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HAT HAS BEEN!

r sale the contents of

ch and Canadian

New Jackets,

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## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 24 1880.

NO. 115

Their state not such as this.

"In heaven our King wears royal robes Resplendent as the sun,
But here we know him in the garb
Of earth's most abject one.
Where little hands are stretched to plead
For bread, and life, and love.
We see the star prophetic shine
The childish face above.
What do ye to the least of mine
Ye do it unto me';
The Christ-Child lives for us to-day
In homes of poverty.
So, as we light on snow-strewn hearth
The Yule-log's cheerful blaze,
We hear amid the singing flames
The Christmas angels' praise.
Glory to God on high, 'they sing;
'On earth be blessing still,
And peace to gentle souls that seek
God's pleasure to fulfil.'"
O Christian men.' wait but a space.

O Christian men! wait but a space,
Till I my offering bring
To place within the pleading hands
Of Christ, our new-born King.
My heart's true worship lift ye up
To our Emmanue!;
Take ye my poor hans's scanty gold
That, in love's crucible,
Its yellow glitter may win heat
To warm the barren hearth
Where Jesus, in his little ones,
Is born to-day on earth.

EDITH COOK, in Catholic World.

## A CHRISTMAS STORY

## AFTER AWHILE.

When will Christmas come again, mama? "After awhile, my darling." "Is that long, mama?" No, not to those who are getting ready, little daughter." That are getting ready, little daughter." That was all I heard, my pets, but it put me in mind of a story for you. I thought it such a beautiful answer, that of the gentle voiced mother passing me on the crowded street leading the little daughter by the street leading the fittle daughter by the dimpled hand, and I pictured to myself the two sitting together at some cozy fire-side that night, the child listening eagerly and the mother telling her all about the cutting ready. I know that in all the getting ready. I know that in all the homes where children gather, little voices are often asking, mama, "when will Christmas come again?" and I would like to tell you how to get ready for it, so I will tell you without any more delay. When the first snow fell that year, it is not any difference what year it was, you know—the children made a great hubbub of joy and of course went flying out to get it all over them, and laughed and danced, and I are sure would be be be also as the course went flying out to get it all over them, and laughed and danced, and I are sure would be a lies of the course went flying out to get it all over them, and laughed and danced, and I are sure would be a lies of the course of the and I am sure would have kissed every separate flake if that were possible. And said Mamie to her brother Tom, "now Santa Clause is on the way and its time to get ready for Christmas." "Hurrah!" cried Tom "so it is!" I'll try for a new sled—a rouser?" "yes, and we must be awful good, for of course, he's peeping down all the chimneys now, to see whose good and who isn't." "I want a doll with real curls and a little piano." "I think real curls and a little piano." the old fellow 'll know what we want? "Oh! we can send a letter to him up the chimney, and if we're good he will send what we ask." "Come on, be good then." For the keeping of which suddenly formed

beyond the clouds echo the cry, and carry it upward. They thought voices of angels might make such a sound. When they had consider the cry and carry it upward. had gone up very high, they saw a little child emerge from a great darkness amongst the clouds making a path of light with its foot-steps. It was an earthly child, but beautiful beyond all words, with cheeks like a rose bud's most exquisite tint and perfect head crowned with golden curls. Its form was like what men chi-el for models of a gels, and its eyes of rarest violet looked eagerly down, down to the cold and cruel world where it evidently was going, through the blue air, down expeciant and sorrowful. They followed the path of light its feet made wondering and sad as the fair vision neared the earth, so did they. It shivered with the cold as it went on, and dropped tears, as babies do, if in pain. Then bright beings clothed in went on, and dropped teats, if in pain. Then bright beings clothed in light gathered up the tears and earried them on high, so they knew it was the infant—God—and the story of the first Christmas the world ever know flashed for the first time across their minds. They began to feel why they were brought there. In the world below they could see the homes full of light and warmth filled with tains full of light and warmth filled with happy parents and happier children. Cuttains fell over snowy beds where people slept peacefully, and lights gleamed, and fires glowed where they sat in circles. The divine child shivering and weeping knocked at every door but none was opened. As He turned from each, the bright beings who had gathered up. His opened. As He turned from each, the bright beings who had gathered up His tears begged Him to come with them, but He motioned them away with a royal wave of His little hand. They begged. Finally He stopped before the door of their own home. They could see down into it themselves have with the pregram. their own home. They could see down into it themselves, busy with the preparation for to-morrow. In one room their parents were adorning a Christmas tree, in parents were adorning a Christmas tree, in another they were laying out their gifts, Mamie's party dress glistened on the bed in the nursery, and all the toys they had coveted were arranged for them. The house was one mass of joyous preparation. Even the kitchen was crowded with wonders for the coming feast. Ah! outside the shivering Baby knocked and wept. They looked to see if no one heard Him, no one All were too busy to listen, and the knock was a baby's, so little and so

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OUR STOCK IS MOST
COMPLETE.

