

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

NO. 58

"CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins. Prices Low.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1879.
Sunday 21—Twenty-fifth after Pentecost; St. Clement, Pope and Martyr, *Double*.
Monday, 22—St. John of the Cross, Confessor, *Double*.
Tuesday, 23—St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr, *Double*.
Wednesday 24—St. Peter, Bishop and Martyr, *Single*.
Thursday, 25—Of the Blessed Sacrament, *Semi-Double*.
Friday, 26—St. Ignace and his Companions, Martyrs, *Double*.
Saturday, 27—Vigil of St. Andrew.

NOTICE.

Our travelling agent, Mr. M. Redmond, will visit Brantford, Dundas, Hamilton, and other places the coming week, and we hope our subscribers in these places will kindly settle their accounts for the Record.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We should feel obliged if our city subscribers will kindly call and pay the subscriptions for the coming year. By doing so they will materially strengthen our hands to make the Record a still more valuable family Catholic newspaper.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to draw the particular attention of our subscribers this week to a matter that concerns us very much. Those of our patrons whose year has expired would confer a favor if they would remit their renewals at once. Some, no doubt, there are who wait until such time as our general agent calls on them. It ought to be borne in mind that subscriptions collected in this way entail on us a large amount of expense. Direct remittance to the office or payment to local agents, where such exists, will help us materially to make the Record more than ever a welcome visitor in the homes of Catholics. Send your money at once, in a registered letter, addressed "Thomas Coffey, Record office, London, Ont." and it will come at our risk. We hope our numerous friends will bear this in mind, and remit their subscriptions without delay.

HAMILTON LETTER.

FATHER BROHMAN RECOVERED—MOVEMENTS OF THE BISHOP—REV. FATHER FOERSTER—ENTERTAINMENT.

From our own Correspondent.
The Rev. Father Brohman has recovered from his recent illness, and is now able to celebrate Mass every morning in St. Joseph's Church. The Germans of his congregation, and his other various friends, are delighted to see him again.
His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton went to Preston on Saturday to administer confirmation to a large number of candidates on Sunday, the 16th inst. Today his Lordship will be in Galt attending to some important business connected with the diocese.

Preston is a mission connected with New Germany, in charge of the Rev. Father Foerster, a young, pious and learned priest, whom the "Fak Laws," once Mr. Bismarck's trump cards, forced to leave his native land for a country where no laws compel a learned priest to serve both God and man. Father Foerster was twice arrested for violation of those laws, and if we inquire what was his crime, we find that the reverend gentleman only done in Germany what he is doing now, serving his God and Church without fear of anybody. Those virtues, at the time Father Foerster left Germany, did not find favor with the man of blood and iron. Father Foerster studied with great honors at the University of Bonn, and was after his arrival in Canada for some time pastor of St. Joseph's Church in this city.
The Ladies of St. Mary's congregation contemplate getting up an entertainment in aid of St. Vincent Home, and from the programme already arranged it promises a rare treat to our citizens. There will be tableaux vivants, an entirely new feature in Hamilton; singing, recitations, &c. Since the undertaking is a charitable and good one it is to be hoped the ladies will meet with the encouragement they deserve.

CHERUBINI.
Hamilton, Nov. 17, 1879.

DR. McILHARGY.—We are glad to perceive that our friend Dr. McIlhargy has taken up his residence in Stratford. We have no doubt from this gentleman's well-known ability in his profession, and his kind, gentlemanly qualities, he will soon establish for himself an extensive connection in this flourishing town.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BIG FAIR VERY SUCCESSFUL.

From our own Correspondent.

The attraction of the past ten days was of course the National Fair. In my last letter I gave a short account of the birth and early struggles of the infant enterprise, the obstacles it encountered, and the preparations made by the managers to insure the success of the first exhibition. In this I shall trace briefly the infant's journey across the stage, from the first trembling step on the morning of Oct. 25th, to the more confident and easy exit on Nov. 8th. On Tuesday morning, Oct. 25th, at an unusually early hour, the calm of our city was broken by the bustle of busy citizens preparing to take part in the grand industrial procession, designed to inaugurate the Fair. From four a. m. till half-past eight the usually quiet streets were alive with vehicles of every kind decorated in various styles, pouring from all sections towards the place of rendezvous. Trades were presented in tabular on unique wagons drawn by horses scudged up in every style known to the liverly man. The procession was a surprising success, and extremely creditable to the energy of our merchants. It was four miles long, according to the lowest estimates and interesting throughout. A manly speech from President Galt, (of the National Fair Association,) and a pointed reply from President Hayes (of the U. S.) and the Fair was formally opened to the inspection of the eager multitude.

On entering the grounds by the eastern gate, we find our attention divided between the general aspect of the whole, which is pleasing to the eye; the magnificent exhibition halls, with their colors flying, and the grand stand, a towering structure, with a seating capacity of 3,500. The exhibits in the various mechanical and industrial departments were large and varied. We will confine ourselves to a few words regarding the Fine Art Gallery. This is a very handsome building, nearly fireproof, about 80 ft. by 50. It consists of four octagonal rooms and a wide hall in the middle, running the entire width of the gallery, and is lighted from the top. This department of the Fair is under the charge of Mr. Thos. Wilson, and very great praise and thanks are due him for the treat he has given us. Notable among the exhibits sent by the Sisters of our several academies. The Academy of the Visitation, Georgetown, and the Academy of the Holy Cross were both largely represented, and both carried off the highest prizes in their respective classes, fitting rewards of their excellent work. The multitude of really beautiful objects here are all deserving of lengthy description. I will never get through if I attempted to speak of them according to their merits. I will therefore speak of none.

With a few brief remarks on the Fair in general I will close the subject. You will naturally ask the question: "Was your Fair a success?" Without reservation we can answer you "yes." Taking into consideration the very many and great drawbacks, it was a surprising success. The weather was most unfavorable from the second day to the close. Elections were the important business of the adjacent States, and then, too, the extreme youth of the Fair was against it. It was too young to be known, too young to inspire outside confidence in its powers. But to those who came from a distance to visit it, it was a revelation. They bowed to its magnitude, and put their faith in its permanency. The gate receipts will amount to about \$20,000; \$25,000 were given in premiums; \$80,000 were expended on grounds and buildings. There is, I understand, a debt remaining of some \$10,000 or \$12,000, which will be wiped out, however, inside of a year. So the skies, you see, are very bright. I was about to tell you of its magnificent race track, pronounced by delighted turfmen the finest in the world, but haunted by the vague suspicion that you object to "Tracks" and "Hares," I shall leave its praises unsounded. The Fair at last has closed, and so at last will Fair at last has closed, and so at last will Washington, Nov. 11th, 1879.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The December number of the *Catholic World* opens with an important article, the title of which will give an indication of its scope and purpose: "Leo XIII. on Scholastic Philosophy." "Civilizing by force" is another timely and forcibly article. A Novel Defence of Protestantism" is a skillful piece of polemical fence, written in that excellent temper that usually characterizes *The Catholic World*. "Apprenticeship Schools in France" is an instructive paper on a subject of universal interest. "Pombal" discusses a chapter of big game history. "The Relation of Church Architecture to the Plastic Arts" gives a sound moral lesson to very many of our modern artists and architects which it would be to the advantage of art and architecture that they should take. "Fanny Kemble's Girlhood" is a very sprightly review of the life of a well-known actress and writer. There is an appreciative review of Andrew Vere's latest work, the beautiful "Legends of the Saxon Saints." "The Votive Church of Brno" is a pleasing excursion into the past; while "Mount Mellere and the Blackwater" makes the most live again in the present. Miss O'Meara's new story, "Follotte," deepens in interest. "My Christmas at Barnakeery" is the first instalment of what promises to be a rollicking story of Irish life. The notices of new publications are numerous and interesting.

Five dollars per annum; single copies,

fifty cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by D. & J. SAILLER & Co., Montreal.

THE SECRET TEN!

DOINGS OF SOME OF OUR CITY YOUNG MEN.

DIME NOVELS ACTED IN REAL LIFE.

A certain section in this city has been very much amused during the past week over the actions of a number of small boys. Their doings betray a close perusal of Dime Novels, and show the great necessity there is for wiping out this class of literature from Canada. It appears that a boy of tender years told his young companions that a lady staying at their house had with her a large sum of money, which he had seen. One of the hearsees suggested that a portion of the money be taken and a good time indulged in. After considerable persuasion, and being dared by the others, the boy consented to take the money. He accordingly abstracted about one hundred and eighty dollars from the lady's place of fancied security. The next evening the boys met in a barn in the vicinity and decided to form a secret organization. A part of the programme was that each member should have a pistol, with the necessary cartridges, to defend themselves, and a concertina to charm the hearts of their respective dulcianas. The pistols and concertinas were accordingly purchased, and for a time the neighbors in the vicinity were startled by hearing the uncouth music that can only emanate from a person trying to learn the art of playing on the concertina. The boys would also repair themselves to quiet places and practice with their weapons, at the same time imagining they were training themselves for something that would startle the natives by its atrocity, and make them renowned, after the manner of heroes they had read in youthful literature. A few days after the Society was organized, however, the money was missed, and the detectives placed upon the track. These gentlemen did not succeed in discovering anything, but they did most effectually scare the boys—as they have done older ones before now—into the belief that they knew all about it. Accordingly, two of the boys, probably more nervous than the remainder, fearing they were going to be taken into custody, decided to leave for Detroit and become pirates. They clandestinely secured some extra clothes, and with over \$100 of the money, together with their pistols and concertinas, purchased tickets for Windsor. Just as they were about to board the G. W. R. train one of the young lads espied his father, also about to travel in the same direction. The youngsters waited till the train left with their pursues, and then they returned to London to discover that their intended journey—and they then turned about and went east. The parent searched the Western bound train, but of course he did not find the runaway. Returning to London he discovered that had taken tickets to the Suspension Bridge. The next train took him after them, and the youngsters having laid over a train somewhere in case of pursuit got on the train with the father as he learned the Eastern bound train. The father took his son in charge and also the other lad, who was hid away under a seat, and brought them home. One of the boys had over \$100 in his pocket when found, besides two complete suits of clothes on him. When questioned as to their act, they said they had resolved to go over to the United States and purchase a vessel, one of them to be captain and the other one mate. They also told the names of all the others who had been engaged in the affair, and for the last few days there has been weeping and wailing in the neighborhood in which they live. Nearly all the money was found on the boys, and as the affair was evidently only a boyish freak the matter was allowed to drop. The ten lads concerned are all of tender years, but we hope they are not too young to forget the lesson that has been taught them.—Advertiser.

