

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

NO. 180

CLERICAL.

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

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

N. WILSON & CO.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

Eloquent Sermon by Rev. Father Walsh.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in London with quiet but unmistakable religious earnestness highly creditable to the Irishmen of this city. At eight o'clock mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by Mgr. Bruyere in the presence of a large congregation, a great number approaching the Holy Table. At 10.30 High Mass, *coram populo*, was celebrated by Rev. Father Tierney, Chancellor of the Diocese, with Father Conyn, pastor of St. Mary's church, as Deacon, and Father Coffey as sub-deacon. His Lordship was assisted at the throne by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Rev. Father Feron of Strathroy. After the gospel Rev. Father Walsh ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse, which throughout commanded the closest attention. We have much pleasure in being enabled to give the rev. gentleman's effort a full report. Father Walsh spoke as follows:

Come and behold ye the works of the Lord which wonders he hath done upon earth. Psal. XLV. 9.

Everything coming from the hands of God proclaims His glory. Emanating from omnipotent wisdom, each created thing bears upon it the Divine impress, which imparts to it a beauty impossible to be communicated by any but a God. Thus are the divine characters brought within the reach of our mind, not so much by our knowledge of the Divine Source itself from which they spring, but rather from the stamp which they have left on all that has been created. Let a stamp be prepared, no matter by what hand, no matter by what skill, you will not see its form accurately, you will not judge its worth fairly, until you see the impression of it transferred upon some other substance which will form its accurate counterpart. Its object is to transform matter, however foreign and diversified, into its own likeness—to reproduce itself in bold and vividly defined characters on everything subjected to its impress. And it is the cast and medal which truly interpret to you the intention of the artist and clearly point out his design. Press into that shape any elements capable of receiving an impression, and on all, widely though they differ in shape and kind, will be imparted the tenderest and the rudest lines, the finest points, and the most rugged edges; in a word, the entire figure, or shape, or whatever else was meant to be admired or understood.

Our Holy Mother, the Church is a mighty seal designed to stamp on man's soul the mark of predestination. That mark is nothing less than the communication to generations of her very self—her life, her soul, and never should we have seen, have understood, what may be the perfection of an instrument fashioned by Almighty hands, had it not been given us to contemplate the impress left by the church on the ages which have flourished and perished since she came into existence. Born amid the ripeness of pagan civilization when love of art had been pushed on to licentiousness and literature had reached enervation, it was not long until the now familiar traces of her impress began to stand out in prominent relief and beauty amid the repugnant elements around; the sublime virtues of faith, hope and love appear streaks of lights in the foul corruption in which all was sunk; and slave and soldier, high-born lady and captive, emancipated from the vicious traditions which held them bound to the fetid carcass of a blasted civilization, purifying themselves with eagerness from all that could remind them of their past contaminations, blend into one to form that thing of superior grace and beauty we call the primitive church, the first grand cast which truly interpreted the design of the heavenly artist in fashioning the great mould of which we have spoken.

Another age succeeds. Europe, long entombed in an effete civilization, quickened by contact with the virgin energy of the turbulent races which for centuries had inhabited the rude and inhospitable regions of the north, starts from her grave, heaving up the accumulated ruins and soil of the past, all is jar, recoil and collision. But into God's great mould flow these elements, and there they settle, and there they coalesce, and on them vividly and distinctly, as on the period that preceded, is stamped that marvellous impress on which, while we gaze and ponder, we exclaim, oh God! how art thou wonderful in thy church! And so it has been in each succeeding age. Mankind is the material on which the church has to act, and on mankind has she ever continued faithfully to impress the likeness of her own life independently of the conditions and adjuncts of the period. Nay, she avails herself of these very adjuncts to heighten, though in various ways, unique reproductions.

In accordance with this character and mission of the church is to be found at least in broader outlines the character and mission of the apostle.

What is the Apostle? He is a man destined to stamp on the heart of his fellow man the image and likeness of Jesus. He is a man who, having hearkened to the loving appeal of our divine Lord, "Place me as a seal on thy heart," goes forth to reproduce that divine impression on hearts hitherto strangers to it. Hear St. Paul: "Those whom He foreknew and predestined to be made conformable to the image of His Son, the same he called and justified and glorified." Yes, to be called by God to go forth as His envoy to the nations, to be justified in the abundance of the justification He will shed around—to be glorified in the abiding glory of our ever youthful faith of which His fostering care had been the cradle. This is alone proper to the man whose heart has become a seal of which the archetype is the Son of God and of which the impress has been stamped broad and deep on the hearts of all his fellow-men. And, oh! my brethren, all this is being realized to-day on this feast. To-day a nation which is but a great cast taken from a heart on which was engraved the image of the Son of God, rises in the vigour of its faith, in the devotedness of its love, to bless the Almighty for that pledge of tenderest predilection, her great apostle, to place on the brow of that apostle a crown which, though woven on earth, will not be dislaid by one who dwells in the heaven of heavens.

Every man as he issues from the hand of his Creator, as well in the natural as in the supernatural order, has his own proper individuality, a special characteristic of soul that distinguishes him from the masses by which he is surrounded. In most men this spiritual individuality is faintly painted in colors faint and confused, but in the saints it appears magnificently bold and splendid. Now does a common likeness to their Supreme Model impair the distinctiveness of individual character. Our Lord Jesus Christ possessed all virtues and perfections in a supreme degree—for in him dwells the fullness of the Godhead corporally. He was the image of his Father, and an adequate reproduction of this glorious type must be for human nature impossible, hence we find in the multiplex images of our Divine Lord which have illustrated the church, that, without dimming the lustre of other virtues, some have been seen to shine forth more splendidly, as if to mark the special character of sanctity of the saints. Now what was the virtue particularly distinctive to St. Patrick—the virtue which he made specially his own and which enabled him to impress so vividly, so indelibly, on a race the luminous mark of predestination? Now that virtue I shall say a few words, where and by whom first practised, and at what cost taught to man.

Man had fallen, and inevitable seemed the doom; he rebelled against his Creator, and hence destined to eternal pains and exterior darkness, until the turn of time should snatch him from the jaws of everlasting death. No created power could save him, he must meet his awful destiny. But lo, already has love unthought of for immortal souls, and yearning for their salvation, found a home in the bosom of the ever blessed Son of the Most High. The Eternal Son of the living God left the bosom of his heavenly Father, as it were, disesteemed himself of his divinity, took upon himself the infirmities of our nature in order that he might rescue lost man and save him from the awful abyss of hell.

See the birth of the Messiah of Christian charity, behold the sublime virtue of zeal for the salvation of souls. Heaven saw it first practised. God himself was the first to do it homage, and who does not know with what pang was the virtue born into the world. What a scene do we behold, what a mystery and lesson are represented to us in the sufferings, passion and death of Jesus Christ. Commencing with his birth, we see Bethlehem and Egypt, then come the forty days spent in the desert and Olivet on which the long nights were passed in prayer, and Jerusalem, over which the tears were shed, and the garden where our sins wreaked their wild fury upon him and the first acts dyed in a deeper colouring. He meekly listened to false accusations of a brutal mob and perfidious tribunal, the scourging at the pillar, the crowning with thorns and the dolorous way, with Calvary's bloody scene in the background. He suffered through fervent love of us, He suffered with meekness and silence, which he only interrupted to pray for his persecutors. Father forgive them for they know not what they do. Such were the pangs and zeal for the salvation of souls, we were born among men. Glorious in truth is he of whom it can be said that he has become conformable to the image of the Son of God. Glorious is he of whom it can be said that the predominant point of resemblance is the possession of that virtue of which the second person of the most adorable Trinity, both before and after his incarnation, may be considered the special personification. That his glory hallow the brow of our great Saint a cursory

glance at his career will tell to our consternation and instructive evince.

Rome scorned with pitiless scorn all that of her own were not, Rome, haughty, all conquering, as the worm that is crushed beneath the heel, despised and abhorred the barbarian. The very serfs of Rome were a noble cast in comparison with the people over which the eagle had never flown victoriously, and the hatred and contempt for the alien were shared in by the races which in course of time became Roman subjects fully as largely as by the proudest of the patricians. Solve now if you can the paradox presented by the youth disowning forever the cultured and refined atmosphere in which his first breath had been drawn, turning his back on the land of his birth, his fondest attachments, turning himself from the arms of those loved ones who should no more mean aught for him on earth, and bending his steps towards the hated and despised barbarian, leaving the land which had been the place of his early happiness to bear back the current of earliest and most rooted prepossessions, to these divine love from its most sacred stronghold, for these trample under foot the most resilient and indomitable passions of the human heart. Such was never achieved at the bidding of any motive save the love of God. No; to accomplish this we must look for something born in heaven, and thence descended into the heart of Patrick that powerful virtue to which even conquerors such as his are easily quenchable zeal for the salvation of souls. The voice of the Irish, pleading for the bread of God's word, for the light of God's faith pierced the eyes of Patrick and in answer to that cry all the powers which panic stricken nature can bring to operate on the will are resolutely borne down and forth goes that noble soul to toil, to struggle, to spend himself until the arm becomes palsied and the eye grows dim, and all to save from eternal woe the abhorred barbarians of his early training.

