NO. 83.

GENTLEMEN,

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 16-Pentecost Sunday. Double.

Thursday, 20-Office of the Octave. Friday, 21-Quarter Tenses, Office of the Saturday, 22-Quarter Tenses. Office of the Octave.

Song of the River.

And the tempest shall cease, And there shall be peace."

From the fairest of fountains And farthest of mountains, From the stillness of snow Came the stream in its flow.

Down the slopes where the rocks are gray, Through the vales where the flowers are Where sunlight flashed, where the shadows lay,

lay.

Like stories that cloud a face of care,
The river ran on, and on, and on,
Day and night, and night and day,
Going and going, and never gone,
Longing to flow to the "far away,"
Staying and staying, as if one will
Said, "Beautiful river, go to the sea,"
And another whispered, "Stay with
me."

And the river made answer, soft and "I go and stay "-" I stay and go." But what is the song? I said at last To the passing river that never passed; And a white, white wave whispered, "List to

CARDINAL McCloskey is seventy years old. He was a recipient of many gifts of flowers and also congratulations on the thirty-sixth anniversary of his consecration.

UNDER the new Gladstone dispensation, the important office of Master of the Buckhounds goes to the Earl of Cork and Ossory. If this great post were not properly filled, the whole structure of British institutions would be in danger .- Pilot.

THE Union d'Alsace-Lorraine an. nounces the death of a Sister of Charity at the Military Hospital of Strasbourg, and states that she was buried with the military honors given to officers. General von Skopp sent a representative. There was a dehe has allied himself with the eletachment from each company of the regiments garrisoned at Strasbourg. to ruin and dishonor. These are Herr Schwiertz dwelt briefly upon the spirit of charity perpetuated in the Church, and personified in the friend would do well indeed to con-Sister of Charity.

A DUBLIN despatch to the Times says Parnell paid a farewell visit to his last on Sunday morning, 9th inst. Navan on the 5th, and announced that he had definitely resolved to sit private office by a discharged emfor Cork. A preliminary conference of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy unanimously resolved to accept as satisfactory Parnell's reason for leaving Meath, and by a majority decided to adopt a Mr. Sullivan as his

and promptly took steps to prevent its taking place. The credit of our country would not suffer much were the whole crowd of principals and backers and spectators ducked in the river, and permission given them to fight it out on that line. But would it not be really a good plan to send those people out to Manitoba, and force them to make an honest livelihood on the rich land of that country?

BY FATHER RYAN.

A river went singing, adown to the sea,
 A-singing—low—singing—
And the dim rippling river said softly to me.
 "I'm bringing—a-bringing—
 While floating along—
 A beautiful song
To the shores that are white where the waves are so weary,
 To the bace that is burdened with wrecks that are dreary.
 A song sweet and calm
 As the peacefullest psalm;
 And the shore that was said
 Will be grateful and glad,
And the wearlest wave from its drearlest dream
 Will wake to the sound of the song of the stream,
 And the tempest shall cease,
 And the tempest shall cease,
 And the rich land of that country?

The French Senate, by a majority of 55, had passed the first reading of the Bill repealing the law of 1814,
 Which rendered obligatory the celebration of Sundays and holidays.
 We can expect no other sort of lagislation from the infidels who now rule France. They appear to be taking rope enough, and will soon accomplish their own ruin. The heart of 2atholic France cannot much longer Catholic France cannot much longer suffer the degradation of the country by the infamous infidel element now at the head of affairs.

> The last barrel has been taken from the relief ship Constellation. Almost the entire cargo has been given to the Islands and the most distant points. The officers of the Constellation will give an entertainment aboard the ship, and the return voyage will commence Sunday or Monday. The captain and officers of the ship have exhibited very bad taste in making use of the occasion for the purpose of having a general jollification ever since they touched Irish ports. The Constellation people

> have been twenty dollars in Columbus' pocket if he had never diskivered America. He should have left it to intelligent savages to rule.'

THE REV. MR. McAll, in a letter to a religious paper in London, England, from France, says that "there is a widespread desire in that country to learn what the Gospel of Christ really is." Therefore, we conceive, there is a "widespread" necessity for "widespread" gentleman says he observes a marked progress in facilities for action, from which we may reasonably conclude friend would do well indeed to confine his ministrations to them.

THE Hon, George Brown breathed Some weeks ago he was shot in his ployee, to whom he had refused to give a certificate of character. The wound was a very slight one, and it successor, provided he felt at liberty the Globe. The favorable symptoms

on them. It were indeed most extraordinary if, out of a population of a hundred thousand, twelve honest men could not be found to do justice in the case, and faithfully perform their obligations as jurors. We hope the learned judges who are to decide finally on this point will allow the trial to take place here. To remove it would be a great injustice to the prisoners and a most uncalled for reflection on the large and respec-table population of Middlesex.

THE lecture platform has become the refuge of real and alleged murderers. Mr. Covert D. Bennett, who once lay under sentence of death,

And the river flows on in the same myster flow on it me same myster flow on it messame myster flow on it message and myster flow on the flow of the fl missionary meetings, bible society anniversaries and the like. They believe it. No matter what proof is brought forward to the contrary, many of them will still fondle the silly superstition. The old proverb about convincing a certain class of people against their will seems to apply with great force in this in-

loss to account for the election of collec- the notorious Bradlaugh, the infidel. tions from the very verdant and very wealthy class of people in Engof an English constituency. It says land who believe they are working in the Lord's vineyard by battling with the Catholic Church. The rev. say the least of it. a very thoughtless say the least of it, a very thoughtless assertion. Most everybody Canada know all about Charles Bradlaugh, and it were indeed strange if is not as well or better known where he has spent his lifetime. It is usual during election times to sift the men who are in sore need of thoroughly a man's character-in fact, even his cousins and his aunts are hardly ever left out of the conflict, if their being brought forward could be utilized. But have not the people of Northampton religious guides who should consider it their duty to condemn to oblivion an atheist and a man who circulates immoral literature? Can it be possible that they, too, did not know what manner of man was Charles Bradlaugh? We would really like to have a more candid excuse given in this matter. The one referred to is very, very weak.

A DEPUTATION of the Mansion

connected with Ireland. The general supposition is that a Bill will be introduced embodying the recommendations to select a committee to be appointed to consider the operation of the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Act.

Some of the prize fighting gentry of Buffalo were a few days ago about to make Canada the scene of one of their brutal exhibitions. Our authorities were notified in good time, and promptly took steps to prevent its taking place. The credit of our country would not suffer much were the whole crowd of principals and the scene of the case. It may be not case the fatal aspect of the case and Bannet, who indicate the fatal aspect of the case. The man Bennet, who indicate embodying the recommendations to select a committee to be appointed to consider the operation of the Bright clauses of the Irish Land Act.

Another effort is being made to obtain a change of venue in the Biddulph murder case. We had hoped that the gentlemen who took charge of the prosecution would, after the failure of the first application, allow the matter to drop. As a delivened by considering the matter in the hands of the Government of the country, stating that if immediate relief was not given the people would die by the score. Mr. Foster replied that the Government fully recognized the extent of the distress, and added, "We are doing our utmost to alleviate it by loans to landlords." Lending money to landlords will not be generally recognized as the most advisable plan to adopt. Subsequently a deputation from the Canadian Committee asked Mr. Foster to urge upon the whole crowd of principals and the color of the first application from the Canadian Committee asked Mr. Foster to urge upon the whole crowd of principals and the circumstances of the life of the first application for the Government to the occasion, was delivered by Father Elphege. He received the them atter in the hands of the Government of the country, stating that if immediate relief was not given the people would die by the score. Mr. Foster replied that the Gov directing the Lords of the Treasury to advance funds for the construction of fishery piers, etc. Mr. Foster said they had made a strong case, and he would lay it before the Government.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

WE were delighted to meet again n Buffalo, last Sunday, the Hon. Mr. Frazer, Minister of Public Works in the Canadian Government. He was the guest of his friend, Mr. James H. Dormer. Tall and graceful, of faultless proportions, with broad, massive brow and large luminous eyes, Mr. Frazer is a noble specimen of manly

on the 18th of April, and invited them to follow him, offering, how-ever, with sensitive modesty, to resign his position on the 1st of next June, after they should have listened during six Sunday evening lectures having been gradually prepared for almost unanimously sustained him; A CONTEMPORARY in Toronto is at a | but a few impracticable, unenlightened, prejudiced and over-punctilious individuals thought his resignation ought to take effect at once. not know how the nice point was decided, but we know that it is mighty hard to satisfy some people.

WE believe with Mr. Walter, pro. prietor of the London Times, that as ong as agriculture is the chief Irish industry Ireland will be always more or less exposed to the terrible danger that now threatens it periodically. Let Irishmen turn to other industries, says Mr. Walter. So say we with all our hearts. But we say also give Irishmen the chance. How the chance to apply themselves to other industries was taken away from rishmen by English legislation, will be most eloquently and forcibly shown by Mr. Froude, if Mr. Walter will only take the easy trouble of reading Mr. Freude's interesting volumes on The English in Ireland. Meanwhile, until Irishmen have a for the Cabinet Council or Wednesday, to advise about the measures day, to advise about the measures about the measures day, to advise about the measures about the measures day, to advise about the will not save it alone, but he will not avery the mean who a natural that Irishmen a not likely to be mitigated before the continued at the meanure day of the beautiful cloisters of the continued at t

number committed, nature outraged, but the inevitable consequence is not always considered, and the victim as well as the perpetrator discovers too late that all the warnings given were real and that after all the moral once lay under sentence of death, now proposes to confer upon the public an account of his psychological experience while in that situation. Mr. Bennett would do better by getting out of the public view, and staying out. We hope that tastes are not so entirely depraved as to countenance such persons to come as lecturers before the public. We once heard a story related of Dr. Cahill, which has some bearing on this matter. He was in a barbershop in Washington, and fell into conversation with the proprietor. The latter was a colored man of considerable ambition. He said he was very anxious to become educated, but, as he could not make money fast enough at his present business to bear the expense, he had made up his mind to go becturing.

Luigi Manuelli has issued from the press at Florence the third edition of the Gospels, in Italian, with the Gronels, in Italian, with the Gronels in Italian, bearing the mall, over the deaty was supreme above all things, there all the mental all the warnings given free regal and that after all the mental the warnings given free regal and that after all the mental was supreme above all things, else. Passions are given free regal and that after all the was as was supreme above all things, else. Passions are given free regal and that after all the was was supreme above all things, else. Passions are g

early, and his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. accordingly directed that the anniversary of St. Benedict's birth should be celebrated for the fourteen-hundredth time on the 4th,5th, and 6th of April. On one or either of these days, or on all of them, a festival was held in every Benedictine Church to his demonstration of the truths of the new gospel. The congregation having been gradually prepared for the step by his previous discourses, almost unanimously speciated by the order of Benedictine monks is, strange to say, re-established in Scotland, and is endowed. A monastery has been erected on a scale of very considerable magnitude on one of the finest sites in Scotland, at the head of Loch-Ness, and the institution is so far in good working order, bearing testimony to the truth of the lines addressed to St. Benedict:—

"Still in this land of ruins glows divine The spirit kindled here in happier days; Still, Father, there are Scottish hearts all

thine, And Scottish lips that fain would sing thy praise." The Prior and monks of the order at Fort-Augustus celebrated the day with great poup on Tuesday week. The building is still far from complete, and the grounds are in a very crude state, but great progress has been made, and it is hoped that the workmen may quit the premises about the month of August. There was a large gathering of Church dignitaries and of the laity at the meeting on Tuesday. A special steamer was run from Inveness, calling at Temple House, Foyers, and Invermoriston (carrying, however, but few passengers), arriving at Fort-Augustus in time to allow the travellers to be present at the Pontifical High Mass, which it was announced would be celebrated by the Bishop of Aberdeen at 10.30 A. M. The steamer was welcomed on arrival by a salute of guns, which may either be an fair chance of applying themselves to other industries than the agricultural, it is certainly most unjust, as well as unwise, to clog and choke up by ruin-

wring from us the little money that could put life into their mouths.—
Catholic Review.

For every crime there is an adequate punishment exacted either in this world or in the next. Almighty God is not a myth, nor does He play lose and carelass with those and carelass with those are less than a surface and the extraordinary work is successors during all these centuries. Conversion, civilization, and education were three great objects of the Benedict, and there was no part of Europe, no part of the world, in which God is not a myth, nor does He play lose and careless with those who violate the laws that He has established. Sooner or later eternal justice must be satisfied. Crimes may be perpetrated, sins without number committed, nature outraged, rert, to civilize, and educate the people; and the work which they began, toiling to build it up by slow degrees, their successors would endeavor to carry on. The representatives of the order acre to-day

Deacon and Sub-deacon. Before concluding the whole officiating staff of monks and residentiary clergyman, professors, and students at the college, members of the church, and a considerable body of the general public, madé a procession from the church round the 'cloisters, bearing banners, canopies, and a great number of lighted candles, the choir chanting appropriate words all the way. The cloisters are very perfect, of exquisite moulding, and good stone. The appearance of the procession, as it showed through the interstices between the carved mullions and pillars, was very striking, and the chauting, in which all joined, was strong and effective. The procession separated as the members composing it reentered the church: the convergation knell to as the members composing it reentered the church; the congregation knelt re-verently during the remaining part of the service, which was conducted amidst a blaze of light emanating from some fifty or sixty candles at and in the neighbour

hood of the altar.

The two bishops and the Prior were greeted with loud cheers when they appeared at the door of the Monastery, and peared at the door of the Monastery, and Bishop Rigg was accompanied by several of the monks and a great many outsiders to the steamboat wharf, whence, along with other visitors, he left for Inverness amidst loud cheering.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Moore's Melodies, translated into the Irish language by the Most Rev. John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam. New York: Lynch, Cole & Mechan.

We have received this very useful little work from the publishers, Messrs. Lynch, Cole & Mechan, proprietors of the Irish American newspaper, New York. The melodies are in the Irish and English languages, side by side. We need not languages, side by side. We need not recommend Moore's melodies to our Irish fellow-citizens. They are known to all, and need no recommendation. Every Irish house should have a copy, and those who do not possess it should send 25c, and receive this excellent edition.

CADEMY. DIES OF THE

IAY 7.

althiness, offer-pupils even of bracing, water tensive grounds aloyment of in-n of education cational advannarge, not only nversation. se and standard e held monthly. sic form a pro-rees take place g improvement. Strict atten-sical and intel-for neatness and manner.

ly to the Super-

RAILWAY. IDGE SUPER-

he undersigned on SATURDAY, shin, and erect-ver the Eastern ake of the Woods articulars will be the office of the on and after the RAUN, Secretary 78.6w al Institute,

ONDON, ONT DISEASES.

my consumptive CHAS. MAGEE.

RAILWAY. ENCING.

13.

the Electors as resent, and the or New Exhibi-

CIPAL COUNCIL of the City of Lon-ng an expression rs of the said city r mentioned. by the said Munihe hour of NINE at the respective is of the said city, nominations were of the electors of stions hereinafter

arning Officers to, shall be the rening Officers who
all wards at such
any of them shall
ct the Mayor may
stitutes for him or
neapable to act.

osed at five o'clock
lay, and each Delforthwith certify
ne City Clerk, who
the polling to the
neeting after the

by ballot. s the proceedings are applicable, be lections in cities. to vote shall be tled to vote at an every person who al Wards may vote is so qualified to

e submitted shall ist the sale of the ecting for the new unds lands north-f the Covent Gar-

e electors deciding s, the sale shall be , viz.:—Twenty per thich shall be paid hands, and be by tian Bank of Com-edit of a special ac-xhibition Grounds urchase money to mortgage, payable talments, at seven ortgages to be demortgage, payable talments, at seven ortgages to be dery, and be realized e manner within of sale, proceeds to count above menursements for new all be made, and, ny surplus remain, do in the most progrund, for the resthat may mature, efficiency the same rate on the assess-

OHNICAMPBELL Mayor. 81,2w

In Memoriam.

Joseph Alexander McGee, died April 2, 1880 aged 4 years, 9 months and 17 days.

"NOBIS DONET IN PATRIA." Christ smiled of yore upon the children fair Who clustered close and looked into His He blessed them all and stroked their golden

hair.
"Of such," he said, "is God's own para-And now, from time to time, the children go From dreary earth into His sacred arms; Far from all cares, and safe from earthly

and calm above all grief's alarms. So in the octave of the Easter time, The Queen and Mother took him by the

hand, And led him to a softer, fairer clime, To live forever in his native land.

Who would remember, yet who would forget The little face that seemed a glimpse of sun On darkest days? Remembrance is regret— A mother's heart cannot forget her son.

The empty shoe, with little toe half worn, The broken toy that lies upon the floor, Makes her heart bleed—a wound pressed by a thorn, And touch upon a never healing sore.

And yet his Mother keeps him safe above, And praising her, he waits until the Saint Who holds the keys shall cry, "Your pray-ers of love Are answered." Faith in God's great love shall faint.

Does she not keep him, wno his Mother is ? He is not dead, but daily prays for you Unto our Lord, who his sweet Brother is, And grace will come, as gentle, falling dew.

In the bright octave of the Easter day, He rose with Christ, and still with Christ he lives—
"Their native land give them," he sings all

To Him who loves us all, and all graces gives.

MAURICE F. EGAN. New York, April, 1880.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER IV.

passed through these scenes and been ex-posed to these trials without much ap-Maitre Simon's barge was lying at anchor near the village. It had just landed a party of emigrants on their way back from Arkansas to New Orleans. He was storing it with provisions for the rest of St. Francois du Sault, her manner was for a while bold and somewhat wild; she said foolish and reckless things. But an interview with Father Maret, a few days spent the voyage, and was standing in the midst of cases and barrels, busily engaged in this labour, when Colonel d'Auban stepped in-to the boat, bade him good morning, and inquired after his daughter. On his first among good people, or a word of friendly advise from her godfather, would set her arrival in America he had made the voyage in a feeling of nature of which she could up the Mississippi in one of Simon's boats, and the bargeman's little girl, then a child of twelve years of age, was also on board. Simonette inherited from her mother, an of gratitude, admiration, and a love which had in it no admixture of hope or expecta-Illinois Indian, the dark complexion and tion of return. Sometimes these peculiar-looking eyes of that race; other-wise she was thoroughly French and ike traneous helps are permitted to do their work and to assist human weakness to keep its footing amidst life's shoals and quicksands—themselves at best but sands! But if a grain of sand has ever stood beher father, whose native land was Gascony. From infancy she had been the plaything of the passengers on his boat, and they were, indeed, greatly in need of amusement during the wearisome weeks when, half imbedded in the floating vegetation of the wide river, they slowly made their way against its mighty current. As she advanced in years, the child became a sort ban, after the first words of civility had passed between him and the barof attendant on the women on board, and rendered them many little services. She was an extraordinary being. Quicksilver seemed to run in her veins. She never remained two minutes together in the Simon seemed to run in her veins. She never remained two minutes together in the same spot or the same position. She same should not be here now. The swam like a fish and ran like a lapwing. Her favourite amusement were to leap in and out of the boat, to catch hold of the swinging branches of the wild vine, and run up the trunks of trees with the same light-hearted creature she quite the same place for two minutes together."

She was here a minute ago, "answered Simonette laughted a short bitter laugh and, hugging the monkey, whispered in his ear, "Oh, my good little ape! Are you not glad to see how foolish men can be?" Then, suddenly becoming grave, she looked steadily at d'Auban and said, "Then, since the laughted a short bitter laughted a short bitter laughted a short bitter laughted a short bitter laugh same simple simple should not be simple should not plant a grin. The same place for two minutes together."