WE make the most of the artifly pleased, both the surface of the artifly pleased, and the street of the artifly pleased of the street of the artifly pleased, and the street of the artifly pleased of the street of the artifly pleased, and the stre mented with silver bells. She thought she was going to be carried off never to see home again, and all the dreadful stories of giants and orges that she had ever read loomed up before her. "Where not so poor as He was?"—"No mother, "selfly said the children weeping, sir!" faltered Tom. "Are vou Santa Claus!" "I am, and for the rest—silnee," remarked Santa sternly. "Purty bad fix," thought rom, as they were whirled away. "I always thought Santa was a jolly kind of a character, but don't look much like it!" Manie even in thought look much like it! "Manie even in thought of the batteries of censure away from "Mile Himself He made you when he had ever read a sense through a propose in writing his is to quite to bring about the conversion of the batteries of censure away from "Mile batteries of censure away from "Mile Himself He made you when he lace are the trouble of your Christmas patient to be of the stars like lovely saves. They heard voices raising from the earth in praise, in joy, in curses, in the earth in praise, in joy, in curses, in the earth in praise, in look much like it!" Manie even in thought be blammed atall. Do your when the batteries of censure away from "Mile batteries of censure as a fixed by only purpose in writing bhus the dear shall be in the batteries of censure away from "Mile batteries of censure as a fixed by only purpose in writing this is to quit to tring should be blamed atall. Do your when the batteries of censure as a Himself, He chose to be a little child, to show how dear children are to His Heart—how proud the poorest ought to be of that! And then it was the poorest He made Himself most I ke. Oh! my little forgotten darlings, though the world makes for you no Christmas, He made it for you from the beginning, so do not forget Him with the world to-night. Ask Him in," they knelt down at Fer knee, clasping their hands on it as on an altar, and the angels bowed to the ground their shining heads—but the divine child drew nearer and nearer, and when the mother softly said, dictating for them to repeat after her: "Sweet Infant Jesus come to us to-night," we climbed into the place from which the lame boy had ju-t slipped down, and laid his radient head in the humble woman's bosom, in an attitude of rest. She went on the voca radie.

repeat it in the most thrilling of all voices, the voice of a good child strives to imitate

down, and laid his radient head in the humble woman's bosom, in an attitude of rest. She went on, the poor voice swelling with the trembling of her heart which felt overpowered with happiness, and she wondered at herself—"We love thee and we have no gift to offer Thee but our poverty, and the patience we shall try to practice. Sweet lifent leaves the worder of the church. All the world has had reason to know this for centuries. Moreover, even supposing that all other poverty, and the patience we shall try to practice. Sweet Infant Jesus, take them and give us Thy blessing, that we may stive to be like thee." The little tongnes repeat it in the most thrilling of all was to be common, if he knew that it was going to be repeated before a minister of any church nor could the Catholic party

the voice of a good child strives to imitate its mother's in prayers, and as they finish, the divine child laid on each of their bowed heads a baby hand in the Benediction they had asked. Then the mother held out her poor arms, tired and aching with the day's toil, to press them to her heart. Ah! the three wondered why they forgot their poverty, and their sorrow, why they felt as if heaven had come to them in that embrace! But they did not see that the divine child shared it with them, and those warm arms held Him too. see that the divine child shared it with them, and those warm arms held Him too, to that suffering heart, and that as they did so the angels looked on in envy. "Come with us dear Lord," they said in their musical tones. But the baby hand made an imperative gesture for them to leave. "I have found my rest, here will I stay," he said, and the air shone with light, as with a look of infinite peace. He laid His holy hand once more on the tender and lowly heart that invited Him in. The angels withdrew and watched outside of the thrice blessed house. They said no more—they were silent for some moments—silent withave. "Then—we never knew, we never thought"

suffer persecution for justice sake."
+ John B. Watterson.