Is it not, therefore, true that zeal for souls specifies the sanctity of our great apostle, and burning zeal moved him to despise all earthly goods and pursuits and seek for nothing more than the greater honor and glory of him at whose command he went forth.

But perhaps the saddest spectacle which history affords us is the picture of St. Paul within the precincts of the Arco-pagus. It is sublime not only because the two principles which have held widest sway over the human heart, are here personified and confronted. Not only because a new era of sublime characteristics here may be considered inaugurated, but also, and perhaps chiefly, it is sublime because it exhibits to us the champion of truth, penetrating into the very centre of error, and striking at it in the midst of its supremacy. Four hundred years roll away, and behold the same scene marked with the same note of sublimity re-enacted. The place is now Erin's royal court, the time the solemnization of an odious rite in which paganism invoked all the aids which could maintain its long-established supremacy. Into the midst of that convention of druids, peers and kings, advances a man of remarkable mien, preceded by companions bearing symbols hitherto unknown in the land, but by whose presence a hostile to all held sacred by that august assemblage. That man is Patrick. But what prompts such boldness? Ah, in his face you may read the contending emotions which indicate the reason of his undaunted presence. He stands on the lovely island in the land, but beneath his feet he sees the country teeming with such abundance as became the just law of the high king. He marks the humble dwellings of the peasant amid the opening of the distant woodland, and he notes the evidence of assiduous industry which surrounded the lonely cot. But the feeling of admiration which the charming prospect awakened is but short-lived, and emotions of a very different character soon take its place. Well Patrick knew that over that smiling scene broods the pent-up wrath of centuries of iniquities, well he knew that the people, despite all their labors, are slaves of a vile superstition. Should such things longer be?

No, he would hurl down the throne of the demon who had here so long held sway—he would emancipate a people so helplessly enslaved in the thralldom of the first to do it homage, and who does not know with what pang was the virtue born into the world. What a scene do we behold, what a mystery and lesson are represented to us in the sufferings, passion and death of Jesus Christ. Commencing with his birth, we see Bethlehem and Egypt, then come the forty days spent in the desert and Olivet on which the long nights were passed in prayer, and Jerusalem, over which the tears were shed, and the garden where our sins wreaked their wild fury upon him and the first acts dyed in a deeper colouring. He meekly listened to false accusations of a brutal mob and perfidious tribunal, the scourging at the pillar, the crowning with thorns and the dolorous way, with Calvary's bloody scene in the background. He suffered through fervent love of us, He suffered with meekness and silence, which he only interrupted to pray for his persecutors. Father forgive them for they know not what they do. Such were the pangs and zeal for the salvation of souls, we were born among men. Glorious in truth is he of whom it can be said that he has become conformable to the image of the Son of God. Glorious is he of whom it can be said that the predominant point of resemblance is the possession of that virtue of which the second person of the most adorable Trinity, both before and after his incarnation, may be considered the special personification. That his glory hallow the brow of our great Saint a cursory

glance at his career will tell to our consternation and instructive evince. Rome scorned with pitiless scorn all that of her own were not, Rome, haughty, all conquering, as the worm that is crushed beneath the heel, despised and abhorred the barbarian. The very serfs of Rome were a noble cast in comparison with the people over which the eagle had never flown victoriously, and the hatred and contempt for the alien were shared in by the races which in course of time became Roman subjects fully as largely as by the proudest of the patricians. Solve now if you can the paradox presented by the youth disowning forever the cultured and refined atmosphere in which his first breath had been drawn, turning his back on the land of his birth, his fondest attachments, turning himself from the arms of those loved ones who should no more mean aught for him on earth, and bending his steps towards the hated and despised barbarian, leaving the land which had been the place of his early happiness to bear back the current of earliest and most rooted prepossessions, to these divine love from its most sacred stronghold, for these trample under foot the most resilient and indomitable passions of the human heart. Such was never achieved at the bidding of any motive save the love of God. No; to accomplish this we must look for something born in heaven, and thence descended into the heart of Patrick that powerful virtue to which even conquerors such as his are easily quenchable zeal for the salvation of souls. The voice of the Irish, pleading for the bread of God's word, for the light of God's faith pierced the eyes of Patrick and in answer to that cry all the powers which panic stricken nature can bring to operate on the will are resolutely borne down and forth goes that noble soul to toil, to struggle, to spend himself until the arm becomes palsied and the eye grows dim, and all to save from eternal woe the abhorred barbarians of his early training.

close shrines sacred to God, His blessed mother, the angels and saints. The vales verdant bosom, until then the resort but of the red-deer and wild ox, now peopled by consecrated virgins, the first and most precious trophies of the elevating doctrines of our holy faith, while from the black mountain top rise the friars' matin hymn and vesper prayers, simple, acceptable incense from the altar of those hearts which God designed to purify and make worthy of himself. The land throughout its extent was entirely Catholic, not only in name, not only in profession, but in its patriotism, in its inmost feelings and instincts, while in the heart of its people was engrained deeply and as it proved indelibly, the image of our Lord Jesus Christ, in devout adherence to the faith he came to teach, in unwavering love for the virtues of which he has left us the example. But what is singular about all this, it is and has been the work of one sole man. Patrick landed on our shores and he found the land in undisputed possession of Paganism, rooted in the traditions and customs of ages. There were no gilded cabins, no smiling courtesies to the humble shepherd that bore the poor simple swineherd to the shores of our native land. His only ensigns were simple enough. With a pastoral staff for a sceptre and his law the sacred word of God, he laid the foundations of the church on the ruins of Pagan superstitions. He laid that church with foundations so broad and deep that neither invasion with all its horrors, nor persecution as fierce as ever put in motion by the powers of earth and hell, had been able to prevail against her. In the history of the universal church, there is not on record a more fierce or bloody persecution than that which the Irish church was subjected from the time when the first reformer landed on her shores down to the present day. Everything that the human intellect could invent and physical force put into execution was employed in order to force from her that pure and unalloyed faith planted by our great Apostle. Scarcely had she recovered from the horrible shock of the Danish invasion, when the reformation burst upon her with all its fury. The ancient monasteries and churches that decked the land were plundered of their rich possessions, torn down and destroyed; the peasantry, poor, crushed and down-trodden people, deprived of all rights and liberties, were driven from the homes of their fathers to die of starvation by the roadside, or amid sufferings, hardships and privations, seek a living on foreign shores. Religion was crime punishable by torture and death. The priest, the messenger of light and hope, interdicted and hunted down like the red deer and wolf. The administration of the Sacrament was deemed a heinous crime, and the priests who were employed to torture the faithful, until the soil was purple with the blood of their martyrs. Any one who has read the story of the wars of Elizabeth must remember that awful picture which the deputy Mountjoy presented to his royal mistress, when he wrote to her that she had nothing to reign over in Ireland but "carcasses and ashes." Forty years elapsed and the devastating sword of Cromwell followed that of Elizabeth in the work of pillage and sacrifice. Neither sex nor age was spared by Puritan soldiers, but long after Cromwell had done his worst, and long after the just judgment of God had overtaken him there still existed the unconquerable Irish faith. Such were the persecutions which tried the fidelity of the Irish, there was nothing left them but their faith, and to this they clung with renewed vigor in the midst of the tempest.

