

Before the Crucifix.

BY MARY FRANCES SUTTON.
Are shattered lives Thy treasures, God,
That all around in wreck!

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

Exceedingly puzzled, but at the same time relieved, the count withdrew. Early on the following morning he ordered his carriage and drove to the lodging of which Antoine and Mina had given him the direction on the preceding day.

count, feeling some embarrassment in entering on that question. "But how were you released?"
"I am afraid of everything," she said, "since yesterday—each time I hear a step, or the door opens, I tremble. There is one other person besides you who knows about me, and I conclude it was through his means we were set at liberty. This note was given to me when I left the prison."

were not charged with any direct message to me from the king, let it be supposed, M. de Saxe, that no communication has been made to me—no intimation given of his majesty's gracious intentions. I need repose after the emotions and fatigues of yesterday, and I would rather not see you, M. de Saxe, for a little while."

"May not Ontario say to you, the white chief he loves as a father, what the daughter of Moab said to her dead husband's mother?—'Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. May not your people be his people, even as your God has become his God?'"

and by giving your cast-off clothing to keep them warm! How little trouble that would be, for those who have so much time for balls, theatre and the like!

this story seems to be that, after all, whisky—not that won't do. The fact is that the best place for whiskey is in a barrel, and the best place for the barrel is in a river.—Pitt.
HOW A NOBLEMAN WON HIS BRIDE.
How often do parents, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters, ask the question, "Is he rich?" If the daughter answers, "Yes, he is rich, he is a gentleman, not in his dress, and can live without, not in his parents' pleasure. But these qualifications are by no means everything that can be desired in a suitor, as the following anecdote may serve to show."

BETTER THOUGHTS.

A zealous soul without meekness is like a ship in a storm in danger of wrecks. A meek soul without zeal is like a ship in a calm, that move not as fast as it ought.

I was born in a Protestant country and in a Protestant age, with a Protestant head; but my heart was Catholic.—Countess Hahn-hahn.

A truly brave man never resorts to low and mean ways to punish an enemy. He would feel it to be an insult to his own dignity, and a libel on his manhood. A coward is only another name for sneak.—Catholic Columbian.

Combat error with courage, and elevate that manhood which infidels seek to trample in the dust. Take good heart amid the storm which seeks to destroy religion and the sanctity of the Church. Battle for the right, and God will extend over you the protecting shield of Omnipotence.—Pius IX.

Fight your own little life. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those always beseeching patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one can be heartily interested in your welfare.

Not only does the priest offer up daily the sacrifice of the Mass for a special intention, but also for all who are of the faith in the land of the living, as well as for those who have departed in the sleep of peace and are not yet admitted to the joys eternally. He asks blessings also especially for those who are present at the Mass. Why should we wonder, when we believe in the efficacy of the Sacrifice, that so few really relinquish their faith and die outside of the Church in which they were baptized?

A worse thing can happen to a man than bankruptcy. His lack of business ability may be the cause of that—his inability to compete with his neighbor, who has a larger capital and greater experience. But, whatever the cause, he need not be dishonest. If he is not he will have no trouble in making people believe he is honest, and then his good name is left, which is worth more than the greatest success won by ways that are dark.

A good mother, when her son was leaving the home of his childhood, and going out into the great world, knowing that he had the art of making his parting injunction: "My son, remember that, though it is a good thing to be a great man, it is a greater thing to be a good man." No sounder, no truer words were ever spoken. A great man may dazzle, but a good man is a beacon shining afar, steady, and his light a multitude are enabled to walk in safety. The best success is often achieved by the humblest; and an obscure life well spent is better than a wicked renown.

"We doubt if any human friendship ever really lasted the whole of two human lives. Few men are habitually sincere even with the few whom they love. There was not much truth in their friendships with a perfectly confiding trust. Nay, friendship shows itself in a morbid readiness to take offence, in petty diplomacies to find out if injurious suspicions are true, in proud silence which will not ask for explanations, or in childish breaches made for the childish excitement of reconciliation. The truth is, friendship is a romance, that has been written and spoken a thousand times among men, but never acted, unless in a dramatic way."—Fisher.

"GOD HELP THE POOR!"

How often on a cold winter's night, do these words escape our lips, while we are comfortably seated in our warm parlors, by the fire, or snugly tucked in between blankets, for a long, good sleep. Perhaps that exclamation is the extent of our charity; that one short prayer, made with the lips alone. How many little shivering children, half clothed and starving, are sent from the doors of the rich, with the harsh words, "Go away! I have nothing more for you; don't come here again," the door slammed in their faces, and sent out again into the cold to try their luck somewhere else. The servant who only obeyed her mistress' orders, and walks back to her warm kitchen, to throw into her slop pail as much food as would keep that poor child, and perhaps a whole family, from hunger. How often the lady herself sends them away empty, not because she is hardhearted, but too lazy to wait on them. She will not trouble herself to mount those steps to her attic, and gather up some of those good warm clothes that are thrown aside to be eaten by the moths, to cover that frozen creature at her door. It is easier to say "I have nothing for you," than run up stairs to a good warm room, settle herself in an easy chair, to read the last novel, and sigh, "God help the poor!"

THE GOSPEL OF CORNED BEEF.

EVANGELICAL BEEF FROM CHICAGO!

"At a noonday prayer-meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in Farwell Hall, Chicago, recently, Mr. Thomas M. Smithson, of Dublin, Ireland, delivered a very interesting but entirely too brief address upon the Free Breakfast Association which he founded in Dublin. He said neither he nor any other member of the Association had ever asked a cent of contribution to aid the work, but that now the income is amply sufficient to supply breakfast to 1,750 persons. Since Jan. 1, 58,000 breakfasts have been given, which is a good showing for an institution not yet a year old. The food given is a large quantity of a pound in weight, made of bread and Chicago beef. A cup of hot tea is given with each breakfast to 1,750 persons, and this is contributed from all parts of the country. Those attending were mostly Roman Catholics, many of whose names he read, while attending, by having the Scriptures read to them, and being taught the way to salvation. Many efforts had to be made, but it was noticeable that before long they began to join in the devotions succeeding the 'breakfast. After this there was not much trouble in enrolling Mr. Smithson then narrated several anecdotes illustrative of the effect of the plan upon even the firmest of the Catholic Irish, and said that of all the methods used it has been the most successful in drawing souls to Christ."

This extract has been sent to us from Chicago. The method of evangelism it suggests is not new in Ireland, in principle at least. There straight and weak soup were formerly used, but now a convert will not receive grace except via a Chicago sandwich! That is an improvement.