SUICIDE IN BRANTFORD.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT.

Brantford, November 18.
The city was startled this morning by the report that Mr. Thos. Martin, book-seller, had shot himself at his own home. On enquiry we learn that the deceased gentleman had risen at the usual hour, after a good night's rest, and fully dressed himself. As his health was somewhat impaired it had been usual for some members of the family to take some light food to his bedroom before the regular breakfast. This had been done by Mrs. Martin, and while she remained in the room her husband partook liberally of the porridge she then left him, and she had been engaged in household duties some fifteen or twenty minutes when she and the others were startled by the report of a pistol and the fall of some heavy body. Rushing up stairs she found the one she had parted with a few minutes before a lifeless corpse. He had placed a muzzle of a pistol to his right temple, and the ball had penetrated the brain. For some months past Mr. Martin has been very dependent about his business matters. He had lost money while in business in Paris, and frequently expressed the opinion that the start he pursued here was not likely to prove as profitable as anticipated. This and impaired health had preyed upon his mind until he told a friend that if he were not such a coward that he would take his life. A few weeks since he was induced to spend a short time at Chatham in hopes

that the result would invigorate mind and body, but the benefit was only temporary. He went to the labor, he continued to attend to his daily duties, and last evening left his store at the usual hour. During the evening he seemed more depressed than usual, but no one anticipated the terrible tragedy enacted this morning. The deceased gentleman was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and his family have the sympathy of all in the crushing blow that has fallen upon them. Mr. M. was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife but no children.

FERRIERS VOYAGE.

TWO CHILDREN MIRACULOUSLY SAVED.

Windsor, November 15.—Last Wednesday the *Detroit News* contained an item about the disappearance of two small children from Belle River, Ont., being the sons of R. Lutz and W. Boren, aged respectively seven and five years. The little ones had been playing with a skiff which was drawn up on the shore near their homes, and finally the idea occurred to them to put the boat in the water. After much tugging this was accomplished, and half an hour later a strong breeze came up and urged the skiff out into the lake. As soon as the children perceived their danger they began to scream for help, but nobody heard them, and darkness at last settled down upon the water with a strong southerly wind and a rough sea. The boat had drifted several miles from shore, and was gradually being filled with water from the waves which broke against it, while the chilling of both children was completely wet through. The Boren boy crawled to the bottom of the boat and sobbed as if his heart would break, while the Lutz boy endeavored to bail out the water in his hat, and was still hard at work when the captain of a passing vessel took them on board about midnight, cared kindly for them, and carried them to St. Clair flats, where he left them in charge of a fisherman for return to their homes. In the meantime a search had been organized at Belle River, and men with boats and lanterns were out the greater part of the night, but no traces of the missing ones could be discovered. Mr. Lutz came down to Windsor and Detroit next day, intending to hire a tug, but found he was unable to pay the price required and returned home in despair. Judge, then, of the joy which was felt at Belle River when the fisherman from the flats brought them back safe and sound on Thursday.

AN INJUSTICE.

WHY SHOULD A MALE TEACHER RECEIVE A LARGER SALARY THAN A FEMALE?

To the Editor of the *Catholic Record*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to ask a simple, unvarnished question, one which has caused me a good deal of anxiety, inasmuch as I am unable to get it answered.

For the last nineteen years I have devoted myself solely to the advancement of education, and during that period I have nearly always held the honored position of a country school man. Whenever I applied for a school and asked for a liberal salary, and sometimes not a very liberal one, I generally received the answer, "Why, our male teachers did not receive more than you ask?" (As if their male teachers deserved as much.)

Now, Mr. Editor, I am, as you will understand, pretty well advanced in years (somewhere in the thirties), but I will not say how high, lest my male opposers should imagine I am higher still, and attribute the contribution of this article to one of my old-maidish whims, (and that, I assure you, would not be very flattering to my aristocratic feelings) but in all my experience, I never met one who could give a reason "why a male teacher should be better recompensed for his services than a female," yet they nearly all argue they should, while at the same time they admit a female does twice the work. Now, during the past few years in this present century of enlightenment our country is making wonderful progress both in literature and science, and some of our boasted educationists pride themselves in being able to answer any reasonable question put to them. I would therefore, entreat of any one into whose hands this may fall, who is able to answer it, to assign a reason "why a male teacher should receive a larger salary than a female."

Now, I would like to know: Is not our knowledge as good as their? Is not our time as precious as theirs? Is not our brain as valuable as theirs? Do we not have to study the same subjects as they? Do we not have to pass the same examinations as they? Do we not do better work in the school room? Why, then, not receive the same pay? Is it because we gain more favor in the eyes of the pupils, that they are pitied by the parents, and thus recompensed with money for the loss they sustain in the children's love? If so, I am ready to turn tyrant, that I, too, may be thus recompensed.

Now, Mr. Editor, in my humble opinion, a lady deserves the larger salary of the two. She labors more assiduously amongst her pupils, she strives to instil religious principles, she cultivates and refines the minds of her young charge, while males, on the contrary, at least the generality of them—care for nothing except to put their time in—they don't care how.

I would like to write at length on this, but I fear I have already encroached on your valuable space. Hoping that some kind reader will pity my anxiety, and strive to answer my question, I remain, A FEMALE TEACHER.
London, Nov. 17th, 1879.

OBITUARY.

Only a few months have passed since we saw in the *Record* an account of the death of a Sister of St. Joseph at Mount Hope. Today we send to its columns a similar story. Again has the Angel of Death visited the devoted band. This time his victim was a young postulant, in the fair spring-time of her life. On last Good Friday (truly a fitting day to offer a sacrifice to God!) Miss Muggan bade farewell to home and friends, and came to Mount Hope, there to enlist herself in the ranks of the Sisterhood, to devote to God in the holy cause of charity, her health, her talent and her life. This had been for years the object of her ambition, and in order to qualify herself still more for her life task, she spent the two years and a half immediately preceding her entrance into religion at St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names. There she not only made rapid progress in the sciences, but also imbibed deeply from the example and instructions of her estimable teacher that fervent piety which distinguished her during her short religious career. We sympathize with the Sisters and the bereaved family in their loss, they have sustained, though we feel that it is a subject for congratulation rather than for condolence. For another is added, we feel assured, to the number of their intercessors in heaven; and another is added, too, to that chosen band whose glorious privilege it is to "follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." Some regret might be expressed that she did not live to realize her dearest wish: to see herself clothed in the humble garb of the Sisters of St. Joseph, but God had regard to the fervor of her good desires; for truly it might be said of her that "being made perfect in a short space, she fulfilled a long time."

On Friday, the 14th inst., the Requiem Mass was sung by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, who at his conclusion addressed her earnest and appropriate words to those present. He warmly eulogized the virtues of the deceased, and said that though the master came at an hour when he was not expected, yet this good servant was well prepared to give an account of her stewardship. "This," he said, "was but one lesson more to those that are daily given us. Around us on every side is the inexorable messenger of death bearing to the tomb the young and the old, the learned and the unlearned, the rich and the poor, and from the cold remains comes to us this voice of warning: 'Be ye also ready, for what hour ye think not the Son of Man will come.'"

The venerable speaker concluded his remarks by exhorting his hearers to lay up for themselves a provision against that inevitable hour, while there is yet light, "for the night cometh in which no man can work." AMICA.
London, Nov. 19.

LIFTING A CHURCH DEBT.

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY FR. HOBAN, O. P.

From the Providence Journal.