Patrick therefore is the only conqueror of whose dominion has never been questioned since the cross of Christianity had been planted on many a highland valley and many a lonely glen. The conquest of Patrick and the survival to the present day of the spirit of Irish faith, of Irish nationality, prove that the moral power of truth and religion is stronger than the natural force of persecution. In a few short months Patrick accomplished what missionaries like Luther and Calvin, Knox and Cranmer have been vainly endeavoring to achieve for centuries, and which they are as far from achieving as when the first of their followers landed on Irish soil. Truly, in Patrick has been fulfilled the promise spoken of old, "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and magnify thy name." And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth; in number thy seed shall be as the stars of heaven; and thou shalt be able to resist thee all the days of thy life." No, no man had been able to resist Patrick, because in his mission of salvation no dangers afflicted him, no labors or sacrifice held him back, because that figure, with drooping head and dimmed eyes, and blood-stained countenance, was ever before his sight, and the memorable words uttered with dying gasp, "I thirst," yes, for souls, were ever ringing in his ears. Therefore was his youth ever renewed like the eagle, and never did he cease to spend all the powers of his body and mind in the fulfillment of his glorious task, until the wearied arm sank and the pulse beat no more, until the whole heart was at length at rest. Ah! what might we cry out in amazement with the Psalmist, "Come and behold ye the works of the Lord, what wonders he hath done upon earth." Oh yes, Patrick was conformable to the image of his Saviour, and around him shone that brilliant virtue which announces him forever the saint of zeal for the salvation of souls. But whilst we thus proclaim the glory of our saint, shall the words of our ecumenical fall hollow and meaningless on our own ears, shall they strike no chord, appeal to no sym-

pathy within us? It cannot be! Let us bless the Almighty to-day for having given us such a father and model. Let us bless His infinite mercy to which we are indebted for not being actually numbered at this moment with the damned. Let us imitate the example of our apostle. Let us search our hearts and see if the impress which he has been destined to imprint is stamped upon them. And thou, oh glorious Saint Patrick, deign to pray for thy children before the throne of the Most High. Be a guide to parents in their difficult charge, that by a neglect of discipline, unmitigated life, or bad example, they lay not the seeds of damnation in those whom they have brought into the world. Obtain for children a docile spirit, that by steady attention to their parents' instruction they may be delivered not only from the snare of a corrupt world, but from their own vicious inclinations and passions. Obtain for all a burning zeal and love for that holy faith which thou hast planted in Ireland. Ask of Jesus the model, to open the eyes of those who are blindly straying away from the faith of salvation, and conduct them into the right way that leads to life everlasting. Let us say those souls, priceless treasures, for which Patrick labored and agonized and died. This should be our interest to-day, and without accomplishing this the greatest sacrifice will avail us naught. It is true, we must meet with crosses, afflictions, repugnance and obstacles in this great work, but courage, for He who has overcome the world has promised to be with us, and if we but persevere to the end, the days shall come when, the battle fought, the victory won, we shall appear all radiant in the sight of our glorious Apostle to enjoy with him forever the glory of those who followed the footsteps of our Divine Model.

BISHOP CRINNON IN BRANTFORD.

(From the Brantford Telegram.)

St. Basil's (R. C.) Church, one of the most commodious and imposing of the numerous sacred edifices which grace the city of Brantford, was last evening the scene of a most interesting and beautiful service, which was presided over by His Lordship, the Right Reverend P. E. Crinnon, Bishop of Hamilton, arrived in the city on Saturday and was duly welcomed by the members of the parish and some of the most prominent members of the R. C. Church here.

His Lordship presided at the different services in St. Basil's. At an early hour His Lordship said mass, the Rev. J. Macdonald, pastor of the parish, officiating and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Doherty and Lennon. The throne, erected for the occasion, was tastefully and elegantly decorated by the sisters of St. Joseph. The choir, under the able direction of the organist, rendered the most beautiful and pleasing and enchanting effect of the music.

His Lordship addressed the ladies of the Sodality on the duties and obligations of members of that society, and exhorted them to words of deepest pathos and burning eloquence. It seemed to the audience a deep impression on the large audience there assembled. The choir, under the very able direction of Prof. Zinger, rendered the solemn chants of the church with grand effect; and the Sisters of St. Joseph, throughout the service, were particularly conspicuous, again, after a protracted retirement from the choir, took part in the service with the most pleasing and enchanting effect of the music.

His Lordship's sermon, on the subject of the duties and obligations of members of that society, and exhorted them to words of deepest pathos and burning eloquence. It seemed to the audience a deep impression on the large audience there assembled. The choir, under the very able direction of Prof. Zinger, rendered the solemn chants of the church with grand effect; and the Sisters of St. Joseph, throughout the service, were particularly conspicuous, again, after a protracted retirement from the choir, took part in the service with the most pleasing and enchanting effect of the music.

His Lordship's sermon, on the subject of the duties and obligations of members of that society, and exhorted them to words of deepest pathos and burning eloquence. It seemed to the audience a deep impression on the large audience there assembled. The choir, under the very able direction of Prof. Zinger, rendered the solemn chants of the church with grand effect; and the Sisters of St. Joseph, throughout the service, were particularly conspicuous, again, after a protracted retirement from the choir, took part in the service with the most pleasing and enchanting effect of the music.

His Lordship's sermon, on the subject of the duties and obligations of members of that society, and exhorted them to words of deepest pathos and burning eloquence. It seemed to the audience a deep impression on the large audience there assembled. The choir, under the very able direction of Prof. Zinger, rendered the solemn chants of the church with grand effect; and the Sisters of St. Joseph, throughout the service, were particularly conspicuous, again, after a protracted retirement from the choir, took part in the service with the most pleasing and enchanting effect of the music.

LOCAL NEWS.

Operations will commence shortly laying down the main block pavement on Richmond Street.

On Saturday morning about four o'clock a fire broke out in Roland's pork packing house, in London East, which was burned to the ground, together with the residence of Mr. J. Eakins adjoining.

The residence of Mrs. Service on Wellington Street, took fire from the stove pipes on Saturday morning last, and was only rescued by the timely arrival of some men and an abundance of water.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. J. Evans, letter writer, took fire and was completely destroyed, together with its contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp while the family was absent.

Mr. Charles Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney, on Tuesday last intimated that the trial of the Feecheley brothers for the murder of the Donnelly family, will not take place at the coming assizes. Mr. High

Philosophical Science at the University College of Ottawa.

Yesterday being the feast of St. Thomas it was appropriately celebrated by the students of philosophy.

Mr. Edward O'Sullivan, of Lawrence, Mass., delivered the first essay, entitled, The Philosophy of the Holy Fathers. The speaker delivered his contrasting and difficult essay in a manner which evinced a serious study of the principles of the history of philosophy and of the philosophy of history. These principles he applied by demonstration of his thesis with all the precision and propriety of a complete curriculum of studies, and of the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas. Mr. O'Sullivan proved that his able management of his subject that his ability, the splendor of truth, for the graceful charms of his style were but the natural accompaniment of the solidity of the doctrines by him laid down throughout the course of his lecture.

Mr. Constantine, of Ottawa, then pronounced an able discourse in the beautiful language of Bossuet and Fenelon. His subject was "Progress." He asks what is progress, and answers that progress consists essentially in the right culture of his intellectual faculties, and the proper education of his will. He proves that man was not created in a savage state; that he did not see his own progress in the fall of Adam, but that evil passions and the habits of a nomadic life were the cause of this great loss which man was obliged to repair by making serious efforts towards the acquisition of a necessary knowledge. Then taking the different stages of society, the essayist clearly demonstrated that society has been progressing in the various branches of scientific knowledge and in the attainments of art. Scientific science attains its highest points during that period of history called the Middle Ages, and its progress has not since that time been arrested. Natural sciences have come forth in the bright effulgence of their glory during the present age. The young orator succeeded in establishing three different parts of his essay, and while he proved his thesis, he at the same time kept aloft from all exaggerated ideas in treating his subject.

Mr. Farrell McGovern, of Almonte, next came forward in an essay on the Ego and the Other. The words of the philosopher of the year's course of Mental Philosophy produced an elaborate amplification of the thesis—his sensitive knowledge, what he said of the ego and the other could be proved by the other. His extraordinary facility with the theories of light and sound; also a correct idea of the theory of sensitive knowledge were shown forth by Mr. McGovern in the course of this essay, which was treated in a masterly manner by the student.

With this essay—which was a striking proof of the usefulness and necessity of a serious study of the natural sciences, in order to attain any degree of high perfection and a marked distinction in the acquisition of the queen of them all, mental philosophy—interesting science closed its proceedings.

Leaving aside as necessary their efforts, the students have seriously profited of the boon of a complete curriculum of studies, embracing all the different branches of science which the world of Christian youth take his stand in the world at the end of his course in a manner which can but reflect the highest credit and honor on the cause of Christian education—Ottawa Free Press, March 9.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN SARMA.

Editor of Catholic Record.

Dear Sir—At a mass meeting of the Roman Catholic Irishmen of Sarma, held under the auspices of St. Michael's C. L. and B. Association in their hall on the evening of March 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by Ralph Slatery, Esq., seconded by Thomas Burns, Esq. That the Irish people of Canada sympathize with the people of Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that they consider that it would be in the interest of the Empire that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland and that the political prisoners be immediately released. Moved by Patrick Martin and sec. by T. K. Sullivan, that John Costigan, M. P., be requested to move a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the people of Canada. Moved by Thomas Burns, Esq., and seconded by Timothy Gleason, Esq., that copies of the above resolutions be sent to the Hon. Alex. McKeenzie, M. P., and Mr. David Mills, M. P., requesting them to give their support to Mr. Costigan in the passing of any such resolutions in the House of Commons. Moved by Mr. Hayden, and sec. by Mr. Forkin, that copies of the above resolutions be sent to the Catholic Record, London, and Irish-Catholic, Toronto, for publication.

CONCERT IN STRATHROY.