#### Bishop of Columbus. Columbus, O., Dec. 7, 1880.

From the Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly. At the request of an esteemad correspondent we give a summary of the conditions required for the due celebration of a mixed marriage by the Canon Law and by the law of the land.

A mixed marriage here means a marriage between

riage between a Roman Catholic and a baptized person who is not a Roman Catholic. The difference of religion is, in this case, certainly not a detriment, but only a prohibent, impediment; and the marriage is always valid, according to the unanimous opinion of theologians, if no other inpediment makes it invalid. But such a marriage is strictly forbidden by the Natural, Divine and Human or Can-

It is forbiddon by the natural law on her off pring, which generally exists in marriages of this kind. For there is a danger lest the Catholic contracting party, either through fear, blandishments, threats, or violence may not be allowed the free exercise of the Catholic religion, or even be seduced therefrom; and there is a danger that the non-Catholic parent may insist on training up some or all of

the offspring in heresy.

The Divine Law, too, forbids communication with heretics where it is at all likely to prove dangerous to the children of the church. "Shun an heretical man," says the Apostle, *Titus* iii. 10. And, if even civil intercourse, when dangerous to the faithful, is forbiddon by the Gospel and by right reason, a fortion, we may infer that communication in divine things with heretics is strictly forbidden by the law of God. The church also has "always condemned and interdicted" mixed marriages, as Benedict XIV. expressly declares, and he himself calls them detestable. In order to remove these prohibitions, the first thing is to remove the danger of what we ask," "Come on, be good then." For the keeping of which suddenly formed resolution they went in, gathered up their toys, which had been strewn about in everybody's way, and put them in their proper places. Then they arranged their chood-books, folded their clothes, which and been thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in making them thrown here and there, and put them in their proper places. Then they said the service of the and the knock was a baby's, so little and so looks, folded their clothes, which all been thrown here and there, and put them in their proper places. Then they said the service of the proper place is the service of the proper places. Then they said the service of the proper places are through the service of the proper places. Then they said the service of the proper places are through the service of the proper places. Then they said the service of the proper places are through the service of the proper places. Then they said the choked her voice, "Then per you have always weith you," said the still stem voice of their proper places. Then they said the choked her voice, "Then per you have always weith the proper you have always weith you," said the still stem voice of their proper places. Then they said the choked her voice, "Then per you have always weith you," said the still stem voice of their proper places. Then they said who first the proper places are placed in the proper places. The place place

nor in any way to bless the contracting parties.

(2) The non-Catholic party must give a written promise, on oath before uninesses, to allow the Catholic party to exercise her or his religion freely, and to bring up in that faith all their offspring.

(3) The Catholic party must, in like manner, promise to labor efficaciously in order to bring about the conversion of the other party.

letter, and bear in mind that there shall be

letter, and bear in mind that there shall be no vestment used, not even the stole, no prayer said, or benediction given, and that the ceremony do not take place either in the church or sacristy. But he is bound to see that the contracting parties give their mutual consent per verba de praesenti. What form of words is then to be used t We think the contracting parties may either use the legal form, as used before we think the contracting parties may either use the legal form, as used before the registrar—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., no take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife (or husband,)" Or, we think, the priest problems in the strength as the forms in the situal test. might use the forms in the ritual, to ascertain, and to express the consent of the contracting parties. But, in this case, when reciting the first form, the words, "according to the rite of our Holy Mother the Church," should be omitted, and the clause, "if Holy Church will it permit," should be omitted from the permit," should be omitted from the second form. If the priest do not choose to read the words himself, either the clerk account of the danger to the faith and morals of the Catholic party, and of his or themselves may read them from the ritual.

The second condition is essential. The natural law requires some condition of natural law requires some condition of that kind to remove the danger, and make the marriage lawful; if the danger remains, even the papal dispensation cannot make it a lawful marriage. The promise must be written, on oath, before witnesses. The object which the church has in view may be sufficiently obtained in either of two ways. First, by the execution of a deed at the time of the marriage, which is the most efficacious way of procuring the the most efficacious way of procuring the desired result. For the parent cannot afterwards in any circumstances claim the right to educate his children as non-Cathoright to educate his children as non-Catho-lies, when by marriage deed he authorized them to be educated in the Catholic faith. On the other hand the Agar-Ellis case conclusively proves the danger of trusting to a mere promise, which may afterwards either be broken or denied. The second way in which the condition can be ful-filled is to give a written promise, in the presence of God, before two witnesses, for, although it is illegal to administer an presence of God, before two witnesses, for, although it is illegal to administer an oath by private authority, it does not appear illegal to take one; hence this condition can, and ought to be complied with, when the deed is not executed.