Years ago there was a popular lyric in Dublin of which the refrain ran thus: "Each murderer 'thar' will get mutton and beer."

The preys with Mrs. Smyely. There were not many then who sold themselves for the mass of portage, and we do not think that trouble which the corn beef of Chicago, is now more successful in drawing souls to Christ."—Brooklyn Review.

The Great Shoshonee Remedy

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

Sister Seraphine's Farewell to Fatherland.

The following lines were composed by a Sister of Charity previous to her expulsion from her convent home in Munster, Westphalia, under the present tyrannical administration of Bismarck.

Must all my loved ones cease to-night? Must I leave home and Fatherland? Must I leave home and Fatherland? Must I leave home and Fatherland?

Why true indeed! new stranger still Our panting hearts with horror fill. They say: how in the great High Courts

And yet the Empire never can thrive, Unless us from our homes they drive. Thus they fancy—so let it be— Away from our dear Fatherland!

But where, outside of German land, Shall we find our homes and bread?

On Sunday, surrounded by fourteen Cardinals, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. received in the Ducal Hall of the Vatican some 700 former civil officials of the Pontifical Government, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy, have since 1870 been pensioners of the Vatican, to whom he delivered an address on the wrongs which the Church and Sovereign Pontiff have suffered, and are still suffering, at the hands of the Italian Government.

He also persisted in saying that freedom of speech has been left us, as if so many of our glorious predecessors had not spoken freely even in the depths of the catacombs, in the squalor of prisons, in the face of fierce tyrants, in the midst of torments and under threats of cruel death, and they, nevertheless, were certainly neither free nor independent in that state.

OUR APOSTOLICAL AUTHORITY IS REVERENCED AND RESPECTED IN ROME. But the truth of this assertion may be easily known by slightly bending the ear and listening to the insults which in this same city are with impunity aimed at us, at religion, and at the Catholic Church, of which, though unworthy, we are the head, and supreme pastor.

These walls. Finally, they go about saying and repeating that nothing interferes with Our doing all that is required for the government of the Church.

FATHER BURKE.

HIS SERMON IN LIVERPOOL.

HUMOROUS REFERENCE TO IRISH LOVE FOR MUSIC.

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

The new extension to the already large elementary school building attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, Salisbury Street, Liverpool, was solemnly blessed on Monday evening (as recorded in our last) by Father Burke, O. P.

Father Burke, during an interval in the concert, ascended the stage amidst warm cheers, and delivered an address. He said: My dear friends, I have first of all to apologise to you for appearing before you at such a moment.

ME, A RED-HOT IRISHMAN, up here (laughter and applause) to amuse and entertain you in the interval, whilst the singers are resting those sweet voices that have charmed us, and perhaps, some of them waiting their whistle (and laughter).

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY. Dr. Ryle, the Episcopal Bishop of Liverpool, at the Church Congress in England, held last month, made an address on Nonconformists, in which he spoke of the cause of dissent in these words: "My own solution of the problem is short and simple. I believe that the first seeds of dissent were sown by the narrow intolerance of the Church in the days of the Stuarts.

AN INFIDEL'S TESTIMONY. A celebrated French Catholic writer, Monsieur Segur, once said: "Protestantism is infidelity in the bad, and infidelity is Protestantism in full bloom."

HOLY COMMUNION GIVEN TO CHILDREN. For a long time it was customary to communicate children, under the species of wine, immediately after their baptism.

WE BELIEVE. That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use.

Yellow Oil is unsurpassed for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, Frost Bites and Chilblains. No other medicine required in the household.

Bardeol Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all humors of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation and tones up the debilitated system.

Do not buy cheap medicines on the score of economy. The best are none too good for the sick, and are the cheapest.

have been crowned by the high supernatural gift of the true and Divine Faith. Thus the occasion for which we assemble is a joyful, instructive and suggestive one.

On Sunday, though it was known to few, one of the first of living English orators was speaking in Liverpool. Father Tom Burke, as he is commonly called, has a great reputation in his own church, and he deserves it.

Many people identify oratory with great speed of speech and much flourish of gesture. Yet, of the great orators of our time—perhaps of all time—there have been few who answer to the popular idea.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' FAMILY. Of the three daughters of Gen. Rosecrans, Mrs. the eldest, lies in the churchyard of the Continent of the Martins, Brown Co., where she was educated, where she entered a convent, where she was known in religion as Sister St. Charles, and whence she early went, a professed nun, to her rest.

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS. Because you are poor, boys, it need not follow that you are unsuccessful in life. Poverty affords no ground for discouragement.

Cure that Cough! You can do it speedily, safely and surely with Haggard's Pectoral Balm.

Yellow Oil is the most deservingly popular remedy in the market for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Contraction of the Muscles, Croup, Quinsy, and every variety of Pain, Lameness, or Inflammation.

One dose Haggard's Pectoral Balm will relieve a Cough so promptly as to convince the most sceptical of its merits as a Throat and Lung healer; it is the great specific for all Pulmonary complaints tending towards Consumption. The safest, most pleasant, best and cheapest Cough Cure known. For sale by all dealers in medicine.

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Such are the Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, and should be in every house.

A PROTESTANT CRITIC ON FATHER BURKE, O. P.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its name and principle, and 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.

Catholic Record
LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1880.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

We learn from a report in the St. Thomas Times that on Sunday, the 26th ult., Rev. M. S. Baldwin occupied the pulpit in Trinity Church of that town, and delivered a very eloquent sermon on the nature of sin and the terrors of the last judgment. There is nothing surprising in that a minister of the Gospel should expatiate on those subjects more than any other. But we cannot withhold our astonishment of the fact that an English church minister—holding a high standing and a very respectable position in Montreal—would, while treating such subjects, descend to the level of the ordinary swarmer or itinerant local, by dragging in "Papal Infallibility" and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by way of condiment to his lengthy remarks.

The massacre which occurred in France on the eve of St. Bartholomew, in the year of grace, 1572, was brought about, not indeed by Papal Rome, as all histories, even Protestant, concur in determining; but by a Huguenot rabble of hungry politicians, who, in their anxiety for Protestant ascendancy, were conspiring to place a Protestant king on the throne of France. With this object in view they broke out into open rebellion, raised a formidable army with such generals as Conde and Coligny to lead them to victory, and advanced to the very gates of Paris, where was fought the sanguinary battle of St. Denis (1568). Several thousands fell on both sides,

but the Huguenots were defeated by the royal troops, who had to deplore the loss of the valiant old chieftain, de Montmorency, high constable of France, mortally wounded on the battle field. Two days previous to this fierce encounter, Conde, with his army of Huguenot rebels, attacked the king on his way to the capital. Six thousand Swiss guards were scarcely able to protect his majesty from being captured. But they fought bravely all day long, the king in their midst, till they reached Paris at 4 p. m., where, says the Chronicle, "the French monarch took his breakfast and dinner at the same meal, for the ruffian Huguenots did not allow him to break fast all day."