On Monday evening last there took place in Strathroy a musical entertainment of that high order at which it is a particular pleasure to assist. The entertainment was devised, and brought to a successful issue by the able and popular pastor of Strathroy, Rev. Father Feron. The attendance was very large, and the programme of choice and admirably varied selections artistically executed.

Amongst those who took part in the programme were Miss Reidy, soprano; Miss Nixon, contralto; Miss Lenora Clench, the celebrated Irish violinist; and Messrs. Cousins and Skinner. We have frequently made reference to most of these ladies and gentlemen that it will suffice now to say that on this occasion they fully sustained their justly-earned reputation.

For the first time, on Monday last, we had the pleasure of listening to Miss Nolan, of Brantford, whose voice is so rich, sweet and powerful, and musical culture is so finished an order, that it is a veritable privilege to assist at a concert in which she takes part. Father Feron may well feel proud of his first concert in Strathroy. We must in justice say that much of its success is due to Miss Feron, whose piano accompaniments, as well as those of Miss Clench, were above praise, while the duets in which they in turn appeared with Miss Lenora Clench were characterized by a brilliancy of execution very rarely equalled.

What is Love?

BY JOHN A. M'HOUGH.
What is love? It is the soul's delight.
The joy of life, the ladder stretches from earth to heaven.

IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago.

(Bishop Patrick Francis Moran of Ossory in the Review.)

The Rev. Michael Plunket, at the beginning of the century, was P. P. of Rathoath, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Meath. He had been for a time Secretary to the Most Rev. Primate Oliver Plunket, and had spent many years in Rome.

and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where they would meet the priest the following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the blood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture.

and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where they would meet the priest the following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the blood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture.

and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where they would meet the priest the following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the blood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture.

and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where they would meet the priest the following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the blood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture.

and during the preceding week, word would be whispered around among the people where they would meet the priest the following Sunday. On one occasion, a set of miscreants, anxious to secure the blood-money which was offered for the seizure of a priest, laid a plan for his capture.

and snatching the vestment put it on himself, and pretending to be himself the over-looker and fiddler, the priest-hunters were quickly in pursuit.

FATHER NICHOLAS SHEEHY, P. P., OF CLOONHEEN.

He was led to a tottering old house, little better than a ruin, in a remote room of which he found the venerable priest reading his office by the light of a solitary taper.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

When the priest has given the sick person all the Sacraments of the Church, there remains a great deal to be accomplished. Some people rise up from their knees with an apparent sign of satisfaction for the good that has been done.

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

marked out by the Church, for imparting the Indulgence: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, Who made heaven and earth."

The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Annual subscription \$2 00 12 months 1 00

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its aims and principles.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record," FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

I have had opportunities during the last two years of more reading copies of the Catholic Record, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship Bishop of Montreal, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See, I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 24, 1882.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day this year throughout Canada was of a character almost exclusively religious. In all the cities of Ontario out door displays were dispensed with, to give place to the quiet and genuine enthusiasm of Catholic piety in commemorating the life and services of the Irish Apostle.

A LIVE QUESTION AGAIN.

The success which has attended the land agitation has demonstrated to the Irish people in the old land and in the new world the irresistible power of moral agitation. When Daniel O'Connell's repeal movement resulted in complete failure many patriotic Irishmen lost faith in the efficiency of the peaceful warfare he had inaugurated.

land league was the most skillfully constructed piece of mechanism ever devised to effect a sudden but peaceful revolution in any country. Its success demonstrates the efficiency of the system it put into motion to give Irish soil to Irishmen.

VIGOROUS ACTION.

The insurrection against Austrian authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina has led the government of the Kaiser to adopt a determined and vigorous policy in regard of these principalities, the protectorate of which was by the treaty of Berlin vested in Austria.

THE STALWARTS.

The nomination of Roscoe Conkling to an associate judgeship of the United States Supreme Court is a very clear evidence of the President's intention not to break with the stalwart element of his party.

A JUST VIEW.

The Observer, an ably written and judicious organ of public opinion in the county of Renfrew, takes a very just view of the alleged increase of bank deposits in Ireland during the year 1881 as compared with 1880.

DISSATISFIED.

The Prussian government is dissatisfied with the warmth of the reception tendered to Gen. Skobelloff on his return to Russia.

TOO SMART FOR ANYTHING.

A city contemporary recently achieved, by an effort at smartness, a solid standing in the ranks of stupid and vulgar impertinence.

CROWDED OUT.

An unusual pressure of matter on the space at our disposal unavoidably compels us to hold over several communications, reports and various selections of interest, for all of which room will be found next week.

THE CONCERT ON ST. PATRICK'S EVENING.

Our people invariably look forward to the evening of St. Patrick's Day as a time of enjoyment—a time in which fond memories are kindled into new life, and having placed before them a programme of vocal and instrumental music, serving to make Irish hearts glow with enthusiasm, and engendering a fonder love for the dear old land across the ocean.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY IN LONDON.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, the festival of St. Joseph was observed with impressive solemnities. Large congregations assisted at all the masses.

SOLEMN PROFESSION AT THE SACRED HEART.

Sunday, the 19th inst., witnessed a very impressive ceremony in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent.

RECEPTION AT MOUNT HOPE.

On Sunday, the 19th, the festival of St. Joseph was celebrated with much éclat at Mount Hope.

LECTURE AND SACRED CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S, GODERICH.

The lecture and sacred concert at St. Peter's Church on the evening of St. Patrick's natal day was quite a success.

"Ave Verum" was very much admired. The church was filled and a nice sum realized. The new altar of St. Peter's is designed by Mr. Welsh of Seaford.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Clerical—St. Patrick's Day in Hamilton—High Mass, Sacred Concert and Lecture—Grand Concert and Lecture in Dundas—Bright Epochs in Irish History—A Beautiful Day—Appropriate and Successful Celebration.

CLERICAL.

Judging by the description given in the Brantford Evening Telegram, the recent visit of His Lordship to Brantford was a most important event.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY.

The festival of Ireland's patron saint was commemorated in Hamilton with due and fitting solemnity.

LECTURE AND SACRED CONCERT IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The grand sacred concert and lecture given in the evening in St. Patrick's church proved to be a decided success.

Vacant Places.

When the lingering rays of twilight
Softly melt in some dim gleam,
Light the social sitting-room;
A few groups around the fireside,
Do we miss no cherished face—
Some dear face which those around us
Cannot from our memories chase?

Some dear tones which have entwined so
Round the tendrils of our hearts,
That we almost seem to hear them
When the loved ones have departed;
And each gentle kind word spoken,
We do vividly recall,
That we seem again to hear it
Now, as evening's shadows fall.

Still, alas! the vacant places
Show that fancy's dream is this—
Tones and words no more are these,
All around us all we miss.
Not even to-morrow's dawn
Shall the missing ones restore;
Still remain the vacant places
Which they never shall fill more.

Spring may deck the meadows above them,
Flowers may wreath the hollowed mould,
Tears may fall from those who love them—
Cannot warm the hearts here cold.
Still the world pursues its course—
Fading pleasures—bright but brief,
Heeding not the vacant places
Nor the fond hearts' pangs and grief.

Ah! ye sorrow-stricken mourners,
Who are tempted to despair,
Who can only view earth's shadows—
Is there no hope beyond?
See you not the silver lining
To the cloud that now hangs o'er?
Know you not that those who are
Are but safely gone to rest?

Gone where never shade of sorrow,
Doubt or darkness can find room;
Poor bereaved ones, do you not see
All that lies beyond the tomb?
Death is but the gloomy portal
To that bright home of vacant places;
While you mourn, 'till vacant places
Those you miss are gone to rest.
—"Moineau" In Cork Examiner.

THE OLD MOTHER.

A Beautiful Sketch that will Bring Back Many Sad and Happy Memories of Youth.

She sits in the sunlight, and as the beams fall upon her silver hair, they light it up with a radiant glory. Her hands are clasped upon her lap, her face is placid and kindly, her manners gentle and serene. No stormy passions agitate her heart, no words of rancor fall from her lips, no unholy ambition sways her life. She dwells in the courts of peace, and the heaven to which the angels are waiting to welcome her has thrown around her, even here, an atmosphere both of beauty and of love.

She has in her long journey through life, gathered up many beautiful blossoms to weave in her chaplet. One by one the roses have faded, and few are now left in her garland of life. He to whom she gave her heart and hand in the sunny days of her girlhood fell long ago by the wayside.

"Wearied with the march of life," she shared his prosperity and his adversity, and either way she was satisfied, because in the sunlight and the shadow she knew he was near. She looks back now, far, far down into the dark cave of time, and she sees no gloomy shadow cast by her upon the love which was her joy and her strength. She cannot recall one unkind word she uttered, or remember a frown that she ever wore. Glad is the old mother to think of this, and to know that whatever sorrow came to the husband's heart, none ever came through her.

