bullet moulds. Murphy has not been arrested.

The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who fired a shot into the house of Mr. Dominick Kearns, to Ballyheragh, county Mayo, and wounded Mr. Daniel Ryan, Mr. Kearn's nephew, on the night of March 10th. £50 will be given for private information on the subject."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS.

Paris, March 17th. The annual dinner, diner des anciens Irlandais, took place this evening at the Grand Vefour Palais Royal. On account of the di tressin Ireland there was no concert or evening party. All present had contributed generously to the fund collecting in France to assist the suffering in Ireland, and are giving their time and labour in the good cause. It is truly interesting to find men whose ancestors sacrificed everything to save their country, and who for several generations fought for France, sharing in the sorrows of the people of the ill-fated country that was the cradle of their race. The venerable Count Nugent presided, and said a few touching words on the sufferings of the Irish people, and made allusion to the Old Brigade and to the fidelity of the Celtic race. A short but most eloquent speech by Count de Flavigny followed, and letter of apology for non-attendace read by the secretary from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Colonel O'Brien, lecting in France to assist the suffering in lin, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Colonel O'Brien, 12th French Hussars, &c, formed the whole proceedings this year. In fact it was held simply to keep up the tradition which had been but once interrupted durwith had been but once interrupted dur-ing the 17 years that the anniversary has been commemorated. Though the guests were less numerous than in preceding years, it will be seen by some of the names I give that there were present men of high position and sincere lovers of Ire-land (all were shamroeks that had grown land (all wore shamrocks that had grown on Irish soil):—Count de Nugent, president; Count de Flavigny, grandson of Marshal Clarke; Viscount de Nugent, Viscount A. de Nugent, Count Arthur de Wall, Baron Harden Hickey, Count O'Connell, Captein Grehan, Republican Guard; John O'Leary, M. Henri Marie Martin, author of "La Question Irelandaise;" W. O'Keenan, avocat; J. P. Leonard, &c. Several men of Irish descent in nard, &c. Several men of Irish descent in the army, navy, magistracy, commerce &c., were prevented by illness, mourning or distance from being present—Colonel O'Brien, 12th Hussars; Colonel Hurley

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT? A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few pre-parations of medicines which have withparations of medicines which nave winds stood the impartial judgment of the pe ple for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thompsons' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, the for the last ten years, and have tried many for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Barl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes—"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gaye me jumediate relief, and I would say gave me immediate relief, and I wo that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, ets., and think it equally as good for horse as for man." — A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used,' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, ets., and is worthy of the greatest confidence." — Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is

a public benefit. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the

getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the satisfaction is complete. These two things are combined in the "Myrtle Navy."

Meetings.

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

Situations.

WANTED-A CATHOLIC OF business capacity and good habits to act as our agent in our different local agen-cies. Arrangements made for employment of whole or part of time. Apply with refer-ences to Benziger Brothers, L B 2677, New York.

Professional.

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de Pierrebourg, Captain Hurley de Pierrebourg, Count Walsh, Viscounts Walsh, Dillon, O'Kelly, Kelly, Loughlin, Ryan, Morrough, &c. In general the "Fete de St. Patrice" in the French capital is a gay and cheerful one: music and dancing have been often kept up until dawn. This read—the thoughts of the guests were absent. "L'Irlande est en deuil," as one of them said; "et nous pensons aux victimes de la famine;" and such was the case, for though the venerable Cardinal gave leave for meat, many of the dishes remained untasted, and the best wines of Burgundy and Champagne passed unnoticed. The guests were thinking of those who are in want of bread.

**Why a gave St. Loughlin, Ryan, Morrough, &c. In general the "Fete de St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and pleturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the prescription of the dishest remained untasted, and the best wines of Burgundy and Champagne passed unnoticed. The guests were thinking of those who are in want of bread.

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

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miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
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success. The grounds are extensive, including groves gardens, orechards, etc., etc.
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4.19

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, Sand-delight on the Studies embrace the classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

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K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, A. Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates. 28-1y

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on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest factories in the United States, where the
most improved machinery is employed. The
furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate
and guaranteed as good quality of work and
finish as any furniture on the continent. Call
and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut
Sideboards at \$18.00; Marquis of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
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GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Revere House.