The treaty of Longjumeau followed the Battle of St. Denis. But as the cities of Rochelle, Montauban and other places in possession of the Huguenots, would not submit to the king's authority, as by treaty agreed on, nor admit his lieutenants-general within their gates; war broke out afresh. On the 13th March, 1569, was fought the famous battle of Jarnac, in which the Huguenots were defeated and Conde met his death. The chief command then devolved upon the Admiral Coligny, who marched against the town of Poitiers, near which another bloody battle was fought, known as the battle of Montcontour, wherein the Huguenots were once more defeated by the Duke de Guise, and ten thousand men were left dead on the field of battle. Sismondi, a Protestant historian of great merit, declares that not only did the Huguenots wage war against their king and country, but that they called in foreign aid to add terror to their arms. Conde invited the English, to whom he delivered the city of Calais, the taking of which, a few years previous, by the valiant de Guise, had broken the heart of Queen Mary Tudor. The German Lutherans were also invited to cross the borders, and help by their arms to destroy all false worship and place a Protestant prince on the throne (Sismondi, vol. v. xviii, p. 291). After the battle of Montcontour, these foreigners, receiving no pay or provisions, fell to ravaging the country east of the Seine, and with great difficulty, and after much slaughter on both sides, were finally driven out of the country. All those horrible events led to the massacre of Coligny and his associates. The French people were goaded to madness and desperation, impossible to describe, by the never ending turmoils and sanguinary uprisings of a treacherous foe in their midst who would keep no treaty, and whom no concessions could ever satisfy.

Now, we ask Rev. Mr. Baldwin, were the Catholics of England to rise up, in imitation of the Huguenots, in open rebellion against their Queen and government—were they to place the Duke of Norfolk or the Marquis of Bute at the head of a formidable army, and insist upon having a Catholic monarch to rule over Great Britain—were they to call in foreign troops, and, after pillaging towns and burning churches, engage in four pitched battles, in which thousands of England's bravest sons lost their lives, would there not be sufficient excuse for a general massacre of the common foe of their country's peace and prosperity? And would not the entire nation rise up to a man, and every Orangeman in Ireland, and every loyal Briton in Canada, volunteer to cross over and massacre every rebellious Catholic in the country, or drive them bag and baggage into the ocean, and would not history and mankind declare that the Catholics who thus rebelled and ravaged their country by fire and sword deserved their fate?

But change the names, and say if the Huguenots did not deservedly draw down upon their heads their own chastisement? We do not say that the French people were excusable for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but everyone who is a judge of human nature must admit that the provocation was quite beyond endurance. We may return to this subject.

PROTESTANTISM, says Froide, is essentially a negation, and never succeeded in mapping out a plain course of life. It kept denying every doctrine it originally possessed, until there was nothing more to deny.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GIULDHALL.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall is to our mind a strange, and, for a statesman so eminent, a humiliating contradiction to his pre-election utterances last fall. Last year he vigorously denounced Lord Beaconsfield for his criminal inactivity in dealing with the Irish question. He went so far as to give quasi approval to the principle of "Home Rule," and certainly committed himself to the idea of a peasant proprietary. No man in the empire knows better than Mr. Gladstone the cause of the present crisis in Ireland. No man knows better than he that the present disturbed state of Ireland is mainly and directly attributable to the unjust and tyrannical system of land tenure prevailing in that country. Yet, without taking adequate measures to remove the cause of the present unfortunate state of affairs in Ireland, he declares that the "maintenance of public order is to be considered before the improvement of the law." But Mr. Gladstone certainly knows that the improvement of the law must be considered and secured before public order can be maintained. In vain will he fill Ireland with troops—in vain increase the constabulary force—in vain invite and encourage Orange aggression from the North. There cannot be, and, of a certainty, will not be, any security for public order until the tiller of the soil of Ireland is protected in his just rights. He is certainly not so protected now. Mr. Gladstone admits that he is not; Mr. Bright, in his letters and speeches, has repeatedly declared that he is not so protected. The government at the last session, by the introduction of a half-hearted measure of relief, admitted that something should be done for the Irish tenant. Yet nothing has been done, and Mr. Gladstone, when occasion was lately offered him at the Lord Mayor's banquet to propound a broad, generous and statesman-like policy on the Irish question, delivered a harangue full of empty menace to Ireland. Yet Mr. Gladstone is the leader of the so-called Liberal party from which Ireland was led to expect so much, and has received so very little. His speech is from every point of view gravely disappointing. It is a speech of utter hopelessness as far as Ireland is concerned, and, indeed, as far as British interests in Ireland are concerned; for, so long as arms and coercion acts and state prosecutions are the weapons used to enforce English authority in Ireland, so long will there be discontent and disturbance to distract Ireland and weaken imperial authority.

ORANGE AGGRESSION.

One of the most disheartening spectacles in connection with the present land agitation in Ireland is the encouragement and protection given by government to a band of Orange desperadoes from the north, who have entered Connaught under military protection with the avowed purpose of cutting crops for a Mr. Boycott, who has had some misunderstanding with his tenants, but with the real purpose of goading the Catholic tenantry of the west into violence and lawlessness. These men, with murder and plunder in their hearts, have been accorded military protection. If Mr. Boycott and his tenants cannot agree, let the disagreement be tested in the courts of law. If Mr. Boycott cannot, in his own neighborhood, get farm laborers to do his work, let him, by all means, get such laborers from a distance, but let not the government, for the sake of Mr. Boycott, or any other man's crops, permit an invasion by armed ruffians of a peaceful and law-abiding locality. If the course pursued by the government be the means of bringing about disturbance between the military and the people, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the people must, in self-defence, protect themselves against unjust aggression, come from whatever quarter it may. Lord Beaconsfield, with all his antipathy to the Irish people, would not, we feel assured, have lent himself to anything so unjustifiable as this Orange aggression at Ballinrobe. The Orange element is the most lawless in Ireland. It is the bane and the curse of the