The third condition requires the Catholic and the promise codem in mode, to use

#### Childhood. BY MAURICE F. EAGAN.

When mothers watch beside their children's eradie.
And kiss the snowy brow and golden hair,
They do not see the future that is coming—
For life is made of grief and pain and care.

But God is good to all the tender mothers, He veils the future with its pain and sin, Though sometimes fears may dim the pre-sent gladness, Yet never can they quench the hope within.

Yes, God is very good to tender mothers; They see no thorns upon the golden head Of him who plays amid life's carliest roses— That bloom a fleeting hour and then are

But, She, the model of all earthly mothers, Was never spared the pain of knowing this:
That, though Her Christ-child played with blooming rosss.
The cross must come, for all Her prayerful bliss.

To look-He slept-upon His snowy eyelids, Tree;
To gaze upon His smooth and stainless foreand know that there great drops of blood

To catch His dimpled hands and softly warm them, mothers do-between her own-was

When mothers watch beside their children's cradie,
And dream bright dreams for them of joy
and fame,
Let them remember Mary's trust through
anguish,
And ask all blessings through the Holy
Name.

### TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

After some further conversation had taken place, and just as Madame Thirle-mont was about to conduct her guests to mont was about to conduct her their apartments, a servant came mont. He hastily read it, and then placed it in his wife's hands. A cloud suddenly overshadowed her face, and her demeanour to her guests became cold and digni-fied. The letter was from the governor. It was a most puzzling one. There was no guessing its drift. "His excellence re-quested M. Thirlemont, at whose house he understood Colonel and Madame d'Auban anderstood Coloner and Madame d'Auban had arrived, not on any account to let them depart before he had seen them, and added, that as soon as some pressing busi-ness he had on | and was concluded, he would come there himself, as he wished

for a private interview with his guests."

The messenger who had brought this missive was cross-questioned by Madame Thirlemont, who went out to speak to

him.
"The governor," he said, "has appeared
excited when he heard of Colonel d'Auban's arrival, and immediately sent to inquire where they were gone. He had en ordered to lose no time in delivering the letter his excellency had written.

Madame Thirlemont made her plans. It struck her this was an emergency which required prudence and resolution. She hastened back to the drawing-room, and

vant, and I might add, indecorous, excla-mations. We are in a position of the greatest, of the most awful responsibility. If I was liable to go out of my mind, I suppose I should have done so when M. Lenoir was mundered, or on the night Lenoir was muidered, or on the night when I so narrowly escaped being a mar-tyr." Madame Thirlemont's idea of martyrdom consisted in dying a painful death. and going in consequence as a matter of course to heaven, a sort of pisuller which she evidently thought we must all come to

at last.

"As I did not go out of my mind then,
I s"ppose I shall not do so now, though
the circumstances in which we are placed might very reasonably drive one mad "Oh! if you please do not go mad, madame; that would only make matters worse, whatever the matter is; but—"
"Do not say but, M. Thirlemont. Look the matter in the face, and give your at-

tention to it. These people are the same who were in Louisiana at the time of the Natchez insurrection. M. d'Auban led the force which delivered me and mansothers from the hands of the savages, and I saw them afterwards in New Orleans." "Well, but what of that?"
"Oh! very well, M. Thirlemont; if it is

Well, but what of that !'-if I am considered a fool-if everything I say is turned into ridicule, I have done. M. Lenoir would not have acted in that way; he had reliance on my judgment; he never did

anything but by my advice—"
"And ended by being murdered, poor man!" ejaculated, in an incautious manner, M. Thirlemont.
This was indeed a fair ground of attack;

a justifiable theme for his injured wife to descant upon. He had accused her of some sort of complicity with her first husband's murderers—of having at least, recom-mended him to follow the course which led to that result; and there seemed for some time little prospect of M. and Mad-ame d'Auban being released from captiv-ity, or M. Thirlemont from the conjugal tete-a-tete, to judge from the torrent of words, pathetic, passionate, and utterly senseless, which flowed from his wife's lips. But it came to an end at last, and when she paused to take breath he inquired once again, but taking care to avoid any offensive insinuation, why their guests were to be suspected because they had been in Louisian, at the time of the insur-

not know much about, has often done more harm than a positive calumny. A direct charge friends can reply to. But who could always deny that, in their own who could always deny that, in their own or others' lives there have been no strange stories the The few who knew the details of the one we have been describing, could certainly not have denied its strangenes. "But why lock them up t" persisted M. Thirlemont. "Whatever stories there may be about or against them, I do not see the use of that."

