

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

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"CLERICAL."

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1880.
Sunday, 15—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Doctor. Double. (From Jan. 27.)
Monday, 16—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Double. (From Feb. 1.)
Tuesday, 17—St. Simon, Bishop and Martyr. Double. Double Day.
Wednesday, 18—St. John de Matha, Confessor. Double. (From Feb. 5.)
Thursday, 19—Lance and Nails of Our Lord. Double Major. (Double Day.)
Friday, 20—St. Genevieve, Virgin. Double. Ember Day. (From Feb. 11.)

Written for the Record.

Heaven.

BY ANGELOU—"Enfant de Marie."
No poet praying for the breath
Of inspiration, may unfold
The bliss beyond the gates of death,
Or with desiring eyes behold
The streets of gold.
Or picture that eternal stream,
Upon whose banks the angels throng,
Where, as in some delicious dream,
The soft, low music floats along
Of sweetest song.
No mortal tongue can ever make
Those joys celestial understood,
Which Christ, for my unworthy sake,
Bought on the rough and reddened wood
With precious blood.
I think the landscape must be fair,
That flowers of fadeless beauty grow
To deck the bright and flowing hair
Of those whose robes were washed below
As white as snow.
I know that gladness palms they bear,
Like victors when the strife is won,
And that their find safe refuge there,
Now all their toil is past and done
Beneath the sun.
His wondrous beauty they behold,
Whose love has led them all their days;
On harps with strings of shining gold,
Those sweet, seraphic singers raise
Their ceaseless praise.
And brightly ever gracious brow
A crown of dazzling light adorns,
To purchase which Christ wore below,
Amid revilings, scoffs, and scorn,
A crown of thorns!
This is the heaven for which I pray;
When high above the stars we meet,
Good Jesus, on thy advent day,
May I, with Mary find it sweet,
To kiss thy feet!
Hamilton, Feast of Purification.

HAMILTON LETTER.

PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHOP CRINNON—ACTIVE LITERARY WORK IN PROGRESS.

There is some talk amongst the musical circles to induce Professor De Seve to give our citizens another vno in concert, and I am satisfied from what I have seen of Monsieur De Seve that he will draw a fiddle, as he possesses an influence over his instrument which makes it all but speak.

In your last week's report about the 27th Festival of St. Mary's I noticed an error which was commented on by many, and I consider it my duty to set it right. The Rev. Father O'Leary was not only the sole stay and manager on the night of the concert; he also worked day and night for the last five or six weeks to make it what it has been, a success, and every one who went home pleased that night alluded to the excellent order which prevailed during the concert.

His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton has sent a pastoral letter to the clergy, and ordered a collection to be taken up for the distress in Ireland. The following is the pastoral:—

HAMILTON, February 3rd, 1880.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—
I send you the following letter which I have just received from the good bishop whose name it bears. From its contents and from other reliable sources we can have no doubt but that misery and destitution afflict the poor people of Ireland. I know that there are many calls on your congregation, but this is a question of life or death, and charity calls on us to come to the relief of the suffering. You will raise a collection in your church on the first Sunday of Lent, and have the amount sent to us.

Praying God to bless you and your congregation,
I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully in Christ,
+ P. F. CRINNON,
Bishop of Hamilton.

SLIGO, January 14th, 1880.

MY DEAR LORD:—
It becomes my urgent duty to make known to your Lordship, and through your favor, to the clergy and faithful of your diocese, the destitution which now unhappily prevails in every parish of this diocese of Elphin, and which every day assumes more alarming proportions. During the last four years of agricultural de-

pression our people gradually lost their means and fell into debt, and within the year that has just closed, the failure of crops, the exceptional depreciation of live stock of every kind, and the great mortality in cattle and sheep, reduced the great majority of the tenant class to extreme poverty. At the present moment they have neither money nor credit, nor the coarsest food to support life. The few few unwholesome potatoes saved from the blighted crop of last year are now consumed. For weeks past very many of the poor have sold or pawned their last article of clothing, even their very beds, in order to buy a little Indian meal which they could not get on credit. In fact famine is rapidly spreading this province; and the debility brought on by unwholesome, insufficient food during the past months, will render its work of death rapid and irresistible.

For many years past we have had in this ill-fated country a system of Poor Law Relief; but as your Lordship may be aware, the man, and the family of the man, who occupies so much as one quarter of an acre of land, be it in the bog or on the mountain side, is excluded from all relief under this law, either within or without the work-house. Now, as over ninety per cent. of those now suffering or lapsing into destitution are small land-holders, Poor Law Relief for them would simply mean, that they should give up forever their poor but cherished homes; and that they should break the sacred ties of family life, separating as they should at the work-house door, the husband from his wife, the parent from the children. It would mean, moreover, that they should either remain for life, pining in idleness within their unhealthy prison, or, after leaving it, lead ever after the lives of helpless vagrants. But no—our pure, warm-hearted peasants will not abandon the homes they were born in; they will not separate from all they hold dear on earth; they will cling to their homes and to each other until death; and starve rather than submit to that inhuman act of destitution. That was, really, though not of course avowedly, divided by the Landlord Legislature in London, for the cheap and easy wholesale eviction of the small tenant-class, which is the policy of the English Government, is still maintained in the Law, to the eternal disgrace of the English Government, for the same unallowable purpose.

Her Majesty's Government has been within the last four months repeatedly called on to provide employment, and through employment the means of support, for the people of the destitute country, by promoting and undertaking drainage and other reproductive works; but so far it has wither given not promised such employment; it seems determined to leave the lives of the people dependent on the aforesaid Law Act and its relief system.

In this sad condition we have by one means of saving our people from wholesale eviction or starvation—an appeal to Christian sympathy for prompt and generous aid. Great efforts will no doubt be made here in Ireland by those who are themselves above distress. Several thousand pounds will also come to us from England; but all that will be inadequate to mitigate distress in one case out of ten. It is on the ever generous offerings of the millions of our country-fellowmen in America, that we must chiefly rely, for the saving of the lives of our people. And even with your most abundant gifts, the help of the state will still be necessary, if the people are to be kept in their homes, and if their lands are to be tilled and seeded this spring in a way to save them from another famine in the coming year.

I therefore appeal to your Lordship and to your diocese, in the name of my destitute flock and of all who need relief in our afflicted country, and I implore of you to come speedily to our aid. In this diocese, and I believe throughout this Province of Connaught, there is in each parish a Relief Committee, who undertake to enquire into all cases of destitution before administering relief. It is through these Committees I will distribute the offerings you will have the charity to entrust to me.

The fervent prayers of our suffering poor and of their clergy, will bring down from heaven blessings a hundred-fold on all our benefactors.

I have the honor to remain, my dear Lord,
With most affectionate respect,
Your Lordship's devoted
Brother in Christ,
+ L. GILLOOLY, C. M.,
Bishop of Elphin.

His Lordship the Bishop, shortly after his arrival in Hamilton, set about establishing a literary society for the purpose of cultivating a literary taste amongst the Catholic youth of the city, but owing to the existence of several other societies the project proved a failure for the time. One year since, the Society of St. Vibrony de Paul joined their magnificent library to that of the Literary Society, and the latter having previously purchased the library of St. Patrick's Society, there is now on excellent library of good Catholic books.

It has recently been rumored that the Father Mathew Temperance Society intended moving into the Hall on James Street formerly leased by the Literary Society, and this society being the most active in our ambitious city, we may expect soon to hear that the valuable stock of books in the Bishop's possession will be turned to good account. It may be stated here that the idea at present is to diffuse good sound Catholic literature among the working classes, and as the fee is a merely nominal one now, a membership is in the reach of everyone. Success will surely crown this benevolent institution.

CHERUBINI.
Hamilton, Feb. 11, 1880.

INGERSOLL.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The Catholic Church has made rapid strides in the diocese of London, within the last decade of years. Not only has it increased in the numbers of its members, but it has given tangible proof of the sincerity and self-sacrificing zeal of its children. The many new and beautiful churches which have been erected show that both priests and people have been working hard in the service of their divine Master. Our friends in Ingersoll have not been behind their co-religionists in their love for the beauty of God's house. For some time back they have been engaged in the erection of a magnificent temple to God's service, and we are sure that our readers will be glad to hear of their success. The plastering of the new building has just been completed, and in a short time it will be ready for dedication. The following is a description of the building:

It was commenced in the spring of 1878, is situated on the west side of Main street, and on the north side of the river Thames; the site is on rising ground, being about forty feet above the river, from which it is distant about an eighth of a mile.

Approaching it from any direction, the Church, with its tower and spire, stands prominently above its surroundings, and its proportions are such as to cause the most casual observer to give it more than a passing glance.

The front on Main street faces the east, the tower being on the north side; the basement, which contains two furnace rooms, is built to height of two feet over the ground with coursed local masonry, and has Ohio stone pinnacles at level of floor; the side walls of the church are 28 feet high, the height to the ridge being 60 feet and the tower is 78 feet high to top of brickwork, the spire being 72 feet high to the top of the cross. It is designed throughout in the early English gothic style, the exterior being faced with white pressed brick, all the arches being of gauged brick laid with white joints; the buttresses, string courses, and window sills being of Blue-tinted Ohio sandstone. The copings and cornices are of galvanized iron, and the roofs are covered with Vermont slate, having patterned courses laid in different colors. The front is subdivided into three parts by buttresses, in each of which are double entrance doors, the heads of which are filled with tracery; the centre door has a large three-pannelled window, the top of which is the reception of appropriate statues, the top one being intended for the figure of our Saviour; two circular terra-cotta pinnacles are introduced in gable, which, with its steeped arch and coping is crowned by a cross six feet high.

Over the side doors are long narrow tripartite windows grouped together under a large arch, over which in the tower are rose windows. The top portion of the tower above the rose windows is brought from the square to the octagon, having a window in each face; on the corners of the square are carried up four octagonal pinnacles with moulded cornice and slated roofs, with finials.

The spire starts from the moulded and ornamented cornice and is covered with slate, bands of different colors being occasionally introduced; four lower windows are on the spire, and the corner rolls run to the final under the cross at top. On the south side of the centre the walls are carried up to a height of 16 feet above the level of the main roof, and has coped gable with finial and pinnacles; the front has a very imposing and lofty appearance.

The side between the tower and transepts is subdivided by buttresses into four parts, each having large tracery two-pannelled windows, each alternate window having different heads. The cornice is of brick, with fascia and crown mould cave trough. The transepts, which project five feet from the main side walls, have gabled ends with large three-pannelled windows, with traced heads and quarter-foil over the coping, being furnished with foliated finial.

The side chapel walls are 18 feet high and have roofs of their own, with cresting, giving expression to their location from the outside. The sanctuary, which is 22 feet long, is the width of the nave, and the roof is the full height of the main roof, the walls are 42 feet high, octagon at back, in which are eight tracery clear story windows, giving this portion a distinctive character, which is emphasized by the cresting over the sanctuary being higher and of different design from that over the auditorium, there being a cross 6 feet high on the apex of the octagon.

Two octagon chimneys are built on the wall between the auditorium and sanctuary, which are capped with stone.

To the rear of the sanctuary is the vestry and occasional chapel, which has octagon end, and is 25 feet long, the wall being 15 feet high, the roof slated with flat deck under sanctuary windows and sills; this is lighted by eight lancet windows and has passages connecting with transept and two exterior doors. Two stairways leads to the furnace rooms, which are in south-east and north-west corners, and are connected with the passage way.

Entering the building at the centre door, in front, we find the narthex formed under the choir gallery, which runs the full width of the church, and is 16 feet wide; to the right is the Baptistery

in the tower, lit by rose windows and with ground ceiling; and this archway to the left the gallery stairs; fine arched windows at the gallery divide the narthex from the auditorium, which is 76 feet long by 54 feet wide in main body and 64 feet at transepts. It is divided into nave 25 feet wide, side aisles 14 feet wide by the nave columns and arches, there being six subdivisions longitudinally from front wall to sanctuary arch.