Simonette laughted a short bitter laugh sand, hugging the monkey, whispered in his ear, "Oh, my good little ape! Are you not glad to see how foolish men can be?" Then, suddenly becoming grave, she looked steadily at d'Auban and said, "Then, since the same place for two minutes together." agility of a squirrel, or to sit laughing with her playfellows, the monkeys, gathering bunches of grapes and handfulls of wild cherries for the passengers. She had a wonderful handiness, and a peculiar talent for contrivance. There were very few things Simonette could not do if she once set about them. She twisted ropes of the long grass which grows on the float-ing islands of the Mississippi, and could build a hut with old boards and pieces of course canvass, or prepare a dinner with hardly any materials at all—as far as any one could see. She mended dresses and made them, kept her father's accounts, or what was more extraordinary still, proved a clever and patient nurse to the pas-sengers who fell ill with the dreadful fever sengers who fell ill with the dread uniever of the country. Wild as an elf, and merry as a sprite at other times, she would then sit quietly by the side of the sufferers, bathing their foreheads or chafing their hands as the hot or cold fit was upon them, and rendering them every kind of service.

During the time when d'Auban was on board her father's boat, it was the little stewardess herself who fell ill. One day stewardess herself who fell ill. One day her laugh was no longer heard—the play-thing, the bird, the elf, ceased to dart here and there as she was wont to do in the exu-berance of her youthful spirits. Nothing had ever before subdued her. She did not know what it was to fear anything, except perhaps a blow from her father, and, to do him justice, his blows were not hard ones. A bit of European finery or a handful of sweetmeats were enough to send her into an ecstasy. Sometimes she was in a passion, but it did not last beyond a minute or two, and she was laughing again before there had been time to notice that she was out of temper. But now sickness laid its heavy hand on the poor child, her aching head drooped heavily on her breast. She did not care for anything, and when spoken to hardly answered. Simon sat by his little daughter driving away the insects from her face and trying in his rough way to cheer her d'Auban also came and sat by her side, and whispered to him, "Has she been baptiz

" No. I have never had the time to take

her to a priest."
D'Auban sighed, and Simon looked at him anxiously. Faith was not quite ex-tinct in him, and grief, as it often does,

"May I briefly instruct, and then baptize her?" d'Auban added. "You! but you are not a priest."

"No, but a layman may baptize a per-

son in danger of death.

The girl overheard the words and cried out, "I will not die; do not let me die." "No, my bird, my little one, you shall not die," Simon answered, weeping and his hands.

"Not unless the good God chooses to take you to His beautiful home in heaven," said d'Auban, kneeling by the

seemed always on the point of starting off, and had a way of looking out of the corner of her eye as if she caught at what side of the child. Then he talked to her side of the child. Then he taked to her in a low and soothing voice, and taught her the few great truths she could under-stand. Then showing her a crucifix, he made her repeat a simple act of contrition, and baptized her in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. As the water flowed on her brow she raised her eyes no longer with a wild elfish smile, but a calm contented look. He made her Christian that day and on their arrival said to her rather than listened to it "How do you do Simonette? It is a long time since I have seen you." "Sir, I thought you had forgotter

church, and made her first communion be

with the volatile, impulsive, and wayward nature of the Frenchman's child. Si-

er catechism up in some tree, seated on

some branch, or else swinging in one of the

nets in which Indian women rock their children. She could hardly sit still during a

sermon, and from sheer restlessness envied the birds as they flew past the windows. But if Father Maret had a message to send

across the prairie, or if food and medicine was to be carried to the sick, she was his

with her naked feet the tributary streams

and wild honey.

As she grew older, the life she led, her

voyages to and from New Orleans, and

company, listening to conversation and read books well adapted to taint the mind

and corrupt the heart. But as yet she had

parent bad result. When she returned to

scarcely have defined, composed as it was

"Where is Simonette?" inquired d'Au

Well, I am glad of it.

midst of mournful-looking Indians and careworn settlers, it is pleasant to have

a laughing fairy like your daughter to re-mind us that there still exists such a thing

as mirth. But I wish she was here.

Maitre Simon, thrusting his hands in his

'It is a situation with a lady.

"What sort of a situation !"

"And is the lady a real one?"
"I have no doubt she is."

on board your boats.

"Ah! but there I watch her."
Whatever d'Auban might think of the

amount of Simon's parental vigilance, he

"All I can tell you is," he said in a

persuaded that she is a person of un-exceptionable character. Her father has

more fortune than the generality of settlers, and has bought M. de Harley's

pavillion. I did not know them before

ney came here, but my impressions are a favourable that I do not hesitate to

his daughter was emerging. "May I speak to her first about it?" d'Auban

D'Auban went to meet the girl. In her

ing quick glances, more like those of a women, Simonette, as Maitre Simon's daughter had always been called, was

rather pretty. There was life, animation, and a kind of brilliancy about her, though there was no real beauty in her features,

panion.

fulfilled.

"No, indeed, I have not; and the proof is in my coming here to-day to offer you a situation."

a Christian that day, and on their arrival at the mission of St. Francis he took her "Hear what it is, Simonette, before you decide. Madame de Moldau, the lady at St. Agathe, would like to engage you as an attendant; but, in fact, what to Father Maret, who, while her father's bark was repairing, placed her under Therese's care. She was christened in the

she really wants is a companion. Sir, she had better not take me." fore his next voyage. Therese took great poins with her charge, but she did not understand her character. The Indian's grave and earnest soul did not harmonize Why so, Simonette?

"Because, sir, I should not suit her."
"But I think you would, Simonette,
and I really wish you would think about

monette heard mass on Sunday, and said short prayers night and morning, but her piety was of the active order. She studied Well, wait a moment, and I will." She darted off, and in a moment was out of

sight.

Maitre Simon came up to d'Auban and asked what had become of her.

"She says she must take time to consider, and has rushed into the thickets."

"I always maintain she is more like a monkey than a woman," Simon exclaimed, in a tone of vexation. "I dare say she is in the hollow of a tree or at the top of a branch. I wish she was married and off my hands. What wages would the lady give?"

ready messenger—his carrier-pigeon, as he called her. Through tangled thickets and "Well, forty francs a month, I supmarshy lands she made her way, fording

"Fifty would be more to the purpor of the great river, or swimming across them if necessary; jumping over fallen trunks, and singing as she went, the bird-You see, sir, if it is not often that ladies are to be found in these parts, it is just as seldom that ladies' maids are to be met like creature made friends and played with every animal she met, and fed on berries

Well, I admit there is something in that. Let us then say fifty.' "Ah! I know you are a reasonable man, Colonel d'Auban. I wish the girl would above all, the acquaintances she made in that town, were very undesirable for a young girl. She learnt much of the vile of the world, was often thrown into bad

In a few minutes she did return, hold-

ing a small ape in her arms, and playing a thousand tricks with it.

"Well, Simonette, your father is satisfied with your wages. It remains for you to say if you will accept the situation."

to say if you will accept the situation."
No, sir, I will not," answered Simonette, looking hard into the monkey's face.
"But it is a very good offer," urged her father. "Fifty francs a month. What are you thinking of child?"
"It would also be an act of charity towards the lady," d'Auban put in. She is ill and sorrowful."
"And I am sure it would be a charity."

"And I am sure it would be a charity to ourselves," Simon said, in a whining right again, and cause her to resume her good habits, to soften her voice, and sober her exuberant spirits. She had found a voice. "Passengers are not so frequent as they used to be, and it is like turning safeguard against contaminating influences our backs on Providence to refuse an

honest employment."

"It is the lady we brought some months ago, father, from New Orleans?" said Si-"A pale, tall woman, with blue

"Of course, I remember her quite well.
The old gentleman paid my bill without saying a word, which very few of my passengers have the right feeling to do. I am sure they must be excellent people." tween us and sin it is not to be despised: nor will He despise it who caused the gourd to grow over the prophet's head, and to wither away when its mission was There was a slight sneer on his daughter's

lip.
"What does this lady expect of me, sir?"

"What does this lady expect of me, sir?"
she said, turning to d'Auban.

"To help her to govern her household, and render all the little services you can. She is much inclind to like you, and I think you would be very happy at St. Agathe."

Simonatte laughted a short hitter laugh. "She was here a minute ago," answered

who enlivened for me the horrors of my first acquaintance with your barges, Maitre "I really do. I think it will be a mu-

tual advantage to this lady and to you."
"Then, God forgive me, I will." d'Au"God forgive you!" exclaimed itritatban, puzzled, and beginning to feel irritated with the girl's manner. "What can
you mean?"

you mean?"

"She is in one of her moods; it is the Indian blood in her,"cried Maitre Simon.
"But you know, Colouel, she soon gets out of these queer tempers; she is a good girl on the whole. May we consider the affair as settled?"

"I suppose so," said d'Auban, speaking rather coldly. "If you will come tomorrow at nine o'clock to St. Agathe, Simonette, Madame de Moldau will see you." as mirth. But I wish she was here. I have something to propose to her. However, I may as well, perhaps, broach the subject to you."

"Is it something profitable?" asked

admit that such an offer is not often to be met with in this country." "Partly an attendant, partly as com-"Very well, sir. Have you any other

"No, only to catch and tame for me just such another ape as that."

"They are not easily tamed. They re-"And a person of good character? You see, Colonel, I am an old sinner my-self, but I should not like my little girl to

quire a great deal of affection."
"Oh! that I cannot promise to give to ive with some of the ladies whom we know come out to the colony."

D'Auban felt he had no proof to give of a monkey,"

"The love of a little animal is not to be Moldau's respectability beyond his own entire belief in it.

He answered in a somewhat sneering manner, "I will engage to say that, as far always despised," muttered Simonette "nor its hatred;" and then she went about the barge pulling things about and exciting the apet grin and to chatter. When d'Auban and her father had gone away. as morality goes, she is greatly superior to the persons your daughter associates with she sat down on one of the benches and began to cry, "Oh, bad spirit!" she exbegan to cry, "Oh, bad spirit!" she ex-claimed—"fierce spirit of my mother's race, go out of my heart. Let the other spirit return—the dancing, laughing, singing spirit. Oh, that the Christian spirit that took charge of me when I was felt that his own manner of speaking had uptized would drive them both away. I am so ti.ed of their fighting!" different tone, "that from what I have myself seen of Madame de Moldau, I am

Just then Therese came near the boat and said, "Simonette, all the girls of the mission assemble to-day in the church to renew their baptismal yows, and the chief of prayer will speak to them. The altar is lighted up, and the children are bringis lighted up, and the children ing flowers. Will you come?

Simonette was soon with her companadvise you to accept the offer I speak of, if Simonette herself is inclined to do so."

"Here comes the monkey," cried Simon, pointing to the thicket from whence ions in the forest chapel, and after the service was over she played with them on the green sward under the tulip trees. The maiden of seventeen summers was as wild with spirits, as turbulent in her glee, wild with spirits, as turbulent in her giee, as the youngest of the party. She stopped once in the midst of a dance to whisper to Therese—"The Indian spirit is gone out of my heart for the present, but as to the French one, if I drive it out of the door it comes back by the window. What is to be done?" "Certainly, only when you come to talk of wages you better take me into half-French, half-Indian costume, with her black hair twisted in a picturesque manner round her head, and her eyes dart-

CHAPTER V.

Strive: yet I do not promise
The prize you dream of to-day
Will not fade when you think to grasp it,
And melt in your hand away.
Pray, though the gift you ask for
May never comfort your fears,
May never repay your pleading,
Yet pray, and with hopeful tears;

And far through the misty future, With a crown of starry light. An hour of joy you know not Is winging her silent flight.

little when he saw d'Auban

Rumour is a pipe blown by surmises, jeal-On the following morning Colonel d'Auban met Simonette in the avenue of the pavillion. M. de Chambelle was com-ing out of the house with a ver discon-solate countenance. He brightened up a

"I do not know what is to become of s," he said. "Madame de Moldau is quite ill, and the Indian servant does not know how to do anything. Mon Dieu! what a country this is! Why would she

"I have brought Maitre Simon's daughter, M. de Chambelle. She wishes to offer her services to Madame de Moldan." "Ah! Madamoiselle Simonette, you are

a messenger from heaven!"

The celestial visitant was looking at poor M. de Chambelle with an expression which had in it a little too much matic to be quite angelic. "Let Mademoiselle,' he continued, "Name her own terms. It was fortunate that Simon was not there to hear this, and d'Auban mentioned the sum agreed upon between them. M. de Chambelle gladly assented, and said he would go and inform his daughter of Mademoiselle's arrival. "I beg you will be seated," he said, bowing to the young quadroon with as much ceremony as she had been a princess in disguise.

With equal formality he announced to his daughter that he had found her an attendant in the little stewardess on board the Frenchman's barge.
"De you mean his daughter?" she ask-

ed—"the girl with eyes as black as the berries she gathered for us?"

"Yes, Madame, the young person who sometimes used to make you laugh."
"You know, my dear father, we had resolved not to have European servants. I feel as if it would be running a risk." "But the girl is a quadroon. She had never been in Europe. She is really half She had

"On the contrary, my good father, she is a very civilized little being—far too much so for us. Indeed I had rather not much so for us. Indeed take her into the house.

"But I cannot bear any longer, and that is the real truth, to see you without any of the comforts you ought to have.

Oh yes, I know the walls are thin. I will not speak too loud. But did I not find you yesterday kneeling on the floor, trying to make the fire burn, and that rible squaw standing stupidly by?" " It is not the poor creature's fault; she

"And in the mean time you, you, my

The old man burst into tears, and leant

against the foot of the bed overpowered with grief. "If you know what I suffer when I see you thus!" "Poor old father! do not grieve. There

have been times when I have suffered much more than I do now. And let this thought be a comfort to you. What should I have done but for your care! I sometimes, however, ask myself if it was worth while to go through so much in order to lead such a life as this. If it would not have been better—" She hi her face in her hands and shuddered. "No no. I am not ungrateful. But do not take it unkindly, dear good father, if I talk to you so little. I often feel like a wounded animal who cares for nothing but to lidown exhausted. I remember—ah! I had resolved never to use that word again— but I do remember seeing a stricken deer lying on the grass, in a green valley near the tower where the hounds used so often to meet. It was panting and bleeding. I could not help weeping, even as you are now weeping. Dear old father! try not to give way to grief. It only makes me sad. Settle as you think best about this French or Indian girl. Does Colonel d'Auban recommend us to take her?"

"Most strongly. He is sure you will nd her useful. He feels as I do; he cannot bear to see you without proper attendance."

"You have not told him ?" "Heaven forbid! but anybody would be sorry to see you so ill and with no one

to nurse you. "Well, let her come. I have energy enough to resist yours and his kind wishes. The future must take its chance. But before you go, lock up that book, if you please."

This was the volume of German Psalms which had been snatched out of d'Auban's hands on the day of his first visit.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE YOUNG PRUSSIAN.

Frederick, King of Prussia, one day rang his bell, and no one answering, he opened the door, and found his page fast asleer in his elbow-chair. He advanced toward and was about to awaken him, when he perceived a letter hanging out of his Curiosity prompted him to know what it was; read it. It was a letter from the young man's mother, in which she thanked him for having sent her part of his money to relieve her misery, and telling him that God would reward him for his filial affecand telling him that tion. The king, after reading it, went back softly to his chamber, took out a purse full of ducats and slipped it with the letter into the page's pocket. Re-turning to his chamber, he rung the bell so loudly that it awoke the page, who instantiy made his appearance.
"You have had a sound sleep," said

the king. The page was at a loss how to excuse himself, and putting his hand into his pocket by chance, to his utter astonishment he found there a purse of ducats. He took it out, turned pale, and looking at the king, shad a torrent of tages with

at the king, shed a torrent of tears without being able to utter a word.
"What is that," said the king: "what

"What is that," said the king; "what is the matter?"

"Ah! sire," said the young man, throwing himself on his knees, "some one seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket."

"My young friend," said Frederick, "God often does great things for us even in our sleep. Send that to your mother; sainte her on my part, and assure her I will take care of both her and you."

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

BON THE DEATH OF CHAMPLAIN TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC, A. D. 1635-1672.

Written for the Record.

Champlain was succeeded in the gover-norship by M. de Chateaufort, who held the reins of power for a period as brief as it was uneventful, giving place in 1637 to M. de Montmagny. The latter entered on his duties at a time when renewed hostilities between the Huron and lroquois nations demanded all the caution prudence could suggest or forethought devise. Champlain had, as we have noticed, by entering into alliance with the Huron race, incurred for the French colonists and traders the lasting enmity of the Iroquois. With a subtlety equalled only by their vindictiveness, the latter had long compassed the ruin of the Huron tribes. The struggles of these contending tribes. The struggles of these contending races enliven our early history with tragic episodes, wherein dauntless courage and episodes, wherein daunness courage and tireless cruelty, heroic endurance and pitt-less barbarity, noblest resolution and basest perfidy, in turn claim attention, exciting betimes admiration or horror. The territory of New France was at the time of its discovery occupied by three principal races of aborigines: the Algon-quins, Sioux and Hurons, the Iroquois occupying the territory south of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St.

Lawrence as far east as the Richelieu The Algonquin race peopled an immense tract, stretching on the one side from the frigid regions occupied by the Esquimaux to the winterless dominions swning the sway of the Mobiles, and on the other from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Hurons or Wyandots occupied scattered portions of the country in the regions of the of the country in the regions of the Algonquins, along the northern margins of lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario. The aborigines of North America were not numerous. Their entire population could

be computed at a few thousands, decimated from time to time by war, famine, and pestilence. Their very mode of living itself militated against the steady or rapid natural increase. Though savage as they were, it cannot be said of them that they were guilty of the gross and brutal immoralities practiced by some of the more advanced aboriginal races in America.

The Iroquois nation consisted of a confederacy, fir t of five and afterwards of six tribes. They were a subtle, ingenious, and warlike people. They could place in the field a body of warriors numbering two The Hurons, on the other hand, were no

so numerous, but, besides enjoying the favor of alliance with many of the Algonquin tribes, enlisted, from the time of Champlain, the powerful support of the French. Even with this alliance and this support, they were not able to save themselves from the doom pronounced on them by their implacable foes.

Having entered into a peace which the Hurons would fain hold lasting, the Iroquois employed the leisure moments secured by the cessation of hostilities in preparing their forces for a sudden and s onslaught on the Huron settle-Pretexts of one kind or another were found to offer some apparent justification for a declaration of war, which commenced with indescribable fury before the Hurons could realize the weakness of their position. The Huron tribes, thus surprised by their merciless foes, without any organized system of defence, had to withdraw from their villages and strong places far into the interior. Severe as were their losses, they were enabled for losses, they were enabled for years afterwards to offer a vigorous if not successful resistance to the Iroquois, who still, bent on their utter ruin, pursued them with insatiable ferocity. The hostilities of the aboriginal nations, while obstructing, did not entirely prevent the progress of settlement. This progress is not, as Garneau justly remarks, to be attributed to the foresight of home or colonial office holders, but to the zeal and devotedness of private individuals, par-ticularly the Jesuit missionaries. The settlement of Sillery was thus established by the generosity of M. de Sillery, a zealous priest of the archdiocese of Paris represented in the settlement itself by Father Lejeune. The founding of the color of the island of Montreal is due to courage and religious zeal of M. de Maisonneurs, selected through the intervention of Father Lalemant to rule the settlement, which the beneficence of an association of pious noblemen designed an association of pious noblemen designed to form there as a nucleus for missionary labor and a barrier against hostile savages. In 1642 M. de Maison-neurs laid the foundations of the city

neurs laid the foundations of the city destined in after years to become the commercial metropolis of half a continent. He gave the infant city the beautiful and suggestive name of "Ville Marie."