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Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS

No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as London, January 2', 1880. 68-3m

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merlinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons [6, 72, 8] ep per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 2c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 16c; Shirtings at wholesale prices.

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Hot Water Heating, and Holly System Steam Heating, specialties. Country houses fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing and Heating. All work will be personally attended to, and done promptly. Estimates, etc., furnished.

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Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility and Female Complaints. The Moliere Electric Vapor Baths have beenne famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrah, Tumors, Ulcers, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.

Testimonicis to the merits of Electropathic Treatment.

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DEAR SIR,—Whilst in London for a few days I was induced to give your Moliere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatism. And basing my judgment upon my own experience. I am able to give the Moliere Vapor Baths a cortial adorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and for the preservation of health. I believe it to be unequalied. J. L. Thomas. From Danl. Blackwell, bookkeeper to Messrs.

Whitelaw, Woodstek.

My DEAR SIR,—Physically to placing my little boy, suffering from paralysis in his lower limbs, under your special care and treatment, it fook him to the Indianapolis National Surgice Institute, for examination and medical teatment, and as they could not give my encouragement that he would be cared or materially benefitted by the treatment of the most for him had had anticipated, and that he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time.

To Dr. Wilson.]

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DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of the property in warding Mollere Electric Air Bath

Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure it ing that my opinion coincides with others in awarding Moliere Electric A the highest standard of excellence the highest standard of excellence treatment of Rheumatic Affections.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. rall the purposes of a Family Physic, nd for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely anthough gentle

in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathar-tic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstruc-tions within their range can rarely with-stand or evade them. Not only do they gare the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the ful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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By Tom Hood's Ghost.
STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!
Our labors never cease
Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks
In the styles that are sure to please.
While over the country and through the town
For making good work we've gained renown,
And our goods are marked so very low down
That we beat creation for cheapness.
Then give us a call if you want a good sett:
Single or double we make the best yet.
Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget
And our Prices are sure to suit you.

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Goods Never Were Cheaper! AND OUR STOCK

T. BEATTIE & CO., 140 Dundas Street.

Written for the Record.

The Schoolboy's Soliloquy.

Who is that man with frown so great, Whom girls and boys alike doth hate, Who "brings to time" those who come late? The master.

A.

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Physic, undice, Breath, atism, , Bil-rms, Pill,

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When there, who takes us across his knee, Or makes us stand majestically, While us he flogs unmercifully? The master.

When pain from flogging makes us cry, Who watches us with sinister eye, Makes us our tear-drops quickly dry? The master.

Then shall we ever cease to pray, That we, schoolboys, will see a day, When we in his own coin shall pay? The master.

Wellesley, April 5th, 1880. BUTTERCUP.

HUMOROUS.

A dealer in musical instruments, in one oi his advertisements, declares that his drums "can't be beat." Will he be kind enough to tell us what they are good for, then?

"Oh, yes!" muttered a school-boy—"oh, yes! Romulous was raised by a wolf and came up hearty, but s'pose he'd been brought up in a Shepherd's Fold, in New York!"

Atter a New Hemisphere debating cittle had labored for four hours over the question, "Is it morally wrong for a man to keep any secrets from his wife?" the president got up and said that he didn't believe it would pay to discuss the matter any farther, as he didn't think the offense would ever be committed, not if he judged of women nighty.

of women righty.

"My friens," said Plato Johnson, in one of his oratorical moods, "de worl' am so constertuted dat wile dar am jest bout 'nuff fur everybody who is willin' to work, dar an't a morsel left fur de man who sit ynder de trees an' 'spects de who sits under de trees and 'spects de apples to drop into his mouf. Now, I'se studdied apples all my days, an' I never knew one dat wouldn't hang onto de limb until it was shook down—dat is, ob course, a sound, sensible apple. Don't stan' roun' de corner ob de street with the wild expectation dat de man who libs dar is goin' to come out on the cold sidewalk an' ask you to be his son-in-law. I've seen many a man loafin' roun' de Forty-seen det if he stayed dar long 'nuff Mr. Vanderbilt would come out and hand him a cheque for \$1,000,000, an' say, 'Young man, take dis small pile an' be happy.' No, de better way am to get your eye fixed on somethin', and keep movin'. De whole philosophy of life is in de lettle words, 'keep gettin' and after a while you are sure to find yourself somewhar."