Her children too have dropped away from her side; only one remains to comfort and to cheer her. Death, the reaper, has mowed down some of the brightest blossoms in her living wreath, and the young, the strong, and the brave have preceded her to the "silent land." Well, this was God's will, and it must be hers; so she bows her head in resignation. Absence has carried others far away; oceans roll between and mountains intervene, and the places that know them in the home know them no more. Thus it is that, one by one they have dropped off, leaving the household wreath almost bare.

She utters no complaint, the old mother; she knows that these things come not by chance, but are decreed by One who "doeth all things well." She knows that they who have length of days must have many sorrows and see countless changes. She does not cloud the present by regrets for the past; she accepts whatever sunshine is vouchsafed her, and sends not her heart out yearningly after what has left her path.

She is cheerful, serene, and contented and her heart glows with love and melts with pity towards all humanity. She is as full of sympathy as a rose is full of perfume; her words are replete with the wisdom gathered from the experience and observation of many years, and in learning humanity her knowledge has taught her pity and charity, not hardness and condemnation. For her children there burns before the shrine of her heart a perpetual lamp of love which never loses a drop of oil. Brighter and purer grows the flame, lighting up the dark nook of home. No cold winds from the shores of indifference can make the flame ever flicker; absence cannot dim the glory; crime itself has no power to lesson the undying light of the old mother's love. The joys of her children are her joys; she sorrows when they sorrow; and she thrills with pleasurable pride when the world crowns them with success. She has no ambition for herself, she would not bend her head for the brightest of earthly crowns, but she would gladly see the children of her love crowned and happy.

Loving, unselfish, serene, gentle, devoted and cheerful, thus lives the old mother—a blessing to the home that holds her, a joy to the hearts that love her, an inspiration for good to those that look up to her. God bless the old mother!

A Good Housewife.

A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Is at the head of the list for all purposes of a family medicine. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures sore throat, burns, scalds, frost bites, relieves, and often cures, asthma.

Jesus is Helped by Simon of Cyrene to Carry His Cross.

"And as they led Him away, they laid hold of one Simon of Cyrene, coming from the country, and they laid the cross on him to carry after Jesus."—Luke xxiii, 26; Matt. xxii, 32.

About one hundred and twenty-five feet from the Fourth Station of the Cross in Jerusalem a narrow, sloping street runs into that which is usually followed by the pilgrims. It is at the very foot of the hill ascending to Golgotha. The Jews feared that if they forced Jesus to proceed further with the cross on His shoulders He would expire at the next fall, and thereby deprive them of the horrible pleasure of seeing Him die upon the cross; for they had already seen Him fall fainting and had almost lifeless to the ground. If they had not been fully convinced of His extreme weakness, and alarmed lest He should escape the full measure of their cruelties, surely they would not, to assuage His sorrows, have done violence to an unoffending stranger by obliging him to carry the cross. Having quitted his labor in the fields, this man was returning to Jerusalem to prepare himself for the celebration of the great feast. He had just entered the Gate of Ephraim, ignorant of all that was going on that day in Jerusalem. Standing leisurely in the corner of a street, he beholds with astonishment the terrible throng pass by. They lay hands on him and force him to perform an act not less ignominious than painful. Reluctantly, then, Simon—for such was the man's name—took upon himself the labor as well as the disgrace of the cross; but soon, enlightened by divine grace his heart is touched and he is changed; willingly he helps Jesus, whose disciple and imitator he becomes. Thus the poor field-laborer merits our praise and veneration; for as Christ is the guide and commander of all men, Simon may be considered their standard-bearer. Thus has he become a type and a great type, in the church.

Simon was called the Cyrenian because he was originally from Cyrene (modern Barca), a city of Libya in Africa, where dwelt in the time of the Saviour a numerous colony of Jews. We are not able to infer from the words of the Evangelist whether this man helped Jesus by carrying it altogether. It is not without reason that St. Mark, the third of the Evangelists who speaks of him, mentions him as the father of Alexander and Rufus. His sons were honored and cherished in the first Christian assemblies. They formed for a time a part of the illustrious Church of Antioch, and St. Paul received hospitality from their mother during a sojourn of many years which he made in that city at the end of his epistle to the great apostle eulogizes Rufus as his "delect in the Lord."

The Church of Avignon honors St. Rufus as its founder and first bishop. His relics were venerated there until their disappearance during the impious Revolution. As to Alexander, the best traditions inform us that, after having preached the Gospel in Spain, he went to Carthage, where, with many companions, he suffered martyrdom. All the martyrologies are unanimous on this point.

PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE.

Nuptial Masses Recommended.

(Lenten Pastoral of Bishop Janssens of Natchez.)

A word how Catholics should prepare for the reception of the Sacrament of Marriage. Marriage is a most serious matter—a step on which often depends the eternal as well as the temporal happiness of a bond which can be severed but by death; hence it is absolutely necessary to precede this important work by a serious and earnest preparation. If God blesses and unites the marriage, how shall husbands and wives obtain grace to love one another until death, and to raise their children in the fear of the Lord? May they expect to obtain God's blessing if they enter this holy state for unworthy motives, not as Christians, but as pagans, seeking in marriage simply a gratification? May they expect God's blessing, if, instead of preparing themselves by prayer, and by the reception of the sacraments, they prepare themselves in vanity, in frivolity, may even in sin? Let them who are about to receive this Sacrament, seriously reflect, and by frequent prayer and Holy Communion, by carefulness to avoid sin, obtain the blessings of God, of which they stand so much in need.

In future we forbid marriage to be celebrated in the Church after dark, on account of the great concourse of people which is wont to assemble at such hour and on such occasion, entering the Church and behaving as if it were a public place of amusement not regarding the respect due to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and the reverence which at all times becomes the House of God. And we heartily desire marriages to be celebrated in the morning, with Nuptial Mass, as the Rubrics of the Church suggest. How beautiful and truly Christian when Catholics, at the foot of the altar, in presence of our Blessed Lord, pledge each other love and fidelity, and then in Holy Communion receive the same Lord, that He, who deigns to descend in the hearts of the husband and wife newly married, may unite their hearts the closer in love, in truth and in holiness.

"Dragging Pains."

Dr. R. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife has suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

What to Study.

Pope, the poetical philosopher said, "The proper study of mankind is man" and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense remedy like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

THE HARP OF BRIAN BOROIMHE.

There is treasured in the Dublin University Museum a most ancient and attractive relic of Erin's ancient bardic fame—a broken harp of curious construction, which is claimed to be the original Harp of Ireland. The genuineness of this harp is believed partly upon historical facts, many of which are of a highly instructive and romantic character.

First, as to the tradition attached to the harp. Some time after the death of Brian Boroimhe, who was killed at the battle of Clontarf (with the Danes), in 1014, this harp, with other regalia, was presented to the Pope in Rome. It was subsequently sent as a present to Henry VIII, by a successor of the Pontiff to whom it had been presented. The English monarch, according to tradition, returned the harp to Ireland, in order that a representation of it should be impressed upon his coin, in compliment to the Irish. An eminent antiquary (Mr. Curry), however, states that there is some evidence to show that the harp belonged to Donagh Cairbrech O'Brien, chief of his name, who died A. D. 1244.

Tradition, it will be seen, throws but little light upon the origin of this interesting relic. History, however, will furnish some, as far as it goes, with a little more definite and conclusive evidence.

In the course of the last century the harp was given to the Dublin University Museum, in a somewhat mutilated state. The bow was broken and flattened down on the sounding board, so as to cover over three of the string holes. This was considered to be a great defect in its condition, and the form commonly used in emblematic devices was adopted in its stead. Other mutilated portions of the harp were also restored, and the lost pieces were added by analogy. These portions consist of about five inches of the lower end of the bow, and the foot of the harp; while the national emblem—the shamrock—is seen on the original, with its two leaves of a scroll-pattern, has been carried down to the supplied parts. The I. H. S. is one of its early forms, and these letters are also engraved on the arm.

The harp, when perfect, had thirty strings; and whether tradition be right or not in attributing it to Brian Boroimhe, the instrument is unquestionably the oldest of its kind in Ireland. Doubts were thrown upon its ascribed antiquity from the circumstance of the arms of the O'Neils being rudely painted upon it, which arms were assumed to be a part of the original ornament. The probability that these arms were nailed upon it by way of ornament, when, in 1760, it is stated to have been carried in procession at Limerick.

In the royal arms carved on the brow of the Galway harp, which was made in 1621, Brian's harp appears to have figured in the quartering for Ireland. The harp is carved with devices characteristic of early art of ornamentation, which points to the Byzantine period, and is technically termed filigree work. On the metal work of the crosses, shrines, and other relics may be observed the same character of art, which was not peculiar in Ireland, but was commonly practised in the Southern States of Europe. In front of the harp are placed two Irish diamonds of somewhat large size. These, however, appear to be of comparatively modern application.