Three years previous to the founding of Montreal, the colonists at Quebec were gratified by the establishment in their width of the institutions of Montreal. midst of two institutions of religion—the one for the relief of the sick and disabled, the Hotel-Dieu: the other for the religious and educational training of girls, the convent of the Ursulines. The day of the arrival of the good religiesues—who, having abando ned home, country, and parents to live amid the wilds of New France a to live amid the wilds of New France a long martyrdom of self-abuegation—was observed by the whole colony as a day of public rejoicing. The governor, M. de Montmagny, leading the noble ladies to the great church, a solemn Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving for their safe arrival. Meantime the war between the arrival. Meantime, the war between the savage tribes continued with unabated fury. The Iroquois, desirous of dis-sociating the French from alliance with the Hurons, had in the earlier part of the war despatched envoys to meet M. de Montmagny at Three Rivers. The French governor, discerning the real motives of the Iroquois, broke off negociations rather abruptly. Baffled in their attempts to weaken the Hurons by deceiving the French, the Iroquois extended their range of hostilities to the very gates of Quebec, spreading terror even to the furthermost eastern settlements of the French.

M. de Montmagny at length determined upon a vigorous and aggressive policy to inspire this dreaded people, if not with fear, at least with respect, of French prowess. He accordingly ordered the construction of a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu, a river through which the Iroquois communicated with the interior

of their own territories. The savages made a vain attempt to prevent the construction of the fort. Their anxiety had increased with their growing amity with the Dutch settlers at New York. The latter supplied them with fire-arms in exchange for their peltries, and thus familiarized them with an instance. familiarized them with an instrument of taminarized them with an instrument of warfare they had long dreaded. Their repulse at Fort Richelieu served but to strengthen their purpose of destroying the French settlements on the St. Lawrence. The year 1644 was chosen by them for a general attack on the French and Huron settlements. The attack met with a resistance so years spirited that the resistance so very spirited that the Iroquois, repulsed with heavy loss at Montreal and Fort Richelieu, now readily consented to proposals for peace, which was solemnly agreed to at Three Rivers. The Hurons and their Algonquin allies were included in this treaty. But the peace thus concluded and ratified was of brief duration, hostilities again breaking out in 1646.

brief duration, hostilities again breaking out in 1646.

M. de Montmagny, whose judicious husbanding of the resources of the colonists and unequalled diplomatic skill, carried New France through some of the severest crises in her history, gave place in 1647 to M. d'Ailleboust, who, however, devoid of the energy of Champlain, or the skill of de Montmagny, enjoyed the advantages of unquestioned probity and extended colonial experience.

To BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED BETTER THOUGHTS.

Men are not more zealous for truth than

they are for error. No tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth. If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's

In all science error precedes the truth, and it is better it should go first than last. One hour of eternity, one moment with

the Lord, will make us utterly forget a lifetime's desolation. With parsimony a little is sufficient, and without it nothing is sufficient; whereas, frugality makes a poor man rich.

Good always comes out of every evil which God permits on the face of the earth .- Fabe

We serve a Master who lets nothing go waste; not a drop of the sweet of brow. - Frederick Ozanam.

It is a truth that the faults we see in ourselves cannot be borne with when encountered in others.

We ought to be guarded against every appearance of envy as a passion that always implies inferiority wherever it

He who is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

Reluctant blame is the blame which goos to the heart and consciences of the objects of it; and the greatest merit of it s, that while it condemns it does not disurage. - Sir Arthur Helps. Tell a grumbler that he has no real

ground to complain and he will be angry, but prove it to him by irrefragable arguments that his grumbling is unfounded and he will hate you most cordially. A critic who sits up to read only for an

ccasion of censure and reproof is a creature as barbarous as a judge who takes a a resolution to hang all men that come b fore him for a trial

We pity the man who is a creature of circumstances and their vacillating oscillations: we honor the one who can resist the ebb and flow of extraneous and not be ruled by them.

Every kindly word and feeling, every good deed and thought, every noble action and impulse, is like the ark-sent dove, and returns from the troubled waters of life bearing a green olive branch to the soul.

To make our reliance on Providence both pious and rational, we must prepare all things with the same care and diligence as if there were no such thing as Providence to depend upon; and when we have done all this, then we should as wholly and humbly rely upon it as if we had made no preparation at all; for if we trust God, we may be sure of all that

Omnipotence can do for us. Hope flies about the cradle and the lives with the rich and poor grave alike; lives with the rich and poor alike; adds brightness to the smile and softens the sorrow of the present; glorifies the surroundings, and poetizes the magnificent. Hope is man's best friend only to be quitted for her pale sister, Resignation, when Hope, turning away her radiant face, forbids all endeavor, whispering softly, "Submit."

God comes to holy souls, not so much in heroic actions, which are rather the soul's leaping upwards to God, but in the performance of ordinary habitual devotion, and the discharge of modest, unobtrusive duties, made heroic by long perseverance and inward intensity. It will be part of our amazement when we are judged to see what a life of inspira-

tions we have had, and what immense holiness we might have gained with comparative facility.

Many great saints could have been made out of the grace which has only made us

what we are.

The best of us are ungenerous with God; and ungenerosity is but a form of the want of fear.—Faber.

In examining, even superficially, those ages which heresy has dared to represent as without the knowledge of the sacred writings, it is easy to convince ourselves that not only churchmen—that is to say, those who made a profession of learning
—knew the Holy Scriptures thoroughly,
but that laymen, knew them almost by
heart, and could perfectly comprehend the numberless quotations with which everything that has descended to us from everything that has descended to us from this period—narratives, correspondence, and sermons—are filled. Those who have ever opened any volume whatso-ever, written by the professors or his-torians of the Middle Ages, must stand amazed before the marvellous power of

falsehood, when they reflect that it has been possible, even in our days, to make a large portion of the human race be-lieve that the knowledge of Scripture was systematically withheld from the men who composed, and from those who read the books of that ages.—Montalembert, "He and She."

BY EDWIN ARNOLD. dead!" they said to him; "com

"She is dead?" they said to him; "come Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay!" They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair; Over her eyes, that gazed too much, They drew the lids with a gentle touch; With a tender touch they closed up well The sweet thin lips that had secrets to tell; About her brows and beautiful face They tied her veil and her marriage lace, And drew on her white feet her white slik shoes—

shoes—
Which were the whitest no eye could choose—
And over her bosom they crossed her hands.
"Come away." they said; "God understands."
And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere,
And jasamine, and roses, and rosemary:
And they said, "As a lady should lie, lies
she."

And they held their breath till they left the With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and

gloom.
But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,
He lit his lamp and took the key
And turned it—alone again—he and she.
He and she; but she would not speak,
Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet

cheek.

He and she; yet she would not smile,
Though the called her the name she loved ere He and she; still she did not move To anyone passionate whisper of love. Then he said, "Cold lips and breasts witho breath,

Is there no voice, no language of death."
Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?
See now; I will listen with soul, not ear;
What was the secret of dying, dear?
Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?
Or was it a greater marvel to fee!
The perfect cain o'er the agony steal?
Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that
sleep?

sleep?
Did life roll back its records dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things And snow, as they say it does, past things clear?

And was it the innermost heart of the bliss To find out so, what a wisdom love is? O perfect dead! O dead most dear; I hold the breath of my soul to hear! I listen as deep as to horrible hell.

As high as to Heaven, and yet you do not tell. There must be pleasure in dying, sweet, I om make you so placed from head to feet! I would tell you darling, if I were dead, And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed—

I would say, though the Angel of Death had laid

His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid. You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes.
Which of all deaths was the chiefest surprise.
The very strangest and suddenest thing."

The very strangest and suddenest thing Of all the surprises that dying must bring." Ah, foolish world; O most kind dead! Though he told me, who will believe it was Who will believe that he heard her say, With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old "The utmost wonder is this—I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you,
dear;
And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, though dead, I have never
died."

CHRISTIANITY'S TRIUMPH.

AN ELOQUENT REPLY TO THE INFIDELS.

CATHOLICITY A LIVING TRIUMPH.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRESS. We make the following extracts from a brilliant discourse recently delivered in St. Louis, by Rev. Thos. Hughes, S. J.: The Soul of Modern Science is not disembodied yet. Its radiation is not exhausted. Do you not catch it radiating from the print you are constantly paying
for? Have you not caught as yet some
of the "psychotypic" infidelity exhaling
from the press which you support?
The style of logic which is characteristic

The style of logic which is characteristic to it I have just taken the trouble to exemplify—a style so universal that it stamps the school, whether represented in its pretensious scientists, in its vulgar criers, in its solemn declaimers, or in its thirdrate copyrists of their betters. Some of

them are the style of 'Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneers:" with a cumbersome solemnity of thought, and a phraseology Ciceronian, orotund and grand, wherein Jews are compared with Christianity, and the latter

found wanting: Mohammedans contrasted with Christianity, and—sorry to say it!
—the latter goes to the wall; good men
with bad men, and—we blush to avow it! -Christians come off second best; moral men with immortal men, and—alack-aday!—Christians must hide their dimin-ished heads. This class of writers treats us constantly to a stage-show, never end-ing, of the same old soldiers, under logic; and the same old soldiers, under whatever variety of garb, always get the upper hand, and the others always go under. The street-car of this enlightened age is pitted against the thumb-screw of Christianity; the gunpowder and breechloader of the nineteenth century against the stupid old men and women that knew their prayers and said them in times gone by—dull times! Modern bullets figure there, and printing presses too: all the means of tearing the bodies of men to pieces in time of war, and the thousand ways of sending the souls of children to hell in time of peace. How easy now to disseminate knowledge! and have more vice spread through a public school class-room by a single mail than whole generations of men, women and children understood in solidium under the old regime! Few men spelt their names then. Fewer still had their names spelt for them by the lettered muse, or their date ciphered in marble and in fame. Their time a moment and a point their pace!" How different are all things

Now-let us repeat it and insist on it for the glory of the age—now the young can be taught, by the simple contrivance of a public education, to hide the pangs of conscious truth, and, in the gentler and purer sex, to quench the blushes of in-genuous shame! Now, how readily may they not be taught, though it does entail a slight taxation—that sweet and precious burden—to lose their innocence before they know it, and to see vice before the recognize it; to be vicious before they are taught what virtue is; nay, never to know the difference between mortal sin and

venial. You ask, is Christianity a failure? I answer, in vile material it is. In material that has lost the form of Christianity, as a corpse has lost soul, it is. In material which cannot receive the leaven, because it will not, Christianity is a failure. And why? Because the material is vile, and the will low. And Christianity must be high. The soul of Christianity must find its organism high, or must make it so. But if it cannot do either, as in a corpse, t

through the fault of the material, through the fault of the material, which is too far gone, why then Christianity goes too, and lets the carrion rot." The soul of every man is a failure in the same sense when his body is left to be a corpse. But the body of a man is unwillingly a corpse. The mass of society is willingly so. It is by the action of free-will. Therefore, wherever (hristianity willingly so. It is by the action of free-will. Therefore, wherever Christianity does not quicken the masses, and so far seems not to trumph, there you have a proof of man's free-will. And where Christianity does triumph in man or society, there you have a proof not only of free-will, but of a right mind besides.

Let not the infidel ignore Christianity as a great and stupendous moral fact, and a triumphant fact in the world; as a dom-inant and reigning fact. Why, in France, is he ousting her by legislation, under the title and style of zeal for education? Why, title and style of zeal for education? Why, in Germany, is he persecuting her with Falk-laws, which, by the way, in self-preservation, he is trying to undo? Why, in Italy, is he "appropriating" her goods—inventing a pleasant name, because "thieving" is in disrepute. Why in Ireland and Poland, wherever Christianity is distinctly Catholicity, is never a word of sympathy from the world, but grind, grind, the Christianity out of them, if you can ne Christianity, out of them, if you can. No, the infidel cannot ignore Chris-

tianity-I mean Catholicity. The reason lidentify the two I explained in my last lecture on "Out of the Church no Salvation." Is sy he is too busy plying his trade of grinding, exiling, robbing, legislating, to palm it off on us for an instant that he has forgotten Christianity or thinks her a failure. And when he succeeds in treading the camomile in the dust, the more the camomile grows! Trample Christianity down and its thrives. It thrives when trodden on. It thrives when ten-derly nurtured. It thrives and grows independently of human means, and there-fore it is a miracle, one of the very first

fore it is a miracle, one of the very first class.

It is a miracle if compared with Islamism. It is a miracle in itself.

Islamism has gone with the tide of sense and of flesh. It has ridden on with the violence and impetus of armed bands, with the promises of lust and rapine; with every vice, except cowardice,

TO SIGNALIZE ITS LEADER, and without a single virtue, save clever-ness and craft. Blood and immortality, national decadence and social degradation are the heraldic sighs and hereditary brand of Islamism. And you may give the lie, my friends, to that imprudent and audacious infidelity, which coolly preaches to you—and you pay it for doing so—that Islamism is good and civilizing, or that vulgar, infidel criers are intelligent, honest and good. The emblems and insignia of Mohammedanism are the same as those which distinguish robbers and tyrants, to wit: The might of arms, and the right of the strongest.

He did not give such credentials to his followers. He who sent them without scrip or wallet—not to break, not to bruise, not to kill men by thousands, nor to lay cities low. "My kingdon," He said, "is not of the world." Without shoes, without staff, without cincture or purse, He sent them. Wherefore? To snoes, without start, without cincture or purse, He sent them. Wherefore? To do and to teach. "Store not up to your-selves treasures on earth, where the rust and the moth consume." Whoever sowed of the flesh, should reap of the flesh, corof the fiest, should reap of the fiesh, corruption. Whoever exalted himself should be humbled. They should love their enemies. Fortune-seekers should look for the kingdom of heaven within them. The inquisitive should know no more than was expedient, nor otherwise than was true.

tention of leavening numarity through-out all space and all time, so that when even rotten limbs should fall off from the Christian trunk; when gangrened members should be amputated from the Christian body, still the form and color of Christianity should be found inhering while in the corpse and deceiving the eye; and the warmth and flexibility once communicat-ed by the Christian soul should be found still continuing a while, cheating the touch, after the soul had fled, so that an unchristian and unbaptized generation should be found talking Christian talk and thinking Christianity thoughts, should be moving in Christian guise, and be impregnated with Christian influences long after infidelity had become master of its prey, and like an upstart government had come, by fair means or foul to control the thew and sinews, the nerves and ganglia, of the whole social organism.

It cannot be otherwise, because Chris-

tianity has tempered the moral atmosphere and purified the national manners, and molded the sense and bodies of men and morted the sense and sodies of men to purity, propriety and love. And in-fidelity will have to reduce the corpse to dust befort the body of society is strictly infidel; and in the meantime infidelity must 20 through all the intermediate processes so suggestive of infection, contagi-corruption and abomination before body of human society, lately so instinct with the beautiful soul of Christian mor-ality and laws, shall be reduced to the pulverized atoms of every individual seeking himself, every man at daggerends with his neighbor, every one

social LLY a Savage, and social authority, grinding all with the will of a tyrant and the heel of a brute; with of a typian and the need of a brute; steam cars, my friends, street cars, suspen-sion bridges, printing presses, mitrail-leuses, breach-loaders, rifled guns and every thing else notwithstanding. I say that was a miracle, was it not? To face the world with such credentials,

and come out of a crucial test of eighteen centuries, duration, as the church stands forth now! Eighteen centuries duration!
Yes; but how many kinds of men and
nations besides! How many crises and
storms, which have swamped races and
annihilated governments! She saw the annihilated governments! She saw the commencement of all the governments that are; and when the oldest of those now existing came into being, she had the moderate antiquity of ten centuries on her brow. And, now, is she antiquated at last? Is Christianity the failure some would like her to be? Is Christianity the would like her to be? Is Christianity the dumb corpse some are just dying to see her become, and to make us believe that she is? Apply the test of Gamaliel: "Ye men of Israel," he said, "consider with yourselves what you are about to do.
If this design, or work, be of men, it will
fall to nothing. But if it be of God, you
cannot destroy it."

of half Christian and half beast. Analyze historically how the church's doctrine has established the principle of right against mere might; of rights in the individual, of rights in the family, of rights in vested authority—the free will of the individual

authority—the free will of the individua-being everywhere secured.

Is this a miracle in the moral order, a miracle of the first-class, transcending all the efforts of mere human industry, wisdom, power, passing beyond all the laws of mere humon prudence, and only by a steady interposition from on high working ever with a wondrous success? Is it a miracle, too, as being a distinct prophecy, foretold in all its parts, foretold in its cir-cumstances, foretold in it success? But I must desist, or I shall never end.

By way of conclusion let me address the infidel, and ask him: Is Christianity then a failure? What do you mean by a failure? That she has not apprehended to the appropriate of the state of the share of the state of the share o you, and succeeded in Christianizing the like of you! But that may be a proof that you are a failure, not she; that you are unfit material for so noble a soul. On the same principle, the soul might be called a failure, whenever the body becomes unfit to domicile it, and falls away to be

THE CONFESSIONAL.

OF GOD.

SPEAK, MY SON, AND SPEAK FREELY.

for the kingdom of heaven within them. The inquisitive should know no more than was expedient, nor otherwise than was true.

Is that a miracle or not to proceed with such credentials in the world? to go forth into the whole world with the express intention of leavening humanity throughout all space and all time, so that when were true lively hard to the whole world with the express intention of leavening humanity throughout all space and all time, so that when were true lively hard to the whole world with the express intention of leavening humanity throughout all space and all time, so that when were true lively hard to the wind at length it becomes a little in size until at length it becomes a little in size until at length it becomes a little in size until at length it becomes a little a ripple on the ear of the priest, thrills for an instant on the delicate tympanum, and passes from that into the unfathomable occan of the merciful heart of Jesus Christ. The waters of Christ's mercy close over it; and that sin is gone—"gone for ever."Not eye of angel, not eye of God at the hour of judgment, shall with the capters of the priest, thrills for an instant on the delicate tympanum, and passes from that into the unfathomable occan of the merciful heart of Jesus Christ. The waters of Christ's mercy close over it; and that sin is gone—"gone for ever."Not eye of angel, not eye of God at the hour of judgment, shall with the capters of the priest, thrills for an instant on the delicate tympanum, and one cascade into another, it finds the deep valley in the open country, and there sweeps into the might yield the sound of the sinners's voice makes but a ripple on the ear of the priest, thrills for an instant on the delicate tympanum, and one cascade into another, it finds the deep valley in the open country, and there is a time of the sound of the sinners's voice makes but a ripple on the ear of the priest, thrills for an instant on the delicate tympanum, and one cascade into another, it finds the deep valley in the sound a thousand impurities, it falls rapidly into the deep, wild ocean. This is all natural. That a man should stand upon that river's side and say:

is natural; but that a man should be able to stand in the mid-tide of that mighty stream, and with his hand to push it back against its course; to make it flow up through the upper lands, and up to the higher levels; to bring it up, purifying it as it goes, until at length, from the turbulent, im-pure, and muddy stream, he brings it back again over the rocks, until, pure as crystal, it arrives at its source, and empties into that source—this would be an achievement, this would be power. And what this would be is just what the omnipotence of God does in the confessional as compared with his action in permitting the damned to go down into hell. That God should permit the sinner to go down into hell, and that he should visit him there with his everlasting punishment, is natural and necessary, and shows the power God possesses, and need excite no astonishment. But that the Almighty God should stop the sinner in his mad career of sin; that he should make him stand while he was hurrying on through every channel of impurity and pride, and avarice and dishonesty, gathering every element of corruption and defilement as went along, swelling forth in the tide of his iniquity as he was nearing the great ocean of hell—that God should stop him send him back again into the halls of memory, and there, through the pure stream of his life, cleanse him from hi impurity and sin as he went along, until at length he brought him back to the pure, limpid fountain-head of his baptis-

mal innocence, this the wonder. HERE SHINES THE OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD. And this is precisely the act which he does when he takes the sinner and cleanses

him from his sin.