All Right.

Politeness to ladies is justly considered on the Canadia.

Tenders will defor furnishing the Rolling Stock. required to be delivered to be proportion being sleepers.

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Boescond-class cars, do.

3 Express and baggage cars.

2 Wing Ploughs.

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N. B.—Money to Loan at 8.

MCLENNAN & FRYER

Post and very feature in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Trane Province of Manitoba.

The Molect Railway at t

crowded street car, the other day, observed the entrance of a man followed by an old woman, and, seeing that she looked tired and weak, he considerately arose and offered her his seat. Before she could take it, however, the man had quietly filled the vacancy. "Here, just come out of that," said the passenger, "I didn't give up my seat to you, but to the lady." To which the fellow replied, without offering to move; "O, vah! dot is all right—dot lady is mein vife."—New York Hour.

The late Dr. R.—was one who could

when it turned the laugh against himself. On one occasion a man-servant whom he had recently eng ged astonished him by appearing to wait at breakf st with a swelled face and a pair of unmistakable black eyes. "Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been fighting?" "Yes, master, I have," was the reply. "And who may your opponent have been?" "Why, sir, Doctor M—'s man," naming a rival Æsculapius. "And what did you fall ont about, pray?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what did you say?" "Well, sir, I said as you was!"

A Comstocker who was having his hair cut yesterday afternoon gave the barber particular instructions not to remove a long lock that projected in a somewhat unsightly way from the front of his head. "It don't become you," said the bar-

ber.
"Can't help that," said the customer.
"Better let me take it off," said the "Better let me take it off," said the barber.

"Just you leave it as it is," said the man.

man.

"But, persisted the barber, "I can't give you a smooth, decent cut if I leave such as chance. Address H. Hall-LITTA Co., Portland, Maine

the hair so long in front. It will look very bad. I can't see what you want it left there for?"
"That' because you don't know what

it is—you don't know the use of it."

"I know that it's a bunch of hair, and horrid unbecoming just where it is."

"Yes; its a bunch of hair, and it is something more than a bunch of hair—it's the family rudder."

"The family what!"

the family rudder."

"The family what?"

"The family rudder. When things don't go right at home my wife always grabs that lock of hair. She would feel lost without it. When she gets hold of that she handles me—steer me in the right course, so to speak—and when I go in the right course the whole family go in the right course, and all is well. I've got used to it now, and don't mind it. Should I loose my hair and become bald, or should you give me a fighting cut all over, there you give me a fighting cut all over, there would be no way of steering me; I should become unmanageable, and sooner or later a total wreck. No, sir; don't you disturb the family rudder."—Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.



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WAREROOMS,
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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion – among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 43 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals;

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All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880. 71:20w

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PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

BELL HANGER, ETC.

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

42.1y

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

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IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE and Fittings. Manufacturers of oil Well Brass Working Barrels, and General oil Well and Refiners' Supplies. OFFICE AND WORKS-78 King street west. 31.1y



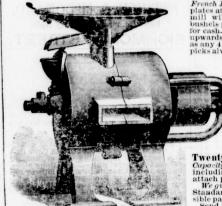
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On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 18th, 16th and 17th of April.

On the above days we days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment
Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has ecently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles
As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. 25 Call and inspect our display.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126 DUNDAS STREET. The STANDARD 12 inch CHOPPER uses bes



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

STANDARD CHOPPING MILL

Twenty-inch Standard Flour Mill, Capacity, Barrel and half flour per hour; price, including Smut Mill, clevator bolts ready to attach power \$550.0.