Plain Dressing in Church.

There is one custom that Catholic American women might well adopt from the Spanish. It is the custom of plain dressing in church. Catholic women in this country have followed too closely the Protestant fashion of making the church a place for the display of fine gowns and gorgeous head-gear. It is well known that Protestants, as a rule, do not attend the Sabbath school unless their clothes are quite as good as their neighbors'. With Catholics, the feeling which prompts Protestants to set apart chapels for the ill-dressed seems to be gaining ground. The poor often forget that neatness and cleanliness are due to the dignity of the House of God, and the rich that purple and fine linen are ostentation when displayed near the poor apparel of the indigent. Nothing can exceed the vulgarity, the insolence, of the woman who nestles to her pew at the offertory, that she may distract attention from God to her plumage; and yet this is done every Sunday by "Catholic ladies." It stamps them at once. A front pew filled with well-dressed people—i. e., people in velvet and in diamonds—gives "tone" to a Protestant temple. No beauty is added to a Catholic church that fronts a fine lady for whom she and her gold, brass and paste give a false lustre to the altar of the W-shipped. Black is the Spanish color for church. The lowered and vulgar may flaunt in rainbow colors before the altar, but a Spanish lady never insults her Lord and His poor by display in His House.—Freeman's Journal.

A Protestant Boy's Talk with Cardinal McCloskey.

His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey recently visited the Home for Homeless Boys at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, New York City, which shelters nearly 400 boys, and is presided over by the Rev. Fr. Druggoole. This Home cost \$450,000, and was opened about two years ago. The boys are taught in the evenings, and earn their living mainly as newsboys and shoe-blacks. The institution depends chiefly on voluntary contributions. A boy who applied for admission while the Cardinal was present feared denial, as he was a Protestant.

"Have you a soul?" inquired the Cardinal.

"Guess I have, sir," said the boy.

"That's quite enough," said the Cardinal; and admitted him.—New York Sun.

Suicide Made Easy.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and don't take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

THE MORAL OF A STORY BY PETRARCH.

Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet, relates that he once heard the following dialogue between a merchant and a sea-faring man:

"Pray, tell me," said the merchant, "where did your father die?"

"At sea."

"And your grandfather?"

"At sea."

"And your great-grandfather?"

"He also, as well as the others, died at sea."

"Miserable!" said the merchant; "and now, after so many fatal examples, you also embark?"

The seaman bethought himself a moment, and in his turn asked the merchant:

"And you, sir, where did your father die?"

"In his bed."

"And your grandfather?"

"In his bed."

"And your great-grandfather?"

"In his bed."

"Ah, misery!" added the sailor; and notwithstanding all those terrible examples you go to bed every night!"

And so it is; every man, woman and child must die sometime, somewhere, more or less prolonged, but all must die! I dread the thought of death, for it is repugnant to nature,—death is a punishment for the sin of our first parents, but how few think of or prepare for the judgment after death! It is in the power of every one to prepare for a happy death, and for this but little, comparatively, is required; and this little not only prepares for a good death, but also conduces materially to happiness in this life. The past is no longer ours; the future is uncertain; the present is but a moment, and on this moment may depend an eternity of happiness or an eternity of misery. Sleep is but a representation of death, and how many who go to bed in health and vigour die before morning! Night after night, as we retire to rest, we should think of this, and make our peace with God. The confessional, that plank after shipwreck, is always at hand, and we have the word of God that he wishes not the death of the sinner but rather that he be converted. "As I live," saith the Lord, "I will not the death of the sinner, but that he be converted and live." "If your sins be as scarlet they shall be made as white as snow; and if they be red as crimson, they shall be white as wool." (Isaiah, i, 18.) Why will men look upon God as an avenging tyrant when He ever acts the part of a loving father? If we are lost, it will be our own fault in refusing to fulfil the very light conditions imposed for our salvation and sanctification.

The Idleness of Girls.

The great mistake that many of our girls are making, and that their mothers are either encouraging or allowing them to make, is that of spending their time out of school in idleness or in frivolous amusement, doing no work to speak of, and learning nothing of the practical duties and serious cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier families that girls are growing up indolent and unpractised in household work; indeed, I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthier families than in the families of mechanics and other people in moderate circumstances where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while.

"Within the last week," says one of my correspondents, "I have heard two mothers, worthy women in most respects, say, the first, that her daughter never did any sewing. Why, if she wants to say to her companions, 'I never swept a room in my life, and takes comfort in it, let her say it; and yet the mother is sorrowing over the shortcomings of that very daughter. The other said she would not let her daughter do anything in the kitchen. Poor, deluded woman! She did it herself instead. The habits of indolence and helplessness in household work, indeed, I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthier families than in the families of mechanics and other people in moderate circumstances where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while."

"The mother is the drudge; the daughter is a fun-baby for whom she does nothing, but who suffers such a state of things as this, can preserve the respect of her daughter—and the respect of her daughter no mother can afford to lose. The result of this is to form in the minds of many gifted girls not only a distaste for labor, but a contempt for it and a purpose to avoid it as long as they can live by some means or other.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil

Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Croup has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

Joseph Swan, Percy, writes:—I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me.

A Reliable Fact.

It is an established fact that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the best cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, bronchitis, and all troubles arising from neglected colds. Price 25 cents.

PANTHEISM.

Bishop Chatard has an article in a late issue of the Independent, replying to some criticisms of that journal. We take a paragraph dealing with Pantheism:—

"Some years ago I had the pleasure to meet with Comte de Nogaret. This gentleman, speaking of the working classes in the South of France, in his neighborhood, told me of his efforts as a Calvinist to introduce some religious ideas and practices among them. He said he had not met with much success, from the spread of pantheistic notions among them. Their answer was: 'We are God.' I have had the same thing said to me by a gentleman of Chicago, who very naively thus formulated his belief: 'God is the breath that is in me.' He informed me that his minister taught the same doctrine. The matter is, we are too simple in this country. Many good people do not see the terrible consequences of the introduction in our midst of European pantheism, diluted and made attractive in the writings of some prominent American poets. It would not be difficult for me to cull a bouquet for my reviewer from the garden of pantheism; but what a garden! In it grow wolf's-bane, deadly nightshade, and everything to stupefy, paralyze and leaden the soul, and make it lose its real life, the possession of God, which Dante so beautifully styles 'il ben dell' intelletto.'"

Weather Wisdom.

Under the title of "Old Probabilities" one of the most useful and valuable officers of the United States Government is most widely known. But quite as well known is Prof. J. H. Tice, the meteorologist of the Mississippi Valley, whose contributions to his favorite study have given him an almost national reputation. On a recent lecture through the Northwest, the Professor had a narrow escape from the serious consequence of a sudden and very dangerous illness, the particulars of which he thus refers to: "The day after concluding my course of lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 80, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil for good effect for rheumatic pain—I could try it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have taken the train to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not dissuaded me. As it was, I took the night train for my home, in St. Louis, and have not been troubled since."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GIVE HEED TO A COUGH.

If we except those tremendous epidemics which sometimes often half depopulate the regions of our country where they prevail, no diseases are so destructive as those which affect the breathing organs. Unfortunately also, there are few maladies which at the outset are so frequently disregarded as trivial. No warning is fraught with graver meaning than this—Give heed to a cough! To neglect it, is simple madness. So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen that often in a few short weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption, that terrible enemy to human life.

The best pulmonary remedy which medical science has developed, and which seems peculiarly adapted to the suppression of a cough or cold, Asthma, Spitting of blood, Bronchitis, or other throat or lung complaint, is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Experience has shown that the oil obtained from the Cod's liver exercises a powerful control over pulmonary diseases. In the above preparation, not only is this main ingredient specially pure, but its efficacy is greatly increased by addition to it of these hypophosphites which are among the most powerful invigorating and blood fertilizing agents known to materia medica. While the lungs are soothed and healed by the Cod Liver Oil, the rapid physical decay attending lung disease is stayed and system built up and fortified by the hypophosphites. Ample evidence of this, ask for Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Consumption Cured.

FROM ANDREW ARCHER, of Fairfield, Me.

"Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Farmer, endorsing the Great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856. During the summer of that year my son, Henry A. Archer, now postmaster of this place, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a 'seated consumption.' He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much. I obtained another, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and it is at your disposal." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening, to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil. Remedy for a safe, sure, simple and cheerful cure of a sore, stiff, swollen and rheumatic joint. It is a safe, sure, simple and cheerful remedy for aching joints, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, backache, soreness of the chest, gout, quinsy, sore throat, swellings and sprains, burns and scalds, general bodily pains, tooth, ear and headache, frosted feet and ears, and all other pains and aches.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. Its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whilton, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms; American and Canadian oil cloth. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges cut, matted and tacked free, 134 Dundas street, and 125 Carling street.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more assume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and easements, the latest styles in art and assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. 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 machines on sale.