But how wonderfully are his love and mercy blended in this action of Christ! We suppose that the subject—the very subject—of his omnipotence is the sinner; a man who has violated, perhaps, the most essential and important of God's laws; a man who may have the blood of the innocent on his red-stained hand; a man from whose soul every vestige of divine remembrance and of spiritual aspirations may have departed because of his impurity; a man who may have committed sins worse even than those that brought the deluge of fire from heaven on the cities of Pentapolis; a man who may have liked only to devote himself to every most wicked and diabolical purpose, until he has frittered into pieces and broken every one of God's holy laws and com-

Have you destroyed it? Fifteen years ago, the Catholic Church in Europe was 147,000,000 strong; in Asia and Oceanica, nearly 10,000,000; in Africa, 4,000,000; in Africa, 4,000,000 grace he has trampled upon, whose blood strong, making a total of 208,000,000 fifteen years ago. With the fraction of a million the supernatural spirit of Christianity could leaven the world, as it did long ago with the fraction of a score. It is the soul of the Church that is the soul of the world—that lovely soul, which now I should like to describe to you, but I must perforce pass on.

Two hundred and eight millions of men, scattered all over the globe, all actions ago. With the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with crimes comes forth with the characters of immortal light upon his forehead; the man who went in loaded with cri men, scattered all over the globe, all accepting one faith, all united in one communion of authority and fellowship, all identical under one head, are a body he has insulted the laws of human society as he has insulted the Lord Jesus Christ; if munion of authority and fellowship, all identical under one head, are a body which you may respect as not quite effete, and so contrasting favorably with sects whether non-Catholics or non-Christian; of which in this one country alone, a Prussian traveler said a while ago: "There you may see a thousand and one religions, and no one believing in a God!"
Take in, over and above what I have said, the effects of the church's doctrine, now and ever, in producing rational certainly in the mind, and adding thereto the super-rational or divine certainty of faith. Consider the wide fields of higher knowledge opened out in the mind by Catholic doctrine. Ponder the effects upon society at large in leavening it intolled the laws of God; if that man is insulted the laws of God; if that man is insulted the laws of God; if that man's iniquities were only taken or gonizance of by an earthly tribunal, see how they would deal with him! He would be dragged from his house, perhaps thought the streets of the city, every eye looking at him curiously, every hand pointing at him.

As THE GREAT CRIMINAL, the man who committed such a murder, the man who did such and such wicked things. He would be flung into a dark dungeon in a prison, and, after days of faith. Consider the will have in the mind by Catholic doctrine. Ponder the effects with a man who do did such a murder, the man who did such and such wicked things. He would be flung into a dark dungeon in a prison, and, after days of faith. Consider the will have man who committed such a murder, the man who committed such a murder, the man who committed such a murder, the man who committed when has insulted the laws of God; if that man's iniquities were only taken and is under the laws of God; if the tax is a like the laws of God; if that man's iniquities were only taken and is under the laws of God; if the tax is a like the laws of God; if the the laws of God; if the tax man's iniquities were only taken and is under the laws of God; if the tax man's iniquities were only taken and is u

knowledge opened out in the mind by Catholic doctrine. Ponder the effectes upon society at large in leavening it intellectually, till even infidelity, with all its efforts to shake off Christian sentiment, is

and that he must die a death of public infamy and ignominy to expiate his crime. Thus does the world deal with its

HERE SHINES THE OMNIPOTENCE It must not be heard by the angel of mercy who is there, but only by the sinner and the priest of Jesus Christ. The word falls upon the priest's ear; for a mo-ment it enters into his mind, and in a Father Burke, in his eloquent discourse on the confessional, bestows the following glowing tribute upon the sanctity and purifying qualities of that sacred tribunal:

What is more natural than the idea of the water flowing from the little fountain that the little fountain the little fo on the mountain summit—flowing onward in its little bed, falling now over one rock and then over another, receiving its various tributaries as it flows along, and growing in size until at length it becomes a little giver in the lower plains? Falling from the property of the priest, thrills for eye of too at the hour of Judgment, shall ever look upon it again: for the blood of Jesus Christ has fallen upon it and washed it away. How little it cost the priest to say: "I absolve you, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost"—these few words! How little it cost the sinner! words! How little it cost the sinner Scarcely a humiliation! If, indeed, a man had to proclaim his confession and make it publicly; if a man had to make it before the assembly of the faithful; if a man had to make it on a Sunday morning before all the people, as they were crowding to Mass; even then, if such a confes-sion would obtain pardon for me, great God, would it not be a great gift to be able to purchase such a great girt to be able to purchase such a grace, even with such confession, even as the ruin of my character—even with all the ignominand contumely that I would sustain at my public confession? It would be cheap,

onsidering what I got in return.

If the law of Almighty God said to the sinner: "I WILL BRING THEE TO THE STAKE.

and only at the last moment, when the last drop of life's blood is coming from that broken heart—then, and only then will I absolve thee!"—would it not b cheaply purchased—this pardon of God this grace of God, this eternity of God' joy in heaven—even by the rendering of the last drop of our blood? But, no! Full of love, full of commiscration, Christ our Lord came to us with mercy, sparing every fielding of the sinner, mak-ing every difficult thing smooth, trying to enticipate by the sweetness of his to anticipate, by the sweetness of his merey, all the humiliation, all the pain, shrouding all under that wonderful veil of secrecy which has never for an instant been rent since the Church was first founded. And, in the end, it is the only tribunal where, when a man is found guilty, the only sentence pronounced on him is one acquittal. In other tribunals, when a man is found guilty, he receives his punishment. In the tribunal of penitence, all a man has to say is: "Oh! of these I am a man has to say is: "Oh! of these I am guilty before my God. O my God! with sorrow I confess them!" The only sentence is, "You are acquitted! Go in peace!" No vestige of sin, no stain of your iniquity is upon you! The sin is gone, and the terrible curses that was upon your soul is changed into a blessing. The angel guardian that accompanied the sinner to the door of the confessional awaits without, even as the Magdalene waited beside the tomb, while the body of our Lord lay there. For even as the our Lord lay there. For even as the angels, when the midnight hour of the resurrection came, beheld a glorious figure arising from the tomb, and flung out their mandments - that man comes and stands before this enraged and offended God- fully, outside the confessional, turns for

HIS REPLY TO THE IRISH ADDRESS.

An influential deputation of Irish Ca-tholic peers, judges, and bishops waited upon Cardinal Newman at the Oratory, Birmingham, on Saturday, A ril 10 present him with an offering and an dress congratulating him upon his eleva-tion to the cardinalate. The deputation included the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord O'Hagan, Viscount Gormanston, Lord Emly, the Bishop of Galway, coadjutor to the Archbishop of Tuam: the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Clogher, and a large number of other gentlemen both

posed to the groans and the hisses of the multitude.

When he is found gullty, and his crime is brought upon him, then comes the awful moment. A judge, in solemn dignity, tells him that his life is forfeit, and that he must die a death of public groups and the must die a death of public groups. much better, still my reverence for them obliges me to submit myself to their praise as to a grave and emphatic judg-

Thus does the world deal with its criminals. But if this criminal of whom I speak—if he appears before the Son of God, and says: "Saviour, judge, let us enter into judgment," Christ takes him by the hand, and he warns off the crowd. Christ takes him and brings him into a secret tribunal; calls no witnesses against him; allows no finger of shame to be pointed at him; listens to what he has to say against himself; he says:

"SPEAK, MY SON, AND SPEAK FREELY!"
He speaks his deeds of shame, it is true, in the ears of a man. That man is there as the representative of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose mercy he is about to administer. He hears the whispered word. It must not be heard by the angel of not been of those who trust a man one day and forget him the next; and though I have not much to boast of in most points of view, I will dare to say that if, on my appointment to a high post in Ireland, I appointment to a high post in Ireland, I came there with a simple desire and aim to serve a noble people who I felt had a great future, deeply sensible of the trust, but otherwise, I may say, without thought of myself—if this creates a claim upon your remembrance, I can with a good conscience accept it. And here I am led on to refer to a special circumstance on which you touch with much delicacy and sympathy, and which I can hardly avoid since you touch with much delicacy and sym-pathy, and which I can hardly avoid since you mention it—namely, the accident that in past years I have not always been understood, or had justice done to my real sentiments and intentions in influen-tial quarters at home and abroad. I will not deny that on several occasion this has been my trial, and I say this without assuming that I had no blame myself in its coming upon me. But then I reflect that, coming upon me. But then I reflect that, whatever pain that trial might cause me, it was the lightest I could have, that a man was not worth much who could not bear it, and that if I had not this I might have a greater. But I was conscious myself of a firm faith in the Catholic Church and a loyalty to the Hol/ See, and that I had en blessed with a fair measure of success in my work, and that prejudice and misconception did not last forever. And now my wonder is as I feel it, that the sunshine has come out so soon and with so fair a promise of lasting through my evening. My lords and gentlemen, in speaking so much of myself I fear I must be trying you patience, but you have led me to be familiar with you. I will say no more but to offer a prayer to the Author of all good that the best blessing may descend from him on all those who have taken part in his gracious act exercised to-wards one who has so faint a claim upon that generosity.

A REPENTANT AROSTATE.

The last foreign mail makes mention of the death of a once celebrated journalist, Thomas Sheehan, in the ninety-third car of his age. Thomas Sheehan and enjamin, his brother, were educated for the priesthood at the Roman Catholic the priesmood at the Roman Cathonic College of Maynooth, but abjuring their religion, they stated in 1820 a paper in the extreme Protestant interest, called the Dublin Evening Maid, published every second evening, and conducted it with so second evening, and conducted it with so much ability and enterprise that it soon became the accepted organ of the Tory and Orange party in Ireland, and grew into a most valuable property, yielding some \$40,000 a year. The two brothers, who were bachelors, erected a handsome residence in Dublin, where they dispensed a magnificent hospitality, enlywered by a magnificent hospitality, enlivened by their great anecdotal humor and racy Irish wit. Benjamin died in 1849, and Tom sold his interest in the paper, which still flourishes, in 1856. Tom would still flourishes, in 1856. Tom would seem to have returned to the ancient faith, as the funeral services were read by a relative, a distinguished Roman Catholic priest.—N. Y Sun.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held orth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to re-mark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

LADY DAY AT KNOCK.

THE SCENE OF THE APPARITION.

AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED ON THE SPOT.

Fffty thousand persons must have visited the church of Knock between Spy Wednesday and Good Friday. From the districts, county and province generally, large numbers came, but that many haited from distant places there was ample evidence. Although the authority of the Church has not yet pronounced upon the apparitions and the miraculous cures vouch-safed at Knock, this holy resort appears destined to promote an early developsafed at Knock, this holy resort appears
destined to promote an early development of ecclesiastical enquiry into the
highest sanction. The deep-seated religious impulse and feeling of the Irish may be
seen unceasingly working at Knock; holy
apparitions are accepted with the profoundest humility and praise as the blessing of the Almighty's protecting hand extended to suffering and devoted Ireland.
At Knock on Lady Day the remarkable
feature for a stranger in the overflowing the man who did such and such wicked things. He would be flung into a dark dungeon in a prison, and, after days of waiting and anxiety, he would be brought again into the open court, and the whole world be called on to hear the testimony of his crime and to behold his shame. Oh!

Would not be allowed to shrink into a corner of that court, there to hide his guilty head. No, but he must stand forth and confront the witnesses who depose against him, and quietly and calmly swear away his life's blood. He must be exposed to the heartless jeers and enquiring gaze of the world, that is so unsympathizing. He may be, perhaps, on his transit from the court-house to the prison, exposed to the groans and the hisses of the multitude.

When he is found a large number of other gentlemen both alway and clerical.

Cardinal Newman, who wzs visibly touched by the warm manifestation of feeling in the address, replied as follows:

Lord O'Hagan, I should be strangely constituted if I were not deeply moved by the address which your lordship has be into the honor of presenting to me on the occasion of my clevation by the grace of the Sovereign Pontiff to a sent in the Sacred College. It almost bewilders me to receive an expression so warm, so special, so thorough, from men so high in the service of the world, that is so unsympathizing. He may be, perhaps, on his transit from the court-house to the prison, exposed to the groans and the hisses of the multitude.

When he is found the first and devoted Ireland. At Knock on Lady Day the remarkable to suffering and devoted Ireland. At Knock on Lady Day the remarkable feature for a stranger in the overflowing stream of human beings—for the people was not the number of invalidos view on of progress, happiness, sobriety on this earth, and the beautiful foretoken of a brighter hereafter, all that now passes daily at Knock must offer the most acceptable material for hope and thought,

prayer and pious labors.

At the last Mass to-day it was not only impossible to get into the church but difficult to get near it, and so we and thousands had to kneel in

THE YARD AND ADJOINING FIELDS.

The poorest we are tald are the most numerous visitors to this holy place.

Well! that is so. God has promised much to the poor and his commands in well: that is so. God has promised much to the poor and his commands in their behalf are many and decided. The poor are God's first care. We wish the English Government could learn this lesson well in reference to Ireland, where the poor have been by them the least instead of the first considered, and thus a positive reversal of just principle and violation of precept has marked misrule. But we could give a long list of pilgrims from among the wealthy and the great. Mrs. Meldon was been to-day, Lady Power and her family, the Hon. Captain Ffrench and Lady Ffrench, and others. Mrs. O'Neill, of Dublin, a pious lady, whose daughter was cured, is highly spoken of by the good parish priest. In proof of which we note that Mrs. O'Neill and some ladies and gentlemen from Belfast, Down, Waterford, and Tipperary, were deputed to wait upon and present twelve guineas to Father Cavanagh for new altar-rails. The collection was made immediately after the old altar-rails were bodily carried. collection was made immediately after the old altar-rails were bodily carried away by the great crush in the church to-day. The way in which this was done bespoke the highest qualities; the givers and their deputation were almost all strangers in the local sense, but not

SHE WAS RESTORED TO HER SIGHT. The list of cured expands weekly, and the acquisition of crutches, sticks, and other appliances of the invalid classes ecomes more varied and extended. A becomes more varied and extended. A
Mr. Thomas McElhone, of Benfieldside
Station County Durham, England, told
us, immediately after he was restored to
the power of his limbs at the church, that he had come to make the announcement to the parish priest, and to get the priest's blessing. Mr. McElhone, who was accomblessing. Mr. McElhone, who was accompanied by his son, assured us that for eight years he suffered from paralysis of both legs; that he tried the doctors and the baths and springs, but in vain. The doctors told him that they were surprised the disease, which was spinal in its source, did not go to his head. Never during these eight years could be move for one week without a stick. On this very day he could not get out of bed until assisted, and could not go to the altar-rails without aid and without a stick. After all the aid and without a stick. After all the doctors and places he went to be could not raise his legs. He had not been with the doctors for the last two or three years. His parish priest is Father Smith, of Shudley Bridge, County of Durham. Mr. McElhone walked with perfect freedom, without any assistance or staff; and though he could not a few moments previously raise his legs, he walked stoutly in our presence from the cottage of the venerated presence from the cottage of the venerated parish priest to the church. Before leaving the former he stood on each leg separate-ly, freely using the other in proof of res-tored muscular and nerve-power. He in-formed us furthermore that it failed the doctors

AW BLOOD FROM ONE OF HIS LIMBS. Mr. McElhone is a person of very good presence, being a tall man of powerful build, and about eighteen stone weight. He referred to his restoration with calmess, but always with thanks to God and s Blessed Mother, and, though not of a talkative disposition, he showed signs of excitement. Having seen Archdeacon Cavanagh, he telegraphed his improvement to his family.—Mayo Examiner.

Cold and contracted, indeed, is that view of a man which regards his understanding alone: and barren is that system, however wide its range, which rests in the mere attainment of truth. The highest state of man consists in his purity as a moral being; and in the habitual culture and full operation of those principles by which he looks forth to other scenes and longings which nought in earthly science can satisfy which soar beyond the sphere of sensible things, and find no object worthy of their capacities until in humble adoration they rest in the contemplation of God.—Abercrombie. Cold and contracted, indeed, is that

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The Catholic Mccord Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for the lines to an inch. ADVERTISING RATES. lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

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

h week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RESORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe Was yery sincerely.

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

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.) DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CON-

	,	TRMATIONS.
"	16	Stratford.
"	23	Wallaceburg, ledication of the beautiful new
,	church	will take place.
"	25	St. Francis.
"	26	Stoney Point.
**	27	Belle River.
"	28	Woodslee.
"	30	Maidstone.
Jui	ne 1	St. Anne's.
44	2	Windsor.
44	3	Sandwich.
"	4	Canard River.
46	6	
	Where a	new church will be dedicated
"	8	Amherstburg.
44	12	Blyth.
"	13	Wawanosh.
F	By order of	His Lordship the Bishop. P. Ffron, Secretary.

PENTECOST.

On next Surday, 16th inst., the Church commemorates the great day of Pentecest, on which the Holy Ghost descended in the form of fiery tongues upon the Apostles. It was on that day, as we are assured by Holy Writ, that the Church of Christ was first established, and that the Apostles began openly to preach the Gospel. It is a day especially consecrated to the adoration of the Holy

In compliance with the command

of Our Lord, the Apostles and first Disciples of Jesus prepared themselves for the receiving of the Spirit of God by prayer and retirement. They went up, says the sacred text, into an upper room where they awaited for the promised Paraclete, the Spirit of Truth. Ten days after the ascension of Our Lord, and on the fiftieth day after Easter, Jesus fulfilled the promise He had so often made to His followers of sending them His holy Spirit. When the days of Pentecost were accomplished, we read in the Acts, they were all together in one place; and suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a mighty wind coming, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. And there ap peared to them parted tongues, as it were of fire, and it sat upon every one of them; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they began to speak with diverse tongues, according as the Holy Spirit gave them to speak. It is in these few words that the Sacred Writ records the great and mysterious event which substituted the Christian Feast of Pentecost for the Jewish one; an event which changed the Apostles into new men. Endued with power from on high, and gifted with an invincible zeal and courage, they began on that day to execute their great commission of evangelizing mankind and changing the whole face of the earth.

heaven, Our Lord declared to His their persons and by their preaching. The Holy Ghost bere witness to Jesus in the most striking manner. the Saviour of mankind and the judge made the cause of Jesus to triumph | encouraged with this purpose in | trans-continental railway systems in | it, but generously sacrificed its ewn | protecting these aborigines from the | to 1050.

over the malice of those who opposed the preaching of His Gospel. He gave courage to women and children, making them despise a cruel death and suffer the most fearful tortures fluence smaller. The Old Catholic for the love of Jesus. This same divine Spirit stamped a superhuman character on the mission of the Apostles. We know how faithfully they fulfilled this great and glorious mission. They made known their Master's name in all the world, and caused Him to be adored in spite of all opposition of men and devils. By their preaching idolatry was destroyed, and the temples of false gods were overthrown. By the power of the Word of God which they announced, they changed the whole world from pagan to Christian, and founded the church of Jesus Christ, which eighteen centuries have neither changed nor shaken. Such are the reflections which the solemn Feast of Pentecost ought to suggest to every Christian heart. This great solemnity ought to be for every one who glories in being the German monarchy if the work a Christian, a day of rejoicing and of consolidation so gravely impeded thanksgiving.

A BISHOP IN TROUBLE.

Bishop Sweatman began his episcopal career by a furious onslaught on Poperv. His election, attended by circumstances exceedingly peculiar-an election not due in any measure to superior personal merit or intellectual pre-eminence-in fact, we may in this latter regard be permitted, without offence, to state that no comparison could be instituted between any of the candidates and Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, one of the rejected-impressed him with the belief and determination that he should open his new cereer by an effort to secure popularity at the expense of just means and honest considerations. He therefore made what he no doubt considered a coup d'etat by a fierce and wholly uncalled-for denunciation of Catholicism. The attack was so ill-advised, so unprevoked, so illiberal, that it failed of effect, even in those quarters where t was intended to arouse enthusiastic devotion to the new prelate. But the climax of absurdity is capped—if absurdity in the Anglican combination of adverse religious systems can be capped-by the recent declaration of this same Bishop Sweatman that he could not consent to favor with his presence a meeting of the Bible Society called in a Presbyterian en at meetings of this kind in churches of other denominations. In offering this opinion the worthy vice-chancellor intended no doubt that all Anglicans-even divines from the Bishop to the most incorrigibly Ritualistic of the inferior clergy-should go and do likewise.