We guarantee above mills fully. Will send Standard Chopping Mills on Irial to responsible parties on certain conditions.

Send for references.
Address WATEROUS ENGINE COMPANY, Brantford, Canada.

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



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

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

Remember the Store! Sixth Door South of King Street,

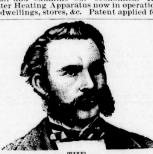
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127 DUNDAS STREET.

I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of enres, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect case, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ×-CUT SAWS, AXES, CHAINS, Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc., CHEAPER THAN EVER JAS. REID & CO., No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

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CIGAR COMPANY, 61 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,

W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.

TEN HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Conghs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Wholesale and retail by

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

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Fure Copper and The for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. Fully WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free, VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE. Arrangement.

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Provided on Economical terms.

The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS' FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

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W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,

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CALL AND SEE THEM.



COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-

MAILS AS UNDER. CLOSE. Due for Delivr CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS,

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

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Fon Gross Rustans.—The latest hours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Britain are—Mondays at 7:50 a.m., per Card packet, vix New York; Inselaws at 7:50 a.m., per Luman William of Star Line via New York (Park and Park at 1) man, per Can Park and Park at 1 man, per Can Robert (Park at 1) man, per Can Robert (Park at

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS.
A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, oreign and domestic, for medicinal use only.
Open on Sundays for Dispensing.

In the property of the prope L. LAWLESS: Postmaster. London Post Office, 25th Nov., 1879.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE. LONDON, ONT

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

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

CAUTION!

Each Plug of the

MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED '- & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

CHINA TEA HOUSE!

GROCERIES.

W. COUSINS,

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HATTER 400 RICHMOND ST.,

-THE-

IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City.

TO Call and be convinced. A word in time saves many a dime. ALEX. MCDONALD,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

400 RICHMOND STREET. JOHN COOPER PHOTOGRAPHER

In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements.

22 Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected.

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

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Having greatly improved his premises and enlarged his stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Is now prepared to furnish his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the city.

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

CHEMIST DRUGGIST,

J. W. ASHBURY,

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, 40-ly

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, **CARRIAGES & BUGGIES**

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you W. J. THOMPSON.

W. H. ROBINSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Opposite City Hall,
DEALER IN CHOICE
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS,
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All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.

EVERY LADY IN LONDON SHOULD INSPECT THE

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S.

Never Was So Large!!

Who is it that from day to day, Doth birch and cat-'o-nine-tails sway, And school-boy chooses for his prey? The master.

Who is it if we smile or talk, Towards us birch in hand will stalk, And us upon the platform walk? The master.

Who is it, if our task's abstruse, From us poor boys won't take an excuse, But on our flogging heaps abuse? The master.

Oh, no! for if we now but dare, We'd lay the birch on him with care, Until he'd cry "I am *nae maer*," The master."

Atter a New Hemisphere debating club

who sits under de trees an' 'spects de apples to drop into his mouf. Now, I'se studdied apples all my days, an' I never knew one dat wouldn't hang onto de limb until it was shook down—dat is, ob course, a sound, sensible apple. Don't

Politeness to ladies is justly considered one of our national attributes, but while the native citizen keeps up to the standard of gallantry, the imported article is apt to work defectively. A passenger in a crowded street car, the other day, observed the streets of a near followed by an

The late Dr. R—— was one who could seldom resist telling a good story, even when it turned the laugh against himself.

The Family Rudder.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, 417 RICHMOND STREET,

Opposite the office of the Advertiser.

A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a 38-1y T. & J. THOMPSON, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND

AMERICAN HARDWARE.

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Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dandas Street, - - London, Ontario. CHURCH BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

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From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract or superintend the building of mason work at the superintend the s NATIONAL POLICY.

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CHEAP LOT SPADES SHOVELS

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The only house in the city having a children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence, 224 King Street.

STRONG'S HO^TEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

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

RE-OPENED!

TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS

CANADIAN NEWS.