The nave has a vaulted ceiling springing from moulds and string courses over the nave arches, and is divided by moulded ribs over the nave columns, which spring from foliated corbels in string course; the height from the floor to the springing is 32 feet and to the apex 46 feet. The sanctuary has a groined ceiling, is the full width of the nave, from which it is divided by a moulded arch, and is 32 feet deep from altar railing. The moulded ribs of the ceiling spring from the foliated capitals in the angles of the octagon, which are supported by columns of corbels in the ornamental foliated string course, carried around at the level of the caps of the nave columns. A moulded string course is carried around the eaves of the clear story Sanctuary windows, and is enclosed by a vine ornament. Between the two string courses are formed three panels for fresco or paintings, or appropriate subjects. The sanctuary windows will be filled by stained glass, each having a full size figure subject, with emblems, over these windows are 4 feet wide by 12 high, with tracery heads, and are not sub-divided in width, there being a clear space 4 feet by 8 feet for the figure, subjects. The spandrel between the two rear windows is filled by a panel with figure of the crucifix.

At the junctions of the rib moulding of the ceiling are ornamental bosses of foliage. There are open archways similar to those of nave from the Sanctuary to side chapels, and a door behind the altar communicates with the vestry.

The side aisles have quadruple gabled ceilings, the moulded ribs of which spring from the nave column caps and corbels on the walls, both of which are ornamented with foliage of conventional gothic treatment; the nave arches are moulded and have label moulds over the height to the tops of caps, being 15 feet, and to the apex of the side aisles 25 feet, at the end of the side aisles, across the transepts, are the side chapels each having octagonal ends, and richly moulded gabled ceilings, springing from ornamental string courses, the junction of the rib mouldings having ornamental bosses. The vestry has a coved ceiling 18 feet from floor. The transept windows are to have ornamented stained glass windows of rich designs, the centre panel to contain figures of Saints Patrick and Paul, with emblems of the four Evangelists in the side panels, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems, the heads to be filled with emblems.

The gallery front is richly pannelled with quarterfoil ornaments and moulded book-board. The Sanctuary rail will be of cherry, with turned standards and trefoil heads with moulded handrail. All the exterior walls of the church are strapped, lathed and have wainscoting 6 feet high. The seating will be of oak throughout, the panel and rail mouldings of cherry; the ends will have octagon tops and be enclosed by doors; the sanctuary side chapels are three steps higher than the auditorium; a stairway under the gallery stairs communicates to the furnace rooms. The acoustic qualities of the church are everything that could be desired.

The whole of the work has been carried out under the immediate and watchful supervision of the pastor, the Rev. Father Bowler. The whole of the stone and brick work and the center's and joiners' work has been done by day labor, and reflects great credit on the foremen and mechanics who performed the labor. The slating was contracted for by Geo. Riddle, of London; the galvanized iron by a Detroit Company and Messrs. McBride & Boyd, of London. The plastering has just been finished by Messrs. Nolan & Carroll, of Cleveland, who have proven themselves worthy of the reputation for careful and first-class work which they have gained among the architects of the neighboring States. The architect is Geo. F. Durand, of London, now of the firm of Tracy & Durand, who has made periodical visits to the work while in progress.

The lowest tenders presented at the inception of the work was \$20,000, though it has not cost quite so much. A last effort is now about to be made for the completion of this grand undertaking. It is, we believe, to take the shape of a grand lottery to be held on or about the 17th of March. On January the 29th an entertainment was held in aid of the building fund. It was under the management of the Sisters, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the training they give. One of the principal features of the evening was the excellence of the music, both vocal and instrumental. Miss McDonald, of Ingersoll, won much applause by her rendition of the vocal pieces allotted her, whilst Miss Keating, of the same place, showed by her performance that her education as a pianist has not been neglected. The recitations were of the most happy nature, and were well delivered, "The Two Poets" by the Masters Kane, bringing down the house. The second part of the programme consisted of a drama in three acts entitled, "The Martyrdom of St. Cecil." The acting throughout was excellent, especially that of the Misses Keating and Brown. We are sorry we did not catch the names of many of the other performers, as all were worthy of honorable mention; the only drawback was the length of the piece; had it been a little shorter it would have been still

better. The sum realized was a hundred dollars, and goes towards the new Church. We trust that we will soon again have the pleasure of assisting at a similar entertainment for the same laudable purpose.

BRANTFORD.

ST. CECILIAN SOCIETY CONCERT.

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT, AND A FULL HOUSE.

From the Expositor, Feb. 9th.

The concert by the above named Society, announced a few weeks since, came off last night in Palmer's Hall. This is the second public entertainment given since its formation, and from its successful issue, both in a musical and financial point of view, we are satisfied that the Society has become one of the permanent institutions of the city.

The Mayor, Dr. Henwood, occupied the post of honor, in the front row, and we noticed Rev. Father Madigan, of Walkerton, and Father Bardou and Father Brennan, of this city, with ex-Mayor Henry and several other familiar faces in his immediate vicinity.

The Orchestra consisted of about twelve pieces, under the direction of Prof. Klepper, and their execution of the opening overture was faultless, and showed how careful had been their training, and suggested untiring practice. They also accompanied the choir in all their choruses.

In the choir were sixteen young ladies and about eight or ten gentlemen, with Miss McKenna as organist. Their first chorus, "When Daylight's Going," though somewhat tame, was well rendered, but the grand chorus, "The Jovial Beggar," was as lively and hearty as could be desired, and was received with every demonstration of favor by the audience. In the second part of the programme they sang the Huntman's Chorus, and Goeb's "Tantum Ergo," with the finest possible effect, being heard with good appearance.

Miss M. Graham, of Hamilton, made her first appearance before a Brantford audience, and created a decidedly favorable impression. She is the possessor of a very sweet, rich voice, and evidently understands the importance of selecting pieces which present her to the best advantage. Her rendition of Lady Dufferin's "Springing from the Past," in the first part, and the Heald's Waltz in the second, was such as pleased every hearer, and will guarantee her a hearty welcome to this city at any future time. Throughout she displayed the most perfect taste. In response to an encore she sang, "I wrote a letter to my love."

Miss Nolan, in the solo "Sieti Liquor," fully sustained her good reputation, and was in the best of voice and spirits. Being recalled she gave "I will marry my own love." In the second part she sang "Will He Come" most effectively, and as the audience seemed determined to hear more, she gave "The Last Rose of Summer" in such a sweet voice and simple manner as to make every one feel glad that they insisted on her return.

Prof. W. J. Johnson, of Hamilton, gave a good account of himself, and won many admirers. He has a very rich tenor voice, and gives evidence of high musical culture. In the first part of the programme he sang "Once Again," and responded to an encore with "That an Irishman is made of," which was very warmly and deservedly applauded. In the second part he was fully as successful in his selected solo, "Dew Drop," which was heartily received, and on being recalled displayed the versatility of his accomplishments by appearing in the role of ventriloquist, which lent variety to the programme, and caused much merriment. We hope to see and hear him again.

Miss Reidy, as it was thought she would, proved a great attraction. Many of our readers have heard her, and those present at this concert say she was fully up to her previous efforts. The fact that she enjoys provincial reputation makes it unnecessary for us to do more than add our evidence to the many high encomiums she has already won. She brought the first part of the programme to a conclusion with "D'Amor sul' all' Rose" ("Il Trovatore") after which, being recalled, she sang a neat little song, "Why do I weep for thee." In the second part she gave "Burst, ye apple buds," so sweetly that she was again encored. Then she sang the "Old Folks at Home," very feelingly and with so much expression that it was voted by nearly every one present as the favorite piece of the evening.

Miss Reidy and Miss Nolan sang a duet, "Questo Duol," in which both appeared to good advantage, their voices blending and contrasting very effectively. The audience expected something familiar as a response and brought them back, but they repeated a few bars of the same.

Prof. Klipper played the opening overture of the second part on the violin, with piano accompaniment, which was well executed. The choir closed with the National Anthem.

Miss McKenna and Miss Mahoney presided at the piano during the evening most satisfactorily. Mr. John P. McKenna acted as leader of the choir and master of ceremonies, performing his duties with credit. The society are to be congratulated on the success of this concert, and we hope the financial return is all they could desire.

On Saturday, the 7th inst., while the local train at Tilbury Station was shutting cars out of the passengers, Mr. James Beamon, walked out to the platform, and while the cars came together to couple, the jolt threw him forward between the baggage car and the passenger coach. The baggage car passed over him crushing in his ribs and breaking his back bone, one arm and one leg. He died instantly.

WINDSOR LETTER.

CANDLEMAS DAY IN ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH.

Last Sunday the Feast of Candlemas was observed with more than usual ceremonial at St. Alphonsus Church. Before grand mass, the members of the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Union in regalia, to the number of about sixty, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand, joined in procession with the altar boys and Dean Wagner. They proceeded around the church, and up the main aisle to the steps of the sanctuary, whilst the choir sang appropriate antiphons. The scene was such as might be seen in some Old World Catholic city.

In the evening, after vespers, the Children of Mary came in procession, two by two, to the Blessed Virgin's altar, and knelt in prayer, whilst Dean Wagner performed the service of blessing two statues received last week from Paris. They are fully three feet in height, and are to stand one on either side of the statue of the Blessed Virgin. The one on the right is of St. Cecilia, the patroness of music; the other is of St. Catherine of Siena. The figure and face of the latter is that of a refined and beautiful woman who led a life of charity and love for her fellow-beings. The marks of the stigmata, or wounds of our Lord, are plainly shown. The singing during the blessing of the statues and benediction was above criticism.

Dean Wagner read his Lordship's circular in regard to the distress at present existing in Ireland. It was a vivid word picture of the want and misery in that beloved land. I hope Windsor will do her duty next Sunday when the collection will be taken up.

The C. M. B. A. have decided to give an entertainment in about two weeks, in order to add another note to the contributions for the famine and sufferers in Ireland. MADGE.
Windsor, February 11, 1880.

VILLAGE OF ST. AGATHA.

Correspondence of the Record.

Last Thursday a grand feast was celebrated in St. Agatha, a village eight miles west of Berlin. This village received its name from the church, which is under the special patronage of St. Agatha. I have never seen a people more devoted to their patron saint; there were about 180 communicants. This speaks also well of their beloved pastor, Rev. Jno. Gehl, a zealous and energetic young priest, who has finished his college course with the Fathers of the Resurrection in St. Jerome's College, Berlin, and who was ordained last year by Bishop Cinnon. High Mass took place at 10:30 a. m., Rev. H. Forster, of New Germany, was the celebrant, Rev. G. Brohman, of Hamilton, deacon, Rev. Jno. Gehl, sub-deacon, and Rev. F. Levermann, O. S. B., master of ceremonies.

After the Gospel the latter ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon on the patron saint, which was both eloquent and impressive. He took for his text "Veni sponsa mea coronaberis," which is taken from the book of the Canticles, chapter 4, verse 8. After having given his text due consideration, he showed the great faith of St. Agatha, and admonished his hearers to follow her in this noble virtue, by which she accomplished so many great and heroic acts. He then spoke of the great confidence she had in her divine Spouse. This virgin did not hesitate, but with the greatest energy, although young, refused the seductive offerings of a bad and tyrannical governor. Although threatened to be burned alive she would not lose that confidence she had in Jesus Christ. He then told the people that they lack this confidence of St. Agatha. If success, joy and tranquility does not follow them step by step, they at once lose that only and consoling hope; they trust no longer in their Saviour, and thus cannot enjoy the happiness and contentment of St. Agatha. He likewise said that the love of this woman was so intense that it was almost beyond the power of men's reason to give it an accurate and due consideration. Here, by describing the great charity and love of St. Agatha and the great love we should have towards our heavenly Spouse, he moved the congregation in such a manner that they were unable to restrain from tears. In conclusion, he said that it was impossible to have faith or hope without charity, since charity is the foundation of both. He then admonished them to have the same zeal and veneration to their patron saint as they had showed this year.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Dublin, Feb. 9, 3:30 a. m.—The Theatre Royal has been completely destroyed. Several adjoining houses are threatened. The Police Inspector and one workman were injured. The military are keeping order and assisting the Fire Department. There was to have been a day performance at the theatre this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were expected. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of curtains in their state box.

Dublin, Feb. 9, evening.—The fire at the Theatre Royal is still burning. Six lives were lost. The Fire Brigade succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses. The Lord Lieutenant was present during the conflagration. Loss by the destruction of the theatre and contents is estimated at \$200,000.

Childhood.

When mother's watch beside their children's cradle, And kiss the snowy brow and golden hair, They sit at the future's task, and say, For life is made of grief, and pain, and care.

THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1862. "MY DEAREST ROSE," "We left Frederic City last week, Gaston being well able to bear the fatigue of the journey, and Doctor Ambrose urging us very strongly to be near a professional oculist, who should do anything that skill can do to save our dear patient's right eye.

"You cannot imagine the delight it gives mamma and papa to hear Gaston pronounce his first words. It was to papa that he spoke first, and he could only say, 'Thank God—and you.' Papa cried like a child, and sent immediately for mamma and me. When we had come into the sick-room—a lovely room on the southwest—papa said, 'Gaston, here is Mrs. Hutchinson. Can you say one word to her?' He answered 'Yes,' and opened his hand as a sign that she should take it.

"Oh, Gaston," she said, "I heard you say when you were a baby, the first words ever said to your mother. And I feel as happy to hear you speak again, as if I were that same dear angel of a mother."

"Mamma was holding his hand between both of hers, and kissed while she spoke through her tears of joy, and from his right eye a tear was falling. And this checked mamma's emotion.

shall soon have news from home. Oh, Gaston, I added, if we could only have Rose here with you!" "No!" he said, almost with a groan. "You think they cannot do without her at home?" I said.

"Yes," he answered. "Well, dear Gaston, I could not help saying, 'you may be sure that mamma is most happy to see you getting on so nicely. And I'll do my best to take Rose's place.'"

"I know, I know!" he replied. "You are too good!" "No, Gaston, you must not say that. And now I shall go to write my letter."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TRUE KNIGHT'S GUARDION.

"She sent him a white shield, wherein she wrote the motto that she should trace. His will, he bent fair hues that shone, And his hair, he parted, and his eyes, he kissed her face."

In spite of the intoxication of these most blissful days spent at Mortlake with the family which was now his own, Diego, now that his long pilgrimages were over, began to feel a sense of utter lassitude stealing over him. His nights were spent in wild dreams of adventure and armed struggle with the Apaches or the border desperadoes. And in his waking hours, his limbs were racked with shooting pains, and no effort of his will could enable him to shake off the morbid torpor that oppressed him.

He persisted in continuing his early morning walks with Rose and her sisters—Mary becoming, from the very first hour he spent at Mortlake, an especial favorite of Diego's. It was to him a great delight to sit with Rose by her side, with Mary at his feet, and the other girls near her, on the border of the lake, and relate to them his experience in the European courts and capitals, or his romantic adventures in Mexico and through the Southern States.

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"Sweet Power, that dost impart Gentlest joy to a lover's pain— Beloved sleep, that only canst bestow A solace for my woe! These happy, these only canst bestow My weary limbs shall feel, thy sovereign power!"

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THE SOCIALIST SCHOSSA.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES. Some more facts in connection with the desperate attempt by Alexander Schossa to assassinate the Revs. Adolphus Baka-nowski and Henry V. Arkoll in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, on Saturday morning, have been brought to light. Schossa, who returned

FROM THE UNITED STATES some two and a half years ago, has resided since that period at Sadron Hill—recently at No. 37—which like most of the houses in that neighborhood, is occupied by members of that Italian colony which stretches from Hilborn, close to Farringdon road, to Hatton wall, close by Leather lane. He has turned his hands to many pursuits, and was for some time a vender of street ices. It appears that he has been a very short time engaged in asphalt working—a business almost monopolized by Belgians. He is described in the neighborhood as being of an uncommunicative, morose disposition—one who did not mix freely with his countrymen; for, although he stated at one time he was a German, and at another a Swiss, it was ascertained yesterday beyond doubt that he is a Milanese. A fact which may be taken for what it is worth, and stated by one of the clergy-men yesterday, is that a few years ago, shortly after Schossa arrived in the United States from Milan, the life of a Catholic priest who was officiating in an American church, was attempted in a manner similar to that in which the life of the Polish priest was attempted last Saturday. It has been discovered that the revolver was purchased the day before the attempted assassination. It is rather remarkable that while Schossa is a powerfully built, though under-sized man, Father Arkoll, who courageously arrested his course of destruction by seizing his arms, is slenderly built. The church was crowded yesterday by people curious to see the effects of the prisoners' violence, but the high altar has resumed its wonted fine appearance, and the only thing to remind one that the outrage had occurred was a large box for the reception of

OFFERINGS OF REPARATION, placed in front of the altar, outside the chancel rails. Schossa is not literate, as at the police station he signed his name in good handwriting. It has been placed beyond doubt that he lighted up the altar cloth and antependium by snatching a candle from the altar and applying the flame to them. At the remanded inquiry seven additional witnesses will be examined. Fanny Mary Brown, a widow living at Brentford, who probably was the first to see Schossa as he entered the church, made the following statement yesterday—"I was sitting on the third step in the entrance to the left of the altar. This man (Schossa) pushed the door open, his hat on his head, and he looked into the church for about two minutes. He did not look a bit agitated, but perfectly cool. He came into the church, his hat still on, and I thought that he would not be a Catholic, but as he counted the pews, he walked leisurely to a spot opposite one of the pillars, raised his hands, and said, 'all out.' An old lady next me asked who he was, and I said I did not know. He then walked towards the front, and I thought he wanted to see the altar. In such a manner he had all the time. When he got to the middle of the altar I saw his hand up and

HOLY COMMUNION.

The great Dominican, Father Burke, speaking of the wonderful union between God and man in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, said: "All that Christ our Lord is as God, all that He is as man, all that He is as God and man united—this is the adorable Sacrament of the Eucharist, and we receive Him in the fullness of His divinity, in the integrity of His humanity, and in the omnipotence of His grace as God and man together. The omnipotence that created the world, the omnipotence that was able to say, 'Let there be light,' and light was made, that omnipotence will be in your hearts when you receive Holy Communion. The heart that was moved for the widow of Niam, the eyes that wept for the grief of Mary the sister, the hands that were affected by that death of the Lord—everything that belongs to Him as a victim and a Divine victim, all will come to you in the Holy Communion! Oh, my dear brothers, who can describe, who can imagine it! If I had the tongues of ten thousand archangels, I had the mind of every cherub in Heaven, I could not tell you what you are to receive when you approach Holy Communion. Oh, don't stay away from Him. Make it your greatest joy, your greatest glory, your constant practice to prepare for Him and to go to Him and receive Him."

Austria and Germany will ask Russia why she is concentrating troops in Poland, and if the answer is unsatisfactory they will mass troops along their eastern frontiers. In the meantime Krupp, the great gun-maker, is overwhelmed with orders, his prices have advanced 50 to 60 per cent, and the large orders from Russia render it probable that he will have to employ several hundred additional hands. Although the prospect for universal disarmament and an era of peace does not appear particularly good. The fact that the Austrian minister to Italy and the Italian premier have met and exchanged very friendly assurances is not necessarily a peaceful omen. These friendly assurances have been known to amount to very little, and even if the interview between the ambassador and the premier were all that is stated to have been, it may only indicate that Austria anticipates trouble with Russia, and is anxious to have an unfriendly power in rear.

THE WORLD AND THE CHURCH.

In truth the world does not know of the existence of grace, nor is it wonderful, for it is ever contented with itself, and has never turned to account the supernatural man lies in the order of nature; its pattern nature is the natural man. It sees that nature has a number of tendencies, inclinations and passions; and because these are natural, it thinks that each of them may be indulged in for its own sake, so far as it goes no harm to others, or to a person's bodily, mental, and temporal well-being. It considers that want of moderation or excess is the very definition of sin, if it does so far as to recognize the word. It thinks that he is the perfect man who eats and drinks, and sleeps, and walks, and divers himself, and studies, and reads, and attends to religion in moderation. The devotional feeling, and the intellect, and the flesh have each its claim upon us, and each must have play, if the Creator is to be duly honored.

It does not understand, it will not admit, that the Creator is not content with what imparts and propensities which are found in our nature, as God created it, may, nevertheless, if indulged, become sins, on the ground that he has subjected them to higher principles, whether these principles be of our nature or be supernatural in origin. Hence it is very slow to believe that evil thoughts are really displeasing to God, and incur punishment. Works, indeed, tangible actions, which are seen, and which have influence, it will allow to be wrong, but it will not believe even that deeds are sinful, or that they are more than reprehensible, if they

Austria and Germany will ask Russia why she is concentrating troops in Poland, and if the answer is unsatisfactory they will mass troops along their eastern frontiers. In the meantime Krupp, the great gun-maker, is overwhelmed with orders, his prices have advanced 50 to 60 per cent, and the large orders from Russia render it probable that he will have to employ several hundred additional hands. Although the prospect for universal disarmament and an era of peace does not appear particularly good. The fact that the Austrian minister to Italy and the Italian premier have met and exchanged very friendly assurances is not necessarily a peaceful omen. These friendly assurances have been known to amount to very little, and even if the interview between the ambassador and the premier were all that is stated to have been, it may only indicate that Austria anticipates trouble with Russia, and is anxious to have an unfriendly power in rear.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.—From times immemorial a precious and remarkable relic, the right hand of St. Anne, has been preserved in the Cathedral of Caracassone, France. It was lately exposed for public veneration in a neighboring church. The shrine is of giltwood, and forms the frame of four crystal panes through which the relic is visible.

The late Bayard Taylor, writing before Victor Emmanuel's seizure of Rome, said: "The city of Rome has more free public schools than New York, in proportion, and what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them."

There are now six Cardinal-archbishops, fifty Cardinal-priests, and twelve Cardinal-deacons; two Cardinals still survive who received their hats from Gregory XVI., the predecessor of Pope Pius IX.

The Very Rev. Fredrick Oakley, Roman Catholic Divine and writer on religious subjects, is dead; aged 78.

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Six months 1 00
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 one and principle: 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, FEB. 13, 1880.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese, calling their attention to the present state of distress in Ireland, and appointing a time for a special collection in behalf of the sufferers to be taken up in all the churches. There is no longer any doubt that the greatest want is felt in portions of Ireland; in fact, that the state of affairs differs but little from that of the famine years. The appeal made in behalf of the suffering by his Lordship will, we have no doubt, be generously responded to, and we whom God has blessed with sufficiency will not forget that the poor and starving appeal to us from the old land to help them in their moment of trial. Useless now to talk of the causes that have led to this dread state of affairs; there is but one object to be kept in view, and that is, that thousands of our fellow-countrymen are in this winter season deprived of bread and fuel, and that unless we come to their assistance many of them must necessarily perish. "He who gives quickly gives twice."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

We are glad that many of the Irish societies in the neighboring republic are taking measures to turn the money usually expended on the celebration of the 17th March into the treasury for the relief of the Irish sufferers. We like to see our countrymen keeping in their hearts bright and green the memory of St. Patrick, and the remembrance of the old land, and in the face of the present state of things we know of no manner of "keeping the day," that will better show the effects of St. Patrick's labors on the Irish nation, than to see his children in the faith coming to the assistance of their suffering brethren. Let us not forget that charity has been always looked upon as a characteristic of the Irish.

THE LEFT CENTRE.

We are informed by cable dispatch that the Left Centre in the French Assembly refuse to co-operate with any other group in that worthy legislative body. The news does not surprise us. Any union of the various groups of the left would now secure radical predominance in the whole chamber. And the radicalism of to-day is the communism which in 1870 devastated the French metropolis and disgraced the French nation. The left centre is composed of a body of weak-minded theoretic politicians, who can invent constitutions for every day in the year, but seem utterly unable to apply a truly progressive constitutional system to the exigencies of the people. This group has had of late the advantage, if advantage such a temporary power can be considered, of contributing from its ranks the largest share of material in demand for new cabinets. But the philosophic radicalism of each succeeding ministry soon crumbles to pieces under the repeated and vigorous onslaughts of communitist zeal. On the amnesty question, on the removal of the seat of Government question, on the education question, the ministries chosen from the left centre have shown ir-

resolution of a cowardly character unrelieved by the smallest particle of that audacity which marks the conduct of the extreme radical. The left centre, by their recent action in refusing to coalesce with the other groups of the left, have adopted a course which will certainly prolong their existence for some little time as a distinct party. But their days are numbered; the hand-writing is on the wall. Radicalism, pure and simple, will soon be face to face with Catholicism for control of the great nation of modern Europe.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Bright must be conceded the honor of dealing effectually with whatever public abuse claims his attention. He is one of those tried, trusted, and sincere reformers who stand on no ceremony when an effete institution of any kind has to be dismantled. Let him once see that the aforesaid institution is in the way of some proposed movement of public progress, and nothing can save it. Its friends may plead antiquity, vested rights, historic prestige, and the like, but in vain, the people suffer by its continuance, and fall it must. Mr. Bright has now got at the right side of the Irish question. He sees that the present distress is the result of a defective land system, and proposes to prevent a recurrence of the distress by removing forever the cause which has given it being.