What will he now say to Bishop Sweatman's action in repudiating all church fellowship even with so respectable a body as the Presbyterians? What will the entire body of Evangelicals, usually so aggressive, say to this Episcopal repudiation of a society held to be so useful to Protestantism?

That almost invariably placid organ, the Christian Guardian, uses some strange language in reference to the Bishop's course.

We have ourselves indeed no interest in the matter, but we cannot help thinking that Bishop Sweatman's career, begun with a very grave mistake, will continue in the same rut of misfortune, till the very men themselves who secured his election will clamor for his withdrawal.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN. We ventured some time ago to assert that Bismarck had virtually surrendered his position on the maintenance of the Falk Laws. Events have since fully justified the view then taken. The German nation, Previous to His ascension into tired of the vexatious proceedings brought about by the operation of Apostles that the Spirit of Truth these laws, and fully alive to their would give testimony of Him in damaging effect on the future of the country, demands the abrogation of this iniquitous system of persecution. The persecution legalized by the This divine Spirit proved to the Falk Laws has now continued for ten six or seven years after their adop-

view-that all Catholics should see that it was their interest to fall into its ranks. But the number that thus movement is now a complete and disastrous failure, and the persecution devised by the Falk Laws practically abandoned.

No other course, then, remains open to Prince Bismarck but to demand, as he now does, full powers from the Landtag to use his discretion in regard to the application of the May laws. With all his pertinacity and braggadacio the German Chancellor, with a keen appreciation of the fitness of things, fully apprehends the inevitable, and accordingly prepares for a surrender as graceful

as the circumstances may permit. Face to face with the alarming strength of socialism, every Conservative element of German society must unite to preserve social order. It will indeed be a happy thing for by the Falk Laws will, before the crisis comes, have united the elements upon which this monarchy rests for support. The abrogation of these laws will mark a new epoch in the history of German Catholicism. The Catholic body in Germany will then at once enter on a course of selfassertion in the sacred cause of truth that must redound to its own profit and the solid enlightenment of the people at large.

THE PANAMA CANAL. M. de Lesseps has not, since his return to Europe, been idle in the work he has undertaken-to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of the proposed Panama Canal. He has everywhere sought to enlighten public opinion on the scheme and thus enlist the support of capitalists in its furtherance. The scheme is one so plainly in the interest of commerce that there can be no difficulty in securing French and British capitalists to advance the amounts required for its successful prosecution. The proximate effects of the opening of this canal on trade throughout the world will be very great. The construction of expensive railway systems from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been urged for some time as a means of securing control of the traffic from China and adapted for trans-continental traffic, regulated by political necessities and commercial developments altogether beyond present calculation. The facilities which the Panama Canal will, when constructed, offer to inter-continental trade, so far surpass any offered by these railway systems, that we make no doubt whatever that the latter, especially the American, will have to rely mainly on the international trade solely between the countries through which they run and the countries in United States and the British colthe East to which their shipping can onies. This is indeed a step in the have access. The amount of this international trade will be regulated by the demands of the concurring peoples.

In the case of Canada, however, we have reason to hope that, by the effects, while injurious to Canada, are establishment of an ocean port on much more so to the United States. Hudson's Bay, the Canadian Pacific Railway may control not only Canadian trade with China, Japan and Australia, but a very large and profitable portion of the trade of Britain itself with these countries. The outlet by Hudson's Bay to Europe presents many advantages as yet unconsidered. Its proximity to the wheat fields and coal beds of the proposed by Mr. Cox merits favor-North-west places it in a position to open the shortest route to Europe and the Eastern provinces of Canada for the wheat and coal of the immense country into which it penetrates so far. If it be, as we know it is, the shortest route for Canadian products to European markets, it must also be the shortest trans-continental route to be found in North America. Its interests may for a time suffer by the early completion world that Jesus is the Son of God, years. The laws were for the first of the Panama Canal, but it may by by the consent of the two interested judicious management, especially in of the living and dead. He led men tion rigidly enforced. The "Old this the period of its construction, be its provisions, much more than they mur. to worship a crucified God. He Catholic" schism was fostered and made a formidable rival not only for gave. Canada suffered severely by

the neighboring republic, but as a sharer in the traffic to be opened up and developed by the scheme which fell into line was small and their in- M. de Lesseps is prosecuting with an earnestness and zeal which do him and the age he lives in lasting honor.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

We learn from Washington that

several propositions of importance

from an international point of view

have recently engaged some atten-

tion from Congress. The Hurd Bill,

to prohibit the carriage of American

commodities over Canadian territory,

excited a good deal of adverse critic

ism on the author and promoters of

the measure. It received, however, a greater share of commendation from a certain ring of American journalists-those who advocate any measure tending to force Canada into annexation—than we should in the interests of justice and common sense desire. The Bill may have, as we have seen it hinted, proceeded from a stock jobbing conspiracy. Some of the most powerful railway interests in America are concerned in the maintenance of the leading railway systems of Canada, and the introduction of the Bill may have been designed to affect the standing of these systems by giving at least a temporary promotion to rival interests. It is a matter of regret that such a measure should have ever seen the light of day. Whether it sprung from animosity to Canada or from the unscrupulous hostility of one body of railway magnates to another, its introduction to Congress is equally to be deplored. We regret, irdeed, that Mr. Hurd, one of the most promising of Ohio's politicians, should have seen fit to couple his name with anything so ill-advised. It might surprise our neighbors were we to assure them that the passage of this absurd measure-which, we believe, however, is already doomed to an ignominious death-could nowise injure the people of Canada. The railways interested in transportation through Canada are, as we pointed out some time ago, more American than Canadian. Their pecuniary interests might for a time suffer under the loss of the through traffic, but it would have the effect of causing these roads to develop a lively and paying local and Canafor Canada and the United States the dian through trade. Our railway grading themselves. If the governand water systems of communica-Church. Vice-Chancellor Blake once Japan to Europe. We could never tion, if liberally developed, properly will, in view of its gravity, appoint a dates combined. This is certainly a made it a matter of boast in open see that these roads, however well improved, and judiciously connected, commission composed of gentlemen should expect anything more than a trust that Mr. Hurd's Bill will have share of that traffic-that share being | the effect of making Canadians earnest in endeavoring to make our railways and canals efficient, first, in Parliament. These charges are of tor Canadian purposes of tranship ment, and afterwards, if our neighbors so desire it, for their accommodation in giving them an outlet to

> We also learn that Representative Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a Bill appointing a commission to ascertain a basis for a treaty of reciprocity between the right direction. The proposed commission might, with some slight research, enlighten our neighbors as to the effects of the present system of commercial exclusion. These The abrogation of the former treaty brought about through ill-feeling on the part of our neighbors anent Cana dian sympathy for the South, is now considered by all reflecting persons in the light of a grave administrative error. But the consequences of that error can only be repaired by those responsible for it. The bill

the ocean.

able consideration from Congress. Another measure of interest to Canadians is one introduced by Mr. Rice, looking to the abrogation of the Treaty of Washington. This bill cannot be intended for any serious purpose, and we do not consider the gentleman who has assumed its paternity any more eager than Americans in general for the abrogation of the Washington Treaty. That treaty cannot be abrogated but parties. The Americans got, under accepted our terms without a mur-

British statesmen. The amount awarded our government at Halifax figure as the commissioners could have determined upon with any regard for justice. Mr. Rice's bill may provoke some rather "loud" talk from worthy Congressmen whose narrow majorities at the last election constantly remind them of the necessity of their doing something for their country. But neither the bill itself nor the speeches which may be delivered in support of it can have the slightest effect in the way of deterring people of Canada from insisting on right.

The time has in truth come when he two nations must live in that harmony begotten of justice, assisting each other in every scheme for the improvement of the social, com mercial and political status of mankind.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The charges advanced by M. Royal, n the House of Commons, against the officers and men of the Mounted Police force, deserves the serious attention of the government. The Mounted Police force was organized and was sustained at enormous expense to the people, not, assuredly, for the purpose of demoralizing poor Indian women. They were organized and are now supported in the interests of law, order and public morality. If they have fallen into the disgraceful crimes imputed to them by M. Royal, himself a representative of a constituency in the Northwest, no punishment the government could inflict would be really adequate to their crimes. M. Royal is a gentleman of prominence and respectability. He has in the local Parliament and government of Manitoba rendered great services to the country, and would not, unless he knew whereof he spoke, bring any such matter under the notice of Parliament. We hope that the number of officers and men of whose criminality M. Royal has received notice, is very small. We trust, indeed, for the honor of the country they represent in the immense territories of the West, that no very great number of these upholders of Canadian authority, Canadian law, and Canadian justice, have disgraced their country by thus dement do its duty in this matter, it by 3,121 then the two other candiresiding in the Northwest, in whom the Indians would have entire confidence, to investigate the charges advanced by M. Royal from his place so grave a nature that the public will not rest satisfied till they are either disproved or the guilty ones punished. We have very often dealt with the Indian question in these columns. It is a question of leading importance for our people. We have in our own territories a large and powerful aboriginal population. This population is likely very soon to be augmented by the migration of tribes from the United States territories. The latter have no kindly feeling towards the white race, and very little indiscretion on the part of our officers in the Northwest-very little oversight on the part of our governmentmight precipitate a conflict which, in our present position, would retard our progress for years, if not drive us

into utter financial ruin. The settlers in the Northwest are deeply interested in this matter. It is their duty to see that those appointed by government to procure the due administration of law, do their whole duty. The coward malefactor who, when placed in a position of trust, abuses that trust to gratify his own brutal propensities, would certainly escape the anger of the aborigines by flight rootherwise, while the poor settler would be doomed to pay the penalty for crimes of which he had no knowledge. To the Indians themselves we are under solemn obligations which we are bound by every consideration of justice and humanity to respect. These Indians have given us, for a very small compensation to themselves, extensive tracts of valuable territory. They have

Let us then do ourselves justice by

interests to further the ends of brutal tyranny of men entrusted with public functions of importance. M. Royal has done the country service for the fishing privileges extended and the poor Indians will have reato America was certainly as small a son to bless his name, for bringing under the notice of Parliament the existence of an abuse flagrant and disgraceful.

A GOVERNMENT IN DISGRACE. The German administration, whose

head and guiding spirit is Prince Bis-

mark, has, within a brief period, received from the representatives of the people in the Reichstag several severe rebuffs. In any country governed with the slightest regard to constitutional rule, that government would have long ago resigned. Its most cherished schemes have been ruthlessly thrown overboard by the Reichstag, and the people, when directly appealed to, have sustained the course thus pursued by their representatives. The government, therefore, holds office and administers the affairs of their nation in direct and open contradiction to the Reichstag and the people. It were just as well that the Reichstag should not go through the form of sitting, when the will of one tyrannical minister predominates over the will of the people and their representatives. The absolutism of Bismark has divided the imperial family itself, driving the crown Princess to Italy, by fomenting discord, when peace and concord are of essential importance. By a vote of 181 to 69, the Reichstag, on the 28th ult., adopted a resolution that it was unnecessary to re-open the question of the taxation of tobacco, proposing the introduction of a monopoly in tobacco. This vote cannot be otherwise viewed than as a crushing condemnation of the government. When we consider this rebuff administered by the Reichstag, we are indeed of the opinion that the German administration is feeble even to disgrace. But the people themselves have recently given expression to their condemnation of the tyrannical sway of Prince Bismark in the election at Hamburg. That important city has, within a few days, returned to the Reichstag a socialist of the most advanced order. The majority given this advocate of social disruption almost passes belief. The returns show that Herr Hartmann, socialist, received 13,155 votes, Herr Rec 6,457, and Herr Riege, National Liberal, 3,583, the first named getting a larger vote striking evidence of the condition of things to which an unscrupulous and tyrannical minister has brought Germany. There is but one hope for Germany-the speedy adoption of constitutional government in its entirety, and the removal from the control of affairs of Prince Bismark, who has impoverished the people and sullied the national fame.

LETTER FROM WALLACERURG.

THE NEW CHURCH

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. DEAR SIR,—On May the 23rd instant, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, will dedicate the elegant new church at Wallaceburg. Kent County, of which Rev. James Ryan is the pastor. In 1878 the corner stone was solemnly laid in the presence of ladies and gentlemen, non-Catholics as well as Catholics. The church of "Our Lady Help of Christians," for such is the title of the edifice, in the state of the state is beautifully situated within a few minutes' walk of the Sydenham River steam-boat landing, and is particularly remarked as travellers approach Wallace remarked as travellers approach Wallace-burg. In fact, one can scarcely look at anything else. It has cost \$12,638, and is the best for the price in the Dominion. There is only \$2000 yet to be paid out of the amount mentioned. It is 152×48 feet on the outside, and 148×44 feet inside. From the ground to the top of the spire the distance is 175 feet. 390,000 ricks have been used in its construction There is a great deal of stone work throughout the building, and 19,000 feet of oak was used to form a solid bed for the foundation. The flooring contains 20,000 feet of soft maple, and will never wear out. It is laid in theatre style, there being a slope of 18 inches in a distance of 60 ft. a stope of the mener at a distance of our the pews number 90, some being double and all are roomy. They are made of oak and are oil finished. They are worth \$600, and were presented by Peter Forham, Esq. The kneeling benches, like those in the new church at Sarnia, can be folded back when not in use. The communion railing is very fine, being ornamented with wal-nut. The furnaces are so arranged that the church will be heated within the space of two hours. The main altar is very neat and "of simple elegance." The new statues for the side altars are 4 ft. high, and represent Our Lady of Lourdes and St.

The number of converts during 1879 to the faith, in the Redemptorist c'aurches in England, Ireland and Scotlana, amounted

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RECORD. 3rd instant. Bishop of elegant new County, of the pastor.
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particularly ch Wallacecely look at 312,638, and paid out of is 152×48 ×44 feet inne top of the et. 390,000 construction stone work 19,000 feet d bed for the never wear e, there being ince of 60 ft. e made of oak

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LETTER FROM INGERSOLL.

THE CATHOLIC LADIES " AT HOME.

Quite an enjoyable affair came off last night at Ingersoll, which may be of some interest to a number of your readers. This was the Catholic ladies at home, held in the old Catholic Church, which has already lost much of its past glory, as it is no longer used but for Sunday service, the Blessed Sacrament being preserved, and daily mass and other week day services being held in the vestry of the new church.

opportunity given to the landes to display their amiability in serving out sandwiches, tea and coffee, ice cream, lemonade, etc. However, the main attraction of the evening seemed to be centered in a little table on which were placed two white immaculate urns, behind which stood two beautiful little girls, the Misses Nellie Smith and Maggie Grace. These urns contained respectively the purchased numbers of a lottery, placed for a short time past on the market by FatherBoubat, and a corresponding number of tickets, a few of which were labelled prize. Two Protestant gentlemen, Messrs Wm. McBain and Chas. Wilson, kindly acted as scrutineers, and for more than an hour the two little snowy hands kept all eyes and hearts spell-boundas they dipped into each ones respective urn and brought out either blank or prize tickets on the one hand, and lucky or unlucky numbers on hand, and lucky or unlucky numbers on the other. One incident alone seemed to mar somewhat the enjoyment of the larger portion of spectators, both Catholic and Protestant, and it was this, that this time the prizes, it seems, would fall into Catholic hands instead of going with Protestants, who had certainly given with Protestants, who had certainly given a very large share of the money invested. Of course this rather dark shadow that hung on the countenance of not a few, because the prizes did not fall to the lot of Pretestants, most decidedly would have changed into a smilling, beaming and laudatory countenance, had these good people been the winners themselves. The writer of this might himself have been found quite jubilant had he been on the winning side, and it is a query whether or not he would give up his prizes for the benefit of Protestants or anyone else had he obtained any. Be this as it may, I send you the list of the winning numbers. They are as follows:

St. Joseph's Convent, Ingersoll, silver

No. 161-Held by Miss M. Leonard, of Dereham, D. O'Connel's portrait.
No. 200—Held by—, of London, Boy's

suit.

No. 224—Held by Father Molphy, of Strathroy, Father Boubat's portrait.

Nos. 87 and 898, won minor prizes.

Your correspondent believes he expresses rather Boubat's sentiments, when he says that he feels deeply grateful to the many Irotestants who so generously bought the bttery tickets offered to them, and to his fiends outside of his mission, who assisted it disposing of or bought some of those tickets. Many good people indeed must tikets. Many good people indeed must have put themselves about considerably on lehalf of this good cause. The church night be made ready for opening in less than a month were it not for the delay than a month were it not for the delay ocasioned in the preparation of the elaborate stained glass which is to enhance the already so beautiful sanctuary of the editee. As it is, I believe it has been decided to postpone the opening to the 15th of August. It will be a most appropriate day for the purpose, the glorious Lady day. No doubt it will be long coming for our Ingersoll friends and for their pastor, whose heart and mind has been centered now for night three years in the prosecution of this noble work to the honor of the Sacred Heart. Believe me, dear RECORD, yours very truly, N. N.

LETTER FROM BRUSSELS.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER MURPHY. After mass on Ascension day, Rev. Father Murphy was presented with a purse containing seventy-seven dollars, and also the following address, which was

read by Patrick Moore:-REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR,-On the occasion of your removal from us, we, your parishioners, with due appreciation of the benign influence the exercise of your Christian duty among us has ever had, humbly beg that you will accept of this small purse, as a token of the high place you have found in our esteem; and, rev. Father, wherever you may be called upon to labor in the future that your every faculty may long be spared to called upon to labor in the future that your every faculty may long be spared to you to exercise your truly divine gifts for the spiritual welfare of your fellow-creatures, with the same Christian zeal and piety of which you have ever been the exemplification, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate parishioners.

the exemplification, is the earnest prayer
of your affectionate parishioners.
Signed, on behalf of the parishioners,
Patrick Moore,
Thomas Lyman,
Patrick Ryan,
Patrick Ryan, RICHARD RYAN. STEPHEN LAMB, LEWIS McDonald, J. B. M.

FROM HAMILTON.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society met Monday evening in their hall for the purpose of presenting an address and writing-desk to Mr. Joseph Mullin,

members and daily mass and other week day services being held in the vestry of the new church.

The affair of last night was as great a success as could be expected in these arduous times, at the spring season of the year, and at a time when people have been repeatedly called the property of the control of the Church beliefing find was something over four hundred dollars, as far as can be judged from returns coming in at this early bour.

For the requirements of the occasion the seats had been removed out of the honored old church, and notwithstanding the spacious room thus provided, it provided in the space of the sectory and the cause of total abstincene in general, cannot allow you to depart without testifying our hearty spoymen of the sectory and the cause of total abstincene in general, cannot allow you to depart without testifying our hearty spoymen of the sectory and the cause of total abstincene in general, cannot allow you to depart without testifying our hearty spoymen of the sectory and the cause of total abstincene in general, cannot allow you to depart without testifying our hearty spoymen of the sectory and the cause of total abstincene in general, cannot allow you neighbors.

We are aware that it is the society to the work of the society in the society was a great as a success and the spoymen of the section is the society in the socie very kind associates. The good things I eximate the handers and charity exercised in your actions has endeared you to us all. Ever since the organization of the society you have never failed to perform your duty as a member, and by your ability and zeal you have tended to elevate the society to the prosperous position it now enjoys, and you have made for yourself a name that will long be cherished in the memories of those who have the pleasure of your acquaintance. It will but feebly express the loss we sustain as a society, to say that we will miss you at our meetings, but you can rest assured you carry with you our heartfelt wishes for your prosperity, and we trust that whatever position in life you may hereafter attain you may succeed in gaining as many friends as you will leave behind you in Hamilton.

In conclusion, we may beg of you to accept this accompanying gift as a token of our esteem. True, it is but a small reflect the form the fame of a life that for thee was resign'd?

Yes, weep, and however my foes may condemn
Thy tears shall efface their decree; For Heaven can witness, though guilty to them.