" Not see the the use of it ! Why, does not the governor charge you not to let

them go till he comes."
"But he cannot intend that we should keep them prisoners. He would have had them arrested, if such had been his mean-She felt the nail-prints on their velvet surface—
She could not save Her Lamb from being slain.

For heaven's sake, go and unlock those doors before he arrives. I declare there is the sound of a horse's feet in the avenue! Give me the keys, and go and meet his excellency."

Madame Thirlemont hurried into the

hall, and confronted with no little trepi-dation the Governor-General M. de la Bourdonnais, who had never honoured her before with a visit. She curtseyed profoundly, and at once proceeded to assure him that it was by the merest chance in the world that the strangers who were just arrived happened to be at her house. From the first moment of their arrival, she had suspicions that there was someshe had suspicions that there was some-thing unsatisfactory about them; indeed, it had been quite against her advice that M. Thirlen out had shown them hospital-ity: but gentlemen would have their own way. . . M. de la Bourdonnais patiently awaited the ebbing of this tide of self-defence, a slightly sarcastic smile hovering on his lips, and then requested to be shown into a room where he could see M. and Madame d'Auban. He was accordingly ushered into the drawing-room, where M. Thirlemont had politely led his

guests, who had been perfectly unaware of their temporary imprisonment. Mad-ame d'Auban, when he heard that the governot wished for an interview with her husband and herself, had trembled from head to foot, and the respectful manner with which he approached her only tended to heighten her fears. In her husband's heart a feeling of indignation was rising. Wild thoughts were passing through his mind about the tyranny of kings and the iron voke of despotism. Both saw at once tune. It is fortunate that the princess did that her position was perfectly known, and that a crisis in their fates must be at hand. Still both preserved their self-command, and received with courteousness the governor's greetings. After a few they never feel or act as we should expect. and their first impressions of the isla d, he said that the last ship from France had with her husband? The king started. When? 'A few days ago, sire.' 'Why brought an order from his majesty (Maddid not you inform me of this at once, M. ame d'Auban became very pale) to name
Colonel d'Auban to the post of sub-gover
nor of the island; and to offer him also the
direction of all the agricultural operations
in his own domains. He was also desired
the discover where the married lovers have
fled.' And have you succeeded in doing

with a courtesy and a kindness which ever afterwards marked his manner and conduct towards them. He made a graci-d'Eperville's death. Will that do M. de conduct towards them. He made a graci-bus bow to Madame Thirlemont as he passed her in the anteroom, and advised her and her husband to hasten and pay their respects to the new sub-governor of the island, to whom they had just now so amicably extended hospitality. This was said with a smile, which had in it a slight mixture of French malice, the most

The poor hostess experienced as strong, if not as interesting, a revulsion of feeling, as that which her guests had felt a moment before, when the announcement had been made to them of so unexpected a happiness. She quivered all over. She repassed in her memory every word she had uttered, every civility she had omitted or performed towards the new dignitaries. She went back in thought even to the old days at the Natches, and to the night when she and Madame d'Auban had been about to die side by side. She was very glad of her good fortune, and when, on intering the room, the pale, gentlewoman who had suffered so much, came forward to meet her with tears in her eyes, but a smile on her lips, the good feelings of her heart overcame her uneasiness, and she, too, wept for joy at another's happiness. For it was happiness she could understand and sympathize in, that of being sub-governess of the Isle de Bourbon and enjoying a good income, and possessing the best house in the island. She did not know of the relief, the peace, the release from the disquietude of ceaseless apprehension that was pervading the heart of one by whose side she sat, whose hand she held. She sympathized with the obvious good fortune which had befallen Madame d'Auban, and did not at all wonder at an emo-Yes I she was calm with the calmness of one who has long battled with the waves, and has reached a peaceful shore; calm with the calmness of a heart at rest. Calm so these are from whom a great analysis of sheart at rest.

madame Thirlemont herself, the sufferings of the colonists. She then explained that somebody at New Orleans had once said to her that there were strange stories about the d'Auban's. No details had been given. One of those assertions had been made which, like the seed blown about by the wind, and which gives birth to may a noxious weed, propagates mischief with fatal facility. A strange story ab ut somebody, which the speaker himself does not know much about, has often done som as spentaneoutly in its gardens as in the wild pleasure-grounds of Louisiana, there would be beauty in abundance about their new abode, and more repose, mor-security, a stronger home-feeling in their position, than in the lodge in the wilderess so much loved in former days.