The main feature of Mr. Bright's plan is, we learn, the purchase of the land by the government with the Irish church surplus funds, and its subsequent sale on easy terms to Irish farmers. "The Government," says the N. Y. Herald, "would, of course, buy the whole of an estate, paying all expenses of rectification of title, which would be incurred once for all in relation to each estate, and then parceling it out according to the wants of small purchasers who would have no heavy law expenses when the government guaranteed the title. Mr. Bright's plan would be an interesting experiment to try, and we can see no objection to it, either on the score of principle or practicability. He contemplates only voluntary sales, and therefore does no injustice to the owners. He requires the payment of one-fourth of the price at the time of purchase, and is therefore prudent and cautious in securing bona-fide transactions. He proposes a long period for the gradual extinguishment of the debt and a low rate of interest; thus making it easy for the purchaser, who would be able to pay for his farm in thirty-five years by smaller annual instalments than he now pays for rent. This plan is indeed excellent as far as it goes, but we hope to see it supplemented by proposals to force into sale such estates as are badly administered or held by incorrigible absentees, and the granting of a sufficient sum to secure the reclaiming of the waste lands of Ireland. A plan thus radical and complete would meet the difficulty so fully as to prevent the recurrence of distress which is a reproach to British laws, a disgrace to constitutional Government and a fertile source of discontent and anarchy. Mr. Bright deserves credit for a proposition in advance of any yet propounded by British statesmen. The more attention he gives the question, the greater, we make no doubt, will be his desire to complete his plan of reform by the removal of absenteeism, and the saving of the thousands of acres of waste lands throughout Ireland.

BEACONSFIELD AND THE FAMINE.

One prominent feature in connection with Irish distress is the cruel indifference of the British people and the heartless apathy of the British Government to the sufferings of the Irish nation. It is now too late to say that the reports of distress are exaggerated. Distress of the severest character prevails in several districts. The Government knows the existence of this distress, and has in its hands effective means of assisting the Irish people in their hour of difficulty. But, as we once before pointed out, the Beaconsfield Administration wish, by indifference in this crisis to conciliate that

large portion of the British public which may be fairly termed anti-Irish. With this portion of the public it were not difficult for the Government to achieve in this way a certain amount of popularity. But no Government can afford to trade on prejudice to such an extent as to find excuse for neglect in dealing with starvation. The course pursued by the Government is a disgrace to the British people, and is indeed a fitting sequence to that dogged disregard for every prompting of humanity which has marked the policy of the Beaconsfield Administration. The time for the meeting of Parliament is rapidly approaching, and we do not yet hear of any scheme elaborated by the Cabinet to deal effectively with the Irish land system. All admit that that system must be radically changed, if Ireland is to be spared the suffering and ruin of periodically recurring famines. The Government is, however, silent, apathetic and defiant. How long can the Administration maintain an attitude so indefinite and so inhuman? We know not, but we venture to predict that if their course of action in regard to Ireland does meet with a half-hearted sanction from the present moribund Legislature, it will at the hands of an outraged and indignant public receive that stern condemnation which such manifest and black-hearted criminality loudly call for.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty on Thursday last opened Parliament in her own royal person. The gravity of the situation demanded the presence of Her Majesty at the opening of the present session. The whole foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Administration has been a signal failure. The speech put in Her Majesty's mouth proves this failure. Her Majesty states that the course of events since the prorogation offers further security to the maintenance of peace on the principles laid down in the Berlin treaty, but judiciously adds: "Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire." The next paragraph in the speech contains a recital of the Afghan disaster. It would seem from its concluding phrases that the Government has abandoned all intention of annexing Afghanistan to the British dependencies. Her Majesty states: "The abdication of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the country render the recall of my troops impossible for the present, but the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and whilst determined to make the frontier of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be on friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan as with the people of that country. Reference is then made to the Zulu war, and to the outbreak in Basutoland. Parliament will no doubt await with anxiety the explanations ministers may have to offer concerning these little wars, and the list thereof. All parties will join in the hope expressed by Her Majesty that the privileges of self-government already enjoyed by the people of Cape Colony, may, through a confederation, be extended to others of British subjects in South Africa. The paragraph touching on the distress in Ireland is brief, non-committal and unsatisfactory. Her Majesty says that "a deficiency in the usual crops," a rather mild way, it must be confessed, of speaking of the famine, has rendered necessary "special precautions" on the part of the government to prevent the calamities with which "these districts" are threatened. What these "special precautions" are, Her Majesty does not state, unless indeed the call Ministers are said to have made on the Irish authorities to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, "should such a step become necessary," be considered a special precaution. The speech, on the whole, is feeble and disappointing. It is a fitting close to the reign of the Beaconsfield Administration, whose policy, domestic and foreign, has been influenced by but one consideration,

RECONCILIATION.

The Golos, a semi-official journal of St. Petersburg, urges that the time has now come for a complete reconciliation with the Poles. We do not know what basis of reconciliation the Golos would suggest, but we are very decided in our opinion that nothing short of a complete restoration of national rights and religious liberty will secure the reconciliation spoken of by the Golos. The proposal of that journal is truly a sign of the times. When Russian autocracy had nothing to dread from nihilism, when Russian aggrandizement to the south and east was the sole end of Russian hopes, when no fear of foreign complications disturbed the minds of Russian statesmen, we heard nothing of reconciliation with Poland. But now, when Russia's weakness at home and abroad has been unmasked, the journalists of the most degrading form of government subsisting in Europe cry out for reconciliation. That cry will be met by a demand from Poland, and we hope from Europe, of justice and of reparation—justice to a people robbed, outraged, and degraded—reparation to the religion of the Polish race, a religion despoiled, persecuted and impoverished.

Mr. Low Miller, of Colocok, Ont., was drowned Thursday night, 5th inst.

the erection of absolutism in the monarchy, and the destruction of popular liberty.

THE PARNELL MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

Notwithstanding the effort of the anti-Irish portion of the American press represented by the New York Herald and Times, to decry the mission of Mr. Parnell to America, that gentleman has certainly succeeded in arousing American attention to Irish grievances in the matter of its land system to an extent, we freely confess, altogether beyond our expectations. Mr. Parnell deals in none of the wild statements, none of the fierce denunciations with which, on account of the incessant misrepresentations of the anti-Irish press, the Irish agitator is in the minds of a large body of Americans inseparably connected. He has on the contrary kept to the most rigid statement of fact, and the most exact recital of the position of the people whose cause he advocates. He has excited attention and aroused sympathy by his plain, unvarnished recital and exposition of a grievance afflicting an entire people now in the throes of famine. The land question has never, at the hands of Irish publicists and journalists, received that amount of attention its gravity demanded. The evils of the present system were, indeed, frequently exposed in the very ablest manner by many distinguished Irishmen. But amid so many evils afflicting one unfortunate race it escaped that particular attention it is now fortunately receiving. To point out an evil is indeed the work of a reformer, but it is only the commencement of that work. To devise means adequate to the removal of the evil is the completion of that work of reform. Mr. Parnell not only points out the evil, but indicates the remedy to be followed in its eradication. If he succeed, his merit can be none less than that of a Grattan, an O'Connell, a Wilberforce or a Cobden.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

We call the special attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. John Bright delivered recently in Birmingham, England, the first portion of which we print to-day. To those of our contemporaries who have never lost an opportunity to have a fling at Ireland and the Irish, making the one the resting place of the demon himself, and the other a band of lawless rioters, who without "rhyme or reason" were doing their best to plunge the country into a state of rebellion, we especially recommend the consideration of Mr. Bright's words and arguments. Evidently, in his estimation—and he has given the subject deep study—it is not at all wonderful that Ireland should be in a disturbed state. The remainder of this able discourse we will give in our next issue.

LENEN REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the observance of Lent in this Diocese.— 1st.—All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days. 2nd.—By dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sundays and at one full meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, excepting the Saturdays in Ember and Holy Week and Holy Thursday. 3rd.—An entire abstinence from flesh meat is enjoined every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, and the above excepted days. 4th.—The following persons are

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The amendment to the address of the speech from the throne in the British House of Commons was lost on a division, by a vote of 216 against 66.

BERNARD DEVLIN, ex-M. P. for Montreal West, died of lung disease in Colorado, U. S., on Saturday. For many years Mr. Devlin has occupied a leading position as a criminal lawyer at the bar of Montreal. He was possessed of more than ordinary talent, and his early demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

A BERLIN dispatch reports a disgraceful scene in the Lower House of the Diet during the debate on Public Worship estimates, caused by some members of the Centre party laughing loudly while the Imperial order regarding the old Catholic Bishops was being read. No wonder. As a religious movement the "old Catholic" church is amusing in the extreme.

THE irrepressible and irreconcilable Newdegate has taken steps to prevent Irish obstruction in the British Parliament. The best way to remove it is to abolish English obstruction. If the English members will not allow the transaction of Irish business, Irish members cannot be blamed for playing the same game in regard to Imperial affairs.

A DISPATCH in the daily papers by cable says: The Empress of Austria arrived on Saturday on her annual hunting tour in Ireland. She was received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome, and many compliments were heard upon her friendly and social disposition, so different from the conduct of Queen Victoria in secluding herself so completely from the people of Ireland.

REV. MR. BROOKMAN, late of St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, was received into the Baptist denomination, and was baptized on Friday night by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Brantford. This is the gentleman who had some difficulty with his congregation recently, because of his propounding opinions with which the people could not agree. Hence the change. But the rev. gentleman will, we think, have to seek further, and change again, ere he finds rest for his troubled conscience.

THE distress still continues to assume alarming proportions in Ireland. The stoicism of the Sitting Bull at the head of the Government is supremely cold. Doubtless Gladstone will give him and his Cabinet a shaking and a waking up at the next general election which will be productive of much good to the United Kingdom. The noble lords who form the present Administration should form themselves into a geological society, with the Prime Minister as chairman. He would make a worthy successor to Pickwick.

SOME peculiar deductions may be made on a perusal of the Queen's speech, and the remarks thereupon of many noble lords and honorable members. Some enter into the discussion of the Afghanistan and Zulu matters with their whole heart, and wind up with the assertion that the distress in Ireland is not as bad as reported. In discussing Irish affairs there is apparent a want of candor and friendliness on the part of the English members, which will doubtless tend to keep alive the old hates and distrust. On the part of the Irish members there appears to be a determination, if they do not receive justice for their country, not to sit tamely and accept the usual impudence of boorish haters of Ireland and the Irish. There will doubtless be some lively debates, and the Government will realize the fact before many days that the Irish members will present a front upon which they cannot afford to look with contempt.

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exempted from abstinence:— Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labors, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law.

5th.—Fish and flesh meat are forbidden at the same meal on any of the days of Lent.

6th.—The use of lard in the preparation of food, of eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, is permitted during Lent.

7th.—The season within which all who have attained the proper age are obliged to make the Paschal Communion commences on Ash Wednesday and terminates on Trinity Sunday.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

AND now the Rev. Joseph Cook delivers a Monday lecture on "Why is Ireland Starving?" In characteristic fashion, he answers in twelve paragraphs, each stating one cause of the poverty. No man could be wrong in all the answers, but Joseph would not be himself if he didn't get into error on several. We did not know that there was a man in America or elsewhere who knew so little about Ireland; there certainly is not one who has such magnificent confidence in his ignorance. Among his reasons are the following: The population of Ireland is too large for the soil; the soil is exhausted; the exhausted soil produces disease crops; Catholicity has degraded the people, etc. His remedies are as contemptible as his causes for the poverty are absurd. Joseph has simply added another field to those which he has already hooped and horned in his semi-insane rampage. —Pilot.