In conclusion, we may beg of you to accept this accompanying gift as a token of our esteem. True, it is but a small reflect the form of your endeavors on our behalf, but we offer it as a mark of our affection, and we hope it is received as a testimony which your fellow, members, entertain for

and we hope it is received as a testimony which your fellow-members entertain for

Signed on behalf of the society,
JAMES W. O'HOLLORAN, JAMES SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH BUCKLEY, Committee on Presentation.

REPLY. REV. FATHER, MR. CHAIRMEN AND

changed into a smiling, beaming and laudatory countenance, had these good people been the winners themselves. The writer of this might himself have been found quite jubilant had he been on the winning side, and it is a query whether or not he would give up his prizes for the benefit of Protestants or anyone else had he obtained any. Be this as it may, I send you the list of the winning numbers. They are as follows:

No. 83—Held by Miss M. Clear, of Dereham, set of vases.

No. 859—Held by Mrs. Donahoe, of London, jewellery set.

No. 179—Held by Mrs. Reid, of London, sofa cushion.

No. 1360—Held by Mother Augusta, of St. Joseph's Convent, Ingersoll, silver GENTLEMEN :to advance the good cause in which we are engaged have deserved such a flatterare engaged have deserved such a nature-ing recognition; but I am proud to know that you deem them worthy of your ap-proval. Whenever I look upon your elegant token of regard, I shall remem-ber with pleasure the many pleasant hours I have spent with you, and with gratitude the friends to whom I am in-debted for it.

And where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul, happy friends, shall be with you at night; Shall join in your revels, your sports, and your wiles, And return to me beaming all o'er with your

smiles;— Too blest, if it tells me, that, amid the gay cheer, Some kind voice had murmured, "I wish he were here."

Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy, Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy; And which come in the night-time of sorrow and care, To bring back the features that joy used to Long, long be my heart with such memories fill'd! hil'd!
Like the vase in which roses has once been distil'd—
You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Farewell! but whenever you welcome the hour, That awakens the night-song of mirth in your Then think of the friend that once welcomed And forgot his own griefs to be happy with

you.

His griefs may return—not a hope may remain

Of the few that have brightened his pathway of pain— But he ne'er will forget the short vision that threw Its enchantment around him while lingering with you.

And now, my friends, when I say that I thank you for this token of commendation and esteem, I ask you to associate with these simple words all that you can conceive of earnest heartfelt emotion. I am proud to be considered your comrade and personal friend, and hope to some day return to your midst and again stand shoulder to shoulder with you in this great contest, and rejoice with you on a glorious

moral victory.
In order to secure this victory, allow me,

and its flourishing condition is the result of his noble self-sacrifice and labor.

But still much remains to be accomplished. Though successful so far you must not now relax. We are all aware from our own casual observation that this demon of intemperance is still rampant in our midst, and boldly manifests itself on every side. The mansions of the rich as well as the lowly habitations of the

On Sunday evening last, All Saints' Church, Strathroy, was thronged with Protestants as well as Catholics, to listen Protestants as well as Catholics, to listen to the promised lecture of the Rev. Father O'Mahony, of London. His subject was "Popular Objections to Catholicity." It treated on education, confession, and devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The choir was assisted by Messrs. M. A. Egan and Mr. John Dromgole. The latter gentleman sustained his part as one of the leading vocalists of the Province.

CANADIAN NEWS.

John Colwell, who escaped from jail at

witnesses, an adjournment was had for the purpose of hearing medical testimony.

Mrs. Keys, wife of John Keys, black-smith, Strathroy, died suddenly on Sunday morning. Mrs. Keys retired in good health and was found dead in the morning. Heart disease was the cause. On the 4th inst., two little children, a

on the 4th inst., two little enddren, a son and daughter of Mr. William Fulton, farmer, residing about three miles from Uxbridge, were burned to death in their father's house.

Carrier, the Indian charged with murdering his wife, was tried on the 5th, at Brantford Assizes. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Justice Cameron sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on June 7th

Between one and two o'clock on the Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 5th, a fire took place at Euphemia township, four miles from Bothwell, burning the dwelling of James A. Gage. Two of Mr. Gage's daughter of Mr. George Waite's, a neighbor, who came to stay with them during their parents? absence. came to stay wit parents' absence.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Always require agents to show you the written authority of the proprietor of the Recondbefore you do business with them. In every case demand a receipt on the printed form before you pay money.

New subscribers are equested to enclose the price of subscription (\$2) in a registered letter, writing plainly their name enclose the price of subscription (\$2) in a registered letter, writing plainly their name sake.

We will be the come of the price of subscription (\$2) in a registered letter, writing plainly their name sake.

We will be the come of the sake of the price of subscription (\$2) in a registered letter, writing plainly their name sake.

We will be the sake to stop sending your paper while in arrears. This we cannot do. Send the amount due, and then your name will be taken off. Until arrears are paid, the law says the papers are your property whether you take them from the post office or not.

When subscribers move away from a place they should always give the name of the post office where they received their paper before, as well as the one they wish it sent to.

When the time expires that you have paid up to, send your money for the coming year punctually. If you want the paper stopped drop a card to office at the proper time, and the name will be taken off the list.

Messrs. M. A. Egan, M. Redmond and W. Walsh are authorized to do business for the Record in all parts of Ontario.

Mr. J. Dromgole, sr., is our city agent, and has authority to transact all business for the paper.

The Biddulph Murder Case.—The deposition of the late Dr. McGrath, it is understood, will be very substantial evidence in the case of Purtell. On the night of the murder, Dr. McGrath was lying sick at his father's, where Purtell was working, and having slept during the day was wakeful at night. The accused had been working head all day activing about

LOCAL NEWS.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—The sum of \$121 has been received by Rev. Father Tiernan from Rev. M. McCauley, Wyoming, for the Irish Relief Fund.

COMING BACK .- Mr. T. J. O'Meara, of COMING BACK.—Mr. T. J. O'Meara, of the postal department on the Stratford and Port Dover Railway, has been re-moved to London. He will run on the Great Western from this city in the same department. We are glad our old friend is coming to London again.

Vagrant Dogs.—The dogs who run about the city without the official collar are now to be caught with the net adopted in Toronto, and sold every two weeks by auction. The unlucky ones whom no one cares enough about to purchase will be destroyed.

Compositors's Strike.—The compositors in the news rooms of the Free Press and Advertiser struck for higher wages last Monday. They had been receiving 25 cents per thousand ems, but demanded 28 cents. No arrangement has as yet been arrived at.

CORRECTION .- In the letter of our correspondent from Goderich a few weeks since Father Boubat, of Ingersall, should have been given credit for building the convent. It was also stated that the pastoral residence was in an unfinished state. This is also an error, as the residence was entirely completed before that rev. gentleman left the mission.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.—A vote of the people of London was taken on Monday last to ascertain their wishes in reference to the sale of the present exhibition grounds. There were 980 cast in favor of the sale, and 888 against. It was decided by a large majority to locate the new grounds in an easterly direction. Salter's grove will most probably be the site chosen as the most desirable.

DROWNED .- On the 6th instant, a man named Edward Bradley was drowned in the river about a mile below the cove bridge. He and a companion named bridge. He and a companion named Tolton hired a boat and went down as far

With thee were the dreams of my earliest love; Every thought of my reason was thine: In my last humble prayer to the Spirit above. Thy name shall be mingled with mine.

Speeches were made by Rev. Father O'Leary, and several of the members, all of whom spoke of Mr. Mullin in the most complimentary terms.

STRATHROY.

Tolton hired a boat and went down as far as the place named. Some scrambling took place between the parties in ject, as Tolton says, and the result was that the man Bradley fell overboard and was drowned, despite the efforts of his companion to hold him out of the water.

DEATH OF MR. T. A. McNamara.

One of the oldest and most respected printers of Ontario has gone to his rest in the person of Mr. T. A. McNamara. About four weeks since he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died on the morning of the 6th instant. His rewith minimation of the lungs, and deed on the morning of the 6th instant. His remains were interred in Woodland cemetery on the 7th. Mr. McNamara assisted in getting out the first number of the Toronto Daily Globe.

THE LATE | DR. McGrath.—Dr. McGrath, of Bothwell, was buried on the 6th. He was one of the witnessess for one of the individuals now in jail charged with being concerned in the murder of the Don-nelly family in Biddulph. It is said that he slept with one of the persons accused on the night of the murder. Mr. Macma-hon, Q. C., counsel for the prisoners, visit-ed Bothwell last week and took his deposition. The doctor was a general favorite, and his loss will be deeply felt by a numer-ous circle of friends in Bothwell and Biddulph Township.

John Colwell, who escaped from Jail at Sarnia and swam across the river on Saturday night, has been re-captured and committed to jail to serve out his term.

Further trouble is expected among the ship laborers at Quebec. The Mayor has promised to protect the Union Canadian men, and if necessary to call out the military.

An investigation into the cause of the death of Hon. George Brown was begun on Monday. After hearing a number of witnesses, an adjournment was had for the

ENCOUNTER WITH A LUNATIC.—Mr. O'Connor, one of the attendants at the London Asylum, had a desperate struggle with a lunatic named McKenna on Tues day. The madman was being taken from the refractory ward to the main building. When the dining hall was reached Mc-Kenna snatched a kmife from the table, and stabbed his attendant in the cheek. A struggle ensued, and before McKenna could be overcome he had inflicted four cuts in O'Connor's back, two of which are considered to be of a serious character. The Asylum physicians dressed the un-fortunate man's wounds, and ordered him to remain in perfect quietness.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident happened to Charles Larkin at Harrisburg station of the G.W.R. on Saturday. It station of the G. W. R. on Saturday. It appears the young man was watching No. 4 train from the west entering the station, when the Tilsonburg train backed upon the siding on which he was standing, the rear car knocking him down between the rails and ran over him without injuring him. He then endeavored to crawl out between the two cars whilst moving with the result that his two legs were cut off. He was picked up and carried into the waiting room, where he shortly after

DEATH OF MICHAEL TULLY, OF IRISH-DEATH OF MICHAEL TULLY, OF IRISHTOWN.—We regret to learn that Michael
Tully, one of our oldest pioneers, passed
away on May 1st. Mr. Tully was highly
respected by all who knew him. He was
a native of Galway, Ireland, from which
place he immigrated to America in the
year 1849. In the year 1852 he settled in
McKillop, which was then nothing but a
wilderness, where, with sobriety and industry, he made a comfortable home for
his family. His funeral took place on the
3rd, and was attended by a very large concourse of people to Irishtown church,
where High Mass was celebrated, thence
to the place of burial. May his soul rest
in peace. in peace.

KILLED BY A BULL.—Sunday afternoon a young man named Frederick Moore, who is employed at Allen's Dairy Farm, In order to secure this victory, allow me, my friends, to offer a few words of encouragement and advice. When we call to mind that but a short time since intemperance stalked boldly in our midst, and nothing seemed able to resist its incursions, a few noble-hearted men banded themselves together in the holy cause of Total Abstinence, and under the spiritual guidance of our beloved chaplain, Rev. Father O'Leary, they labored earnestly and zealously, until to-day they have the gratification of seeing their efforts crowned with success. And this Association stands a monument to their generous zeal,

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B.
A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. The Catholic Record is the organ of the Grand Council of Canada, and also an organ of our Supreme Council. All matters for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder, C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's Avenue, London Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.
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C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry and T. A.
Bourke.

No.

No.

Rec. Socretaries.

Windsor.

St. Thomas.

Amherstburgh.

Frantford.

Strathory

Stramia.

Our worthy Supreme President in his address says:—"I feel it my duty to encourage members to take one or more of the official organs." The CATHOLIC RECORD is an official organ and devotes from one to two columns every week to C. M. B. A. notes. Does not such action on the part of this paper deserve a corresponding duty on the part of our C. M. B. A. members?

It certainly does, and every member in Canada desiring information on matters concerning our Association should not concerning our Association should not only subscribe for the CATHOLIC RECORD himself, but do all he could to extend it among others, knowing that by so doing, he would be adopting the very best means to increase our C. M. B. A. membership in Canada.

TO ALL BRANCHES IN CANADA. I have received official notice of the death of Michael Cummings, of Branch 25, Dunkirk, which occurred the 15th day

in Canada.

25, Dankin, which of April, 1880.

Samuel R. Brown, Grand Recorder.
Branches are hereby reminded to immediately notify the Grand Recorder of suspensions, expulsions, and re instatements of members; neglect in this is a violation of the resultations of our constitution.

members; neglect in this is a violation of the regulations of our constitution. Received, Buffalo April 24th, 1880, from Charles McDonough, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 8, C. M. B. A., of Buffalo, N. Y., the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) being in full payment of claim against the Catholic Mutual Benefit As-sociation for Beneficary (as per C. M.B.A. Will) on account of the death of my son, John J. Maher, late of said Branch No. 8. John J. Maher, late of said Branch No. 8, of Buffalo, N. V. LAWRENCE MAHER.
Witnesses: Timothy J. Lanahan, President Branch 8; George H. Mills, 1st Vice-

dent Branch 8; George H. Mills, 1st Vice-Pres. Branch 8.

Received, Buffalo, Aprill 24th, 1880, from Chas. McDonough, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 8, C. M. B. A., of Buffalo, N. Y., the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) being in full payment of claim against the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for Beneficiary (as per C. M. B. A. Will) on account of the death of my son John J. Maher, late of said Branch No. 8, of Buffalo, N. Y. MARY MAHER. Witnesses: Timothy J. Lanahan, President Branch 8; George H. Mills, 1st Vice-Pres. Branch 8.

Hornellsville, April 24, 1880.

Received of James M. Walsh, treasurer of St. Ann's Branch, No. 33, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, two thousand dollars, being amount in full for Benefic

dollars, being amount in full for Beneficiary due me of said association, on the death of my brother, Roger Harty.

Anna B. Dowdell.

Witness:—Joe Cameron. Applications for Beneficiary Certificates and not to Supreme Recorder. A copy of the medical certificate and a membership report should accompany each applica-tion. Ten cents is charged for each

beneficiary issued.

Detroit, May 8th, 1880. SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Recorder,-DEAR SIR AND BRO .- I this day signed a warrant for the payment of \$2000 to the widow of our late Supreme President, Doniel Barret. I leave here for Marquette on business, to be absent about two weeks. Yours fraternally,

J. T. KEENA, Supreme President.

AILSA CRAIG SALVE.—The following AILSA CRAIG SALVE.—The following from the Sentinel Review speaks for itself: Dear sir,—I know that there are a great many more than either you or I imagine afflicted with a blood disease, which takes the shape of what is generally known as "Fever Sore," and which is thought by many to be incurable. I joyfully record the fact that after having suffered for some fifteen or twenty years, I have the fact that after having suffered for some fifteen or twenty years, I have been (as far as present appearances go) completely cured at the hands of the Rev. Thos. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig, Ont. Thanking you for the publication of the above, and warmly recommending all the afflicted who wish a cure to correspond with Mr. Atkinson, I here, as a pledge of my sincerity, record my name in full. Geo. Borr, Ingersoll.

To the Farmers.—The best place in the city to obtain seeds is at McBroom & Woodward's, market square. This is an old and reliable house, doing a business second to none in the country. The seeds obtained here may be depended on. This is the secret of the growth of the business to its present large proportions. Pullman and Hamilton's Show.— The Pullman & Hamilton Great London

The Pullman & Hamilton Creation Confederation exhibited in the city on the 7th. The performances, which were the 7th. The performances, which well attended, were excellent, and afforded an enjoyable two hours' amusement. It was in many respects far superior to the shows which come from the other side giving an immense procession on the streets and nothing worth looking at under

THE SALVE. -- If the Ailsa Craig salve de remedy for running sores of all kinds, it must be a wonderful thing. The Rev. T. Atkinson, of that place, says it never fails if used strictly according to direction.

New Abbertisements.

AT-W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

New Striped Velvets

THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES ---IN---

DRESS TRIMMINGS. 138 DUNDAS STREET,

LONDON.

1880. 1880. NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing. New Shirts, White and Colored.

New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and Handkerchiefs. Gents' Shirts Made to Order-A Perfect Fit and Quality Guaranteed. New House Furnishing Goods, New Sheetings, Tickings and Twillings, New Table Linens, Lace Curtains, New Quilts,

Table Covers, &c., &c. All are offered at old prices, having been purchased before the recent advance. A CALL SOLICITED. -5%

HOP BITTERS.

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,
And the Purest and Best Medicinal Qualities
of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kindeys, and Urinary Organs, Nerv-ousness, Sleeplessness and especially Femalo

\$1,000 IN GOLD

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kiddeys, is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcoties. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co., Rochester, N.Y.

P.C. BARNARD, Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in mat-ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator. Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Bar-nard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other busi-

ness.

— REFERENCES.

Jas. Hamilton, Esq., late Mgr. B. U. Canada.
John McBeth, Esq., Clerk of the Crown.
Chas. Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney.
W. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex.
D. C. McDonald, Esq., Mgr. L. Mtl. Ins. Co.
Patronage resdectfully solicited.
Office—Edge Block, Richmond St. 83.2m

Notice to the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. R. Hickok is no longer in the employment of the Singer Manufanturing Company.

Parties purchasing. GENUINE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES will please allow no one to tamper with then except an authorized agent from this office.

THE SINGER MANF'G CO., JAS. M. MARSHALL, Manager. ALBERT A. BEARES, Agent.

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY.

5⁽¹⁾. PER GLASS. J. W. TURNER.

GENTLEMEN, ORDER YOUR

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PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET.

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THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM

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

Bussels, May 9, 1880.

This Life.

BY PROFESSOR MACHALE, HOLY ANGELS COLLEGE.

See those lovers, blessed and happy, In each other's answered love— yet to-morrow's hours shall find them, One on earth and one above.

There a husband gazing fondiy At the girl who is his bride. She will leave him for another, Break his honor, kill his pride

Watch that mother gentle bending O'er the babe upon her knee; In his manhood he will cause her Heart to break with misery.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CARLOW.

It is reported that Mr. Kavanah, the late member for Carlow county, will be raised to the House of Peers.

DERRY.

During the week to April 12, a committee appointed by the Guardians of the Innishowen Union was engaged distributing seed to needy farmers in the district. A large quantity of potatoes and oats for sowing purposes was dealt out, the provisions of the Seed Supply Act having been largely availed of by the distressed cultivators of the soil in the neighborhood of Cardonagh.

DOWN.

At the Newry Petty Sessions, April 14, before Mr. McCullagh, R. M., and seven other magistrates, a man named William other magistrates, a man named William Bullock was charged with firing a revolver in Sandys street on the evening of the election. The revolver was found to be loaded with ball cartridges. He was caught in the act of firing it by Mr. Mc-Cullagh, R. M. Fined 10s. and costs or 14 days' imprisonment. Andrew Glenny, a licensed batch leaves. a licensed hotel-keeper, was charged with firing out of his house at a mob, and wounding several men. The defendant was returned for trial.

KILKENNY.

LIMERICK.

At the weekly meeting of the Tipperary Guardians, April 14th, Count Moore, M. P., in the chair, the laborers of the town,

laborers quietly left before the police arrived. A deputation of two from the labores then appeared before the board, and stated in most positive terms that they were in a state of absolute destitution. After some discussion it was arranged that the adjourned sewerage works of the town should be re-opened, and that they be done by task work.

TYRONE.

Peter Conway was hanged in Omagh Jail, County Tyrone, on the morning of April 14, for the murder of James Miller on July 14, 1879. The particulars of the murder are as follows:—Times went hard with the Conways of Pomeroy, father and son, and they struggled against an adverse fate with but poor success. Monetary difficulties beset them thickly. First their miserable few acres were mortgaged, and then the wretched stock these acres fed. One James Miller, a young man, was the luckless medium of their pecuniary relief, and shortly before July last, between bills of sale and mortgages, the Conways were no more than paupers pecuniary relief, and shortly before July last, between bills of sale and mortgages, the Conways were no more than paupers in possession of apparent means. Miller proved their friend, and for his foul and driving home, were upset. Byrne's neck was disolocated. The girl escaped unturt. Another young named Murphy, from Anagar, parish of Paulstown, who attended the same fair on Tuesday morning, felt himself unwell, and expired soon afterwards, it is thought of heart disease. Both deceased were in the prime of life.