Irish people at home and abroad. We had, indeed, never believed that a Liberal government could ever associate itself with anything so very vile and infamous as Orangeism. But as it has called in Orangeism to its aid, it must now bear the consequences of its action. We greatly fear that these consequences will be of a nature to weaken the legitimate strength of legal authority, and tend more and more to the development in Ireland of a spirit of lawlessness and anarchy. But the people will not be for this to blame.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The speech from the throne of the Greek monarch at the opening of the Hellenic chambers has called the Turkish government into an attitude of the most determined activity to resist the claims set forth in that speech. When that document became public property, we were certainly under the impression that the Greek government must have been, before committing itself so far, assured of the active and earnest cooperation of one or more of the great powers. We are still under the same impression. We are inclined to believe that Greece must be certain of the support of Russia in its expressed purpose of annexing to its domain the territory bordering on Larissa and Janina. With regard to the attitude of England, the Mail, we think, rightly put it thus: "Mr. Gladstone is a scholarly, perhaps we may venture to say a sentimental, friend of Greece. What can be done by diplomatic means will certainly be done. But England will never consent to go to war for an idea. The powers agreed—not, however, in the Treaty proper of Berlin—that Larissa and Janina, with the contiguous territory, should be ceded to the Hellenes. Now the Porte, so far from obeying the European mandate, is at this moment massing forces upon the Greek frontier, and as if to defy the powers, is adding new defences to those already on the Dardanelles. What is to be done? The French have always put themselves forward as the natural champions of Greece; yet now, when the supreme moment has arrived, they ignominiously withdraw, and leave Mr. Gladstone, with the Hellenes on one hand and the convention terms in the other, to aid Greece as best he may. The English Premier may sympathize to the fullest possible extent; but sympathy will not add an inch of the coveted territory to the Greek kingdom.

The course pursued by Turkey in resisting the threats of the combined naval forces of the powers in the Duleigno affair has won the sympathy of many thitherto hostile to Turkish claims in England and throughout Europe. We therefore believe with our contemporary that whatever may be the personal friendliness of Mr. Gladstone to Greece, however strong his desire to see the coveted territory annexed to a kingdom, the modern representative in his eyes of the principalities of heroic ages, and the commonwealths of classic times, he cannot safely enter on an alliance with Russia to bring about this end. Russia has its own selfish views on the Eastern question, and we doubt very much if Russian preponderance at Constantinople were of any benefit to the Greek Kingdom. The whole policy of Russia has been, so far as known to us, a policy of self-aggrandizement and of absorption. It has used the discontent of the Christian tribes under Turkish sway with marked dexterity to accomplish its purpose of transferring its seat of empire to the Byzantine metropolis. If the Greek government now move its forces into Turkish territory, and be not speedily and amply succored by Russia, the result may be easily foreseen. But the interference of Russia may involve the interference in an opposite direction of Austria, and thus we may have within a short time a gigantic struggle in the east. Britain cannot afford to stand by without an assertion of its own rights in any adjustment of the eastern question. Its claims are not identical with those of Russia, and therefore cannot permit of a Russian alliance. The outcome of the present difficulty is not easily foreseen. We are certainly on the eve of starting events and of changes of the most vital importance to the interests and progress of Europe.

A MISSION was commenced in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday last, by four of the Redemptorist Fathers. It is intended for the congregations of the Cathedral, St. Michael's and St. Basil's, and will continue for two weeks. We doubt not the utmost good will result from the labors of these holy missionaries.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The very first day of the session of the French Chambers witnessed a ministerial crisis. To foreigners it does now seem almost a matter of course and of necessity that every month or two a new French ministry should displace one in power for thirty days, more or less. Happy people, indeed, the French must be, for they never seem to run short of material for cabinet-making. The republic, which, according to its advocates, has done so much to promote steadiness and tranquility in France, has every month its little sensation in the shape of the downfall of one and the construction of another ministry. France has been a republic now for ten years. The number of ministers who have during that time administered the wants of the body politic in that country is beyond calculation. They have been taken from every rank and shade of politicians. The left to-day, extreme left to-morrow, a union of both the day after. But a few weeks ago M. de Freycinet was compelled through the machinations of Gambetta to retire. M. M. Ferry, by an unexpected vote of the deputies, is about to withdraw. A vote of confidence may, indeed, keep him in office a little longer, but his doom is sealed. Even Gambetta's influence cannot retain him in power. Clemenceau, leader of the radical element, has vigorously denounced the Ferry cabinet. France to-day knows no more powerful politician than Clemenceau, whose radicalism is of the most advanced type. The radical chief mistrusts and opposes Gambetta, whose selfishness has so often stood in the way of tranquility. His opposition has already taken from the autocratic President of the Deputies much of the influence he once wielded over the masses in the industrial centres of France. The consequence is that Gambetta to-day would hardly venture to seek re-election in the metropolitan suburb of Belleville, in the representation of which he so often gloried. President Grevy has it in his power to further weaken and embarrass him by forcing him into office when Ferry withdraws. Gambetta does not covet the Premiership. He aims at something higher—the Presidency itself. Nothing but a revolution can bring him there.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Prince of Wales has an annuity of £40,000 per annum, an annual revenue of £70,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, and a grant of £10,000 per annum is made to his wife from Parliament. With all this money flowing into him it is asserted he is in great distress, and is looking about for some way of getting out of debt. Could not some one inaugurate a grand lottery or a series of charity concerts. Something should be done to make the Prince's accounts balance nicely every year.

MR. G. ELLIOTT, the late tenant of Abbey Mains, received the other day from his landlord, Lord Blantyre, a cheque for £948 9s. 7d. as an acknowledgment of his belief that for the last fifteen years Mr. Elliot had been over-rented, or rather that unfavorable times had not permitted the tenant to pay the rent he contracted for—£1600 per annum. Lord Blantyre estimates that a rent of £1400 for the time specified would have been something like what he ought to have received, and, summing up the total amount he would thus have been entitled to, arrears included, he finds that his late tenant has overpaid to the proprietor the sum already mentioned, viz., £948 9s. 7d., which is now returned accordingly.

The correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Geneva on August 13th, says: A single fact will illustrate the strange and alarming condition of the great Church of the Reform. There are in the city of Geneva five places of worship, and I think twelve official pastors, receiving from the State a salary of about 4,500 francs a year. Instead of preaching every second or third Sunday in the same pulpit, each of them preaches in his turn in each of the five churches. The consequence is that a person or a family who attends religious services every Sunday in the same church hears successively pastors of all creeds, and is tossed about on the waters of contradictory theological systems. In such conditions adoration and worship are no longer possible.

year, while its former pastor could only collect about \$400. As the Methodist Episcopalians would not recognize her claims on that account, she applied recently to the Methodist Protestant Conference of this State, and was elected to orders by a majority of four. She was thereafter ordained, though the President of the Conference declined to have any part in it, and withdrew together with other brethren. For this act Rev. Miss Shaw's church is to become Methodist Protestant."