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.—"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and all kinds of Pains and Aches. It will most surely quicken the blood and heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Croup in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

WINSLOW'S ELASTIC TRUSS

For the relief of all kinds of Strains, Sprains, Swellings, and all other ailments of the body, while the patient is on his feet. It is a most valuable remedy, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Employment for Ladies.

The Queen City Suspenders Company of Cincinnati are now manufacturing and introducing into the market a new and valuable article, called "Suspenders for Ladies," and their unequalled Sales Representatives for Ladies, will visit all the principal cities in every household. Our agents everywhere will be glad to supply you with these valuable articles. Write at once for terms and secure active territory. Address: Queen City Suspenders Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 174-180-2007

174-180-2007

IMPERIAL HARVESTER!

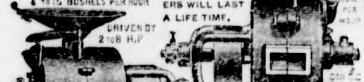
The most perfect and complete Reaper in the world. Contains most practical patented HARVESTING MACHINES than any other Harvester in the market.



In simplicity and durability it excels all others. It can not get out of order, and is GUARANTEED to work in any kind of grain.

It is the cheapest machine ever offered to the farmer. It has no equal, and every farmer wants one. For particulars send to GLOBE WORKS, London, Ontario.

N. B. AGENTS, if you want to sell the BEST machine made, see the IMPERIAL HARVESTER.



600 FIREPROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES SOLD IN FIVE YEARS.

Most popular and perfect engine in Canada. PORTABLE SAW MILLS & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTIES.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD.

CHEAP BOOKS. All's Dream and other stories. Crucifix of Baden and other stories.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO. This institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATELAIN, ONT. Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Highway.

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 Thursdays of every month.

Woolverton, Surgeon Dentist. Office—Cor. Dundas and Clarence Streets, London. (Over Brown & Morris.)

DR. W. J. McGUIGAN, GRADUATE. Of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 320 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

MDONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists. Office—Dundas Street, 3rd door east of Richmond Street, London, Ont.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE. Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38-ly

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR. Office—Carling's Block, London.

TO FARMERS. Any farmer who will send me his name in full, number of lot, concession, Township and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse.

OFFICIAL. LONDON POST OFFICE

Water Arrangement.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSED, A.M., P.M., F.M. Lists various mail routes and times.

FINANCIAL. THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund, 200,000.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, married women can now deposit and draw out money in their own names.

THE ENGLISH LOAN CO. (LIMITED). Head Office, London, Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100. HON. ALEX. VIDAL, Senator, President.

Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT. ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY. J. BURNETT & CO.

GROCERY TRADE. JOHN SCANDRETT, 175 DUNDAS STREET.

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

WILSON & MUNRO SUCCESSORS TO FRANK SMITH & CO., GROCERS.

REID'S REMEMBER! FOR FIRST-CLASS BOOTS & SHOES

Crystal Hall, 197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

VERY LOW PRICES. 198 DUNDAS STREET.

J. P. THOMPSON. Of Every Description.

T. E. POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall. Keeps a stock of Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET.

4th Door East Richmond St. BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

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

MEDICAL HALL 115 DUNDAS ST. Two doors west of Horner & Sommerville's Grocery Store.

DR. MITCHELL. Office—Medical Hall, 115 Dundas St. Residence—North-East Corner of Talbot and Maple Sts.

HAGYARDS YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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

THE STARR PAD KIDNEY. MANUFACTURED IN TORONTO.

B. A. MITCHELL, London, Wholesale Agent.

SPRING SUITINGS! Scotch & Irish TWEEDS!

\$16 & \$18 PER SUIT. PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street. THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

HAS HAD FIRST PRIZES Awarded everywhere exhibited.

OTTAWA, 1879. TORONTO, 1880. MONTREAL, 1880.

BONZE MEDALS AWARDED. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1881.

EDY BROTHERS THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES

of every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order.

THOS. BRYAN, 71 and 73 Dundas street, west.

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING OUT AT J. J. GIBBONS.

DOT IT DOWN! AND DON'T FORGET IT. SCARROW IS SELLING

HAGYARDS PECTORAL BALSAM CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS ETC.

NEW RICH BLOOD! Persons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

WILSON & MUNRO. This is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in Ontario.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises.

BACK TO LONDON. W. P. MCGLOTHLIN, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 41 Dundas Street, Cor. Market Lane.

EDY BROTHERS THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY MANUFACTURERS OF BRUSHES

of every description. All kinds of Mill and Machine Brushes made to order.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. London, March 11.—The Lords committee announce formally that they will proceed with the inquiry in the Land Act, notwithstanding the majority in the Commons condemning the bill, but it is well understood that the attitude of the Government and the resolute unanimity of the Lords of the necessity of prudence in their proceedings. Mr. Labouchere's motion affirming the necessity of the Upper House can no more be carried than Lord Redcliffe's proposal to require a declaration of the necessity of every member of the other promotes a growing conviction in the country of the approaching necessity for modifying the existing legislative privileges of the Peers. The Irish feeling is supposed to be slightly improved by Mr. Forster's courageous but too conciliatory speech at Tallamore. Mr. Biggar took pains to dispel this illusion by an unusually ferocious attack on Mr. Forster. Private accounts say that a much larger proportion of rents is coming in.

A Killarney despatch says it is believed matters are rapidly mending in Ireland. Numbers of tenants are coming forward to claim the advantages of the Land Act.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, Monday evening, it was determined to form an Irish National Independence Association, Ireland's inalienable right of self-government being proclaimed.

Great Britain.

The army estimates for 1882 provided for 123,000 men at a cost of £15,500,000. At a meeting of the social democratic club of London to commemorate what they designated "The glorious execution of the Czar Alexander Second," resolutions were passed thanking those who accomplished the deed.

Rome.

The Pope in an audience with the German representative said if it only rested with him the settlement between Prussia and the Vatican would have been already reached on all points.

The Pope has expressed his objection to the proposed visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy, if it is to take place at Rome.

United States.

The Treasurer of the National Land League, at Boston, reports that the total receipts from the Chicago levy have been \$91,000.

The President sent a message to the Senate on Monday recommending the passage of a compulsory vaccination law.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Anti-Polygamy Bill without amendment. Years, 189; nays, 42.

During February 28,487 immigrants arrived in the United States; for eight months, 375,000; same period last year, 306,000.

A Washington despatch says Senator Frelinghuysen reports that on the 4th of March he directed Minister Lowell to ask that Americans detained under the coercion Act in Ireland be brought to speedy trial. Mr. Lowell reported he obeyed directions, and this doubtless will be done.

Washington, March 15.—In the correspondence respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, the cases of McSweeney and Hart are especially alluded to. Regarding the former, Lowell failed to obtain any information beyond that contained in the warrant of arrest, but was assured by Granville that McSweeney's conduct had brought him under the coercion Act, and he could not be released. Hart's reputation is bad. Lowell does not believe either is more innocent than the majority of persons who had been arrested. In answer to the Department's instruction to waive for the present all discussion of the justifiableness of these arbitrary imprisonments, but to press for an early trial of American suspects, Lowell states Her Majesty's Government has promised to give the matter its immediate attention.

Russia.

St. Petersburg advices state that Wednesday night a reception was given Skobelev at the rooms of the Russian Officers' Club. The rooms were crowded, the audience representing the leading Russians in thought and influence. Skobelev was received with tremendous cheering. He replied to an address, Skobelev said he meant every word he uttered in his speech to the students. He was prepared when he made the speech for the consequences that might follow. He felt that he was speaking for all Russia. He had had a conference with the Czar since his return. The whole matter discussed at the conference was the speech. The Czar endorsed the speech, every word of it, but never hinted that the Czar would have been unsaid. The Czar assured him he had no desire either to have him recall or explain a word of the speech. Skobelev intimated that the Czar assured him the only reason he did not care to approve the speech openly was because of the dependence of Russia upon Germany in certain diplomatic relations which he did not at present deem it wise to report.

It is stated the Czar has received convincing proof that the Nihilists have determined to abandon the policy of assassination. The Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to political prisoners, and the number of executions will be reduced as far as possible.

The Jewish World says the decision of the St. Petersburg commission will render one million Jews homeless and deprive them of subsistence. The decisions are a warrant for the reception of outrages, which are in effect legalized by the commission appointed to investigate them. The Russo-Jewish committee in London have received information of outrages too horrible for publication.

A Paris correspondent has received information that Bismarck thinks seriously of letting the relations between Germany and Russia take their course. No confidence is felt in Berlin in the alleged wishes of the Czar to remain friendly with Germany.