The zealous pastor of St. John's (R. C.) Church, an Atwell's avenue, is making earnest and persistent efforts to free his church from indebtedness, and various methods have been resorted to with varying results. Yesterday was set apart as a special occasion for collections in aid of the object stated, and the services of an eloquent preacher, the Dominican Order, Rev. Father Hoban, of New York, well-known to the people of St. John's, on account of his former missionary labors among them, were called into requisition. At high mass the people thronged to the church in large numbers to hear the missionary preacher. After the reading of the gospel in the mass, Father Hoban, attired in the habit of his order, entered the pulpit and preached the sermon of the day, which was a very able production. He took his text from the 23d chapter of St. Matthew, 31st and 32th verses inclusive: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and with thy whole mind." Perhaps, said the preacher, there is no lesson so frequently proposed for your consideration as that contained in these few words. It was your first lesson in childhood, when on your mother's knee, she prayed that God would watch over you in your infant years, and taught you to turn to Him, ever and always, in sentiment of love. In the first of your catechism, the same lesson is imposed upon you "to know, love and serve God forever," and as time has gone on, the same truth has ever been held forth, to make every thought subservient to this precept, which should be the first and controlling idea of every Christian. It is only necessary to know the relation between God and man to understand the claim He has to our affection. No words can describe the attributes of the Almighty, nor can any mind conceive them, for the ideas of man are but faint and not to be measured with His infinite power and wisdom. The Great Master combines to Himself, in a superhuman manner, the perfection of every creature. He is essential power, essential wisdom and essential holiness. Picture to yourself everything that is grand, all the charms of the land, the beauties of nature, and all the varied glories of the universe; eye, ascend even to the abode of the angels and saints and gaze upon the brilliant heavenly spectacle, and even then you have but a dim reflex of the infinite beauty of God; gaze upon everything that is worthy of your admiration, admire the heroic character and self-sacrifice, and you have but a faint image of God's love for us. It was His omnipotent hand that brought us into

being, and, next to the angels, conferred upon us the highest dignity by creating us after His own image and likeness. We are endowed by Him with reason and free will, as streams from the overflowing fountain of His knowledge and His love. All these favours and faculties and our being have been preserved, and will still continue to be preserved until God's own chosen time. Let us but consider the relative position between Creator and creature, and then we can realize our absolute dependence upon God and reliance upon His infinite goodness and mercy. If the sun, moon and stars and all inanimate nature could but give expression, their first throbs would be one of love, and their first words those of praise to their Creator. As it is, their ever constant harmony in obedience to the law of God speaks to us louder than words of the power of the Almighty. When, then, they in their silence are evidence of the power and wisdom of God, why then should man, endowed with intelligence and free will, be so negligent in his duty toward his Creator? If these gifts of mind and body demand our love and gratitude, how much the gift of grace bestowed upon us. Man, through his own fault, by sin, broke friendship with God, but God, in His eternal wisdom, sent a Redeemer who toiled, suffered and died for us in order to work out our salvation. It is not necessary to point out the wonderful mysteries of that redemption. It was because of love of us, His children, that He delivered Himself up, but not content with that, He established His Church on earth, that mystical fold in which everyone is destined to be gathered. We, my beloved brethren, know the happiness of belonging to that true church, while thousands of our fellow-creatures are born in error. We receive the consolation of the divine spirit and the grace of the sacraments from the moment of our baptism, every moment of our lives, even to the very moment of our death, when the sacrament is administered to us, strength to resist temptation and triumph over our evil passions. Have we appreciated these gifts of the Almighty? Have we made any return of love, or, on the contrary, have we been guilty of the lowest and basest of all faults, ingratitude; or, in other words, is it to God or the death we have rendered our allegiance. Our lives was the answer. Our Lord spoke plainly when He said, "if you love Me keep My commandments." You may perhaps obtain some temporal advantages, but if at the expense of your soul, what comfort or consolation will they be to you, for as Scripture says: "What profits it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." In giving your love to God you give it to the one who will suitably and surely reward you. Look into the past and learn, therefore, a lesson. What was it that, during the early ages of Christianity, sustained the martyrs who were tortured by their executioners, and surrounded by the wild howls of the amphitheatre? Why did the austere anchorites go out into the desert in fasting and penance? Why did so many noble and rich virgins give up wealth, honor, station and everything in order to lead a life of charity? There was the one ruling, guiding motive in every case, that of the ardent love of God. It may not be in your power to imitate such glorious examples, but if, in the ordinary duty of Christian life, you seek or desire higher motives, it is that frequently, in the silence and secrecy of your own heart, to pray that God may inspire you with love of Him. That you may be reunited with Him in bonds of charity and love is a blessing I wish you all.

COMMENDATORY.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the good parish priest of Freeport. It is one of many we have received from the reverend clergy in all parts of the Dominion:

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose you one dollar, my half-yearly subscription for the *Record*. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without assuring you that I am fully delighted with your paper. You have accomplished the rare task of securing for it within an incredibly short period an honorable place amongst the leading Catholic journals on the continent. Allow me to congratulate you on the complete success that has crowned your talented labors in the sacred cause of justice and of truth. Yours truly,
WILLIAM LILLIS, Priest.

A SENSATION IN IRELAND.

A BARRACKS SUPPOSED TO BE IN DANGER.

A Dublin despatch states that the Colonel commanding the sixty-seventh regiment, stationed at Birr, has been anxiously notified that the barracks were to be attacked by a large force of anti-renters, and that an attempt would be made to explode the magazine. Much excitement was produced among the garrison by this startling intelligence, and immediate precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and reinforcements were telegraphed for. The danger, if there really is any, is supposed to proceed from some organized band of malcontents, who have recently been engaged in burning the barns of such farmers as refused to take part in the demonstrations against the land agents. The leaders and orators of the Parnell movement deny all knowledge of the matter, and affirm that they have no sympathy with violent measures. Birr, or Parsonstown, is a market town in the parish of the same name in the county of Leitrim, and is about sixty miles south-west of Dublin. It is a well-built town with a castle belonging to the Earl of Rose, under whose proprietorship the modern town has risen into its present prosperous condition. Birr has a population of about 6,000.

Lyra Incantata.

Within a castle haunted,
And on the rim of gold,
There hung a harp enchanted,

PARNELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN BELFAST.
Eloquent speech by the Home Rule leader.

A meeting in connection with the Ulster Home Rule Association, for the review of the present condition of Ireland, was held on Oct. 15th in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast.

THE ROMANCE OF PENNY POSTAGE.

It is strange, but true, says a writer in the New York Post, that a love affair should have developed the present system of postage stamps.

this country they deliberately turned a deaf ear to the words of warning. (Cheers.)
A voice—Pay no rent.

DANGERS OF THE NON-CATHOLIC PRESS.

We have frequently pointed out the dangers of the non-Catholic press, and are glad to see that the subject occupies the attention of the London Tablet.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Love is the strongest and most abiding moral power. Love forgets but never exerts.

sophisms, and proofs which their unpractised eyes cannot see have nothing but an imaginary basis to stand upon.

BEAUTIFUL WORDS OF NEWMAN ON THE ROSARY.

His Eminence Cardinal Newman paid a visit to Oscott College, Birmingham, on the Feast of the Holy Rosary, and graciously accepted an invitation to address the students on the subject of the solemnity.

THE PENTIAL LIFE OF THE CISTERCIANS.

The drink of the Cistercian monks is a weak cider, such as is used by the poorest people in Normandy.

go out into the world, as you soon must, to make the Holy family your home, to which you may turn from all the sorrow and care of the world and find a solace, a compensation, and a refuge.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

The future Queen Christina of Spain has begged her betrothed to economize as far as possible in the expenses of their wedding festivities, and to give the money to the sufferers by the late floods in Spain.

THE ARMOUENIAN PATRIARCHAL VICAR, GROSSELI, IS NOW ON HIS WAY TO ROME.

The anniversary of the death of Cardinal Cullen was commemorated in the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, on October 24, by a solemn Office and Mass for the repose of his soul.

greatest pains, reproach themselves as faint penitents, and add many voluntary mortifications. At their dying hour they are carried to the church laid on ashes, and there receive the last sacraments, and usually remain in that situation till they expire.

THE HON. MARGARET PETRIE, DAUGHTER OF LORD PETRIE, AND SISTER TO LADY GRANARD, WAS PROPOSED ON FRIDAY, OCT. 24, INTO THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD AT HAMMERSMITH, IN PRESENCE OF CARDINAL MANNING.

According to Father Sechi, one of the most prominent students of the physical nature of the sun, the spots so often seen upon its face, are due to eruptions of metallic vapors from the interior.

SEVERAL PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN AT LYONS WERE IN THE HABIT AT ONE TIME OF HOLDING THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSIONS WITH FREDERIC OZAMAN.

Several Protestant clergymen at Lyons were in the habit at one time of holding theological discussions with Frederic Ozaman. One day, one of them kept him four hours at the point of dispute being a text which each interpreted differently.

the great majority of Christians through out the world, viz: by at least all Catholics, the solemn penitential, filled as they are with erroneous opinions, false doctrine and fallacious arguments, are calculated to do an immense deal of harm unless great caution and determination be observed in their use.

THE WATER SAVED BY HIS GOD AND BLESSED.

The waters saved by his God and blessed, is a translation of a Latin epigram. It is often quoted, Ficht et eruditum bypha puden dum, and has been attributed to Dryden when a school boy at Westminster.

SISTER GIULIA ROSSETTE, ONE OF THE THREE MOST VENERABLE SISTERS OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT FROM MACAO TO THE ISLAND OF TIMOR, DIED IN JUNE LAST OF TYPHUS FEVER, IN HER TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Speaking of the illustrious Father Lacordaire's loyalty to the Holy See, the Catholic Universe says: "No one can read his beautiful life without concluding that the great friar who re-established his order in France, and made the white tunic of the Dominican respected where not loved, was a man whose life was not only true but tender in every line of his heart to Rome.

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THOS. COFFEY,
 CATHOLIC RECORD,
 LONDON, ONT.
LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1878.
 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 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 me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 THOS. COFFEY,
 + JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1878.

A "VISITATION."

The genial Bishop of Ontario has long enjoyed, both amongst clergy and laity, the reputation of being an expert in temporizing—in fact a sort of Episcopal "Artful Dodger."

His Lordship evidently holds to heart the blending of serpentine cunning with dove-like simplicity. For we see him on the occasion of a recent "visitation" (a rather ominous title), addressing his clergy in a "charge," occupying some hours in delivery, words of sibilious shrewdness and adroit simplicity. His Lordship strikes with one hand—and caresses with the other. Thus, on that solemn occasion (we follow exactly the report of the local press,) after the clergy had with becoming dignity marched from the basement of Christ Church, Ottawa, to the hymn "Onward, Christian soldiers," after they had defiled into lines to allow his Lordship within the "altar" rails; after the "cross-bearer" had presented the bishop with the pastoral staff; after psalms and hymns had been chanted, this worthy representative of Anglican Apostolic succession proceeded to descant on topics no doubt of interest to the churchmen before him. The "charge," though surrounded with such solemnity, was bare of any statistics offering consoling inferences, but contained certain statements which render the "charge" itself remarkable, and the "visitation" which gave it birth, amid hymns, canticles, and benedictions, somewhat worthy of note. His Lordship, as reported by the local press, went on to say:

"But they had had more serious difficulties to contend with than the loss of members by emigration. He meant the agitation caused by such agencies as the Church Association on the one side, and on the other side the influence of societies in the mother church representing things peculiarly near to Romish error."