GREAT efforts are being made to introduce the demon of discord into the present Irish agitation. Unfortunately the Orangemen have allowed themselves to be persuaded into giving utterance to some very nonsensical pronouncements about the prevailing state of things in that country. This is not the first instance wherein they have allowed themselves to be made the tools of the English Government for the purpose of exalting and befouling the name of the English monarch, and of demanding pressing reforms. We should like very much to see the Orange and Green go shoulder to shoulder in the present peaceful but vigorous protests against unjust legislation and landlord oppression, but if our Orange friends will allow themselves to be exalted and befouled by designing politicians who hold commissions to sow discord—men of the Ballykilbeg, Johnson and Kane stamp—well, we are sorry for them, and feel grieved that they do not possess manliness enough to rise above their narrow-minded bigotry, and for once show that they are Irishmen. But the Orange body at the present day in Ireland has diminished to such small proportions that any opposition it sees fit to show to national movements will afford but very small comfort to the government, while it will bring upon them only the contempt of every Irishman, Protestant and Catholic, who is imbued with the God-given sentiment of love of country.

THERE are numbers of people who still believe that the Irish have little or no grievances which should be redressed. They have, through a narrow-minded method of looking at Imperial affairs, persuaded themselves that the misfortunes of Ireland should be laid at the doors of the people inhabiting that country. "Some human agency," says Lord Dufferin, "must be accountable for the perennial desolation of a lovely and fertile island, watered by the fairest streams, caressed by a element atmosphere, held in the embraces of a sea whose affluence fills the noblest harbors of the world, and inhabited by a race—valiant, generous, tender—gifted beyond measure with the power of physical endurance, and graced with the liveliest intelligence." Lord Dufferin is an Irishman, but lest any weight might be attached to that fact by those whose minds are warped by a sort of Irishphobia, we will allow a celebrated Englishman to answer Lord Dufferin as to the cause. "We English," says Mr. Carlyle, "pay even now, the bitter smart of long centuries of injustice to our neighbor Ireland. Injustice, doubt it not, abundant, and irreparable, and would not be miserable. The earth is good, bountifully sends food and increase, if man's unaided hand did not intervene and forbid. It was an evil day when Strigil first meddled with that people. He could not extirpate them; could they but have agreed together and extirpated him. . . . England is guilty towards Ireland, and reaps at last, in full measure, the fruit of full fifteen generations of wrong-doing."

THE expulsion of the religious orders continues in France. Some strange occurrences take place as the decrees are being enforced. Tuesday's Figaro says that the congregations now threatened have carefully taken their precautions, so as not to be surprised in future, and their solid doors will have to be broken down with the axe. It is affirmed that at the House of the Dominicans, in the Rue Jean de Beauvais, Pere Jonin, the Prior, and another monk, who were decorated during the war, will appear with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on their white robes, and thus compel the intruders to lay down their axes and give them the military salute. At Vannes a crowd assembled on Monday morning before the College of St. Francis-Xavier, to await the visit of the academy inspector to the Jesuit Establishment. The official arrived at half-past eight, and was greeted with cries of "Vive les Jesuites!" On leaving the house the inspector was followed to his residence by the crowd. The Prefect, the Mayor, the Commissaires of Police, and the gendarmes made their appearance at half-past three, and were received with cries of "Vive la Liberte! Vive les Jesuites!" The Prefect endeavored to address the crowd, numbering about two thousand persons, but was unable to obtain a hearing. At Toulouse the utmost excitement prevailed during the day, as the expulsion of the Dominicans, Capuchins and Marists was expected, though it did not take place. About five o'clock a curious incident occurred before the Capuchin's Convent. The Pere Marie-Antoine was shaking hands at the door with some of his friends, when a man shouted "Take him away." The monk, who though seventy years old is still strong and spry, went up to his insulter and said, "Well, mon ami, take me away." The fellow slunk away at once and the crowd applauded loudly.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The council of the Orange Society in Dublin have published an absurd and mischievous address to their brethren in the "disturbed counties," assuring them of the support and sympathies of the tens of thousands of the Orangemen of Ulster who will be prepared to defend the lives of those endangered, and take such steps as will be required for this purpose.

Mr. H. Fuller, as an Irish land agent, suggests in the Times that the true method for settling the Irish land question is to pass an Act to compel the landlords to pay the value of the tenant right to their tenants either in cash or by a reduction of rent in the four years next following the coming of the Act.

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tance of discountenancing the taking of land from which an honest tenant had been unlawfully evicted.

KERRY.

At the meeting of the Tralee Land League, on Oct. 16th, it was announced that those tenants of the Messrs. Leamy who recently tendered the amount of the Government valuation as their rent had been since served with ejectment from Dublin. It was stated that the rent was double the Government valuation. Mr. Kearney proposed that the two members for the county be called on to resign, but it was decided, as it was a matter affecting the whole county, that no action should be taken on it pending the county meeting to be held in the course of a few weeks.

The chairman (Mr. Harrington) stated that under any circumstances it was most probable Sir R. Bouveresse would not attend Parliament next session owing to the state of his health—in fact, on that account his resignation might be said to be already in the hands of his constituents.

At a large and influential meeting of the people of Newcastle West and the adjoining district held at the Courtyard Arms Hotel, on Oct. 17th, it was unanimously resolved—"That a monster land meeting, under the auspices of the Irish National Land League, be held there on Sunday, the 7th of November."

At the meeting of the Limerick Land League, on Oct. 16th, Mr. Fincane stated that some landlords in the west of the county Limerick were encouraging the laborers to oppose the land movement, and one landlord promised to attend if the laborers held a meeting for that purpose. An address to the laborers was read by Mr. Abraham, stating that it would be the duty of the Irish representatives to introduce into the future Land Bill a clause providing for the laborers comfortable houses and plots of land. It was decided to invite a large number of members of Parliament to the approaching land meeting. The name of Mr. Gabbett, M. P., was omitted. The Parnell Reception Committee also decided not to invite that gentleman to the banquet.

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AGGREGABLE PEOPLE.