It will be joyful news to all who are attached to the beautiful evolution of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that Father Claude de Colombiere, the great apostle of the devotion of the Sacred Heart, has been declared Venerable. The Sovereign Pontiff has confirmed the decision of the Congregation of Rites relative to the introduction of the cause of Father Colombiere for canonization, and a special commission has been named to inquire into his claims. Father Colombiere was a member of the Society of Jesus. His fame for sanctity has been spreading for the last two hundred years, and numerous graces and benefits have been procured through his intercession. It is said that even miracles have been worked through his intercession, and all who appreciate the consoling revelation which our Lord made to the Blessed Margaret Mary Alcoque and have learned to love the devotion of the Sacred Heart, will pray for the indefatigable active in spreading it. While the Venerable Claude de Colombiere is looking upon the world to-day, he must feel that his efforts have been very fruitful.—Catholic Review.

IRISH RELIEF IN CHATHAM.

LECTURE BY D. GLASS, ESQ., Q. C.

The first of several meetings to be held in Chatham for the relief of the distress in Ireland was held in the Opera House in that town on Monday night. David Glass, Q. C., who has taken an active interest in all the efforts made thus far in this part of Canada to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-devastated district, delivered a lecture on the occasion.

Before eight o'clock, the hour for the lecture, the fine large Opera House, capable of seating about 1,500, was filled. Many ladies were in the audience, and a great deal of interest was manifested on all sides, both in the lecture and the object for which it was to be delivered.

Mayor Northwood took the chair at 8 o'clock. On the platform besides the gentlemen named above were Revs. Fathers Williams and Michael, Rev. Mr. Phillips, Rev. A. McColl, Cuns. Warren, Lambert, and John Adams, David Wilson, Reeve of Harwich, Col. A. B. Baxter, Chief of Police; Messrs. Sol. Knapp, Jas Park and others.

The chairman, with a few remarks in reference to the destitution in Ireland, introduced the lecturer of the evening who took for his subject "The House of Rothschild, the King of Gold." The lecture was a most able one, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

Judge Bell moved a resolution to the effect that the Irish people who have ever been noted for their hospitality, generosity and chivalry, in their present need were deserving of the heartiest aid the world could afford.

The resolution was seconded by R. S. Woods, Q. C., and carried unanimously.

Dr. Davidson then moved the second resolution, seconded by the Rev. A. Langford, deprecating the making of the present destitution of

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Ireland an occasion for promoting the advancement of any political party, which was also unanimously assented to.

Mr. Wm. McKeough moved, seconded by Dr. T. K. Holmes, that in view of the dire destitution prevailing in Ireland, this meeting ask the Town Council to appropriate the sum of \$500 to be forwarded immediately to the Mansion House Committee, to be distributed without regard to creed or class. Carried unanimously.

Rev. N. H. Martin then moved, seconded by Rev. Father Williams, a vote of thanks to David Glass, Esq., Q. C., for his able lecture, which was carried amid applause.

After a few remarks by Mr. Glass the meeting terminated.

LOCAL NEWS.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The Irish Benevolent Society, of this city, called the Mansion House Committee to draw on them for \$200 sterling as a first instalment.

THE ADDRESS TO FATHER WATERS.—Last week some ridiculous errors crept into our report of the address to Rev. Father Waters by the people of Goderich, "sorrowful" should have read "powerful," "initiated" should be "mitigated," and the signatures at bottom should be, W. M. Savage, Wm. Seymour, B. MacCormac, James Doyle, P. O'Dea, B. L. Doyle, W. D. Shannon, T. F. Franch and P. Carroll.

FINGERS CUT OFF.—A young boy, son of W. Walker, inn-keeper at the G. T. R. station in Lucan, lost the two middle fingers of his right hand on Saturday morning by coming in contact with the knives of a cutting machine which he was using. Dr. Flock dressed the wounded digits, and they are now doing well.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—About ten o'clock a.m. Saturday, as No. 3 express went on the G. W. R. Air Line was approaching Delhi station, and when about one and a half miles east of that place, the engine ran into a team of horses, attached to which was a sleigh loaded with saw logs, and upon which the driver was seated. The engine blew the whistle, but before the driver, a farmer named Hiram Howey, who lives in the neighborhood, could get off the load, the cowcatcher of the engine struck the sleigh, sent the logs hurtling ahead, killed both horses, and injured Mr. Howey considerably.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.—Our citizens will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Scott-Siddons will return to the city and give an entertainment in the Mechanic's Hall on the evening of Friday, the 13th. The programme of selections is in the hands of a local committee, and the surplus proceeds will be devoted to the library of the institute. The object is deserving, and should meet with full recognition. As for Mrs. Scott-Siddons, we need say little. Her reputation is made in London, and there is no reason why her present visit should not be well received and the entertainment liberally patronized. See advertisement.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—The Rev. Richard Brennan's translation of the Rev. Barington's new Life of Christ, is specially approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, as particularly adapted to our people, the age and country in which we live. The work is published only by subscription, and appearing in numbers, still continues an extensive sale among our people, and so far no book ever offered is better able to nourish holy piety in the hearts and bosoms of our families. The present is a splendid opportunity of purchasing the work on easy terms, and the only way in which you will be able to procure it, as it will never be obtainable in any other form. It is supplied to our Canadian people at half the price usually asked for standard works of the kind, being twenty-five cents each number, the same price as charged in New York, notwithstanding the excessive custom duties and express charges, these being all cheerfully borne by the publishers themselves, their great desire and that of the Rev. translator, being that no Christian family should be without it, as it is the greatest Ecclesiastical Work of Literature in the English language. Under these circumstances, and many devout Catholic households will bitterly regret should they miss this golden opportunity of taking the work. Let it be remembered it will be a standing memorial to all those who take it, of their piety towards Almighty God, and the productive of innumerable blessings upon themselves and families. Parties desirous of adding their names to the subscription will communicate with the representative for the Diocese, Mr. Hargrave, 59 Carling street, London.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Vice-regal party arrived in Ottawa on Friday and were met by about 2,000 people at the depot.

A shock of earthquake was felt about three miles east of Ottawa, city, between eight and nine o'clock Monday night.

Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P. for Montreal, who has been seriously ill for some time, is pronounced out of danger.

Saturday night a girl named Crawford fell through a trap door at Allen's confectionery, Queen street, Toronto, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

Rev. Father O'Connell, of Douro, Ont has telegraphed \$450 for the relief of the suffering in Ireland. The amount was collected by himself.

By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney's Cove, Grand Manan, John Nesbit, Frank Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Simeon Franklin were drowned.

Alex. P. Ross, late purser for the O. R. N. Co., Hamilton, and now grain merchant at Brown's Wharf, committed suicide on Sunday night by shooting himself in the mouth with a shot gun. Business troubles seem to have been the cause.

St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, is expected to raise \$10,000 for the Irish Relief Fund, the greater part being already subscribed. Mr. F. B. McNamee, President of St. Patrick's Society, contributed \$250

yesterday, being the largest subscription yet given here.

A sad case of suicide occurred at Barrie on Tuesday. A Miss Mary Munro, aged 23, took about two teaspoonfuls of Paris green, and, notwithstanding prompt medical assistance, died in a very short time afterwards. It is supposed the deed was committed during mental derangement.

A young man named Cully, living on the 6th Concession of Biddulph, who had his leg broken by the fall of a tree, where he was chopping in the woods, died Saturday morning. The unfortunate man lay in the woods some four hours before being discovered, and the effects of the cold caused congestion of the brain, to which he succumbed early in the morning.

The remains of the late Mr. Devlin will arrive in Montreal about the end of the present week. A meeting of St. Patrick's Society has been called by the president to take steps for a public funeral to the deceased, to be held in the Prince of Wales' Regiment, of which Mr. Devlin was Colonel, will attend the funeral. The body will lie in state in St. Patrick's Church one day after its arrival.

A young man named Jos. Deary, aged eighteen, was brought before the Police Magistrate at Chatham, on Monday morning, charged with shooting with intent. It appears from the evidence that Deary went into a shooting gallery and deliberately shot at a lad named Frank Lombley, with a cap gun. A grain of shot entered near the eye and came out near the temple. It would not be surprising if the results were fatal. Deary was convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. All matters for this department should be addressed—"Dep. Director C. M. B. A. 391 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

If you are in a district in which there is no branch of this Association, and if you desire a branch started, sign a petition and get at least 11 other worthy men, recommended by the Catholic priest in your parish, and send it to a Director or Deputy Director of the Association; either of said gentlemen will then send you proposition and medical blanks; you will then call your physician together and agree on some good physician; go to him and get examined; he must keep the medical examinations secret from the applicants; he must seal the papers in an envelope and retain them until meeting given by the Director. At your meeting give either of the above officers to advise either of the above officers in time that so he can be ready to organize your branch and install you officers.

If you are residing in a locality where there is not a sufficient number of Catholic members to form a branch, you may, by making proper application, join the branch nearest your residence.

All members of the C. M. B. A. should see that their wills have been properly executed in the "Will Book" of the branch to which they belong; neglect in this respect might be the cause of a great deal of trouble and expense hereafter.

S. J. McParlin, Esq., S. Recorder, in his annual report, says:—"What a wonderful money is paid to those persons, duly bonded and qualified, the society as a corporation is discharged from further liability or responsibility, but the Branch should never forget that their moral responsibility demands that they keep a watchful eye over the interest of the orphan of a deceased brother, and if they learn that the bonds of the guardian or administrator are insufficient, or that the orphan are not properly cared for, steps should be promptly taken to remedy the matter. Our moral responsibility does not end with the payment of the beneficiary. I would recommend the appointment of a committee in each branch, whose duty it shall be to attend to and report upon such matters."

The beneficiary fund of the C. M. B. A. is kept for the payment of death losses only. Branch expenses must be paid by the "General Fund," and even if your branch gets in debt, the beneficiary fund must not pay any part of it. Branches should always bear this in mind.

On Dec. 27th, 1879, was issued Assessment 12, for deaths 14 and 15, J. W. Devlin, Branch No. 1, Windsor, Ont., and John Caffrey, Branch No. 1, Niagara Falls; the last payable by surplus. Assessment 13, death 16, was for Michael Schintrins of St. Louis, Branch No. 15, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died on the 5th November, 1879, aged 47 years.

You insure your house. That may never burn. Do you insure your life? That is sure to terminate. Would your death be a pecuniary loss to your family or friends? Then it is your duty to make the best possible provision against such loss, by procuring membership in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association at once.

There are at present in New York State, 53 Branches; in Pennsylvania 15 Branches; in Michigan 7; in Kentucky 1; in Kansas 2; in Canada 6.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 1 of Windsor, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held on January 29th, 1880, it was moved by T. A. Bourke, seconded by D. B. Olette, That the filing of the death of Supreme President Daniel Barrett have caused profound sorrow in our midst. That we submit to this, our great loss, as coming from the Almighty Being whose justice we recognize in all things. That in the death of his Supreme President, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has lost a good and ardent brother, who was one of the first and most energetic workers for the good of the Association. That we express the deepest regret and heartfelt sorrow for the great loss we have sustained through his death. That the hall be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed Brother. That this Branch attend in a body a Mass which shall be offered up for the repose of his soul. That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy for the loss they have sustained. That a copy of these resolutions be for-

warded to his afflicted family, to the Catholic Record, and to the official organs of the Association.

Signed, in behalf of Branch No. 1 of Canada, D. B. OLETTE, F. CLARY, T. A. BOURKE, Committee on Resolutions.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON LAND QUESTION.

At several of our recent annual meetings (said Mr. Bright in his speech on the Irish land question, delivered at Birmingham on the 20th of January) it will be in the recollection of many present that we have been forced to discuss the foreign policy of the English government. Our eyes have been taken away from almost everything at home except the discontent and the suffering caused by that foreign policy. We have looked for a long time upon Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and the Island of Cyprus. We have not overlooked that ancient and renowned country of Egypt; we have visited in imagination the wilds of South Africa; and we have been recently constantly, in mind, among the hills and valleys of the Afghan country. Just lately we have been amused and humiliated by what has taken place between the English ambassador at Constantinople and the Sultan of Turkey. The Ambassador has been bullying the Sultan, and the Sultan (laughter.) I think that after another year it will be admitted that what I said was true—that Her Majesty's present advisers were engaged in doing as little good as was possible at home and about as much evil as it was possible abroad. (Cheers.) And while this was going on—while we are pretending to defend India, where there is no danger—and while we are pretending to reform Asia Minor and to set an example of a complete renovation of a country by what we propose to do in Cyprus, we have close to our own doors, on an island just to the west of that on which we stand—we have a people whose grievances are notorious and admitted—(cheers)—whose sufferings are extraordinary and not denied by any one acquainted with their condition, and whose general state is one of suffering, and disloyalty, and calling for the attention of the imperial government of this Kingdom—a thousand times more loudly than any voice which speaks to them from Cyprus or from Asia Minor. (Applause.)

IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES.

Some years ago—I think fourteen years ago—I was permitted to address a large meeting in the city of Dublin on what we term the Irish question, and I put a question to them and to all who might read what I had to say, a question which was that by a number of notables of Ireland, and which was called in history the Parliament of Kilkenny, and which was held in the town or city of Kilkenny more than five hundred years ago. This was the question they asked:—"How comes it to pass that the King is never richer for Ireland?" I asked that question then. I have asked it since. How comes it that the Crown, how comes it that the Empire is never so well settled, never the more content, never the more prosperous politically, at least by the connection which we have with Ireland? Now, that is the question which, if you will permit me to turn back to the foreign misdeeds, which have so occupied the attention of your attention to-night. Now, what is its position? This, I think, will meet with no contest whatsoever—that there is a great deal of discontent and disloyalty in the province of Connaught—a general portion of the United Kingdom. With regard to the question of land, land-holding, land-occupying, the tenure of land, the discontent may be said to be absolutely universal throughout that country. In the West of Ireland, and in the province of Connaught—a general social revolt. Rents are refused to be paid even by tenants who could pay them, and this course is recommended and encouraged by multitudes of persons. If eviction takes place, if notices are given to tenants who do not pay their rents, that unless they pay they will be ejected from their farms, those officers who serve the processes are met by crowds of men and women prepared to beat them, to condemn them, and in some cases actually to arrest them. The police are there in hundreds, they hear of their marches and their counter-marches. You hear of the commissariat, and its being necessary to transport quantities of food, so that the police may be able to live in the remote districts in which they are sent. You see in the newspaper correspondence letters that on a given occasion the police made what in military terms they call a "splendid charge" against the men and women who were assembled to oppose them. ("Shame!") The revolt is really against the proprietors, but it acts also against the tenants—that is, if a tenant pays his rent he comes under the condemnation of his fellow tenants, and if a tenant be evicted and a farm be vacant and some other farmer enters into the occupation of that farm his peace and even his life is in danger, and farms that are empty can no longer be occupied without that danger to which I have referred and which I have described.

IRISHMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Now at the same time you will find that some wild theories are afloat with regard to the land question, and some that we should consider very wild attempts are made. The English people do not appear to have known how to treat Ireland. Our forefathers did not appear to know entirely how to conquer it, and in more recent times, in conjunction with Irishmen themselves, we have not known how to govern it. If you were in the ordinary company of Englishmen they would tell you that it was the race of the people that was so incurably bad that nothing could be done with them. (Laughter.) Some others would tell you it was the religion which they professed, which was a religion of superstition; that they were so much

subjected to their priests that they could never be treated like a free people. ("Shame!") They will tell you—and with great truth—that there is that kind of insecurity over many parts of Ireland which is deeply to be lamented, and which they would express with regard to that country a hopelessness of amendment and a weariness, and almost a disgust, at the constant difficulty there is with regard to the political condition of Ireland. All that is not without connection with the fact that Her Majesty the Queen during all her reign has only twice, I believe, visited that country—"Shame!"—and that it is a very rare thing indeed, for any member of the royal family to take up his abode there, even for a few days. ("Shame!") It is not because the Queen would not be delighted, beyond any Englishman or woman, or any Irish man or woman, to have Ireland well governed, and to have Ireland a happy and contented country. (Cheers.) There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the Queen is short of sympathy with every class of people over whom she is called to rule. (Cheers.) The Queen has no power in her own hands to make the changes that are necessary, if there be changes which are possible to improve the condition of Ireland. But now, with regard to this opinion of Englishmen, let me say that Irishmen who go to the United States and settle upon the land in the United States are, I believe, very much like Englishmen and Scotchmen who settle there. If they are not, they remain there, but they are afraid, they are afraid, such as they are in parts of Ireland—and we have reason to regret that their progress and civilization is not somewhat greater. But as farmers in the United States and as farmers in the colonies they are orderly, peaceful and industrious. And with regard to the Catholic religion, one's idea is that if they are greatly under the control of the ministers of their Church, that should, and does in many cases, make them more docile to the government of the country in which they live. And in France and Belgium you have Catholic populations, exhibiting none of the faults and none of the difficulties which we have constantly met with in connection with Ireland.

THE IRISH LAND SYSTEM.

Now let us ask ourselves, is there anything in Ireland which you cannot find in Belgium, or in France, or in any other Catholic country in Europe? There is one condition different from what you find in any other country in the world, probably, and I believe that condition is that of the explanation of the whole mystery, which I call the land system—the condition of their landholding, as regards their tenants, and of their tenancy, as regards their landlords—is wholly different from that which is to be found any where else. But I can imagine an Englishman saying to me that this is all pure nonsense, the laws in Ireland are not different from those in Belgium, or in France, or in any other Catholic country in Europe? 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The Seed of Life.

A SONNET FOR ASH-WEDNESDAY. Bow down O flesh of mine! for dust thou art. And into dust must soon return again...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CORK. The leaders of the late bread demonstrations were recently summoned before the magistrates.

The Bishop of Ross has received £250 (in two sums of £150 and £100 each) from the Archbishop of Dublin, and £50 from the Bishop of Liverpool for the distressed poor of his Diocese.

At a meeting of the members of the Committee of the Barmey Dispensary, held Jan. 12, the following resolutions were passed: That the distress prevailing in the district, that numbers of the small farmers were entirely destitute, and were eating the seed potatoes, which would leave them without means to sow the next crop.

On Jan. 12 upwards of eighty laboring men, having in the appearance of want, paraded the town, calling on some of the prominent members of the Relief Coal Fund Committee. Subsequently hearing his Lordship Dr. Fitzgerald was at the Cathedral, they proceeded there and told him their extreme distress, saying they would be all right if they got any sort of work.

Forty tenants on the Conyngham estate in Clare, have applied to the Land Court for permission to purchase their holdings, under the Bright clauses. The total of the purchase money will be thirty thousand pounds.

A meeting was held recently in the parish of Clare-Galway, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, P. P., in the chair. Father Cummins stated that since the great famine of '46-47 such destitution had not existed in that parish—over 150 families were entirely destitute, while the children in the schools were suffering for food.

At the Dispensary Committee meeting held in Newmarket-on-Fergus, recently over one hundred laborers collected outside the dispensary. They begged to have some work opened; that they and their families were starving; unless they got employment they should have to go into the workhouse.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Newport, May 1, was held in the evening. Richard Pendergast acting as chairman, it was resolved that so wide-spread is the distress, that local exertions would prove entirely inadequate in relieving it, if the Government did not open public works of utility, that only such could avoid pestilence and famine.

A meeting of the Marlborough Committee was held at Ballina, Jan. 16, to distribute £50. It was found that by a red-tape rule of the Central Committee no person who was eligible for poor law relief could be aided by the fund.

The Ballina Relief Committee have issued an appeal which it is intended to circulate all over the United Kingdom. According to a document two thousand persons, out of a population of six thousand in Ballina, are at present in absolute destitution; to rescue this crowd from imminent starvation, the clergy, merchants and other persons formed a relief committee, and having during the last two months repeatedly combated for the relief of the poor, now appeal to the charitable and humane all over the United Kingdom to come to their assistance.

The Rev. Father Kelly, P. P. of Glencolumbkille, in a letter to the Derry Journal of Jan. 16, describes the distress in a large district of Donegal as being terrible, while the Christian patience of the poor people under their present misery and want is heroic. He says: "We do not ask the bread of idleness if work be given to save the people. There are seven lean months before them. Seed time must precede the harvest, and all or nearly all the four hundred families I speak of in Glencolumbkille have already eaten the last measure of their potatoes. The prospect that this opens out is frightful to think on. He says the destitution in Killybegs and Killybegs is equally great."

A correspondent writing from County Donegal, says: "A terrible crisis of distress is imminent in Gweedore, County Donegal. The house of the parish priest is daily invaded by hundreds of half-starving peasants begging for relief and there is none to be obtained. On Wednesday, Jan. 7th, not less than 700 people presented themselves there to proclaim their wants and ask for aid. An investigation of the circumstances of some families led to appalling revelations. All the people seem alarmed, and feel as if a terrible calamity was approaching. By the energy of some resident gentlemen a local relief committee will act in co-operation with the North Donegal Central Relief Committee."

DUBLIN. The Dublin Mansion House Fund amounted to over £7,000 Jan. 17th. The Mayors of 12 English cities, and the Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, have telegraphed promises of co-operation, and the sum of £500 was received from Brisbane, Queensland.

At the meeting of the Irish National Land League, held in Dublin, Jan. 13, Mr. Davitt read a report of his recent visit to Connemara, which recited the opinion of the clergy and others with whom he had conversed on the distress. He says: "Both priests and people expressed the belief that private charity would be insufficient to cope with the distress between March and June, and that Government aid would alone prevent starvation. The people along the sea coast from Spiddal to any who did not feel its effects—viz., a sum of money was given to each locality equal to the amount subscribed in that locality. Thus in poor localities like this, where little or nothing could be raised, nothing could be got, while in rich localities, where large sums could be raised, and where distress could not exist to the same extent, large sums were got by the unfair opera-

edged from Mr. Parnell, the proceeds of first meeting in New York.

GALWAY. Twenty-nine men were committed for trial at Ballinasloe, Jan. 10, for resisting a bailiff in the service of ejectments.

From letters received from Kilmarnock County Galway, dated January 12th, we learn that some of the people are actually starving, and aid is earnestly solicited for them by Rev. John Maloney, P. P.

KERRY. It is stated that the eldest son of The O'Donoghue will contest Talbot at the coming election, and that The O'Donoghue will offer himself for the county.

Much distress prevails in Castleisland, Co. Kerry. The Nuns of the Presentation Convent have been giving two meals a day to about 140 children attending their schools.

The master of the Killarney Workhouse informed the guardians, Jan. 14, that a woman had walked from Castleisland the previous day to the workhouse with three children, and on her arrival, one of them was dead in her arms. Sixty-four laborers and their families were placed on the relieving officers' list on Wednesday with a view to immediate entrance into the workhouse. Extreme distress prevails in the several districts of the union.

KILKENNY. At a meeting of the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, held Jan. 10th, the chairman said the distress in the city of Kilkenny had increased so rapidly that prompt steps were necessary to avert a famine. The distress was represented as terrible in some parts of the county.

LIMERICK. A deputation from the town of Rathkeale attended before the Board of Guardians on Wednesday, Jan. 14, and urged upon them the absolute necessity of devising means to relieve the great distress existing in the district. The parish priest, who headed the deputation, declared that he could not be responsible for peace and order in the town if some effort were not made within the next week to provide employment. The Chairman stated that the Board had applied for a loan of £1,000 with which to give immediate employment. A deputation of laborers who subsequently waited upon the Board were informed by the Chairman that the Board would be admitted to the workhouse, but that if the work would be ready they would be admitted to the workhouse.

MAYO. A meeting of the inhabitants of Newport, May 1, was held in the evening. Richard Pendergast acting as chairman, it was resolved that so wide-spread is the distress, that local exertions would prove entirely inadequate in relieving it, if the Government did not open public works of utility, that only such could avoid pestilence and famine.

A dreadful accident occurred at Kilmacthomas, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14th, a man named Whelan got on the railway after dark, and having walked as far as the Viaduct, got on the parapet, and fell over a height of 90 feet. The body was found next morning in a bruised and mangled condition.

A soup kitchen was opened in King st., Waterford, Jan. 16, by the citizens. The soup is to be given gratis, with a penny bun, to the poor on presentation of a ticket supplied in half-crown and five shilling boxes to the charitable, who, in giving them, are to give the poor a penny, and give them tickets of this kind for food, which they can either consume on the premises or carry to their homes. During the day an immense number of tickets was distributed, and large supplies given out.