"In moderation placing all my glory, While Tories call me Whig and Whigs a Tory."

His Lordship here is an exact ecclesiastical type of that political "independent" described by Pope in these well-known lines. He frowns on the Church Association, shrugs his shoulders at the "societies in the mother church," but strikes boldly at "Romish" error. Here, again, just notice that exquisite, dove-like simplicity, in its sweet commingling with the sinuosities of serpentine craft. There were "High" churchmen attending at the "visitation," there were also "low" churchmen; there were friends of the Church Association, and friends of the "societies in the mother church," but there was not one friend of "Rome" present.

When the gentle rebukes on the two former, and the fury wasted on the latter. But to proceed. We again cite from the newspaper report:

"One of the principal points of controversy had been the doctrine of the Holy Communion. He stated that the best means of confuting error was not by protests and denials, but by upholding the truth, and he therefore urged that they should bring before their congregations the

views of the Anglican Church on this and similar questions."

The "views" of the Anglican church! Pray, my lord bishop, what are these "views"? If we cannot have the doctrines of the church, let us at all events have its "views." The "charge" is discreetly silent on the subject. If the book of common prayer have any "view" on this important matter, that view is "perilously near to Romish error." Many Anglican clergymen—and for aught we know to the contrary, some of those at the "visitation"—have come to grief with their congregations by bringing before their people what they—the ministers—considered the "views" of the Anglican church on this subject. How many, perhaps, amongst those his Lordship of Ontario addressed, have suffered grievous material loss, enmity, insult, and persecution, for what they consider a conscientious adherence to Christian doctrine on this most important matter.

These may have looked to his Lordship for light on the subject, but light he gave not. He dwelt on generalities, and temporized with the excesses prompted by the zeal of the parties into which his people are divided, but expounded no doctrine, elucidated no teaching, disentangled no doubt.

In this "charge" he maintained his well-known reputation as the "Artful Dodger" of Anglican Episcopacy, but could not thereby have added to his genuine Christian reputation, either with clergy or laity.

VIENNA AND BERLIN.

We have news of a second visit, within a very brief period, of Bismarck to Vienna. The German Chancellor finds himself at length forced by the cruel march of events to court the alliance and seek the sympathy of Austria. A time there was when the House of Hapsburg had no more bitter foe than this same Bismarck. With Cavour in Italy, and Bismarck in Russia, each in his own sphere, devising every artifice and suggesting every subterfuge for treachery and revolt in the dominions of Austria—it was not—it could not be—a matter of surprise that the latter power had to succumb. But though Austria met with disaster she suffered no dishonor. Unlike that combination of regal perfidy and communitistic brutality, the so-called kingdom of Italy, or that morbid outgrowth of ungoverned rapacity and licentious ambition, the new-fangled Empire of Germany, the Austrian Empire has within a few years, recovering from grave national reverses, added to its limits, consolidated its strength, and preserved the esteem of all civilized nations. From the days of Maria Theresa to the overwhelming disaster of Sadowa, the history of the Austrian nation has been till recently but little better than a record of continued humiliations. That generous and intrepid empress, whose heroism in the gloomiest period of her troubled career won for her the support of the gallant Hungarian nation, failed to keep intact the dominions she inherited in virtue of the "Pragmatic Sanction." Her successor, a weak and timid sovereign, left nothing but a name. Would that the same could be said of his successor. For it were better to leave a name unaltered with any brilliant success, than to leave a reputation sullied by the misfortunes consequent upon a fitful and calamitous experimentalism in politics, legislation, and religion. The day of Austria's most fearful calamities was that day which saw her revolt, under the dictation of the Emperor Joseph II., against the authority of the Holy See, and the Catholic traditions of the old Germanic Empire. From that moment her course was downward, and could not be redirected to success without repairing the short-sightedness of the past. Joseph II. aspired to the dignity of a reformer, but his proposed reforms were neither opportune nor far-reaching. They excited commotion without touching abuse. They rudely assailed the most venerated of public customs and institutions, but removed no grievance, lightened no burden, alleviated no injury. This emperor's ambition was to become a successful reformer. He achieved

nothing but the reputation of being the most unsuccessful of innovators. So crude were the measures, so violently unjust the "reforms" of this ill-fated monarch, that public opinion throughout the empire condemned his course. He blundered from one folly into another, till his death relieved the Empire of his disastrous sway. His misfortune should serve as a warning to modern innovators, to the pseudo-advocate of liberty, whose watchword is a "free Church in a free State." Of his suppression of the monastic institutions, a distinguished Protestant writer—Sir Walter Scott himself—is constrained to speak: "The suppression of the religious orders," says this distinguished man, "and the appropriation of their revenues to the general purposes of government, had in it something to flatter the feelings of those of the reformed religion; but, in a moral point of view, the seizing upon the property of any private individual, or public body, is an invasion of the most sacred principles of public justice, and such spoliation cannot be vindicated by urgent circumstances of State necessity, or any plausible pretext of State advantage whatsoever, since no necessity can vindicate what is in itself unjust, and no public advantage can compensate a breach of public faith." No more succinct and irrefragable rebuttal of the stock-in-trade arguments of the church property despoilers, of these our own days of anarchical progress, could be urged. The Cavour, and Rattazzi, and Cairoli of a unified Italy have in more recent days attempted to do that in which Joseph II. so egregiously failed. His innovations, partially carried out, made him a sort of precursor of the French Revolution, before which royalty, imperialism and monasticism were levelled with the ground, and which visited upon Austria especially all the terrors of its most furious onslaughts. After the severe reverses of the Napoleonic wars, Austria enjoyed brief repose. But then came popular outbreaks in various parts of the Empire, culminating in the revolution of 1848. That revolution suppressed, everything looked bright enough for a time, but Piedmontese intrigues soon paved the way for Magenta and Solferino. Bismarckian treachery then led her on to Sadowa. We confess that it was with feelings of some surprise we heard of Bismarck's profers of amity to Austria. The latter is essentially a Catholic Empire. Her policy has not been for a century so much in accord with Catholic teaching as it is at this moment. Her outlook never promised brighter or greater things than it does at this very time. Strange, then to say, is it not, that this is the moment chosen by Bismarck, the arch-enemy of Catholicity and the determined foe of Austrian pre-dominance in Germany, to force himself into the good graces of that power? So long as an alliance with Italy served his purpose he sought every means to build up and strengthen such an alliance, always at the expense of Austria. So long as an alliance with Russia accorded with his avowed policy, so long did he foster such an alliance, always with the most complete indifference to Austrian interests. Can he, then, be looked upon as the friend of the House of Hapsburg? The friend whose friendship has no more solid foundation than expediency is an enemy in disguise. The friendship of Bismarck is of such a mould. Begotten of hypocrisy and expediency, it flourishes in selfishness, but withers and dies with the first breeze of adversity which fans into luxuriance the best fruits of the self-sacrifice of true friendship. But while Austrian statesmen should view with caution, as we make no doubt they do, the proffered friendship of Bismarck, it is not passing probability that they may enter into alliance with him for the purpose of reacquiring the hereditary dominions of Austria in Italy. Plebiscites and conspiracies to the contrary notwithstanding, the territories of Venetia and Lombardy still rightfully pertain to the Imperial crown of Austria. Their retrocession to that power would shatter into fragments that combination of robbery and hypocrisy, the Sardinian kingdom of Italy, the monstrous progeny of

Italian treachery and Bismarckian intrigue. The removal of this reproach to national honor, this standing disgrace to Italian manhood, this libel upon monarchy, were a relief to European diplomacy and a blessing to the various populations of the Italian Peninsula. May not such, we ask, be the result of the rapprochement between Berlin and Vienna?

THE LATE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.
 THE "PHILOSOPHICAL RULE" CONSIDERED IN ITSELF.

ARTICLE II.

There are two classes of persons we must not lose sight of in discussing the late Papal Encyclical: The first is made up of the open and declared enemies of the Holy See, who of course are loud in their denunciations of the Encyclical and its author; the second is composed of learned and sincere Catholics, among whom there are even some ecclesiastics, all of them faithful children of the church, but whose beaten track in their philosophic teachings is not exactly that indicated by Leo XIII.

In order, if possible, to convert the former, and at the same time afford some consolation to the latter, we will now undertake to consider the "Philosophical Rule" in itself, and in its general bearings, endeavoring to avoid all the inconsiderate, indiscreet and distorted interpretations which have brought it into disrepute with some, and made it appear inopportune and uselessly vexatious to others.

The Holy Father undertakes to regulate the study of Philosophy, and that in the manner indicated in his Encyclical "Eterni Patris," addressed to the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops of the whole church. Now, no one will contend that he has not the right to lay down a rule for the study of philosophy in Catholic schools and colleges, especially such as depend immediately upon the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops in communion with the Roman See, viz., the ecclesiastical seminaries, and all those other schools that are under the immediate control of the various religious orders approved by Rome and subject to its jurisdiction. If we consider the nature of philosophy and its manifold relations with faith, we see at a glance that this right is inseparably inherent to the supreme authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and cannot therefore be called in question by any one claiming the name of Catholic. Of this right, many of the predecessors of Leo XIII., notably Pius IX., have made use, and it would be timidity smacking of heresy to deny them such a right, a timidity which in fact has been condemned by the late Vatican council. It is therefore only by stepping over into the camp of the open and declared enemies of the church, who absolutely deny to the Pope the divine authority of Vicar of Christ, that our liberal Catholics can with any show of consistency refuse Leo XIII. the right to meddle with the study of philosophy.