Aggregable people are born with the qualities which make them beloved by all. Some unhappy men are so organized that it is only with difficulty they can even force the appearance of politeness. Without intending it, their manner is repellent, and antagonistic to such an extent as to make their society unsought and disagreeable. They receive favors ungraciously, and grant them in such a manner as makes the recipient regret having asked them. But the naturally agreeable person both accepts and confers a favor in a manner delightful to witness.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

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

Professional. J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 101 Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell and drug store, corner Talbot. DR. W. J. MCGEEGAN, GRADUATE, Member of the College of Physicians, Member of the College of Surgeons and Accoucher. Night calls to be left at the office—St. Nicholas's Block, 272 Dundas street. L. McDONALD, SURGEON DENTIST. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-ly

Professional. DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Front street, London, Ont. 38-ly J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, Solicitor. Office—No. 83 Dundas street, London, Ont. 4-ly

Miscellaneous. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Corner Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto. Fitted up with the latest improvements in close proximity to railways. Every convenience and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges. M. A. THORNTON, Proprietors. JOHN TALLAFERRA, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, 38 Dundas street, West, Toronto. BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR, 10 MARKET LANE, 87-101 Opposite the new Bank. CENTRAL HOTEL—P. K. O'NEIL, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 4-ly 573 Building—JAMES ELLIOTT, Dealer in all kinds of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and other goods. Office—Talbot street, St. Thomas, agent. 4-ly

Miscellaneous. J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, &c. Agents, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, and the rates of Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts of the world. Houses and Land bought and sold. Real Estate, Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing and all other business attended to. Office—573 Building—London, Ontario. 17-ly

Miscellaneous. BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, Dealer in all kinds of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and other goods. Office—Talbot street, St. Thomas, agent. 4-ly A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, 115 Dundas St. London, Ont. 28-ly E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgetown, Box Lumber Yard, 250 Yonge St. 1-ly

Miscellaneous. THE GLASS BALL CASTERS. We call attention to those simple and beautiful casters, which are made by a simple process, and are used in all other trades. They consist of Flint glass balls, held in place by a centre bearing. For furniture they improve the appearance and give them an advantage over the old style casters. The glass ball casters possess unquestionable merits and add materially to the sweetness and volume of some of the instrument. For conductors they prevent electricity accumulating in the body during sleep. Persons afflicted with disease produced from loss of vitality are greatly benefited and restored to health by their use. Works—96, 98 & 100, St. Hamilton, London, Ontario. See our samples and testimonials can be seen, and the instrument can be seen.

Miscellaneous. PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES CARVER & GILDER Manufacturer of Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Marble Mirrors. CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS PAPER HANGINGS, ETC. 222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets, LONDON, ONT.

Miscellaneous. AGENTS Wanted, Big Pay. Light Work. Constant employment. No Capital Required. JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, Quebec. 7-ly

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthfulness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Education advantages unsurpassed. French 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 Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promoting 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. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal. THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal. It has in addition to beautiful scenery extensive play-grounds and river-bathing, large and well-ventilated apartments, fitted up with steam, gas and everything conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. The plan of studies affords unrivalled facilities for proficiency in French and English. Pupils may graduate in either or both these languages. Board and Tuition, per annum, \$150. For further particulars apply to the Lady Superior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Catharine street, Montreal.

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CIGARS & TOBACCO.

CAUTION! Each Plug of the MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B. Cathartic Pills IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE. UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, &c. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE. 262, King St., London. Private Residence, 254 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, CITY UNDERTAKERS. Are now open NIGHT & DAY. They show a fine lot of Shrouds this week. 364 RICHMOND STREET, Near King.

MISCELLANEOUS. SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK a complete assortment of Cheap Trimmed Millinery, Wool Hoods, Children's Wool Jackets, Etc., and every other requisite for Women's and Girls' Wear for the winter season. Dressmaking attended to in the most prompt manner. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK, Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street.

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS. Designs and Estimates submitted. JOS. McCAUSLAND, Toronto. 96-97

-Gothic Hall- ESTABLISHED 1846. MITCHELL & PLATT, Successors to B. A. Mitchell & Son. BLACKBERRY CORDIAL. A new and safe remedy for Diarrhoea, summer Complaints, Cholera, Infantum, Dysentery, and generally for relaxed conditions of the Bowels, Pains, Hemorrhoids, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Dundas St., London, Ont. June 1892

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall. KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Wholesale and Retail. Prices to meet the prevailing market. Valuable compendium in advance of the times. Patent medicine given Physicians' Prescriptions. June 1892. W. H. ROBINSON.

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Publichouse & Glass, CHEMIST DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London.

REAL LACE Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned,

HUMOROUS.

A western editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of onion from a subscriber, says, "It is such kindnesses as these that bring tears to our eyes!"

At a social gathering the question was asked, "Of what sort of fruit does a quarrelsome man and wife remind you?"

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges—in which condition it had been for some time—observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably then be hung.

"I'm sitting on the style, Mary," is what the man said when he was sitting on his wife's new hat, and thought it rather a dear joke when the wife retorted, "Give us money, and we'll call it square."

A lady in Jericho, Vt., hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," put up some with sugar, pound for pound, but afterward told a neighbor that they were not fit to eat.

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Quiggs?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

A spread-eagle orator, at a political meeting the other night, said, "If he had the wings of a bird he would fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land, and carry the glad tidings of victory which he was so sure of." A naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had fled a mile."

Honest.—An honest ignoramus, who had accomplished an act of heroism, was complimented for his bravery. One lady said, "I wish I could have seen your feat." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, and, finally producing his medal, exclaimed, "Well, there they be, mum."

The Irishman had a just appreciation of the fitness of things, who, being asked by the judge when he applied for a licence to sell whiskey if he was of good moral character, replied; "Faith, yer honor, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whiskey."

Here is a verbatim sample of a preacher's prayer of a colored camp meeting at Seneca, Md., last summer—"Oh, Lord! send down thy spirit! Let down de right foot of Thy power! Oh, Lord! Mount de gray horse of Zion, an' come down an' stir us up wid long poles."

"I—c—w—deamed last night," said he to her whom he bored greatly by his attentions, "that I laid in wait for a man with an immense sum of money, and knocked his brains out, and then wobbled him of his wealth." "There would have been more merit in the theft if you had stolen the brains," replied she. "O'went heavens! What would I have done with them?" She gave it up.

An exchange says—"One of the best modes of taking down an over-dressed young dandy on the platform of a street car is to offer him your face as if you took him for the conductor. Conductors are very respectable men, but, like editors, they frequently wear their last year's clothes."

"We heard of this being tried once," says the New York Herald. The dandy gratefully accepted the six cents, paid his own fare with it when the conductor came along, and smiled significantly as he saw the giver paying his own again.