The citizens of Dungarvan held a meeting, Jan. 15, for the relief of the unemployed laborers. The chairman, Very Rev. James V. Cleary, D.D., P. P., V. G., stated that nearly 1,500 people were on the verge of starvation in Dungarvan. The following resolutions were adopted: That the landlords who hold estates in the vicinity of Dungarvan are in a special manner identified with the rights and interests of the destitute population of the town, and we expect them to evince by the generosity of their contribution a just sympathy with those who are victims of the distress now prevalent and likely to continue."

WICKLOW. At a recent meeting of the Rathfriland Board of Guardians, Mr. Livingston, a relieving officer, reported to the Board that "the greater part of the population were in extreme poverty, and Mr. Cowley said that three out of four of the people there were in a state of starvation. Private charity, however liberal, cannot last long, and to properly meet the emergency some public fund should be provided."

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC OIL! WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back, of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.—J. Coland, of Sparta, Ont., writes: "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful."—Wm. McGuire, of Franklin, writes: "I have sold all the agent left, but those who are now buying it, are slow at first, but takes splendidly now."—H. Cole, of Iona, writes: "Please forward 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it."—J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes: "Send me at once a further supply of Electric Oil, I have only one left, but I never saw anything so good, so well and give such general satisfaction."—J. Thompson, Woodford, writes: "Send me some more Electric Oil, I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it."—Miller & Reid, Ulverton, P. Q., writes: "The Electric Oil is getting a

great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other.

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—Electric-Selected and Electrized.

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

Professional. STRATFORD—J. JAMES KERR, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Indian Block over Montreal Telegraph Office, Stratford, Ont. 55-ly

J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Molson Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 41-ly

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, and Lecturer in Anatomy, St. Mary's Hospital, 272 Dundas street. 2-ly

L. McDONALD, SURGEON DENTIST, 311 Dundas street, London, Ont. 41-ly

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST, Office—110 Dundas street. 37-ly

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—28-ly Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office, London, Ont.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Graduate of McGill University, Diseases of the Lungs, etc. Office—120 Dundas street, from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m., from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. Office—No. 1, Wilson Terrace, corner of Temple and Dundas streets, London, Ont. 58-ly

H. A. WILKINS, SCULPTOR, P. O. Box, 378 Hamilton.

CRADDOCK & WEEKS, ARCHITECTS, etc., Niteck's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 41-ly

Miscellaneous. JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Federal Bank Building, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold on commission, purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 47-ly

BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Mason, Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 41-ly

EMERSON'S PATENT HOME SEWING MACHINE, Enables anyone to Sew and Durable, at less than half the cost of any other. Manufactured and sold by CHAS. CHAPMAN, Importer for Canada, 91 Dundas street, London, Ont. 58-ly

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Catholic Record. 51-ly

STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & CO., Contractors, Brass Founders and Finishers, Large assortment of American and English supplies always on hand. Repairing and jobbing in brass and iron promptly attended to. Gas works erected for houses, factories and private residences. Steam pumps and low-pressure engines, etc., on hand. 75 King Street West, North side, Office—256 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31-ly

W. HOBENHURST, CHAIR MANUFACTURER, 284 Hamilton street, (opposite City Hall—2nd Floor) London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public some of the choicest brands of figures as close to the original as can be made. He has a long experience in the manufacture of chairs to supply HOTEL, KEEFERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satisfaction. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 40-ly

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WASHING MACHINES, THE "No. 1" City of Washing Machines. "No. 2" PRINCESS. JOHN W. STONE, Engineer, Agent. Very essential for Church purposes, as they are so durable and delicate fabrics. London visited occasionally, when they can be seen in person. 42-ly

E. E. HAIGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1-ly

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE, The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest and most improved manufacturers in America. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate and guaranteed as good as any other. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 42-ly

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OXFORD HOTEL, P. K. O'FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. J. F. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. The faculty has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof of its excellence.

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Board, washing and mending, bed and bedding, and doctor's fee, per term of five months, \$80.00

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Very favorable terms can also be obtained for choice Loans of not less than \$2,000 on farm property in the counties of Perth, Oxford, Elgin, Kent and Lambton. Apply immediately to the office of the company, O'DEELLOWS BUILDING, LONDON, or by post to EDWARD LE RUEY, Manager, Director. 50-3m

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ALL RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS CURED IN A FEW HOURS. W. Y. BRUNTON, Esq.—St. Hyacinth, Que. I have used your Rheumatic Absorbent for some time in my practice in the treatment of rheumatic pains, and always with the very best results. I consider it an excellent preparation, and have much pleasure in recommending it. J. H. L. ST. GERMAIN, M. D.

W. DODSON, FAMILY BUTCHER, Cor. Dundas and Wellington sts., IS PREPARED at all times to supply the choicest quality of meats at the most reasonable figures. Special arrangements made for supplying public institutions in the most satisfactory manner. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of Fresh and Corned Meats, Sausages, Headcheese, etc. ALWAYS ON HAND. 50-3m

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COAL & WOOD BOWMAN & CO. LARGE STOCKS ON HAND OF THE CELEBRATED Seranton, Grate, Egg, Stove and Chestnut Coal. Also Briar Hill, Camel and Massillon Coal for grates, Steam coals, Lehigh Lump and Blossing.

Wood, Lard, Cut and Split. By the cord or carload. Great care taken to give satisfaction. Lowest cash prices. Office and Yard—BATHURST STREET between Clarence and Wellington Streets. 54-3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes." Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off. Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

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Flooring and Siding, 17.00

Warranted Shingles, per square, 1.75

Lath, per 1,000 pieces, 2.00

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Other kinds of Lumber, Sash, Mouldings, Frames, etc., proportionally cheap. Yard and Factory—Corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. 47-ly

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas, also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Factory: KING ST., W. of Market.

THE LUCAN TRAGEDY!
FIVE PERSONS MERCILESSLY
SLAUGHTERED.

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

(Condensed from the Advertiser.)
We had only time last week to make the simple announcement that the Donnelly family, residing in the township of Biddulph, was set upon in the dead of night, and murdered. The first statement has, and to say, turned out to be only too true in every particular. The most intense excitement prevailed in the township as soon as the facts of the case began to be realized. This may also be said of the city, and indeed of the whole Dominion.

Immediately upon the announcement of the affair becoming known, Chief of Police Williams, accompanied by Detectives Phair and Murphy, repaired to the scene of the murder, and went to work in earnest to collect every possible item which might in any wise give them some suspicion of who were the guilty parties. Lucan, February 4.—The wildest excitement reigns throughout the township. About midnight 20 persons went to the house of James Donnelly, sen., and knocked at the door. The inmates of the house were James Donnelly, sen., about 70 years of age; his wife Judy, aged 60; Thos. Donnelly, about 21 years of age; Bridget Donnelly, aged 25 years (niece); and James Conners aged 12 years, in the employ of Donnelly. The son John, aged 28, usually resides at home with his father, but this evening he had gone to his brother William's about three miles away on the eighth concession. As before stated, about midnight a gang of men with blackened faces, many of them dressed in woman's clothes, knocked at the door of James Donnelly's house, a 1 1/2 story log building, and demanded admittance. Thos. Donnelly, the son, went to the door and was immediately arrested by the crowd. An altercation ensued, Thomas being outside the door, when the cry of "hit him on the head with the spade" was raised, and one of the men who carried a spade appears to have struck him on the head with that instrument, and another man also used a pick. He fell down, probably dead, and was then thrown inside the door. The other inmates of the house, with the exception of James Conners, the boy, were then clubbed and beaten to death. The boy first hid underneath the bed in the clothes basket and afterwards escaped. The murderers, after pouring oil on the clothes, set fire to the building, which was consumed down to the very foundations. The charred remains, burnt to cinders, were found in the position where they fell—Thomas' remains just inside the front door, Mr. Donnelly on the floor of the kitchen, and James Donnelly and Bridget Donnelly behind the stove, where they had crouched and were killed. The spade with which the murder of Thomas was committed was found among the debris. It was covered with blood, but the handle had been burnt out, and all possible means of identification were thus destroyed. There are three farmhouses within a hundred yards of the house, but strange to say, the glare of the fire did not awaken any of the inmates of these houses. The watch dogs also gave no alarm, which leads to the belief that they were enticed away or kept quiet by the murderers. The affair is tragical, which is without rival in the annals of the country and would rival Texas borders for its atrocity, was not discovered until 9 o'clock this morning, when Patrick Whalen, who lives opposite, upon getting up saw the smoking ruins and immediately raised an alarm. At about the time of the murder of the elder Donnelly two men knocked at the door of the residence of William Donnelly, his son, about three miles away on the eighth concession, Biddulph, and called for William Donnelly. The man, who is brother, who, as before stated, was that night staying here, opened the door and immediately two shots were fired, apparently one from each side of the door. He immediately fell back and exclaimed, "Bill, I am shot!" The two men then went away. William got up and took the body in, and it was found that he had been shot in the right breast and also lower down in the stomach. The wound in the breast contained seven or eight slugs, and the wound in the stomach was made by a bullet. As the men were going away they fired several revolver shots, and this scared William, who was afraid to go for assistance.

THE DEAD AND ALIVE.
The old man, James Donnelly, aged seventy years, and his wife Judith, aged sixty, came to this country from Ireland over thirty years ago. They settled in Biddulph and at the time of the fearful tragedy occupied 75 acres. They had seven sons and two daughters. James died a year ago, a short time after leaving the Penitentiary. It is supposed his final illness was either accelerated or caused by a shot wound, which at the time was concealed by the family. Michael, another son, came to his death by stabbing, at Watford, about six weeks ago. In a log house with the old couple at the time of the massacre, was Thomas, a powerful youth of about twenty-three years, and a niece of the old people, Bridget, rather a promising and innocent young woman. The four inmates of the log house were first murdered by the gang, and then thrown on the beds and burned. John Donnelly, another son, aged thirty-one years, lives on a farm, three miles distant, with his brother William, was shot dead on the door step. The gang mistook him for William. Robert, another son, aged twenty-eight, is also alive. The accounts for all the boys, with the exception of one, Patrick, who is alive and resides at St. Catharines. The two daughters are married and live some distance from the homestead.

The assassination of John Donnelly took place at his brother William's house, on the fifth concession. The inmates of the house were William Donnelly, his wife, John Donnelly and Michael Hogan. About two o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and John, who was the first to hear it, got out of his bed and went to William's door, and asked him who was

knocking. William replied he did not know, but, thinking it might be some of the boys who were coming home late, and wanted to stay there for the night, he told John to see who it was. John went to the door, and asked "Who's there?" The answer came, "Open the door." There was nothing particularly suspicious in the tone in which those outside replied, but John asked again, "Who's there?" and a different voice replied, "Open the door, Willie?" John, probably thinking he recognized the voice, instantly opened the door and opened it. Immediately upon opening the door, a shot was heard, and later a second one. John fell down and said, "Oh, Will! Oh, Will! I am shot!" Immediately the shots were fired, the two men who fired them, and whose footprints were left in the snow in the porch, ran away and joined a crowd of about sixteen or seventeen who were waiting for them a short distance away. They then left, discharging six or eight pistol or revolver shots as they went. Michael Hogan got out of bed, and crawling low on his stomach and reaching around the corner, caught John by the hand and gently drew him in. He breathed for about four minutes, and twice prayed "Lord have mercy on my soul," and then expired. After waiting for some time in order to ascertain if there was any around, the dreadful suspense became unbearable, and William's wife got out of bed and struck a light. It was then found that the deceased man had been shot with a charge of buckshot, about a dozen entering and making a large hole in his breast, from which it is surmised that the muzzle of the gun must have been close to his breast at the time it was discharged. The second weapon was a brace-and-bit, and it imbedded itself deeply in the wall on the opposite side of the room. The inmates remained quiet watching over the dead body until after daybreak, when, as before stated, William, after carefully reconnoitering, ventured into the stable and jumping on one of the horses, and galloped to the house of James Keefe, Jr., who, however, was afraid to go to Lucan to report the case until nearly noon. Both Donnelly and Keefe being known to be on good terms with each other believed themselves in danger of their lives if they should be met by any of the assassins, and it was not until near noon, as before stated, that any attempt was made to give information to the authorities. Dr. Hosack, the coroner, immediately started for the scene and under his direction the body of Donnelly was brought to the city. He looked calm, and only for the gaping wound on his breast, and a wound on his forehead inflicted when he fell against the door jamb, he had the appearance of having died a natural death. The boy Conners will be brought to London for safe keeping, as soon as the inquest is over. In the meantime he is being carefully guarded by the friends of the Donnellys, and not the slightest fear for him is felt.