If the Pope had undertaken to regulate the study of painting, music, poetry, mathematics, astronomy, literature. . . our liberal Catholics might to some extent be excused, if they found fault with him for doing so; because these various studies have not apparently as close a relationship with faith and morals as philosophy has. And yet, even here they would be mistaken, for even the study of these is more or less remotely connected with religion; and therefore, the Pope, as supreme guardian of faith and morals, not only has the right, but is in duty bound to watch over them.

In our first article on this subject we have shown how opportune and necessary it was for the Sovereign Pontiff to lay down a rule for the purpose of procuring uniformity in the teaching of philosophy in Catholic schools. But it may be said: *eni bono?* What will all the efforts of the Pope amount to? How can he hope to bring about a philosophic reform in the age in which we live? In the first instance, he will not find even among his own faithful children that energy and cooperation he would wish to meet, and on the other hand the enemies of the Church,

who are very numerous, and powerful in the support of governments of the world, will put forth such a gigantic opposition, as to reduce to naught all his very best efforts. The answer to this difficulty will be given at some future time; for the present it will suffice to say that if the philosophic reform, so much needed by the church, and the civil society as well, cannot be brought about by the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, then it cannot be accomplished by any other means whatsoever. For the rest, if the Pope had contented himself with merely exhorting Catholic philosophers in general to shun false and embrace good philosophy, without, at the same time, indicating that which is bad and that which is good in such a hypothesis, we grant that this intervention would have proved of very little use, as each philosophic school would still claim, as they have ever done, to be in possession of the true philosophic system. But the same wisdom which prompted Pope Leo to inaugurate the reform of philosophy, suggested to him also the best and most proper means of accomplishing that reform, viz., the establishing of a determined philosophical rule to be henceforth followed in Catholic schools and colleges. Here follows the rule as laid down in the Encyclical "Eterni Patris."

"Therefore, whilst we cheerfully and gladly declare, that whatever has been wisely said, whatever has been profitably discovered and ascertained by anyone whomsoever should be accepted, we most strenuously exhort you, Venerable Brethren, that for the defense and glory of the Catholic Faith, the good of society, the advancement of all science, you restate, and as widely as possible propagate, the inestimable wisdom of St. Thomas. The wisdom of St. Thomas, we say, for if anything has been examined with too much subtlety by the scholastic doctors, or taught without due consideration, if anything is inconsistent with the ascertained doctrines of a subsequent age, or, in fine, is in any manner improbable, it is not by any means our intention to recommend it to our age for imitation.

"Furthermore, let masters, carefully chosen by you, strive to imbue the minds of their pupils with the doctrines of St. Thomas, and to place clearly before them his superiority over others in solidity and excellence. Let the academics already established, or to be established hereafter by you, prove and defend this, and make use of it for the refutation of prevalent errors. And take care that suppositions may not be received as truths, nor things erroneous as sound—take care that the wisdom of St. Thomas shall be drawn from its very source, or at least from those streams, which, coming from the original source, still flow clear and pure, according to the certain and unanimous opinion of learned men; but see to it, that the minds of youth are kept back from those currents which some say flowed thence, but which in reality are strange and unwholesome waters."

Such is the "Philosophic Rule" proposed by Leo XIII., in the faithful following of which will be found that scientific reformation reputed so necessary in our days.

And in the first place, our Holy Father declares that the Catholic philosopher shall gratefully accept whatever has been wisely said by anyone whomsoever. From this principle it follows, that that which is certainly and evidently true ought to be embraced, whether it be said or written by a christian or a pagan, by a priest or a layman, by St. Augustine or Thomas, or Molina, or Juarez, or Bellarmine, or Scotus, or anyone else, for the Catholic philosopher knows no school prejudices; neither does he rely on the opinions of any one, but on the mediate or immediate evidence of the truth. This, however, is meant for the teachers of philosophy, not for the young students, whose judgment is not yet sufficiently matured to discern by themselves between true and false philosophy. It would be folly to apply to the study of philosophy a method judged improper for the study of rhetoric, mathematics, natural philosophy, law, medicine, and all the other sciences.

Taken, therefore, in its proper sense, this first part of the "Philosophical Rule" is both just in itself and exceedingly favorable to true scientific progress. It is just, because it does not in the least interfere with the right of human reason to embrace, wherever found, the truth, which is its natural object. It is most favorable to true scientific progress, because it will have for evident result the gathering and preserving of all the scattered treasures of human wisdom. And yet this most wise rule, so perfect in harmony with the requirements of human reason and good common sense, has found a host of enemies both among the pseudo philosophers of this age of philosophical darkness, who would as soon cut their throats as to allude with honor to St. Augustine, St. Thomas or Suarez, in their infidel, government-paid, university schools, and the hypocritical Catholic philosophers, who would reject altogether the pagan Aristotle and the other non-Christian philosophers. Now the rule established by Leo XIII. keeps equally clear of these two extremes, accepting the truth wherever found and by whomsoever propounded, be they friends or foes.

In the second place, the "Philosophical Rule" exhorts the Catholic philosopher to receive and accept with gratitude all the useful discoveries of science, and so once more confounds the base calumnies of those who keep constantly asserting that the spirit of Christianity is hostile to science and that the Christian philosopher refuses to accept the discoveries of experimental science.

It is true the Catholic philosopher is warned not to allow himself to be deceived by the sophistry of our modern, so-called, scientists, who mix up the false with the true, real facts and useful discoveries made by science with false or gratuitous hypothesis which secretly, and even sometimes openly, contradict the evident principles of reason and of Catholic Faith; and all this in order to make the world swallow their false and gratuitous assumptions, as though they were real scientific discoveries.

But the true Catholic philosopher is not so easily deceived; experience has taught him to distinguish between science and the would-be-scientist, and, whilst most willing to accept and embrace all that is good and useful in their various systems, he will, with logical acumen, sift all their hypotheses and assumptions, and reject, without human respect, anything that he may find opposed to truth and religion. In doubtful cases he will suspend his judgment and abstain from praise or commendation.

In order to obtain the much needed philosophical reformation, Leo XIII. gives, in his encyclical, directions to the Bishops, as to the sort of philosophy they should patronize in their seminaries and colleges, exhorting them to do all in their power to restate the wisdom of St. Thomas; being careful, however, not to confound the genuine wisdom of Aquinas with the sophistical inventions of certain scholastics; instructing them also to be careful in the selection of the teachers for these schools, accepting only such as are imbued with the fundamental principles of St. Thomas and capable of instructing the minds of their pupils in the same, showing them clearly the superiority of his system over all others in solidity and excellence.

As to the masters themselves, they are instructed to study the doctrine of St. Thomas in his own works, or, at least, in such works as faithfully render the sense of St. Thomas, and hold the fundamental principles of his philosophic system, the chief among which are the following:—

1st. In corporeal things, there is a two-fold being, viz: the substantial and the accidental. 2nd. There is also in them a two-fold change, the substantial and the accidental. 3d. There is therefore distinction between the first matter (materia prima) and the substantial form. 4th. Accidents are really distinguished from the substance. 5th. There is in man only one substantial form, and that is the intellectual soul which is in him the principle of sensitive and vegetative life. 6th. The human soul is the only substantial form which subsists in itself, is im-

The Same Canteen.

BY CHAS. G. HALPINE. ("MILES O'REILLY.") There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours, Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers, And true love's knot is never broken, The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss, But there's never a bond, old friend, like this— We have drunk from the same canteen It was sometimes water and sometimes milk, And sometimes apple-jack, fine as silk, But whatever the tipple has been, We shared it together, in lane or bliss, And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this— We have drunk from the same canteen The rich and the great sit down to dine, And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine, From glasses of crystal and green; But I guess in their golden potatoes they miss The warmth of regard to be found in this— We have drunk from the same canteen We have shared our blankets and tent together, And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather, And hungry and full we have been; Had days of battle and days of rest, But this memory I cling to and love the best— We have drunk from the same canteen For when would I lay on the outer slope With my blood flowing fast and but little hope, Upon which my faint spirit could lean, Oh, then, I remember, you crawled to my side, We drank from the same canteen!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

"Riflemen" writes to the Times:—"In the present unsettled state of Ireland it will hardly be credited, but I vouch for the entire accuracy of the statement, that thousands of Government Enfield and Snider rifles are being imported into the country and freely sold to the people for a few shillings. In the town in which I lived there are hundreds of rifles for sale in the various ironmongers' shops." On Oct. 20th a young lady named Frances Chapman, a governess, died at Jarvis-street Hospital from lockjaw, the effects of subcutaneous injection of morphia. It appears that some time ago she was suffering from neuralgia, and was treated by the subcutaneous injection of morphia. This gave such relief that she purchased the necessary apparatus and continued the use of the drug in the above manner, and in such large quantities that tetanus was produced.

WEXFORD.

A new line of steamers between Ireland and England is projected in opposition to the Great Western route from Waterford. The Irish port will be Wexford, and the Welsh, Fishguard Bay, in Pembrokeshire. It is anticipated that a saving of four hours' sea passage will be effected, but some improvements in Wexford Harbor will be necessitated before the scheme can be carried out.

KILKENNY.