A Definition in Political Economy—"Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The question was put to a husband who had been lucky enough to be tied to a political economist in petticoats. "Oh, yes, my dear, I think I begin to see it." "Indeed!" responded the lady. "Yes," replied the husband. "For instance, my dear, I know your deep learning, and all your other virtues. That's your real value. But I know also, that none of my married friends would swap wives with me. That's your exchangeable value."

Know My Boy Bill? As the overland express was snorting through Medina yesterday on its way to New York the engineer suddenly whistled down breaks, the conductor frantically shouted and jerked the signal line, and with many a jar and squeak the long line of cars was brought to a stop.

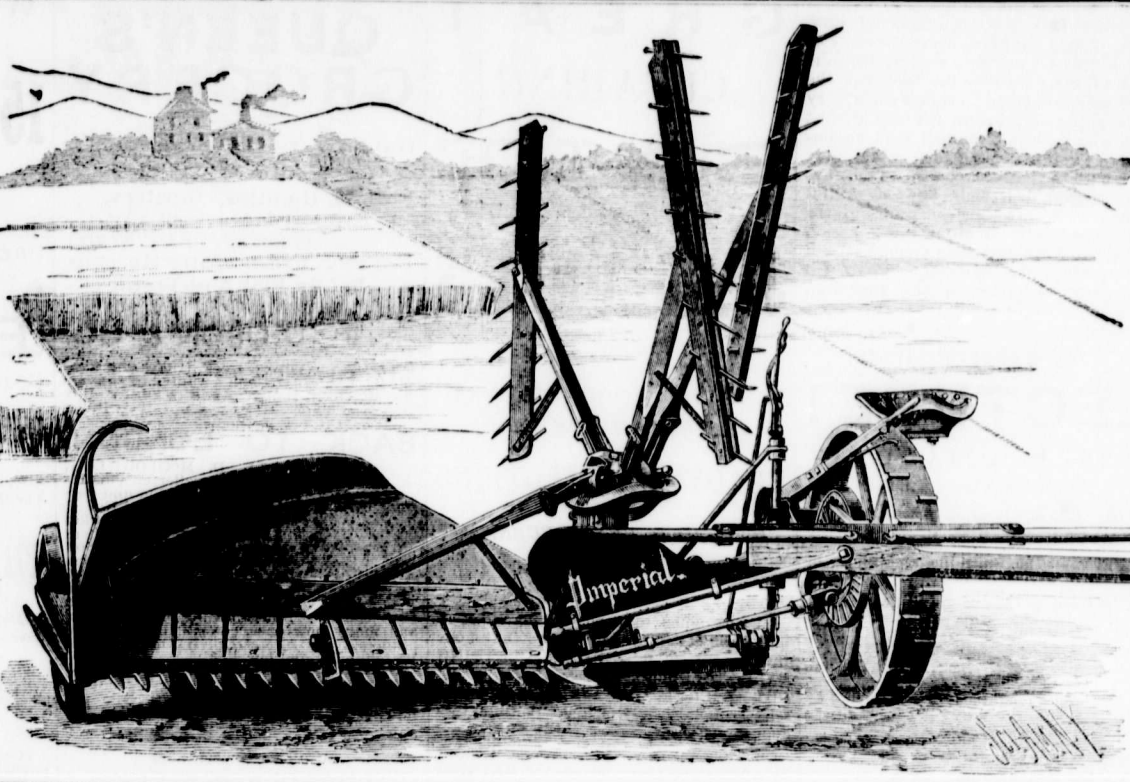
The cause of this sudden "fitch up" was a fat old lady with a red face and a green parasol, who had planted herself squarely in front of the engine, and was making the most frantic signals for it to pause.

"What's the matter; anything on the track?" asked the engineer, excitedly.

"Nothing but me," said the old lady, stiffly.

"Has there been a smashup? Is there anything open?"

THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER. This machine is made only by Crawford & Co., Globe Works, London, Ont. N. B.—We will mail our Illustrated Catalogue and Chromo to any Farmer wanting a Reaping Machine who will send us his address.



OFFICIAL. LONDON POST OFFICE.

Table with columns: Autumn, Arrangement, Mails as under, Close, Due for Delivery. Lists various mail routes and their schedules.

JOHN COOPER THE OLDEST 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.

BALDNESS GREYNES. DANDUFF. HAIR-FALLING. CAN Baldness be cured? Has been cured by the hair-restorer of Chas. M. Wintercorn, who has accomplished in his hair-restorer, the cure of baldness in many cases.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping, it contains no deleterious ingredients; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

T. Beattie & Co. Would warn the public against being imposed upon by Houses advertising Rouillon Josephine Kid Gloves at \$1.60 and \$1.25 without stating those Gloves are only second quality, and made from the refuse skins rejected by the manufacturers from their better quality.

THOS. BEATTIE & COMPANY DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. SPECIAL NOTICE!

C. M'CALLUM WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, Has purchased Mr. SALTER'S Drug Stock, and will continue the business in the same stand No. 214 Dundas Street.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. 185 FIRE PROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES. 434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY? This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. LONDON EAST PLUMBING & SHEET METAL WORKS. HOWES & KINGSTON.

GROCERIES. NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

JOHN MOULE will remove his place of business to Albion Block, Richmond St., next door to the Post Office, about the 1st of DECEMBER.

JOHN MOULE. JUST RECEIVED NEW TEAS, AT 50 & 60 CTS. CHINA TEAHOUSE. W. COUSINS, 101qm.

THE HOUSE. The place for the CHEAPEST AND BEST GROCERIES. O'CALLAGHAN'S, Star House, next door to City Hotel.

TEAS, VERY FINEST QUALITIES. PURE JAVA COFFEE. ALEX. WILSON, (Successor to Wilson & Cruickshank), 43 RICHMOND STREET.

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

SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO. An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good.

FINANCIAL.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED). Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS. Capital, \$1,000,000. Subscribed, \$600,000.

DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT. OFFICE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS! Best and cheapest in the city. BUILDING HARDWARE PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, ETC.

CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS, COWAN'S HARDWARE, 17 DUNDAS STREET.

WINLOW BROS. Is the spot for BOOTS & SHOES. In every variety.

SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO. An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good.

DENTON has imported direct from Europe a very large stock of first-class WOOLEN GOODS of the most stylish patterns.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 16th, at St. Peter's Cathedral, by Rev. M. J. Tierney, John Totty, Esq., Mayor of Bothwell, to Margaret Hennessy, eldest daughter of the late Andrew O'Mara, Esq., London.

IRELAND.

CONTINUANCE OF THE AGITATION.

THE BOYCOTT RELIEF PARTY.