Jas. Bailey, a butcher of Bowmansville, injured his fingers slightly in a straw cut-ter last week, and died on Wednesday

William Crooks, a brakeman on the William Crooks, a brakeman on the Whitby railway, while coupling cars at Lindsay Thursday morning, met with a serious accident. He was walking backward with a pin in his hand when he stumbled and fell across the rails, and the cars passed over his leg, severing it close to the body. He lies in a critical state.

Patrick Aikinson, a brakesman on the Grand Trunk Railway, whilst engaged in his duties on train No. 31, from the West, his duties on train No. 31, from the West, on Thursday morning, was struck on the head by the overhead bridge on North Front street, Belleville, and died an hour and a half later. Deceased when struck was on a refrigerator car, which is two feet higher than the ordinary cars, and the body was found on top of the cars.

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, April 17.—The Giant Powder Works district of Berkley, across the Bay, exploded yesterday, killing twelve whites and twelve or fifteen Chinamen. This is the third explosion the company has sustained, all attended with loss of life. The explosion occurred in the packing room; all at work there were killed. There was about 6,000 pounds of powder in the killed. There was about 6,000 pounds of powder in the room. All the victims were blown to atoms. Six houses inside the works were all blown to slivers. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have The

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—A Springfield dispatch says a hurricane passed a few miles south of Springfield last night, daing inverse decrease at hilling a party. doing immense damage and killing a great number of people. Fifty deaths are re-ported on James River, six miles south of Springfield, and a great many persons are missing. Trees three feet through were missing. Trees three feet through were tore entirely out of the ground, telegraph poles twisted off, and every thing wreck-ed. A relief train left Lebanon for Marshed. A rehet train left Lebanon for Maish-field this morning with doctors, nurses and helpers, and full supplies of provisons, clothing and medicine. The new Catho-lic Church at Cuba, ninety miles from here,

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Catholic World has at last fallen into the drift of magazines in announcing the names of its writers. This will be grateful news to its readers, for when a good thing is said or done it is only natural that men should desire to know who said or did it. No one suspected the Catholic World of concealing the names of its contributors through the feebleness of its writers, for its articles invariably display the stamp of exceptional ability, even where they may not always meet the popu-lar taste. In the array of writers presented where they may not always meet the popular taste. In the array of writers presented the Catholic World very fairly justifies its title. There is one bishop, Dr. Keane, of Richmond, and four clergymen: Father Heeker (the editor); Father Hewit, of the Paulist congregation; Father Joseph O'Connor, a secular; and Father Kaeder, a Beneditien. There are six lay writers, two of them of what the Catholic Church calls "the devout female sex." The ladies are Miss Kathleen O'Meara, who is widely known as an accomplished novelist and biographer, and Miss Edith Cook, who contributes a sweet poem—Ave Maria. The male sex is not marked so distinctly in the language of the Church. It is to be supposed, however, that even the lay contributors to the Catholic World may be set down as "de-Catholic World may be set down as "de-Vout" also. Of these one name, that of Aubrey de Vere, is known all the English-reading world over as that of a true poet and noble writer. His present sonnets, on "St Thomas Aquinas," will certainly not diminish his well-carned fame. Mr. Arthur Marshall, the author of that exceedingly clever brockare, The Conocky of Convecention, and brother of Dr. Marshall, Arthur Marshall, the author of that exceedingly clever brochure, The Comedy of Concocation, and brother of Dr. Marshall, the author of Christian Missions, contributes an article at once incisive and gay on "English Light Literature." Dr. Corpolius Cheary writes a very interesting on "English Light Literature." Dr. Cor-nelius O'Leary writes a very interesting review, or rather article, on Quatrefages' work on the "Human Species." It is rare to meet a writer on a scientific subject who can catch the average ear. This Dr. can eatch the average ear. This Dr. O'Leary admirably succeeds in doing. Mr. Nugent Robinson gives the second instalment of his "Raid into Mexico," a story of the Lever style, and not a whit behind that master-painter of Irish adventure, wit, and leve-making. Mr. John MacCarthy takes in in an earnest takes up in an earnest manner the very important subject of "Catholic Colonization." For the rest the clergy, with the ention of Father O'Conor, who writes a bright article on " The Military Novel," confine themselves to subjects that might be classed as philosophical, polemical, or theological, though written in a manner that the average staller that the average intellect can master without effort. Father Hecker's "Intellectual Outlook of the Age" is a bold attempt to grasp the current drift of thought and show how it may be turned into the great show how it may be turned into the great Catholic stream. This is seconded, though unintentionally, by Father Hewit's calm and beautiful exposition of "The Genesis of the Catholic Church"; while Rishop Keane makes quite a lively inroad into the "New Christianity" of Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, and folk of that ilk. Father Kaeder's paper on the Benedictines might be called a glowing bird's-eye view of his historic Order. Altogether the number presents a variety of features the number presents a variety of features of interest and worth. Those who care for reading with something in it will always turn to the Catholic World in preferways turn to the Catholic World in preference to many a more "popular" magazine.
Terms—\$4 per annum; single copies 35c.
Sent free by mail on recipt of price by D. &
J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