The Kilkenny Journal says that much of the distress of the country is produced by the banks suddenly and ungenerously pulling up the farmers. The Kilkenny Journal says:—"We have received numerous letters of inquiry regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, who was elected four years ago member of Parliament for Kilkenny. As we have never been in Mr. Whitworth's confidence, we regret not being able to afford his constituency any information."

KING'S COUNTY.

The directors of the Hibernian Bank have granted an abatement of 20 per cent. to their tenantry on the Ballymichael property, near Banagher.

LOUTH.

Lord Bathdown is allowing his tenants half a year's rent off the flooded lands, and on the rest of his estate 20 per cent. on the half-year now due to those whose holdings are under £15 per year, and 15 per cent. to those over £15 per year, leaseholders excepted. Robert Glenn, Esq., of Newry, has made an abatement of 10 per cent. in the rents of his tenantry in the counties of Down, Louth, and Armagh. The Rev. E. Glenn, son of the gentleman just named, has made a similar abatement in the rents of his tenantry in the above counties.

On Oct. 24th a fire was discovered in the grocery premises of Mr. Patrick Harrarty, T. C., Park street, Dundalk, at about four o'clock in the morning. The inmates having been aroused, it was found that the back part of the upper story was in flames, which were making rapid headway, and had already caught the roof. Mr. Harrarty instantly roused up Mr. Michael O'Connor, bandmaster, who, taking his cornet with him, sounding the alarm through the town as he hastened to the cavalry barracks for the fire engine. A messenger was also despatched for the distillery fire engine. The barrack fire engine, with a troop of the Scots Greys, under Lieutenant Henry, arrived soon after, and by their combined efforts succeeded in entirely subduing the fire, one-half of the building being almost destroyed, whilst the damage done to the stock-in-trade and the other portion of the premises is considerable. The premises were insured.

CORK.

The huge milking concern at Maryville, Kilworth, which was idle some five or six years, depriving many poor people in Kilworth of employment, has been set working again after a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Dunlee & Sons, of Fermoy. The Rev. Daniel O'Connell, who was for the past six years the parish priest of Goo-teen, in the diocese of Cork, passed to his last account on Oct. 17th, after a protracted illness. Shortly after being ordained the Rev. Mr. O'Connell was attached as curate to the parish of Carrigaline. He was afterwards transferred to Inishannon, and during the famine years he was stationed at Dumanaway, where his duties brought him into contact with the appalling scenes of that trying period. Six years prior to the death of the Rev. Mr. O'Connell he was appointed parish priest of Goo-teen, where he was as a pastor was strikingly manifested as long as his health permitted.

On Oct. 15th three Artillerymen, Bombardier E. Byrne, Gunner C. Smith, 11th Bn. Royal Artillery, and Gunner D. Callaghan, 11th Bn. Royal Artillery, were on duty at the barracks at Maryville, when they were engaged in milking the cows. The cows were in a very bad state of health, and the men were obliged to use force to get them to move. One of the cows was very obstinate, and the men were obliged to use force to get her to move. One of the men was injured, and the cows were driven off.

small open boat, belonging to Denis, from the latter place, for the purpose of visiting a comrade stationed at Carlisle, who is about being removed to England. They arrived all safe at Carlisle, and having remained there for a considerable time, started to return home to Camden about eleven o'clock, when the boat was swamped in a heavy cross sea about midway between the Forts. One of the Artillerymen, named McGovern, reached Camden fort in an exhausted condition. The remaining occupants were drowned.

CLARE.

The Clare tenants of Captain O'Callaghan have refused to pay their rents unless a reduction equal to that given by other proprietors is granted. Mrs. Studdert's and Mr. Bindon's tenants adopted a similar course.

The Rev. Robert Fitzgerald, P. P., Ruan and Dysart, met with a serious accident, on Oct. 22d, at the Diocesan College, Ennis. He had spent the evening with the President, Rev. John Egan; and on going out of the passage to the front gate, the night being dark, he struck his leg against a heavy rail that supports the gate, and fractured his shin bone. He was brought back to the College, and medical assistance was immediately procured; but at his own request he was removed to the County Infirmary, close at hand, where he could have the surgical skill of the experienced surgeons of that institution.

Mr. Vandeur has, through her agent, Mr. Moynard, solicited, given notice to the tenants of Rahalane, Newmarket-on-Fergus, of a reduction of 20 per cent. in the November rent, the May rent having been paid already. Mr. James Darling Wilson, J. P., Roxto., Corofin, has solicited a reduction of 22 per cent. to the tenants of Folskham, and has promised a further reduction in the most necessitous cases. This was part of the estate of the late Marquis of Thomond purchased by Mr. Wilson, and since he came into possession he never increased the rents.

LIMERICK.

A shocking gun accident occurred late on Oct. 19th, at Jockey Hall, the residence of Mrs. Dundon, near Patrick's Well. Mary Mason and Ellen O'Donnell, two servant girls in her employment, were about retiring to rest for the night when they fancied they heard a noise outside the window, as if some persons were trying to make a forcible entry into the house. They called the servant man to their assistance, and when he arrived the noise seemed to be at the hall-door. The man armed himself with a loaded gun, and while proceeding towards the hall-door the gun, through some cause at present unexplained, went off, portion of the charge lodging itself in Mary Mason's eye and completely destroying the organ, and the other portion blowing right into the fingers of Ellen O'Donnell's right hand.

KERRY.

Mr. Peter O'Leary has returned from a tour of inspection in the county of Kerry. He visited the markets, looked into the condition of life at the villages, and went into the cabins of the poor. Mr. Donegan, of Manchester, by whom Mr. O'Leary was accompanied, declares that such misery, squalor, and wretchedness no Englishman would believe to exist in Ireland if he did not see it with his own eyes. The utter want of fuel will bear heavily upon the poor, and cold will complete the sad havoc which starvation has already commenced.

It is the intention of the Presentation Nuns to erect a new convent and schools at Lixnaw, to be built in connection with the parish church. The present convent is in a very dilapidated condition, so that it is positively dangerous, and the schools are not large enough for even one-fourth the number of pupils attending them.

TIPPERARY.

On Oct. 22d, the body of a young man named Edward Navin, a millman in the employment of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, was found on the rails of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, between Tipperary and the Limerick Junction. His head and body had several dangerous cuts and bruises on them, and his two feet, ground into a sight horrible to look at, were cut off. When found the unfortunate man was still alive and able to mutter a few words. Thomas Hare, who discovered him, immediately sent for the Rev. Mr. Power, S.O.S., and also sent word to the police at Tipperary; before the priest had time to arrive, the man was dead. Soon after Mr. Murphy, stationmaster, and a party of police from Tipperary arrived, and had the remains conveyed to the Limerick Junction. It appeared on inquiry that the deceased and a comrade workman, named Michael Reilly, went to Tipperary, and were returning by the night mail train to the Limerick Junction. Reilly got into the train, and was delayed getting in till the train was in motion. One of the porters then prevented him from doing so, and he was left behind. It is said he walked along the line towards the Junction, and was knocked down by a special train.

ANTRIM.

A painfully sudden death of a witness while under cross-examination took place on Oct. 21st. A man named Henderson Beck, belonging to Donegor, while under cross-examination, was observed to lean back on the seat and appear faint. Dr. Campbell, of Aghaghill, being in the Court House, rendered immediate aid, but the man died in a few minutes.

A family brawl took place on Oct. 21st, in the house of a man named Johnston, residing in the townland of Taylorstown, about four miles from Rathfriland, and the result was the death of a young unmarried man, of about 25 years of age, came to his death from the effects of the injuries he received in the melee, by being beaten over the head with a "crook," in the hands of his sister-in-law, Margaret Johnston. Much sympathy is felt in the adjoining neighborhood for the accused woman, as she has a baby in her arms which is helped in jail with her, and did for her husband who is unfortunately enough to see his brother killed by his wife. The only persons that witnessed the occurrence were deceased's father and a little girl. The old man states that he got between them, but owing to the fury and rage they were in he was pitched into the river. He also seems to be greatly in favor

of the accused woman, for he says that only she got the better of deceased he might have killed her.

ARMAGH.

An Irishman, Mr. McKay, representative at Courtrai, Belgium, of Messrs. Murphy & Reynolds, Armagh, is likely to receive a gold medal from the Belgian authorities for heroic conduct in saving life on a recent occasion in that place. A girl had flung herself into the canal at the Harlebeck Road Bridge, Courtrai, and while a crowd of her country people were looking on at her death struggle without making the smallest attempt at rescue, Mr. McKay, who was on his way home, pushed forward, and without an instant's delay plunged in and saved the poor girl's life. The Commissioner of Police is most enthusiastic in praise of Mr. McKay's gallant conduct.

DOWN.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., addressing a meeting at Newry, said the whole question affecting the land could be settled by determining obstruction outside of Parliament on the part of the tenant farmers of Ireland to the payment of unjust rents, and by determined obstruction, or what had been called obstruction, in Parliament, in order to carry a satisfactory measure on the land question.

CAVAN.

On October 18th, a laboring man named James Donoghue, residing at Legganaghy, near Ballinagh, dropped dead whilst engaged stacking oats.

DERRY.

On Oct. 20th, a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. Samuel Jack, of Trenta, a short distance from Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, died suddenly in Derry. After reaching Derry by the Letterkenny van, which arrived about ten o'clock in the morning, the deceased, who was on his way to Belfast, hurried to the ferry boat which plies fast, hurried to the ferry boat which plies between the Derry side of the River and the Waterside, for the purpose of traveling by the half-past ten train on the Northern Counties line. The moment he took his seat in the boat he stretched out his legs, threw back his head, and without uttering a word quietly expired.

GALWAY.