Before the Governor left, he had placed

in Madame d'Auban's hands a se led packet, containing letters which explained the change in their fortunes. There was a long one from the Comte de Saxe. He spoke of his own surprise at her departure, which he felt somewhat afraid of an ture, which he felt somewhat afraid of an-nouncing to the king. Important politi-cal events had, however, happily super-vened, and turned his majesty's thoughts in another direction; and some days elapsed, during which no inquiries were made as to the princess and the inter-view which the comte had had with her.

In the meantime, the Queen of Hun-gary's reply to the king's letter arrived. It expressed in courteous terms her ma-jesty's gratitude for the French monarch's jesty's gratitude for the French monarch s information on a point so deeply interest-ing to her. Her royal relation, she as sured him, would be most warmly welcomed by her, and every honour and at-tention due to her rank paid to the sister of her late mother. Her majesty's gracious offers with regard to the gentleman whom the princess had espoused in America, and the child that had been born there, would, doubtless, be gratefully accepted by all parties. It would, of course, be impossible as his majories install. be impossible, as his majesty justly ob-served, that the princess, restored to her rightful position, and received by her as her aunt, should acknowledge that person as her husband. But she trusted that a separation so inevitable under the circum-stances, and softened by the generous goodness of his majesty to all parties would be acquieszed in without difficulty "On the receipt of this letter, the king immedia ely sent for me," wrote the count. "He had it in his hand when I entered, and after reading it aloud, he said, 'You must immediately communicate this important intelligence to the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick, and advise with her as to the time and manner in which she desires to avail herself of her royal niece's invitation. I have received a favourable report of Colonel d'Auban's character and abilities, and I shall take care of his forpreliminary remarks and inquiries as to their health, the length of their voyage, you that the Princess Charlotte has eloped ame d'Auban became very pale) to name de Saxe? 'I did not know it myself, Colonel d'Auban to the post of sub-gover-sire, till after the princes-was gone; and I

"I kissed his majesty's hand with more fervent gratitude, madame, than when his majesty promised me the next baton de

Marechal de France.'
"'And I suppose,' the King said, 'that
I must inform the Queen of Hungary that us all in the lurch. Upon my word, M. de Saxe, I like her for it. But I wish I had seen those blue eyes I have so often heard

'Madame I have but a few words to add. By his majesty's desire I secretly informed your royal highness's brother and the other leading members of your family of the extraordinary events already disclosed to her majesty the Queen of Hungary, of the decision you had taken, madame, and of your recent departure from France. The enswers returned to this communication all agreed in acquiescing in the course your royal highness has adopted. In the complicated state of affairs between Russia and the German powers, it is deemed advisable that the existence of the Czarovitch's widow should e good feelings of her uneasiness, and she, Had your royal highness claimed from wept for joy at another's happiness. your relatives the recognition which would the was happiness she could understand have enabled you to resume your posian, and did not at all wonder at an emo-ion, the cause of which she little appreci-an annual income sufficient to remove all an annual income sufficient to remove an pecuniary embarrassments in the position. She would have been herself much more agitated if M. Thirlemont had been named sub-governor of the island. On the whole, Madame d'Auban took it very calmly, she thought. Yes I she was calm with the calmage of the properties of your royal bighness the affectionate sentiments of your royal brother than the position.

with her husband and her daughter. They could sit quietly together, looking back to the last four years of their lives as to a feverish dream, and forward with grateful hearts to one of usefulness and peace. If they had been allowed to choose for them-selves, they could not have fixed on a selves, they could not have fixed on a destiny more in accordance with their wishes than the one Providence had assigned to them. From the window, where they were sitting, they could see their future habitation in the midst of orange gardens and soffee plantations, and trees bending under the weight of the most beautiful fruits, the blue sea breaking gently on the smooth vellow coast: the gently on the smooth yellow coast; the evening breeze rippling its surface with out stirring its depths. They could scarcely speak, their hearts were so full.
"My Mina, is not this a beautiful land?" said her father, looking fondly at his

TO BE CONTINUED.