The new iron bridge at the foot of Wellington Street is to consist of two spans of 207 feet each, with a five foot sidewalk, and will cost about \$11,000.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine Friday, which was more protracted than usual, Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening. Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a long and somewhat desultory discussion, the House adjourned on Friday evening.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of all despatches between the Government of Canada and Manitoba, and of all correspondence between such governments, and the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, etc. Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Mr. Schulz moved the reading of the Journal of the House of Monday, March 13th, after which he read the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Charles Mackenzie, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subject to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless proceeding to insist on the petition without taking any further step.

Patrick's day procession here to-day. High mass was however celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, the musical services, "Mercantile's Mass," being very fine. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Coloughan, of To-night musical services will be held, and the St. Patrick's Society will sit down to their annual dinner.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Mar. 18. Wheat, Spring, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Montreal, 100 lbs. \$1 10 to 1 10. Flour, 100 lbs. \$1 10 to 1 10. Corn, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Beans, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Peas, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Oats, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Barley, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Hops, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Clover Seed, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00. Timothy Seed, 100 lbs. \$0 00 to 0 00.

Flour and Feed. Pastry Flour, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Family Flour, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Graham Flour, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Oatmeal, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Bran, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Shorts, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Hulls, per cwt. \$2 25 to 3 00. Straw, per load. \$2 25 to 3 00.

Miscellaneous. Turkeys, each. \$0 75 to 1 00. Ducks, each. \$0 75 to 1 00. Geese, each. \$0 75 to 1 00. Hens, each. \$0 75 to 1 00. Eggs, per doz. \$0 75 to 1 00. Butter, per lb. \$0 75 to 1 00. Lard, per lb. \$0 75 to 1 00. Soap, per lb. \$0 75 to 1 00. Candles, per lb. \$0 75 to 1 00.

London Stock Market. Mar. 18. 100 Consols, 104 1/2. 100 3 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 4 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 5 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 6 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 7 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 8 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 9 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 10 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 11 1/2s, 104 1/2. 100 12 1/2s, 104 1/2.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots. Mar. 18. Wheat—Fall, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Spring, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

Montreal Market. Mar. 18. Flour—Superior, \$5 50 to \$5 50 extra. Family, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Graham, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Oatmeal, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Bran, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Shorts, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Hulls, \$5 00 to \$5 00. Straw, \$5 00 to \$5 00.

Hamilton Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

Quebec Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Catharines Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. James Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. George's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Andrew's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. David's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Nicholas Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Basil's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Constantine's Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Eusebius Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Gerasimus Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. Ignace Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John the Baptist Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John the Evangelist Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John the Virgin Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John the Apostle Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

St. John the Baptist Market. Mar. 18. Wheat—White, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Red, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Barley, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Oats, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Corn, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Beans, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Peas, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Hops, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Clover Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Timothy Seed, \$1 25 to \$1 25.

Canadian. St. John's, N. B., March 13.—Small-pox has broken out at New Denmark. It comes from the Peruvian passengers, one of the Danes having escaped from pest-house, at St. Croix. A factory fight occurred at Metcal on Saturday. Twenty Frenchmen were pitted against an equal number of Englishmen. The latter were victorious.

The Montreal Evening Post has formulated a series of charges against F. B. McNamee, accusing him of introducing Fenianism into Montreal, then betraying his party for a reward from the Government, and other offences. The article concludes by stating that it remains for McNamee to decide when its proprietors will be called upon to substantiate the allegations. Mr. McNamee has retained Messrs. McMaster, Q. C., Ritchie, Q. C., and Berry to enter an action for libel against the Post Publishing Co.

Montreal, March 16.—Warrants were issued to-day against the managing director and editor of the Post, for criminal libel, at the suit of J. B. McNamee. A civil action is also on the tapis, damages being laid at \$50,000.

An impromptu musical entertainment was given His Lordship Bishop Walsh by the pupils of the Rideau St. Convent, Ottawa, on a visit which he paid them during a recent trip to that city. The Bishop complimented Miss Annie Hagan very highly on her skillful playing of the harp.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The ceremony of investing Mr. J. M. Keary with the distinguishing badge of President of the Irish Benevolent Society, was performed in the magnificent rooms of the Association in the Masonic Temple on the evening of March 17th. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Past-President, Mr. Benj. Cronyn, who was in Ottawa, the installation ceremony was recited by ex-President Mr. Daniel Regan, assisted by ex-President Mr. H. D. Long. After the other officers were duly installed, Mr. J. M. Keary delivered a very able and eloquent address, and bespoke for the Society a prosperous year. He was pleased to see the Society was growing financially and numerically better every year. It would be the grand object of his heart to see while he held office that the principles on which the Society was founded were carefully carried out, namely: the bringing together of Irishmen irrespective of party, creed or sect. At the conclusion of his well-timed remarks the new President was loudly applauded.

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., Bridget Elizabeth McGill, wife of L. A. Boisvert. Aged forty-three years.

Conservation Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an English missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. dec23/41

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gowns, frocks, corals, girdles, buttons, plain furs, checked, and broadened trimmings, silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

UNIQUELY IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, & DURABILITY WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 13/81

Never give up the Ship. "Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the 'CONSUMPTION.' There was no escaping that terrible death—until I met all I doctors told me when a friend advised me to send to 1022 Rue St. Philippe, and get CANNABIS INDICA, which directly and fully cured me." O. S. BINSLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. \$2.00 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for \$5.00. Address: CHAMBERLAIN & CO., 1022 Rue St. Philippe, Philadelphia. Send stamp for book of testimonials and cures from prominent persons. dec23/41

Employment for Ladies. The Queen City Suspenders Company of Cincinnati are manufacturing Suspenders for Ladies, and want reliable ladies agents to sell them in their respective localities. Our Agents receive some salary, and we will pay them some extra commission. Address: Queen City Suspenders Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Leading Physicians recommend these Suspenders. 23

RUPTURE. Cure without an operation or the injury to the system inflicted by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. Jan 18/82

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. W. M. MOORE & Co., Federal Bank Building, London. 18/71

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place. NEW YORK. THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any kind of business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention. This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MAN of good business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances, and be able to read, write, and speak English. Apply with references to BENJAMIN BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, N. Y. 17/81

OPIMUM. No pay bill cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cases cured. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich. 175-156-cow

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. MONTREAL, March 17.—The celebration by our Irish citizens of their national holiday of St. Patrick's Day was commenced this morning by the various societies assembling on Craig street at 9 o'clock. They then proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where the services were held, and the termination of the church services a procession was formed on Laguerre street, which subsequently marched through the principal streets in the following order: Montreal Hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, Shamrock Larousse Club, McMahon's Guards, St. Patrick's congregation, students of St. Mary's College, St. Patrick's National Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Mayor and invited guests in carriages, the clergy. The proceedings passed off very quietly. Concerts, balls, theatrical performances and suppers will wind up the festivities.

TORONTO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day in this city is being celebrated in a quiet manner, no demonstration of any kind being made. At 6 o'clock mass was celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, the attendance being unusually large. Grand mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, the celebrants being Rev. Fathers Laurent, McCann and Fell. Rev. Father Fell, in glowing and eulogistic terms, gave a brief history of the life of Ireland's Patron Saint. This evening meetings will be held at the Albert and St. Andrew's Halls, when resolutions respecting the condition of Ireland and praying for Home Rule for Erin will be passed. QUEBEC, March 17.—There was no St.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. MONTREAL, March 17.—The celebration by our Irish citizens of their national holiday of St. Patrick's Day was commenced this morning by the various societies assembling on Craig street at 9 o'clock. They then proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where the services were held, and the termination of the church services a procession was formed on Laguerre street, which subsequently marched through the principal streets in the following order: Montreal Hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, Shamrock Larousse Club, McMahon's Guards, St. Patrick's congregation, students of St. Mary's College, St. Patrick's National Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Mayor and invited guests in carriages, the clergy. The proceedings passed off very quietly. Concerts, balls, theatrical performances and suppers will wind up the festivities.

TORONTO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day in this city is being celebrated in a quiet manner, no demonstration of any kind being made. At 6 o'clock mass was celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, the attendance being unusually large. Grand mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, the celebrants being Rev. Fathers Laurent, McCann and Fell. Rev. Father Fell, in glowing and eulogistic terms, gave a brief history of the life of Ireland's Patron Saint. This evening meetings will be held at the Albert and St. Andrew's Halls, when resolutions respecting the condition of Ireland and praying for Home Rule for Erin will be passed. QUEBEC, March 17.—There was no St.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. MONTREAL, March 17.—The celebration by our Irish citizens of their national holiday of St. Patrick's Day was commenced this morning by the various societies assembling on Craig street at 9 o'clock. They then proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where the services were held, and the termination of the church services a procession was formed on Laguerre street, which subsequently marched through the principal streets in the following order: Montreal Hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, Shamrock Larousse Club, McMahon's Guards, St. Patrick's congregation, students of St. Mary's College, St. Patrick's National Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Mayor and invited guests in carriages, the clergy. The proceedings passed off very quietly. Concerts, balls, theatrical performances and suppers will wind up the festivities.