CORK.

A young woman named Kate Donovan, a servant to Mr. Patrick Murphy, publican, Main Street, Skilbereen, was recently drowned under singular circumstances. The man in charge of the Still mill in the town, finding the machinery stopping, inly drowned under singular circumstances. The man in charge of the Still mill in the town, finding the machinery stopping, instituted a search near the sluice, and found the flow of the water in the mill-race obstructed by the body of a woman. It was found to be the body of the woman above-named, and from the fact that she had on her shoulder a basket containing clothes, it is supposed she stumbled in while crossing the stream after gathering up some clothes that had been drying.

DERRY. opinion," added the doctor, "that the de-ceased was sitting at the time he received DERRY.

A man named Samuel Risk, a butcher by trade, died April 13, at Derry. from the effect of a blow received in the region of the heart from John Kildea, in the Bogside slaughter-house. Kildea was arrested, and claims that he was drunk when he struck the blow.

DONEGAL.

During the week to April 12, a comcommitted. Conway leaves a wife and

On April 12, Chevalier O'Clery was buried politically with funeral honors in Wexford. As soon as it was known that he was at the bottom of the poll, a hearse and horse was improvised, and a band playing the "Dead March in Saul," fol-lowed by several thousands. The coffin was broken, and the boards thrown into

Bishop of Ossory:

"Sometimes it was even an immediate interposition of Providence that preserved the elergy to their devoted flocks. Father H. Fitzimons relates how a gentle-manual Richard Belling, living at the innocent cause of! Let me tell you, however, in conclusion, that you are great fools!"

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg said THE LAND QUESTION "THE MOST PRESSING NECESSITY."—At the monthly meeting of the Kilkenny Tenant Farmer's Association held April 14, the following resolutions were adopted:—"That a vote of thanks be passed to the priests and people of the county for their prompt and determined action, by which they triumphantly returned the two popular candidates adopted by the association. That an address be forthwith issued to the electors of the county by the association that an address be forthwith issued to the electors of the county by the association. tion. That we call upon our representatives of the county and city of Kilkenny to bring forward the land question before the Lick party as of the feet only and city of Kilkenny to bring forward the land question before the Irish party as of the first and most pressing necessity for immediate legislation, and we request all the land clubs in Ireland to express similarly their views."

LIMPDICK

a tew steps farther down. Though Mrs. Belling heard these words repeated more than once, she thought it was only a dream, and paid no attention to them. At last the most august Queen of Heaven revealed herself in the most beautiful form, and clothed with dazzling radiance, ordered The Limerick Reporter, April 13, says:—
This moroing at early dawn a fiddler played a party of emigrants through George street to the Limerick Terminus.
During the first week of April between 200 and 300 young men and women of the agricultural class left Limerick for Cork en route to America.

LONGFORD.

clothed with dazzling radiance, ordered her to instantly execute the command which she received. Father Nigram was a man of no ordinary piety, of spotless integrity, and always burning with an ardent zeal for religion. I made it my duty to visit him before his death, and to get from his own lips the most accurate information on a matter of which I had already heard so much from different quarters. On ne LONGFORD.

On April 13, Lady Adelaide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, was married to Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, in the Catholic Church at Newtownforbes, Co. Longford. The bride being a Catholic Church at Newtownforbes, Co. Longford. The bride being a Catholic character of which I had already heard so much from different quarters. On removing the stone he saw five or six steps which led down to a small but convenient bed-chamber, twenty feet long, and twelve feet broad, and furnished with a near bed and chair. He was scarcely shut up in this cell when the priest-hunters arrived and convenient to the convenient properties. married to Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, in the Catholic Church at Newtownforbes, Co. Longford. The bride being a Catholic and the bridegroom a Protestant, a special dispensation was granted by the Pope, on condition that the children, if any, be brought up in the Catholic faith departed, goaded almost to madness by Pope, on condition that the children, if any, be brought up in the Catholic faith. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jas. O'Reilly, P. P.

LOUTH.

The Freeman, of April 15th says: "It is stated that a movement is on foot to forward a requisition from the electors of the County Louth to the Right Hon. James Lowther, who was recently defeated at the content of the content of the county Louth to the Right Hon. James Lowther, who was recently defeated at the content of the content of the continued their toilsome search, and then departed, goaded almost to madness by who during all this time had been favored with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and then departed, goaded almost to madness by who during all this time had been favored with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and then departed, goaded almost to madness by who during all this time had been favored with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, and the passage, when covered with the choicest consolations of Heaven, came forth from his subterraneous cell, an

ward a requisition from the electronic ward a requisition from the electronic ward a requisition from the electronic ward area of the search of the sear vacated by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., who refuses to sit with Mr. Callan, who was with the latter gentleman returned for that constituency."

ADV

Search, M. APPARITION OF THE B. V. M. APPARIT siege. It occured in the month of July, at about three p. m., immediately over the tower of old St. Mary's Cathedral (now in Guardians, April 14th, Count Moore, M. P., in the chair, the laborers of the town, numbering about 100, rushed into the board-room, and demanded work or bread. They emphatically declared they would not leave the room till something was done for them. The chairman said the board could not tolerate such intimidation, and sent the relieving officer to the sub-inspector. Mr. W. Lopbell, to send down a large function of the protestants.) Our Lady was seen," says Mr. Lemhan in his "make seen," says Mr. Lemhan in his "simple people at work in the fields, accompanied by St. Francis and St. Dominicans and thence to the Church of St. Francis within the walls." - Liverpool Catholic Times.

THE JESUITS.

THE EFFECTS OF THEIR PERSECUTION

M. de St. Genest, in a work entitled "Religious Persecution," speaks as follows as regards the results attending it in France. He contrasts the actual state of the

as regards the results attending it in France. He contrasts the actual state of the country with respect to genuine religious feeling with what it was in appearance under Napoleon III., when he went with Eugenie to Notre Dame d'Auray, just before this remarkable transformation began to be perceptible in the intellectual and wealthy classes of society:

"I have known other times. I have seen the result of purely state religion. I have witnessed the pompous festival of St. Anne d'Auray, when I followed with my regiment the emperor and his court accomplishing an official pilgrimage. The priests on that day appeared to be invested with a great power; religion seemed to triumph indeed. Nevertheless I must say that if we all assisted at that Mass, in a splendid order of battle, I saw few men around me showing unmistakably the faith of a Christian.

"What is the cause of the great change

"What is the cause of the great change that has since happened? How is is that to-day the churches are too small, the Christian schools and the convents too narrow for their inmates? What has been the source of this new piety, so strange in regiments of soldiers, among burghers, and in the popular ranks? Has there been a Thaumaturgus, another Peter the Hermit preaching a new crusade? No! These multitudes have been converted neither by a Lacordaire nor by a Dupanloup. It is you atheists, it is you radicals, it is you demagogues that are the cause of it. Your voice is the one which calls these legions and sends them to the four quarters of the globe. As soon as they hear it, many of them run to the sanctuary of St. Martin at Tours, others to Lourdes, not a few to Rome, some even

When you attack the brothers, the brothers do not know where they are to find room for the children that comes to them. When you threaten the priests, the priests are embarrassed by the greater number of the faithful that surrounded them. You are the new preachers sent by God; you are indeed the fathers of the

Church!

"If the pupils of the schools of every degree, if those young men formerly scoffers and sceptics, give the astonishing spectacle of which the whole of Europe speaks; if at St. Cyr all those brave young soldiers walked up to the altar headed by their officers; if large crowds of people are now seen walking in procession through France with their banners and holy images, it is to you that we own it; we to Church committed. Conway leaves a wife and children. He was but 26 years old, and received the rites of the Catholic religion before his execution.

WEXFORD.

France with their banners and noly images, it is to you that we owe it; yes, to you, the slaves of the Beast, the enemies of God. Go on, therefore, and continue to persecute! It is the breath of air which starts again the blazing flame when

it was nearly extinguished!

"You have forced us to openly recognize all the grandeur of our Church.
You have made a more with You have made us spew out the poison THAT WAS TAINTING THE BLOOD IN OUR

VEINS.
Go on! Let the horror that your very sight excites in us prove stronger than even Christian eloquence. You see it; at the first view of this impious war The following interesting and marvellous apparition could not be better described than in the words of the erudite like the first view of this impious war we all rush on to the rescue—old men and young men, military people and civilians, nobleman and burghers, city and country people together. Directly the processions begin, and we turn pilgrims of God'l it is a universal, unheard of conversion. What an admirable work you have been the procession of the process of th

m jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

MASHING MACHINES.—THE is "THE PRINCES." JOHN W. STONE, Ingersoll, Agent, visited London occasionally at the Western Hotel, a trial can be obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

MERICAN

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MACHINES.—THE

Is "THE PRINCES." JOHN W. STONE, Ingersoll, Agent, visited London occasionally at the Western Hotel, a trial can be obtained

11-19

E. HARGREAVES, DEALER gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1-1y from jokingly to a lady patient who was com-

Meetings.

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

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W ANTED—A CATHOLIC Of the business capacity and good habits to act as our agent in our different local agencies. Arrangements made for employment of whole or part of time. Apply with references to Benziger Brothers, L B 2677, New York.

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His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. Ont; under the auspices of
His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of
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Ital as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
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system of heating has been introduced with
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ASUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-AWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connon, Presi-dent.

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2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Re-

than, or American, the turns), 3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

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should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the inarrance business.

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At Purchasers' own Figures. Must be sold quick. Call and see them

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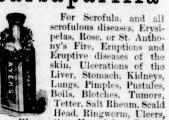
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Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial dis-eases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the This Sarsaparilla is a combination of

vegetable alteratives — Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock — with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully com-bined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove of its usefulness. Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superi-ority to any other medicine known, that

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In the styles that are sure to please.
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For making good work we've gained renown,
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THIS PAPER may be found on file at \$60.

Advertising Bureau (108 price 8 k.), where advertising courses may be made for it in the way to be way to be made for it in the way to be wa

SPRING OPENING 1880. it, but I can't be imposed on without a rumpus !" He hauled the box down, kicked off the slats, and then he picked up the young man, turned him end for end, twisted him

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S

SPRING & SUMMER **IMPORTATIONS**

EXHIBTION OF

Millinery, Mantles, and General

WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,

APRIL 14. YOUR INSPECTION REQUESTED.

HUMOROUS.

A man gets into trouble by marrying two wives. If he marries only one he may have trouble; and some men have come to tribulation by simply promising to marry one. Trouble anyhow!

Every donkey thinks itself worthy to stand with the king's horses: every girl thinks she could keep house better than her mother; but thoughts are not facts, for the sprat thought himself a herring, when the fisherman knew he was not.

The Soir compares the position of the French Government, as regards the un-authorized religious bodies, to the soldier who captured a Bedouin Arab during the African campaign. "Sergent," he called out, "I've taken a prisoner." "Bring him at once." "I can't, he holds me fast!"

After a telegraph pole had fallen on a Savanah negro's head, he threw up his hand and shouted: "Don't hit me agin wid yer club, Mr. Policeman. It wasn't me that stole der chickens; it was Deacon Henry." When he looked, saw what hit him and walked off, saying: "I'se in luck dis morning, I 'spected dat de policeman had me shuah, dat time."

A Glasgow minister was recently called A Glasgow minister was recently caned in to see a man who was very ill. After finishing his visit, as he was leaving the house, he said to the man's wife, "My good woman, do you not go to any church at all?" "Oh yes, sir; we gang to the Baron Kirk." "Then why in the world did you send for me! Why didn't you send for Doctor Macleod?" "Na, na, 'deed na, we wadna risk him. Do ye ken it's a dangerous case of typhus?

ken it's a dangerous case of typhus?

Last November an old merchant, on sending his nephew to study law at Paris, presented him with an old copy of the code, with the remark, "I will come to see you in March, and if you have been diligent I will make you a handsome present." At the appointed time the old gentleman was on hand. "Well, my boy," said he, "have you worked hard?" "Oh, yes, answers the nephew confidently. "In that case you have already got your reward." "I don't know what you mean, uncle." "Hand me the code, my boy," He opens the volume, and between the first two leaves finds a five-hundred france, which he had intended for his nephew, but which he forthwith put into his own pocket.

A worthy old tradesman, whom a successful was a five hundred france for Rolling Stock.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

A worthy old tradesman, ful mercantile career of thirty years had placed in independent circumstances, still continued his business and his anteprandial visits to his counting house. One morning the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, until that rare and valuable thing in a woman—her patience—was well-nigh exhausted. At last, however, he made his appearance; and without any excuse for his tardiness, but looking especially glum and out of humor, he sat down to eat. A cup of coffee partially restored him, and opening his mouth, he spake: "Most extraordinary circumstances—most extraordinary circumstances—most extraordinary indeed?" "Why, what do you mean, my demanded the lady. "Mean!" demanded the lady. "Mean!" The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to moon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary. A worthy old tradesman, whom a success mouth, he spake: "Most extraordinary circumstances—most extraordinary, indeed?" "Why, what do you mean, my dear?" demanded the lady. "Mean? Here have I had to open the shop with my own hands, and after staying there a full hour, waiting for my boys, not one of them made his appearance, and I was forced to close the shop again to come to breakfast!" "Good heavens!" exclaimed the lady, with unfeigned horror, "you have not been to the shop? Why, it's Sunday?" "Sunday!" returned he, "Sunday! Impossible, madam; we did not have eggs and bacon for dinner yesterday!"

The Animal in the Box.

The Animal in the Box.

There is a sad young man up in Michigan Avenue to-day. He got up very early yesterday morning, and rigged up a box and hung upon it a sign reading: "Don't annoy the baboon." A great many people looked into the box and were annoyed by hoots and yells, and the inventor of the sell was waxing tat, when along came a six-foot farmer, with his weather eye open for living curiosities. When he saw the box and the sign he hitched his team and made an inspection. There was no baboon in the box. No, sir; there wasn't even the faintest trace of one. The wasn't even the faintest trace of one. The young man was leaning against the fence and laughing his sides sore, when the farmer approached and asked: "Did you have any baboon in that

box ?"
"No, of course not." "No, of course not."
"Then, why that sign? If there is no baboon there, how can he be annoyed? I'd lick a man who'd annoy a baboon of

"Why, it's only a sell," explained the

young man.
"What's a sell?"

"Why to-day is April-fool Day."
"Never heard of any such day in my life. Young man, don't you dare to lie to me! I can take a joke as well as the next

me! I can take a joke as well as the next man, but I can't be babooned to-day or any other day. Where's that animal ?"
"Never had any."
"Never had a baboon in the box, yet you hung out a sign that people mustn't poke him up and annoy him! Boy, that's false pretences?"
"But can't you take a joke?"

false pretences?"

"But can't you take a joke?"

"A joke? Where is the joke in forbidding us to annoy the baboon when there isn't a baboon within a thousand miles of us? Other folks may not resent.

man, turned him end for end, twisted him up, and jammed him into the baboon box. It was an awful close fit, and there was a heap of kicking, but the baboon got there all the same, and after the farmer had driven away they had to pull the hox apart to get the living curiosity out.—Detroit Free Press.

Advertising Cheats.

Mantles,
General
Dry Goods,
KE PLACE ON
AY MORNING, thing else.



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WAREROOMS,
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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 43 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Stops, 3 manu

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



TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pactic Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—20 Locomotive Engines

16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).

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

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BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and
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Public buildings outside of the city, with
Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same
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BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid!

INDIGESTION & DEBILITY.

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

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



A WEEK in your own town, andno capital risked. You can give the business a trial with out expense. The best opportunity ever offered or those willing to work. You should try not busine et a unit business with order. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men, sen or special private terms and particulars, which we mail free

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY

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

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

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250 CHAMPION ENGINES SOLD IN 3 SEASONS. SEND FOR RECORD PROOF CHAMPION



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. Nine Leading Insurance Companies License the CHAMIPION to be used within of Barns or Stacks Insured by them. We are testing and finishing Six CHAMPION.

FARM ENGINES, PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTY.

4-3-1-1-7-6 GENUINE

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



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

THE SINGER MANF'G CO'Y.

222 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

HARDY'S GROCERY, 358 RICHMOND ST.

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

The Remoter the Store!

Sixth Door South of King Street, LONDON, ONT.

42.19

Encourage Canadian Enterprises! Insure your Property in the

MOINU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of TORONTO.

HON. J. C. AIKINS, Secretary of State, President. T. PARKER, Sec. and Agent, London Branch. OFFICE-Edge Block, Richmond St., London.

McLENNAN & FRYER **PLUMBERS**

GASFITTERS, STEAMFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c.

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

-THE-LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 131 MAPLE STREET, LONDON, - ON'T.

LONDON, ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

ANDREW COLVIN.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

X-CUTS AWS, AXES, CHAINS, Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc., CHEAPER THAN EVER

JAS. REID & CO., See No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

LONDON

CIGAR COMPANY, 61 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,

W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.

TEN A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Cooghs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough. Large bottles, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by

HARKNESS & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

FITZGERALD.

SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING

GROCERS

ONTARIO.

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

Retail. A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

169 DUNDAS STREET.

4th Door East Richmond Street. CHURCH BUILDING

A SPECIALTY.

From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract or Superintend the building of mison work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoll Church, without any cost to the people. Can do the same for others. Unquestionable referances from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—Peter Sheedy Doughin, Ingersoll.

BUILDING STONE. Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and base stone a specialty.

ALFRED CRAIGIE,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Address— Send for Price List. -6%

ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada.

This space is reserved for the new CITY UNDERTAKERS,

FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING, 180) KING STREET. (180

Every requisite for FUNERALS
Provided on Economical terms.
The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS' FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE.

202, King St., London. Private Residence,
254 King Street,

before the closing of each mail.

N.B.—It is particularly requested the the senders of mainstream thinking add the names of the Counties t the addresses.

L. I.A.W.LESS, Postmaster.

London Post Office, 24th Nov., 1879.

REMOVAL.

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK

NEW STORE! Opposite Their Old Stand

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK.



AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

Capital, - -\$1,000,000. Subscribed . . \$600,000. Paid Up, . \$500,000. Reserve Fund, . \$38,000.

Total Assets, - \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest al lowed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. ov. 20, 1879. 68-1

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE.

Arrangement MAILS AS UNDER. CLOSE. Due for Delive

Canada Southern west of St. Thomas... St. Clair Branch Railwy, P. O. mails—Courtwright to St.

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| Between Harrasourg and Fer-| Buffalo & Lake Huron, west of Stratford, and G. T. west of Stratford | 12 15 6 Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris S. and Buffalo | 12 15 6 G. T. R. between Stratford and

Crimilin and Evelyn Tuesday and Friday' 2 00 100 ... Anilens, Bowcood, Coldstream, Fernhill, Ivan, Lobo, Nairri (Tuedy, Thrusd y, Starli 7 7 00 ... Arva, Birr, Eiginfield, Masori ville ...

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MONEY TO LOAN!

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

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

London, March 18, 1880.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE,

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, lpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to be low estimates for church furniture where rchitects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES-Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy.

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CAUTION!

Each Plug of the MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. MCDONALD



HATTER

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

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

Call and be convinced. A word in ALEX. MCDONALD.

JOHN COOPER PHOTOGRAPHER In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. 22 Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets, New Gallery lately creeted. 78-19

PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES

CARVER & GILDER Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors.

222 Dundas Street,

J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS, Having greatly improved his premises and enlarged his stock of

N. E. cerner Dundas and Clarence stree LONDON, ONT. 79.13

GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
Is now prepared to furnish his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the city. A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon.