Thomas Power, aged 24 years (the only son of a widowed mother), was, on Oct. 18th, working in the saw mills of Mr. Charles O'Farrell, Dalystown, near Longreach, and as he was attaching a band of one of the wheels he got suddenly caught in the works. Both his arms were cut off, and his body frightfully mutilated.

Mr. Timothy Egan, the oldest and wealthiest merchant in Ballinasloe, dropped suddenly dead, on Oct. 19th, while attending midday Mass in St. Michael's Church. Mr. Egan, though over 90 years of age, was moving briskly about town all the previous week, and walked to twelve o'clock Mass as usual. He suddenly grew weak, and in a few minutes was dead, despite medical aid and stimulants, which had been promptly procured.

On Oct. 20th, the body of a gamekeeper named Mahon, in the employment of John Ross Mahon, Esq., was found in the river Suck. Three nights before he was in company with two men who state they parted with him on the bridge which spans the Suck at Ballymore.

MAYO.

The young man James Cooney, who is a prisoner in Castlebar jail, charged with being implicated in the "Mulanry outrage," has been again remanded without any investigation of the case against him. This is the second remand that has been granted. Up to the present the police authorities have failed to gain any evidence justifying a hearing of the case in Court. Government have offered a reward of £500 for any person or persons who should give information such as will lead to the conviction of those who assaulted Mr. Smith and his son. A reward of £100 and a free parson are offered for private information.

SLIGO.

A melancholy accident occurred at the seaside resort, Rosses Point, near Sligo, on Oct. 22d, by which a fine young man named Michael Gillan, lost his life. It appears he left his home at Rosses Point at about ten o'clock, quite sober, and got into a ship's boat to go ashore, being lying at anchor in the roadstead of Rosses Point. He was accompanied by the mate of the vessel, who first climbed up from the boat to the ship's side. When Gillan was going up, it is said, a round to the ladder gave way, and he fell into the water and was drowned in the darkness before any assistance could be given. His body was found next morning, washed ashore near the seaside residence of William Middleton, Esq., J. P. The deceased, during the summer, was the steersman on board the *Moss Vale*, a steamer plying between Sligo and Rosses Point, and was very popular, being both efficient and courteous.

We live with the Indians all the time. When they have nothing to eat we share the same fate. In St. Albert diocese we have fifteen missions. There are three good schools in which the children are taught by eighteen Sisters. These are what are known as Grey Nuns, and come from Montreal. In the town of St. Albert we have an orphanage in which are thirty-five orphan children of the different tribes, and in the diocese there are three orphanages, with one hundred orphans. At St. Albert we have also a fine cathedral, eighty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with a gallery all around. It is there that Bishop Grandin officiates. We have also a nursery in which there are at present eight nuns. Our food consists mainly of buffalo meat and fish, of which latter there are many in the little lakes around us. For ten years we have no bread, but during the past three years we have succeeded in raising wheat, and have now good bread. We built a mill, with water power, at St. Albert; last fall. Our houses are all frame. We are now comfortable, but of course we have to endure many hardships.—*Interview with the N. Y. Reporter with Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, British America.*

Mr. M. Reibohd has been appointed general agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and fully authorized to take subscriptions and collect monies, granting receipts for the same.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held in our new Lodge Rooms, Castle Hall, Aldboro Block, Richmond street, Monday evening, December 1st, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance of members requested. Election of officers. ALEX WILSON, Secretary.

Sewing Machines.

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada and London, England. It is the favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for *Broads Trade Mark*. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oil, Paris, etc. FESSENDEN BROS., 22 Dundas street.

Professional.

STRATFORD.—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Inchion Block, over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 35-ly

J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office: Moisons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 11-ly

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 22 Dundas street.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Graduate of McGill University, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, a Special Office Hours—From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 1 p.m. to 12 p.m. No. 1 Wilson Terrace, corner Albert & Market, London, Ont. 42-ly

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office: 25 Dundas street, London, Ont. 42-ly

H. MCCLAREN, L. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, Office removed over Bradford's Confectionery Store, opposite the Central Hall, 104 Dundas street, London, Ont. Teeth extracted without pain. 41-ly

L. McDONALD, SURGEON DENTIST, 1st. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street. 41-ly

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST, J. B. COOK, SURGEON DENTIST, 1st. Office—Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas street, London, Ont. 3-ly

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

H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, ARCHITECT, &c., Nitschke's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 41-ly

CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHITECTS, &c., Nitschke's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 41-ly

Educational.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—An Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, and of the Provincial Council of the Province of Ontario. This institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy locality, with the most modern and complete local facilities, and the best of local and foreign instruction. The present in its immediate vicinity is the best of the Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and lasts for two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. A deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, in case of protracted illness or dismissal. TERMS:—For Board and Tuition in English, French, and Latin, \$100; for Board and Tuition in English, French, and Latin, \$120; for Board and Tuition in English, French, and Latin, \$140. For further particulars address—MRS. L. A. SUPERIE, Convent of St. Joseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 57-ly

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, Ontario, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the English, as well as the higher English branches. French (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency; French and Latin, in French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French, and Latin, in French and English, per annum, \$120; Drawing and painting, \$10; Bed and board, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MRS. L. A. SUPERIE, Convent of St. Joseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 57-ly

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This Institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Chatham, Ontario, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the English, as well as the higher English branches. French (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency; French and Latin, in French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French, and Latin, in French and English, per annum, \$120; Drawing and painting, \$10; Bed and board, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MRS. L. A. SUPERIE, Convent of St. Joseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 57-ly

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.—This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in the most healthy locality of the capital, the seat of statesmen and orators, the theatre of important historical events, and the seat of the various branches of science and commerce are taught in Greek and Latin. French is also secretly taught. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

Board, washing and mending, bed and bedding, doctor's fee, per term, five months, \$80. Tuition in civil engineering course, per term, \$20. Tuition in commercial course, \$15. Tuition in drawing, \$10. Tuition in French, \$10. Tuition in Latin, \$10. Tuition in Greek, \$10. Tuition in Spanish, \$10. Tuition in Italian, \$10. Tuition in German, \$10. Tuition in Russian, \$10. Tuition in Chinese, \$10. Tuition in Japanese, \$10. Tuition in Hindustani, \$10. Tuition in Arabic, \$10. Tuition in Persian, \$10. Tuition in Hebrew, \$10. Tuition in Syriac, \$10. Tuition in Chaldee, \$10. Tuition in Sanskrit, \$10. Tuition in Pali, \$10. Tuition in Tibetan, \$10. Tuition in Urdu, \$10. Tuition in Malay, \$10. Tuition in Javanese, \$10. Tuition in Tagalog, \$10. Tuition in Ilocano, \$10. Tuition in Cebuano, \$10. Tuition in Filipino, \$10. Tuition in Spanish, \$10. Tuition in Portuguese, \$10. Tuition in Italian, \$10. Tuition in French, \$10. Tuition in German, \$10. Tuition in English, \$10. 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TELEGRAPHIC.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dublin, Nov. 18.—The practical results of the anti-rent agitation are already very considerable. Every day announcements are made that this or that landlord has voluntarily reduced his tenants' rents. To-day it is stated that Major O'Gorman, member of Parliament for Waterford, and a large landowner in that district, has reduced the rents of his tenants from 40 to 75 per cent. Major O'Gorman was always extremely popular in Waterford, and this concession to the public feeling, and the necessity for meeting the demands of the tenant farmers, has been received throughout Ireland, not with surprise, but with cordial approbation.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Capetown, October 28.—The Boers at Patches-broom have repeated the Middelburg outrage. The Commandant of the 1st Cavalry, Major-General Buller, has refused to submit. Hostilities have been accordingly resumed.

AFGHANISTAN.

Kabul, Nov. 12.—The brigade under Gen. Baker, with two guns has gone on a mission of political information. Destination secret.

Simla, Nov. 13.—The troops in the expedition under Col. Baker, consisting of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the 3rd Sikh, surrounded a town in the Charoh Valley and captured prisoners and a large quantity of arms.

Simla, November 14.—A body of 5000 men, numbering 1,000, who attacked a foraging party of the 67th regiment, were routed by Gen. Milford, at the junction of Panther and Cabul rivers. The enemy suffered great loss and were pursued six miles. The British loss was four killed and five wounded.

Lahore, November 14.—Mahomed Jan is at the head of a fresh force in Khyber Pass.

Kabul, Nov. 15.—It is believed that the Ameer and his adherents intended the attack on Cavanari simply to lead him to report his position in Kabul untenable; but the massacre went beyond control, and they then acted on the principle that "Dead men tell no tales."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hanlan and Courtney have agreed to row the race in Washington, on December 9th.

Mr. R. W. Gordon, one of the Scotch tenant farmer delegates now at Winnipeg, has bought a farm on Rat River, consisting of 2,000 acres.

Costello's dry goods store, Belleville, was entered by burglars between Saturday night and Sunday night, and robbed of \$700 to \$1000.

Kerby's clothing store, Toronto, has been burglarized twice within the last ten days. The detectives are said to be waiting for the parties to come and give themselves up.

A fire broke out at nine o'clock on Monday at More's hide store-room, St. Thomas, in rear of the store, completely destroying the building and contents. Loss not known.

A man named Hynes, of Montreal, lately died, it was thought, from the effects of liquor. A young man now comes forward and says that there was foul play.

A two-year old child of Mr. McGillivray, of Carleton Place, died on the effects of eating the heads of twenty-four luffer matches.

Thirty well-to-do Scottish farmers arrived Friday at Montreal with their families, having paid their own expense to come to Canada to settle in Western Ontario. Only one family goes to Manitoba.