Rome, November 10.—The organ of the Vatican says: In consequence of the unpardonable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation.

Dublin Nov. 10.—The authorities have consented to allow fifty unarmed men to go to Loughmuck to cut Boycott's crops, and will send them full protection, and give them a cavalry escort. The date of their departure is kept secret. At a meeting of the Land League yesterday Justin McCarthy was elected a member.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to send a large force of troops into Ireland without delay.

London, Nov. 11.—A correspondent at Ballinrobe telegraphs that Boycott has no place in which to lodge the Orangemen except a barn. The Liberals of this district denounce the relief movement as a Tory trick to force the hand of the Government and provoke coercion by promoting civil war. The relief expedition numbers fifty-eight men, and is provided with tents.

London, Nov. 11.—The escort for the Orangemen going to the relief of Boycott will consist of two squadrons of hussars, a squadron of line infantry and 150 constabulary, with two cannons and 150 constabulary. The troops have been strictly ordered not to fire on the people.

London, Nov. 11.—The Times believes that the Irish Executive are in possession of indisputable proof of organized forces, and systematic methods of lawlessness are spreading from county to county.

Dublin, Nov. 11.—The first public step in the state prosecutions was taken this morning in the Queen's Bench division, on behalf of Parnell and thirteen others. It was a motion that within ten days the prosecution should deliver to the defendants full particulars of the charges against them. The Court ordered that the particulars in writing be furnished to the defendants. The Court crowded.

London, Nov. 11.—The Boycott relief expedition has not yet started. It will consist of twenty-three laborers and twenty-seven gentlemen volunteers. Thirteen of the latter, armed by permission with revolvers, have left Dublin to make arrangements for provisioning the party.

Baltimore, November 11.—Considerable excitement arose on the night. Two hundred more troops have arrived. The relief expedition starts for the Boycott Farm at noon, guarded by 250 infantry and two squadrons of hussars. One hundred infantry and a squadron of cavalry were encamped during the night near Boycott's. Boycott announcing his intention of quitting Ireland.

Dublin, Nov. 12.—When the Orangemen arrived at Loughmuck, Boycott was seen standing near his house with a rifle in his hands. Within two hours after their arrival a number of men commenced work on the farm. It is estimated that a week or ten days will be required to do the work. If machines are brought from Dublin in a reasonable time, the Orangemen will throw the corn, and bring it to market. The hussars who acted to escort for the Orangemen have returned to Ballinrobe. The other troops remain. The baggage and implements of the Orangemen arrived in the evening and were not interfered with.

It is reported that great preparations are to be made for the departure of the Orangemen from Lough Mast, when their task is completed.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel has written from Rome to Mr. Gray, Mayor of Dublin, stating that the Irish Bishops at Rome desire to subscribe to the fund for Parnell's defence.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Herald's Dublin cable says: Boycott exacts the last farthing for everything eaten by the relief forces. The relief forces are those whose men have been guarding Boycott for some months; the latter charged them three half-pence for a cup of butter-milk and fourpence per stone for potatoes, which they had to dig themselves. The laborers of the expedition are cheerful, but are surprised that from the time of their coming Boycott has not spoken to them, nor recognized them in any way, while the leaders, though they would not admit it, have evidently not received the cordial reception that might have been expected.

A correspondent of the Freeman states that Boycott is brave to a fault, that he makes eccentric rules in his dealings with his laborers. He is punctilious to a harsh and quixotic degree. His laborers state that instead of summing them he used to fine them himself one penny a bowl for every hen that trespassed on his grass or farm, that a man was fined if he left a spade or shovel in the wrong place, fined if he left the gate open, fined if he were two minutes behind the ring of the bell. The result was that a man employed at nine shillings a week sometimes found himself only entitled to seven shillings after his week's labor.

Domineering tone with people appears to have been another great cause of the enmity against him. He treated his cattle better than his laborers, and one tenant says he never had anything but cause for them. Lord Howe has an excellent reputation as a landlord. Except in years of grievous pressure, nobody grumbled about paying rents. But since the old earl has, as they conceive, given up the control to his son, Lord Crichton, and to his agent, they state that they have been subjected to a series of petty privations and humiliations, and this appears to have enraged them without enriching the landlord.

London, Nov. 15.—The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow, and the Irish question will again come up for discussion. The good sense and wise foresight shown by the leaders of the Land League in preventing any attack on the force of

the volunteer Orangemen who went to the relief of Mr. Boycott, near Loughmuck, have clearly banished every necessity of the Habeas Corpus Act, and opened the eyes of the public to the fact that the Cabinet not only has to deal with a very knotty question, but to contend against men who are clearly united, with an immense following, and who, while they have both the power and will, to do anything to gain their ends, are yet skillful enough to keep within the limits of the law. The result of to-morrow's session and the conclusion therein arrived at will not perhaps be definitely known till Parliament assembles on the 28th Jan. next.

New Advertisements.

LECTURE!

REV. W. O'MAHONY Will deliver a Lecture in the CITY HALL, On Thursday, 25th November. SUBJECT—"The Sunshine and Shade of Irish History."

The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to relieve the Poor who are aided by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Doors open at Seven o'clock, lecture to commence at Eight.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the Society, or at the stores of O'Keefe Bros., D. Regan, J. J. Gibbons, and I. O'Higgins.

CHRISTMAS Cards!

MUSICAL MECHANICAL, FLORAL, ETC., In Great Variety, and Cheap, at ANDERSON'S 175 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all taxes paid. On or before the 14th of Decr., 1880, after which date, until the 10th day of January, 1881, payment may be made at par, thereafter a charge of SEVEN PER CENT. will be imposed and made out collected by due course of law. By order of the Council. A. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO STEAM USERS.

THE LONDON STEAM SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING CO. has been authorized to shut off the steam entirely on Sunday, as by so doing the wear and tear on the engines and the proper circulation of the steam, by leaving some of the radiators partially turned on, will be improved and made out collected by due course of law.

THE BEST PAPER!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

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VOL. WE RE WE TO OUR SITE M HAVE T MOST A CLOTHS UNDER THE C N. ECLEN

Sunday, 28th Nov. Double. Monday, 29th Nov. Double. Tuesday, 30th Nov. Double. Wednesday, 1st Dec. Double. Thursday, 2nd Dec. Double. Friday, 3rd Dec. Double. Saturday, 4th Dec. Double.

Some of the error Churches, or duplicated, they are with the others, children, idiom of Ch

Rev. Da Independent Popularity of the Jesu good can be Mr. Swing while with This so-called always be simply a enemies.

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