BOGUS AND COUNTERFEIT.

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

REV. CHARLES NERINCKX.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Chio, a copy of this excellent memoir. The book itself is got up in that remarkably good style for which this publishing house is noted. The print is large, the paper of good quality, and the binding neat and substantial. The work treats on the early Catholic missions of Kenon the early Catholic missions of Kentucky, copious notes on the early progress of 'atholicity in the United States, from 1800 to 1825, with an account of the establishment of the Society of Jesus in Missouri, as also a historical sketch of the Sisterhood of Loretto in Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, etc. The book is the production of that eminent divine Rev. Camillus P. Mess of the diocese of Camillus P. Maes, of the diocese of

Detroit.

The name of Father Nerinckx is a household word in the State of Kentucky, and we doubt whether, among the bright galaxy of missionary priests in the United States of America during the first quarter of this century, there is one more worthy of the tribute of admiration and gratitude of our countrymen than that illustrious priest, Reverend Charles Nerinckx.

Honored, through the influence of the most Reverend Doctor John Carroll, with a nomination to the Episcopal dignity, a responsibility which his humility led him persistently to refuse, Father Nerinckx spent himself for Christ's sake in the humbler walks of the sacred ministry, and laid deep and solid the foundations of Religion and Education in the "dark and bloody land." The history of his life records the establishment of a great number of cities and towns in Kentucky. Manuscripts from the archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and from the Bollandist Library at Brussels, hitherto Honored, through the influence of the

Archdocese of Baltimore, and from the Bollandist Library at Brussels, hitherto unpublished, have been made available for the work. No scholar who takes an interest in the development of the Church in America, and of its educational institution. tions, can afford to be without this treasure of unpublished documents, which the Old World to the fertile regions of our Western Continent, and describes its be-

The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country.

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

AIRD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows: Best quality roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder eak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; land quarters, 8c.; fore quarters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; lard, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue,

SCANDRETT & CO.

GROCERS

always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

London Markets. London, Ont., April 22, 1880. Red Fall "Spring Corn Oats Peas Barley Oats Parker Red Fall "Spring Red Fa Beans FLOUR AND FEED.
Fall Wheat Flour Value Val

Oatmeal, \$\Phi\$ cwt.

From Produce.

Eggs, Store Lots, \$\Phi\$ doz.

Farmers'

anter, Crock.

Rolls.

Firkins.

Cheese, Dairy, \$\Phi\$ b.

Factory'

MISCELLANEOUS. . 0 09 to 0 11 . 0 10 to 0 12 . 0 18 to 0 21 . 0 02 to 0 22 . 6 18 to 0 22 . 0 11 to 0 14 . 0 00 to 0 00 Mutton th Lamb, # th. Beef, pr th # qtr Geese, each

Ducks..... Turnips ₱ bush. Carrots.....

the author spent four years in collecting. The work also notices the wonderful emigration which set in from the shores of ginning and its causes. In a word, it is a contribution to the Catholic history of the United States, and supplies with the necessary data a void that has been noticed by many, but which no one has attempted

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for

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

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has re moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods.