Gibson, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the manslaughter of Bell, the waiter on the steamer Manitoba, escaped from the Manitoba Penitentiary Friday, and has not yet been recaptured.

Gold has been discovered at the head of the Musquodoboit River, N. S. The discovery is rich. Copper mines are also reported on the Musquodoboit. The Montague, N. S., gold mine has been sold to a New York gentleman for fifty thousand dollars.

Buffalo, November 17.—The schooner C. G. Breed, from Detroit, with wheat, capsized and foundered on Friday eight miles east of Point au Pelee. The crew, consisting of the captain and seven men, are all supposed to be lost excepting Frank Davis and David McAllister, of Port Colborne.

Morpeth, Ont., November 17.—The schooner G. C. Breed, of Detroit, Captain Ross, left this port on Thursday, bound for Buffalo, with a cargo of 24,000 bushels of wheat. On Friday night, at half-past one, the captain perceived something wrong with the vessel, lurching heavily, and before they had time to launch a boat she sank between the dummy and Rondeau lights, and all hands, with the first and second mate, sank. Five sailors supposed to be lost. The captain was saved. He was picked up on Saturday night at ten o'clock, by a tug bound west, and landed at Hill's Dock here yesterday morning. He immediately left for his home in Detroit.

To those who are so unfortunate as to become prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hill's Hair Restorer. We do so with the utmost confidence because it is everywhere received with marked favor, and has built upon its own merits such a sure foundation that it is known and used in all civilized countries.—Admission (N. Y.) Advertiser.

It's the HEIGHT of FOLLY to neglect those premonitory symptoms of chronic ill health which develop themselves in the shape of debility, loss of appetite and sleep, in nervous sensations, dyspepsia, and an irregular state of the bowels. Remedy them by timely measures or dread the worst. Deal summarily with the minor ailments before the greater assails you. Among the resources of the pharmacopoeia there is no surer and safer one in cases of debility, nervousness and dyspepsia, than Quinine provided the remedy is judiciously used. Decisive cures of the ailment are constantly produced by small doses frequently repeated. These have the effect of increasing muscular power, im-

proving appetite and aiding digestion. Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine is an excellent substitute for the ordinary drug, and possesses a flavour which renders it peculiarly acceptable. It is not only the most delicate and palatable, but the most efficacious. Sherry Wine and certain aromatics are combined with the principal ingredient, the whole forming a chemical preparation, harmonious in composition, pleasant in taste, thorough and prompt in action. Besides invigorating the system, aiding digestion and promoting regularity in the habit of body, it relieves depression of the mind, which is an almost invariable forerunner of dyspepsia and nervous debility. It is extremely beneficial in cases of malarial fever and is a valuable safeguard against those maladies. When buying be particular to ask for the Quinine Wine prepared by Northrop & Lyman. Sold by all druggists.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. Payne, of Guelph, and Mr. W. Walsh, are also fully authorized to do business for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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.

REPAIRING.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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.

A MONTROY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, November 19, 1879. There was not much on the market this morning, and prices as a rule ranged about the same as the day previous.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and PRODUCE. Lists various commodities and their prices.

Table with columns for MISCELLANEOUS, SKINS AND HIDES, and other goods. Lists various commodities and their prices.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success" in Stocks, Lawren & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are made into one vast amount and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$10 to \$500, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. Herald, Weekly September 26th, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$50 may make \$200, or 4 per cent; \$1,000 or 10 per cent on the stock, during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Brooklyn Journal, April 20th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 36-6m

RHEUMATISM.

From C. H. Reynolds, D.D.S., Streatham, Eng. Dear Sir:—I pronounce the "Mollere Bath" the King of Baths that I know anything about. Until I tried it I thought the Turkish Bath was the premium bath, but yours outranks it far in securing more copious perspiration at half the temperature, thus avoiding the sultry action and prostration felt in the Turkish, and all dangers to nervous patients, allowing pure air to breathe while the Turkish obliges one to inhale other people's vile exhalations. The repeating alternations of heat and cold I consider the greatest single restorative next to electricity, both of which your bath applies in the best manner possible. Dr. C. H. REYNOLDS, Streatham, November 10th, 1879.

From Wm. ROBINSON, Civil Engineer, London, Ont. Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in adding my name to the testimonials already given in favor of the Mollere Bath. My experience in its use has proven it very desirable above others which I have tried for Chronic Rheumatism. The pleasant condition of the system afterwards, without violent reaction, indicates its salutary influence. Without debilitating it seems to rest and recuperate the body. Altogether I deem it a very valuable agent for the health and refreshment of embittered persons. Wm. ROBINSON, London, Nov. 8th, 1879.

THE SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.

LENDING MONEY ON REAL ESTATE, In sums to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH Highest rate of Interest allowed on Deposits.

OFFICE—98 Dundas St. West, London. JAS. MILNE, MANAGER.

CAUTION! EACH PLUG OF THE MYRTLE NAVY IS STAMPED.

T & B IN GILT LETTERS. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

NEW GOODS FRENCH MUSTARD, DURHAM CORN FLOUR, FRENCH CAPERS, PEA SOUP, CORNED BEEF, LIEBERT'S COMPRESSED YEAST.

JOHN MOULE, GROCER, 213 DUNDAS STREET.

C. F. COLWELL THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER.

GOOD PIANO ORGAN Desired, no matter by whom manufactured.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS FROM 15 CENTS EACH AND UPWARDS.

COAL & WOOD! Now on hand, delivered promptly at lowest prices. Weight guaranteed.

J. P. O'BRYNE, Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence.

PETERSVILLE WOOD & COAL YARD, Near Blackfriars Bridge.

JOHN EVANS Is prepared to furnish COAL & WOOD of the best quality, at prices as low as any yard in the city.

WOOD Cut and Ucut of the Best Quality Kept under cover, and always on hand.

PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST.

L. C. LEONARD Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Bar Tumblers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SCOTCH TWEEDS AND ORDERED CLOTHING.

GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, . . . ONTARIO.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT, ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co., PARIS and LEIPZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret. The only dissoluble of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address—THE WASHINGTON & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N. Y. For sale in London by C. McCollum.

PURE PARAFFINE WAX, AND WAX CANDLES, For Church and other purposes, manufactured by WATERMAN BROS., ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

MAIL CONTRACTS TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 30th DECEMBER, 1879, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, as under, on and from the 1st APRIL next.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Cars," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the supply of Four Snow Ploughs, Three Flangers, Three Wing Ploughs, Two First Class Cars, Two Second Class Cars, Two Smoking and Postal Cars, Two Baggage Cars.

JOHN M. DENTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Would notify his patrons that he has received a very Choice Line of Goods suitable for the Fall Trade.

TEACHER WANTED. A male teacher holding a second-class certificate of qualification to teach the Common School in Section No. 8, Maidstone, County of Essex, Services to commence January 2nd, 1880. A liberal salary will be paid. Applications will be received by the Sec.-Treasurer up to the 1st day of December next. T. F. BAXE, Sec.-Treasurer, Maidstone P. O., Ont., Maidstone, Nov. 3, 1879.

TEN CENTS A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SALTY will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, etc., sold by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by HARKNESS & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER, BELL HANGER, ETC.

DEALER IN HAND and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with Plumbing, Gas Fitting, etc. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 355 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42-ly

L. C. LEONARD Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Bar Tumblers.

LONDON HAT HOUSE 179 DUNDAS STREET. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BIG CLEARING SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS NOW GOING ON AT HEALS', 41-3m

ALEX. McDONALD NOBBY HATS AND CAPS!

SUITABLE FOR THE COLD WEATHER. FULL LINES OF FUR CAPS AND GLOVES. EDGE BLOCK, 400 RICHMOND ST. 40-ly

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

We are Pleased to inform the Ladies of London that we have made a Thorough Change both in MANAGEMENT and in the STYLE of OUR MILLINERY. We now show the BEST ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY ever offered at the "ARCADE" STORE.

CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS IN GREAT VARIETY. J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. (EATON'S OLD STAND.)

NEW STORE. PETHICK & McDONALD THE PLACE FOR ORDERED CLOTHING!

First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET. CAUTION! CAUTION! THE GENUINE SINGER! SEWING MACHINE

Has the Company's Registered TRADE MARK on side of arm, and the words, THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY Printed on top of arm. Office and Salesroom in the Odd Fellows' Hall Building, 222 DUNDAS STREET. J. R. HICKOK, MANAGER.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE. CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS

SEND FOR SAMPLE OF FLOUR. USES BEST FRENCH BURR MILL STONES. CAPACITY ONE & A QUARTER BARRELS OF FLOUR PER HOUR. ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD CANADA. SAY WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

D. REGAN, HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES! BANKRUPT STOCKS.

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufacturers in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fail to satisfy his customers. REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE IN THE DOMINION. 38-ly

CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of School Inspectors, Trustees, and others to our new improved Seat and Desk. Owing to our large experience in the manufacture of School Furniture as a specialty, our attention has been directed to the defects in the existing styles of School Desks, with the result, we believe, of having produced a Seat and Desk perfect in every particular. As will be shown by reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had on application, the seats are slatted and curved to fit the body perfectly, and fold out of the way when required. The Desk when folded out is wide and at the most convenient inclination for writing. When folded up for reading, a small ledge keeps the books in place, and the angle of the feet is such that the pupil may sit in an upright and natural position without straining the eyesight in the least. Send for catalogue and price list. BENNETT BROS., London.

EATON'S "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, 142 DUNDAS STREET. TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in Prices all this Month of June! Last Saturday, at the "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, Four Hundred and Five customers were served with DRY GOODS. Cheap goods make lively times. We sell cheap all the time! Now in Particular!

JAMES EATON & CO.