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS

J. W. HARDY, Corner King and Ridout Streets J. W. ASHBURY, CHEMIST

DRUGGIST. 115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 46-1v

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

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

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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

W. J. THOMPSON.

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

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

Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.

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Valises, Etc-ON, ONT. SS. FALLING.

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JAMES REDPATH TO LECTURE ON THE IRISH FAMINE.

announcement that Dr. James Redpath is to lecture in Boston on "Famine and Landlords" will excite wide attention. and Landlords will excite white attention.

He is not an Irishman, nor has it been known that his sympathies have been specially given to Ireland. Though his active life has been spent in America, Mr. Redpath is an Englishman by birth and descent. He went to Ireland a few months. ago as correspondent for the N.Y. Tribune. Mr. Whithlaw Reid briefly said to him:

"Find out the facts, and report them."
On arriving in Ireland, he presented letters of introduction to both the landlord and the land-league sides. He proceeded to examine both views. He was rather prejudiced against Mr. Parnell and his agitation. He visited the famine districts in the West of Ireland, asking for information from Protestant ministers and priests, and also from resident landlords and agents, and lastly from the wretched homes. He sums up his judg-ment in one sentence in The Indeplendent of last week: "There is a famine in Treland."

It was something to have a man with a heart and brains, to tell the truth. The English Gevernment and their officials, English Gevernment and their officials, the landords and their agent's friends, kept up one cry that the famine was exaggerated, that there was no real suffering. "One day," says Mr. Redpath, "I rode out with a priest in County Mayo, to examine the condition of the poor in his parish. He offered to take me through the whole of his parish—twenty miles in length. I could not endure the dreadful sight I saw in the cabins of the peasantry. After we had ridden two miles I caused the priest to turn back. I grew sick and wept like a child. Yet, when I returned to the hotel, a banker from a neighboring town told me (not knowing what I had seen) that there

(not knowing what I had seen) that there was no distress in the county, and that the people were never so well off."

Mr. Redpath has returned from Ireland full of zealous sympathy with the people and with the agitators. "The great underlying cause of the famine," he says "is landlordism." We have heard him say, while his face quivered with emotion: "At first when I saw the unspeakable wretchedness of the people, it made me sick. I never could speak to those who were with me: I could only curse—curse the system of ownership and the rule that had brought it about."

The famine is not dying; it is growing.

Mr. Redpath says:—"In June, July, and August, if the present rate of contributions is not maintained, the famine will count it victims by the tens of thousands.

England will do nothing. She has done nothing thus far."

The light words growywhere should re-

The Irish people everywhere should remember the service done them by this able and honest writer. He has put before the world the truth of Ireland's con-His words have weight, for no man could accuse James Redpath of say-ing aught but what he believed. He holds up as wicked and vile the landlord system of Ireland, which so many Americans support. "If landlords even in New England," he says, "acted as the landlords of Ireland act, they would perish at the hands of vigilance committees.

Mr. Redpath is to lecture in Boston Theatre on "Famine and Landlords," on Stunday next, the 9th inst. The proceeds of the lecture will go to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children. We need not ask for an audience for him. There ought not to be an empty seat in the hall.—Pilot.

ys the Vienna Faderland, is fast Their churches, which they had taken from the Catholics, are empty, and their parish priests, nominated by the state, gradually disappearing. The common people see themselves duped, and many have already returned to the true Church, and many more would like to return only shame and human respect keeps them still back in their abnormal position. The apostate parish priests, though they are well paid by the state and have nothing to do, seem to feel rather uncomfortable. not to have entered his church for several months back. Another, the Rev. Richery, preached regularly in the church at Grandfountaine every Sunday, though there was not a soul in it besides himself. A third one, the Rev. Bissey, used to ring the church bell, but as he saw no one coming he went quitely home again. These three, with ing he went quitely home again. These three, with many others, have now found three, with many others, have now found it advisable to take furlough for an unlimited period, and to spend their salaries elsewhere. Some time ago the Rev. M. Lucas, parish priest of Bonfoe, left quite once. Not content with this, twelve of the bread and it was desired that it should be sent at once. Not content with this, twelve of the bread and the proposed services and the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services are the proposed services as the proposed services are the proposed services a Sunday morning he was seen to pass the frontier on a hay wagon. He had come as a stranger into his parish, and as such he left it, without anyone saying "good-by" to him. His departure was so hasty that he even forgot his hat, and a child, that chanced to be near, brought it to him. This is the thirty-third Old Catholic priest that has made himself scarce, and the Rev. M. Masset, of Buix, who for eight months has not done a single parochial duty, will, it is said, soon follow him.

WHOSE FAULT?

[From The Lake Shore Visitor 1 It is nothing novel now to see a Mr. or

shelter or perhaps a home, and in return robbed them of a boon or gift more precious than life itself. Could the ancestors of the Protestant O'Sullivans, O'Tooles, McCartys, and hundreds of others but see their children or grand-the could be seen than the country of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame than the country of precious than life itself. Could the ancestors of the Protestant O'Sullivans, O'Tooles, McCartys, and hundreds of others but see their children or grandchildren kneeling or sitting in a Protestant meeting house, how happy they would feel can be more easily imagined than told. Many a child is lost to the faith through the carelessness of parents. Coming from a land where they know but of one true church and that almost the only one, they soon learn that here one true church and that almost the only one, they soon learn that here they could choose for themselves and be more happy in appearance, more admired in society by being liberal in their religious notions. One church was about as good as another in America and the Protestant was in every way far more prosperous than the struggling Catholic. "To carry water on both shoulders" was the highest and holiest aim of the Irish Catholic, who wished to be regarded in America as a man of be regarded in America as a man of liberal views. The old man did not love his faith. He kept within the traces by his faith. He kept within the traces by going to his duty once a year, and died barely crowding his bones into a consecrated ground. But the example told upon the children. They never saw father or mother regularly attend at mass on Sunday. They never knew them to approach the Sacraments save at Easter time. They often heard them speak slightingly of church and holy things. Heard them ridicule the pious practices of others, and thus the young, taught by the old, soon began to think that the Catholic faith was nothing better than a mere faith was nothing better than a mere

sham.

The opportunities offered for hearing Mass or being present at instructions were not taken advantage of and at home religion had no place. Old folks then are somewhat to blame for the loss the Church has suffered here. Nor should the blame be entirely thrown upon the shoulders of the priests. They can do but little good when the home influence has a tendency to counteract the effect of their instruction. Then, when we hear of a Mac or an O' occupying a pulpit or a pew in a church other than Catholic, we may conclude that man was stolen from the faith which he should by right profess or was led astray by foolish, careless

TOUCHING INSTANCE OF SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

THE PARIS CHIMNEY-SWEEPS AND THEIR

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of April 17th, contains the following beautiful

One of the most touching instances "One of the most touching instances of the sympathy felt in France for the sufferings of our distressed fellow-countrymen has just been communicated to us by a kind and esteemed correspondent from the French capital. He tells us that in that city there has been for a long time in existence a benevolent little association, composed of the little Savoyards and Auvergnats, whose chief occupation is Auvergnats, whose chief occupation is that of chimney-sweeping through the city. The association is under the guardianship of a good Parisian priest and of some young gentlemen from among the best families in the capital. They have provided a home for the hardworking, quick-witted little fellows, and devote a large portion of each evening to instructing them in the doctrines and morality of their Catholic faith. Through the merciful operations of the association the merciful operations of the association hundreds of the youthful chimney-sweep-ers have been saved from sin and wretch-THE OLD CATHOLIC SCHISM.

The star of the Old Catholics in Switzerand, says the Vienna Faderland, is fast the wants of the poor Catholic populations of the North and West of Ireland, to do, seem to feel rather uncomfortable. A certain Rev. Massey, an Old Catholic priest of the Jura (Canton Bern) is said to their surrender, for four successive weeks, of their plain beni, a palatable cake, which the association was in the habit of giving to them every Sunday after Mass. If would cheerfully do what their guardian

to His Eminence's fund for the succor of poor Ireland." WHAT THEY SAY OF IT? A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few Pre parations of medicines which have with stood the impartial judgment of the peop for any gre t length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be conviuced:—Thomsa Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for Miss Kelly, an O'Toole, or McCarty attending regularly at an Episcopal or Presbyterian Church. Old Father Sullivan for years pounded the desks of country schools in this locality as a local Methoschools in this locality as a local Methodistic preacher. It frequently happens too, that servants are found whose countenance are of the purest Milesian cast and whose brogue would indicate either foreign highly and whose brogue would indicate either foreign highly are in the purest Milesian cast and whose brogue would indicate either foreign highly are in the pure of the purest Milesian Cast and no atack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel keeper when the pure of the pure and whose brogue would indicate either foreign birth or immediate descent from a scion of the Green Isle, who go to a place of worship where their forefathers would be ashamed to be found. Children of Irish Catholic parents, baptized in the Catholic faith, are lost to their religion and are found mid-strangers in a strange loss of the control of the Catholic faith, are lost to their religion and are found mid strangers in a strange land. To what are we to attribute this change, or rather loss of faith? In many no doubt the change was made when young. The parents passed away and left their offspring to the cold charity of the world. Protestants gave them a should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A Maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A Maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A Maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, warkworth, was made when worth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, Warkworth, was made when worth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, was made when worth, writes, "I have tried it on my horse in case of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man."—A maybee. Merchant, was made when worth, was made whe

knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a public benefit."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of N. S. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—Eclectrice—Selected and Electriced. Note. - Eclectric -- Selected and Electrized

Most people suppose the manufacture of tobacco consists merely of thing the leaf and pressing it into plugs. The fact is, however, that the process is a very delicate one, and the least false step will injure the flavor. The leaf must be carefully attended to for months after it leaves the planter's hands. It must neithed the test the state of the sta planter's hands. It must neither dry too quickly nor too slowly. Even after it has reached the factory the utmost delicacy of manipulation is required. The weather must be carefully studied, for if there is too much moisture in the air when it is pressed it will mould, and the same will

happen if too much moisture is sprinkled upon it for the purpose of opening the leaf. Again, if it is overdried in the oven it will turn crisp, and will nip the tongue in smoking. It is by careful attention to all these points that the "Myrtle Navy" has been brought to such perfection. The firm who manufacture it have their own storehouses in Virgmia, and from the time the leaf leaves the planter's hands until it is turned out of the factory, months after-wards, in plugs, it is under the care of their skilled and trusted employees.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

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

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

A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark-ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in

a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop good business snound nonce the C. Wringer Company's advertisement in an

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-

land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN St. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

the present competition. Give them a call. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has reis the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., May 10, 1880. Wheat, Winter

	ment of the sacred place in which they	Peas 0	90 t	o 1 20	
		Barley 1	00 t	o 1 20	
	were, the little fellows rose to their feet	Rye 0	90 t	0 1 00	
-1	and cried out with wild delight that they	Buckwheat 1	19 t	o 1 20	
		Reans	50 t	0 2 00	
2	would cheerfully do what their guardian	FLOUR AND FEED			
1	asked. It was computed that 24 francs	Fall Wheat Flour P Cwt. 3 25 Mixed Flour 3 00 Spring Flour 3 00 Buckwheat Flour 2 25 Grahau Flour	to	3 50	
		Mixed Flour " 3 00	to	3 25	
	would be about the cost of the bread, and	Spring Flour 3 00	to	3 25	
	it was desired that it should be sent at	Buck wheat Flour 2 25	to	2 50	
	once. Not content with this, twelve of	Graham Flour 2 00	to	3 25	
		Graham Flour 3 00 Cracked Wheat 2 25 Cornmeal "1 50	to	2 50	
	the more opulent of the poor little	Cornmeal " 1 50	to	2 00	
	sweepers clubbed their superfluous cash	Bran, per ton 13 00 Shorts, ₱ 14 00 Oatmeal, ₱ cwt 2 50			
		Shorte B		14 00	
	together, and found to their joy that it	Ontrocal Plant		18 00	
	amounted to the wondrous sum of eighty	Oatmeal, & Cwt	to	3.00	
	france There were alled to the	Land D. B.	18		
	francs. These were added to the cost of	Lard, P tb 0 09	to	0 12	
	the cakes, and the delighted reverend	Eggs, Store Lots, ₱ doz 0 09 "Farmers' 0 10	to	0 12	
		Farmers 0 10	to	0 12	
	guardian forwarded the thirty-two francs	utter, Crock 0 15	to	0 17	
	to the Cardinal Archbishop, to be added	• Rolls 0 16	to	0 18	
	to His Eminence's fund for the succor of		to	0 22	
			to	0 14	
•	poor Ireland."	MISCELLANEOUS.			
		Muttor, tb 0 06	to	0 08	
Н	What is a second of the second	Lamb, ₱ tb 0 04	to	0 06	
	WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS	Beef, pr tb & qtr 0 07	to	0.08	
		Geese, each 0 45	to	0 60	
	FOR THE PEOPLE There are but few Pre-	Furkeys, each 0 75	to	1 25	
	parations of medicines which have with-	Dried Apples # tb 0 90	to	1 50	
		Onions, & bhl 1 50	to	2 00	
	stood the impartial judgment of the people	Hay, P on	to	11 00	
	for any gre t length of time. One of these	Straw, \$\ ioad 2 50	to	3 50	
	is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the	Live Hogs, & cwt 3 75	to	4 00	
-1		Dressed Hogs 5 00	to	6 00	
	following and be convinced:-Thomas	Chickens, P pair 0 50	to	0 65	
	Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes,	Ducks 0 50	to	0 65	
		Turnips & bush 0 20	to	0 22	
	"I have been afflicted with rheumatism for	Carrots 0 15	to	0 30	
3	the last ten years, and have tried many	Apples, & bag 1 25	to	1 50	
		Potatoes bag 0 40	to	0 60	
	remedies without any relief, until 1 tried	Coal, all stove kinds 6 40	to	6 60	
- 1	Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then	Cordwood No 1 dry 12 cord 2 50	to	4 25	
	have had no atack of it. I would recom-	Cordwood, No. 1 dry, *cord	to	0.06	
	have had no atack of it. I would recom-	Wool " 000			
	mend it to all."-J. H. Earl, Hotel keeper,	SKINS AND HIDES.	to	0 00	
	West Shefford, P. Q., writes-"I have been	Lambeline oach		2 00	
	tranklad mid line	Calfeline groon 10 th	to		
	troubled with liver complaint for several	dry 0	to	0 00	
	years, and have tried different medicines	Hides group " 0 00	to	0 00	
	with little or no bonefit until I to 1 D	ii dry "	to	0 00	
	with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr.	Callskins, green, P lb. 0 00 "dry 0 00 Hides, green, 0 08 "dry 0 08	to	0.00	
	Thomas' Eclectic Oil, which gave me im-	London Stock Market.			j
	1	The second secon			

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10, Richmond st. London, May 10.

CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS. COWAN'S HARDWARE,

TENDERS FOR COA

127 DUNDAS STREET

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO. The Inspector of Prisons and Public Chari-ties for Ontario will receive tenders addressed to him at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and endorsed "Offers for Coal," up to noon

1880.

Saturday, 15th of May, for the delivery of the following quanties of coal at the sheds of the institutions named, on or before the 1st July, 1880, as follows: ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO,

s50 tons hard coal, large egg; 200 tons hard coal, stove size; 300 tons soft coal. CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO. 600 tons soft coal, 52 tons hard coal, stove size ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO,

450 tons soft coal, 50 tons hard coal, stove size ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON. 1,000 tons soft coal; 175 tons hard coal, large egg; 60 tons hard coal, chestnut.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON. 1,000 tons soft coal, 80 tons hard coal stove size; 30 tons hard coal, chestnut; 200 tons of the soft coal to be delivered at the pumping house in the city.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB, BELLEVILLE. 450 tons soft coal, 45 tons hard coal, large egg, 15 tons hard coal, stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD,

400 tons soft coal, 200 tons hard coal, stove size

The hard coal to be either Pittston, Scranton or Lehigh. Tenders to name the mine or
mines from which it is proposed to take the
soft coal, and to designate the quality of
the same; and, if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true
to name. All coal to be delivered by ist July
in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of
the respective institutions.

An accepted bank cheque for \$500 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its
bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be
required for the due fulfillment of the contract or each of the contractors, as tenders
will be received for the whole supply specified
or for each institution separately.
Specifications and conditions of contracts
may be had on making application to the bursers of the respective institutions.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily sers of the respective institutions.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
J. W. LANGMEIR.
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.
Toronto, April 24, 1880.
S. lw



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

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

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

By order,

By order,

F BRAUN,

Secretary.

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



WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tenders for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY the 3rd day of JUNE. next, for the constrction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on Welland Canal. Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day MAY next, where forms of Tender can also be obtained. Parties tendering are expected to provide special tools necessary for, and have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and, further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to \$250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. We found that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of five per cent. of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within eight days after the date of the notice.

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

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowes tor any tender.

the work.

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

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary Dept. of Railways & Canals, 1 Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. 78.9w

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders for wire fencing to be erected, where required, on the line of Railway in Manitoba. Parties tendering will furnish specifications, drawings and samples of the fence, or different kinds of fence they propose to erect, and also of the Farm Gates and fastenings proposed to be employed. The prices must be for the work erected and in every respect completed. Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 1st June next.

By order,

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept of Railways & Canals, (Ottawa, 26th April, 1880. 82.4W

MONEY LOANED REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS:

Thos. Pecl., J. P., President; John Brown,
City Treasurer: Thos. Green, Esq., London,
Crosbie, Esq., London Tp. S. McBride,
Esq., Determine, L. J. J. Lancaster, M. D.
Esq., Determine, J. Platt, Esq., London.
Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of Interest
allowed on deposits.

Office—98 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE,

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

Buy only the NEW MODEL MOWER made by CRAWFORD & COMPANY. Globe Works, London.

Look out for Worthless Imitations.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

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

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

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of worksof this class, and are requested to bear in mind thattenders will not be considered unless made strictly in a cordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each middle, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the nary or parties, whose tenders are not accepted.

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

y per cent. only of the progress es will be paid until the completion istimates will be purely as the purely stimates will be purely the purely for the work.

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

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

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

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent. Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed theteon at the rare of five and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS, PRESIDENT. MANAGER

MONEY TO LOAN REAL ESTATE AT 71 PER CENT.

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

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

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

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. Institution.

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

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS Competitive designs for the Provincial PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING OR BUILDINGS,

BUILDING OR BUILDINGS, proposed to be erected in the Queen's Park, in the city of Toronto, will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Department of Public Works for Ontario, in the said city, up to noon of the first day of August next.

Information and particulars as to the extent and character of the said designs, what they are to comprise and contain, and the terms, stipulations, conditions, and requirements upon which they will be so received and with which they are to comply, and also as to the proposed site, the extent and character of the accommodation needed, the factor of the accommodation needed, the factor of the accommodation needed, the factor of the accommodation selection to the office of this Department.

Subject of his Department.

Subject of this Department.

Subject of this approved of as second best.

1,000

For that approved of as sthird best.

500

For that approved of as third best.... For that approved or as third best.... **500**The designs for which said premiums will be awarded are to be selected and approved of by the undersigned, and the same with accompanying specifications are thereupon to become and be the property of the Province.

C. F. FRASER, Comissioner of Public Works. Department of Public Works. Ontario, }
Toronto, 26th April, 1880.

\$82.2w



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, \\Ottawa, 1st April, 1880.



LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed. Tender for Lock Gates, Lachine Cacal. Tender the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and the necessary mailnery compected with them, for the new Locks on the Lachine Canal.

Plans. Specifications and General Condi-

can be the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new Locks on the
Lachine Canal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Order,

F, BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals. ;

Ottava, 29th March, 1880.

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

REFERENCES:

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

To Dr. Wilson.

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

Chas. Magee.

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS

PROVISION DEALERS. The TRADE supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well cured and carefully selected. TO STALE OR SOUR HOGS PACKED. Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West End, Dundas street.

CHEAP BOOKS

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