No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to

FITZGERALD.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

ONTARIO. An immense stock of Goods

A CALL SOLICITED

169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Door East Richmond Street.

COMMERCIAL.

Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION

whom the same may concern,-Greeting

O. MOWAT. ? Whereas James Don-Attorney-General, helly, Judith Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly, and John Donnelly, lately residents of the township of Biddulph, in the county of Middlesex, were upon the morning of Wednesday, the 4th of February last, cruelly murdered by some person or persons unknown.

New Feor. E. that the sum of (\$4,000) Four

Secretary.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Cottawa, 1st April, 1880.



LONDON CHILDRENSCARRIAGE

FACTORY, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE IS now complete in all lines. We have on now complete in all lines. We have on hand every style and price, from \$4.00 to \$40.00. CANOPY, PARASOL or CLOSE TOPS; also four new styles in Wicker and wood Bodles, all of which are our own manufacture and finished in the very best have nearly 200 to select from, at Reason-Send for University.

able Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price
List for 18%, Goods delivered free at London
prices.
To bon't fail to see the new style
DOMINION CARRIAGE. Every carriage
warranted. Repairing on short notice.
The Old Stand, 550 Richmond Street, HOURD & SMITH.

PETHICK & MCDONALD

HAVE JUST OPENED OUT

- 3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds. 3 Cases of English Suitings. 1 Case of English Pantings.
- 1 Case of Irish Serges. 1 Case of Scotch Serges.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

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

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

By order,

F BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept Railways and Canals,) Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersignad (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tenders for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the constretion of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on Welland Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day MAY next, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

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

By Order,

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, and Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.



LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and—in the case of firms - except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$256, for the gates of each lock, must accommany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated

der, which sum shall be forfeited if the parly tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tenger will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice. date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion

Ninety Full Secretary.

Ninety Full Secretary. Dept. of Railways & Canals, } Ottawa, 29th March, 1880.

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS PROVISION DEALERS.

The TRADE supplied at bottom prices for cush. Stock well cured and carefully selected. NO STALE OR SOUR HOGS PACKED. Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West, End, Dundas street. **CHEAP BOOKS**

We have in stock a few copies of the following works, which will be sent to any address

BUILDING STONE. Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer n all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the lesst quality. Window sills, door sills, and assestione a specialty. 71:3m

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

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are to monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Musical Softrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing implementation is paid to promote physical and anticlectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. e-98 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE,

Every Farmer says the NEW MODEL MOWER, made at the Globe Works, is the Most PERFECT Mower in the Market. And what every Farmer says must

made by CRAWFORD & COMPANY. Globe Works, London.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

he date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress stimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

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

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

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Retailed everywhere.

73.1y

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AT 71 PER CENT.

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J. BURNETT & CO.,

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

have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1: Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, 50e; Hot and Cold Baths, 35e, 70-1y DRS. STREET & McLAREN.

be true. Buy only the NEW MODEL MOWER

12 Look out for Worthless Imitations.

THE STAR

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN Has opened out one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES

LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap

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

THE STAR HOUSE. Next to the City Hotel,

DUNDAS STREET. THE OLDEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST FARM INSURANCE CO'Y

IN CANADA THE LONDON MUTUAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges. Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next for the construction of swing and stationary until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY, THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal, Those for highways are to be a combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of worksoft this class, and are requested to bear in mind thattenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of frms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250 for each bridge, for when the contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE,
Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario.
Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

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serve fund to give better security to its members.
2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company-stock or mutual-English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns]

turns].

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

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4th. That its books and affairs are always
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ARCHBISHOP

PROFES

To the Editor of t Str-As you large space in you sor of Knox Col doubt, be genere me space enoug arguments made lic faith. In my sarily touch on t Professor's expos trine. In the fir ren speaks of the God's definition find the definition stated in the Glo rule is a certain ard which we ap their truth or f should be a cert can discern the t The Protestant r by each good masays this is the possesses four que completeness; 3 bility. I fear t

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