On Thursday and Friday the officers made several arrests of persons whom they suspected were concerned in the murder. The following are the names of those who have been placed in custody up to the present:—Pat. Rider, Sr., Pat. Ryder, Jr., James Ryder, Thos. Ryder, James Maher, Jas. Maher, Jr., James Carroll, Wm. Carroll, John Keenan, M. Heenan, John Partell, John Darcy, Wm. McLaughlin.

PORT LAMBTON.
The bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was a grand success, realizing the handsome sum of \$820 clear of all expenses. Rev. Father Watters, under whose energetic supervision the bazaar was conducted, requests us to return his sincere thanks to all those who so kindly assisted him in getting up and carrying out the bazaar. More especially does he desire that his sincere thanks be extended to his separated brethren, whom on all occasions he has found ready to help him in all his undertakings. The ladies of Lambton deserve great praise for the zeal they have always shown in co-operating with their pastor. Prominent among the active workers might be mentioned, Mrs. McNulty, Mrs. McCarron, Mr. Hill, the Misses O'Leary, Miss Henderson, Mrs. McEvoy, and Mrs. Murphy. Thanks are also due to those friends from a distance who contributed to the success of the bazaar. The prize drawing resulted as follows:

No. 2220—1st prize: Lives of the Popes; won by W. Anderson, of Petrolia.
No. 2700—2nd prize: Tales of the Borders; John Robinson, Toronto.
No. 1297—Hector McPhail, London.
No. 927—Agnes Knowles, London.
No. 986—H. S. Parkin, Chatham.
No. 3007—W. T. Kenney, Sarnia.
No. 2323—Miss Murphy, Dublin.
No. 3002—Mr. Geo. Goldie, Corunna.
No. 928—John Burke, London.
No. 827—Nora McHenry, Mooretown.
No. 765—Thomas Watters, Saint Ste Marie, Mich.
No. 2886—A. Doyle, Sombra.
No. 2707—Ann Hagan, Corunna.
No. 856—Kate O'Levy, Lambton.
No. 1202—John McIntyre, Dresden.
No. 1358—Mr. D. Gorman, London.
No. 1342—Right Rev. Monsgr. Bruyere, London.
Prizes can be obtained by addressing the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Port Lambton.

BUSINESS ITEMS.
Those having a horse and desire of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringing Company's advertisement in another column.
FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876, in every where. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

AIRD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 206 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows:—Best steak, roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder lamb, 8c.; hind quarters, 8c.; fore quarter, 7c.; lamb chops, 8c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; head, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue,

25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't forget the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store, Dundas street.
REMOVAL.—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.
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.
It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Peckock's. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

IRISH RELIEF.
LIST OF LONDON SUBSCRIBERS.
The following are the names of the subscribers to the Irish Relief Fund to date, and also the amounts subscribed by each person:
John Walsh, Bishop of London..... \$ 50.00
Dean Boomer..... 10.00
I. Huron, Bishop of Huron..... 50.00
John Dugan, Cromyn..... 25.00
John Toohy..... 5.00
A. and R. W. Puddicombe..... 5.00
Henry Beecher..... 25.00
Fraser & Fraser..... 25.00
M. Boyle..... 1.00
Wm. Howie..... 5.00
W. J. Reid & Co..... 5.00
J. Pigot..... 5.00
Thomas P. G. Bryan..... 5.00
J. Dromgoole..... 5.00
H. E. Turner..... 5.00
Gilbert Glass..... 5.00
John Oliver..... 5.00
James Phillip..... 5.00
Wm. Hassell..... 1.00
Jos. Stevens..... 1.00
Robt. Heron..... 1.00
H. Passmore..... 1.00
H. Dugan..... 1.00
John Ward..... 1.00
P. E. Carroll..... 1.00
J. Scellick..... 50.00
H. Greenwood..... 50.00
C. Warren..... 50.00
George Bowman..... 50.00
Wm. H. B. Butler..... 50.00
Margaret Simpson..... 50.00
Ann Maguire..... 50.00
Wm. Bowman..... 50.00
H. Buttery..... 25.00
Robt. Murray..... 25.00
Ann Poyser..... 25.00
Catharine Sheffield..... 25.00
Johanna Murray..... 25.00
Nellie Pinch..... 25.00
Alice Graham..... 25.00
Rose Parkinson..... 25.00
K. M. Ryan..... 25.00
Sarah Jane Smith..... 25.00
Lena Nelligan..... 25.00
Elize Nelligan..... 25.00
Margaret Hazlewood..... 25.00
Martha Stanton..... 25.00
Minnie Powers..... 25.00
Thos. Coffey..... 50.00
George Robinson..... 50.00
Waterman Brothers..... 25.00
C. Wheelhouse..... 5.00
Mrs. J. K. Labatt..... 10.00
Mrs. John Labatt..... 10.00
B. J. Labatt..... 100.00
Dennis Masson..... 5.00
Andrew Murphy..... 5.00
Alex. Duran..... 5.00
James L. Miller..... 5.00
R. D. Millar..... 2.00
F. W. Raymond..... 2.00
L. M. Ingham..... 2.00
T. Griffith..... 2.00
Wm. Hates..... 2.00
F. Lewis..... 2.00
Samuel Young..... 2.00
Wm. Halbert..... 2.00
John Kirk..... 2.00
Wm. O'Brien..... 2.00
Pearce and Pickering..... 25.00
John Birrell & Co..... 25.00
T. J. Thompson..... 25.00
E. Rogers & Co..... 5.00
W. Ridley..... 1.00
B. J. Wain & Co..... 5.00
R. C. Macfie..... 5.00
Edward Adams & Co..... 50.00
Fraser & Stevenson..... 20.00
Chas. Brown..... 1.00
J. Scales..... 4.00
John Mustill..... 2.00
J. M. Macfie..... 2.00
Stevens, Turner & Burns..... 10.00
James Ferguson..... 10.00
Robert Smith..... 1.00
Adam Murray..... 2.00
W. J. Murray..... 1.00
Mary Scull..... 1.00
Blakney & Hellmuth..... 10.00
James Sands..... 2.00
Michael Cooney..... 2.00
William Cooney..... 2.00
Alex. Scott, Sr..... 2.00
Alex. Scott, Jr..... 1.00
D. Martin..... 1.00
Patrick Cooney..... 1.00
Wm. Burns..... 1.00
Michael Brodie..... 1.00
Thomas Joyce..... 1.00
Benjamin Jarvis..... 1.00
Alex. Stinson..... 1.00
John Carson..... 1.00
John Groves..... 1.00
Robert Boldson..... 1.00
W. Lockhart..... 1.00
W. Clements..... 1.00
A. W. Cheesman..... 1.00
Ed. Griffith..... 50.00
Jos. Wright..... 25.00
F. Finlay..... 25.00
G. Procter..... 25.00
T. Sperean..... 25.00
William Culbert..... 25.00
William Jones..... 25.00
Thomas Haskin..... 25.00
D. Harrigan..... 25.00
Total..... \$76 75

[NOTE.—The thirty-nine names which follow "W. J. Reid & Co." are those of the firm's employes, and the forty-one following Mr. John Labatt's name are the workmen employed at his establishment.]

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, February 10, 1880.
There was a very fair market to-day, and prices were slightly higher. Fall wheat brought \$2 05 to \$2 10; oats, \$1 05 to \$1 07; barley, 85c to \$1 20.

Table with columns for Grain, Flour and Feed, and Produce. Items include Wheat, Winter, Treadwell, Red Fall, etc.

Table with columns for Produce. Items include Eggs, Store Lots, Butter, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for various goods like Mutton, Lamb, Beef, etc.

London Stock Market.

Table with columns for various stocks like Haron & Erie, Ontario, Dominion, etc.

25 BEAUTIFUL MIXED CARDS FOR IO. C. AND STAMP.

Address—Ontario Card Company, Petrolia, Ontario, Box 25.

REAL LACE

Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUNNINGHAM, 133 Mill street, London, Ont. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 133 Mill street, or at Miss Jeffrey's ladies' tailoring store, Dundas st.

FRAME COTTAGE.

TO RENT—A Good Frame Cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Bridge. The house has been recently put in thorough repair, has two bedrooms, parlor, dining room, pantry, and kitchen, and a good brick cellar. A market gardener would find this a most suitable place. Rent moderate. Apply at this office.

TAX COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

THE RATEPAYERS of the City of London who have not paid their Taxes for 1879 are requested to pay the same forthwith at the Collectors' Office, City Hall, otherwise they shall be collected by distress, as the law directs.

By order, JOHN BLAIR, JAMES TAYLOR, Collectors.

70-3w

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent. off account sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmere, Fur, and Merinos, and so forth. This week we commence to sell all Canadian goods at half price. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons 6 1/2, 7, 8, 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 15c; Shirtings at the wholesale price. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

JAMES EATON & CO.

100 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

STREET WATERING, 1880.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, London, Feb. 20, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that residents in any street in the city (other than Dundas street, from Ridout Wellington and Richmond street, from the Great Western Railway and Fullerton street) desiring to have such street, or portion thereof, watered during the ensuing heated season, are required to file a petition for that purpose at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March next, after which date no petition will be received.

By order of Council, ALEX. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk.

LEATHER LINES.

By Tom Hood's Ghost.

STITCH! STITCH! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease. Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks in the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the town For making good work we've gained renown, and our goods are marked so very low down That we beat everyone for cheapness.

Then give us a call if you want a good set; single or double, we'll make the best yet, and our Harness is Harness, low down you forget And our Prices are sure to suit you.

W. M. SCARROW, Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc Wholesale and Retail.

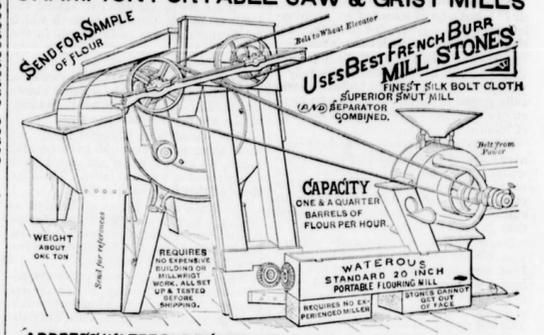
DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE. Has this 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. THE SINGER MAN'G COMPANY. J. R. HICKOK, Manager.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS TO ORDER. \$3.25 AND \$3.50. In addition to the above we have just received one case of Dark English Suitings. Also one case of Scotch Tweeds in new designs and colorings.

PETHICK & M DONALD. First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET. CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS.



ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD CANADA. SAY WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

Oakey's Knife Polish Spice & Coffee Mills Dover Egg Beaters Mrs. Potts' Cold-handle Sad Irons.

COWAN'S HARDWARE. THE STAR THE STAR GROCERY HOUSE.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN. Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES!

ALEX. McDONALD. Has received a noble lot of those SQUARE TOP HATS!

SCOTCH KNIT CAPS. Also latest styles of GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

NEW FRUITS!! VALENCIA RAISINS. SEEDLESS RAISINS. TABLE RAISINS. FIGS! PRUNES! CURRANTS!

CHRISTIE BROWN'S BISCUITS & CAKES. LEMONS, ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, FINNAN HADDIES.

JOHN MOULE, GROCER, 213 DUNDAS STREET. 57-1y

M'LENNAN & FRYER. PLUMBERS GASFITTERS. STEAMFITTING, BELLHANGERS, &c. 244 DUNDAS ST.

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

O'MARA BROS., PORK PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS. Dundas street west. Office and Retail Store, Market Lane. Grocers and the Trade liberally dealt with. Hotels supplied.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY MITCHELL'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

Pleasant to the taste, Nature's brain and nerve invigorator. The only safe and reliable Hypophosphite for overworked brain, nervous prostration, wasting disease, functional derangements, etc. It purifies and enriches the blood, clears the eyes, renews the wasting functions of the skin and invigorates the brain, nerves, muscles and imparts energy and vitality to the exhausted forces of the body. It cures nervous debility, overworked brain and heart disease. Prepared by B. A. MITCHELL & SON, 115 Dundas street west, north side, London, Ontario. Ask for Mitchell's Hypophosphites.

C. F. COLWELL. Albert Block (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - ONT.