HOME, HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Better than gold to a man is a cheerful Better than gold to a man is a cheerful wife. But he must do his part towa d making her cheerful. It is easy enough for a man to marry a cheerful woman. The bride expectant, when she thought how happy she would be, never contemplated the picture of a husband coming home cross as a bear and going to bed without speaking to her; she had never thought of the long evenings when he wouldn't come at all; or his bringing some one home to dinner without warning or preparation; or his awful profamity over preparation: or his awful profanity over so trifling a matter as her little bills of expenses. She had no idea, in fact, that there could be anything but happiness in married life, and she determined to be happy, and to distribute her happiness to those around her. It is not often her fault if she dosen't succeed

Men, as a rule, do not exert themselves to secure their wives' happiness. They know that it requires a constant and great effort to possess property and be secure in its value in the midst of constant comhideous noises?" mercial changes. The cheerfulness, the happy, hopeful character which every wo-man displays at the beginning of marriage, is not so easily lost as a fortune; it requires but a small share. A word to the girls in this connection is in order: Beware of a man who doesn't know enough about cheerfulness to understand its value in daily life. Such a man would improve the first opportunity to grind the cheer-fulness out of his home, to frighten a sunbeam into a shadow, and then wonder what is the matter. Such is no better than no husband at all; and when you want a husband, go and find somebody who will at least give you a chance to be happy far into the life beyond the honey-

### CHASTE BUT NOT VIRTUOUS.

A shrewd lady writer has to say of her Ashrewd lady writer has to say of her own sex: "There are women wholly and entirely virtuous who are in other respects bad caricatures on our sex; women who hold up their own skirts and go about strewing garbage to defile others with: women who gardage to define others with a position, teed and thrive upon distrust and suspicion, who gather up carefully and with untiring zeal ull the bits of scandal floating about, turn over, add something to, and send hastened tack to the once more proposed to conduct Madame of the proposed Madame of th

## ANCIENT HOSPITALITY.

It was once the universal custom to place ale or some strong lipuor in the chamber of an honored guest, to assuage his thirst, should he feel any on awakening in the night, which considering that the hospitalof that period often reaches excess, was y no means unlikely. It is a current ory in Teriotdale that in the house of an ancient family of distinction, much addicted to the Presbyterian cause, a Bible was al-ways put into the sleeping agartment of the guests, along with a bottle of strong ale. On one occasion there was a meeting clergyman in the vicinity of the castle worthy baronet, and several abode there that night. According to the fashion of the times several of the reverend guests were alloted to one large barrack which was used on such occasions of ex-tended hospitality. The butler took care that the divines were presented, according to custom, each with a Bible and a bottle of ale; but, after a little consultation among themselves, they are said to have recalled the domestic just as he was leaving the a-partment. "My friend," said one of the venerable guests, "you must know that when we meet together the youngest min-ister reads aloud a portion of Scripture to the rest. Only one Bible, therefore, is necessary; take away the other six, and in their place bring six more bottles of ale

Sir Walter Scott.

HUMBERT of Italy must be getting used to snubs by this time. The other day Bishop Massaia returned to Rome after a many years' absence in Central Africa. During his stay on the "dark continent" he had done a noble work for religion, civilization and science. For his services in the last-named field the Geographical Society of Rome care him a brilliant services. ety of Rome gave him a brilliant reception Humbert thought it was time for him to recognize the worth of his "honored subject." He offered him the Great Cordon of the Order of Mauritius. The bish-op declined the gift, assuring the giver that "it was not meet that a subject should receive a decoration from hands that had as those are from whom a great anguish has passed away, to whom a great blessing has been vouchsafed. She could lie down was alone in her room one if they don't bear arms.

#### THE BLOOM OF AGE.

A woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue well in her heart she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy, who has been a of kindness and mercy, who has been a friend of man and God, whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love and a devotion to truth? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear like a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

#### A HINT TO GRUMBLERS.

A hint to grumblers.—"What a noisy world this is!" croaked an old frog, as he squatted on the margin of the pond. "Do you hear these geese how they scream and hiss? What do they do it for?" "Oh! just to amuse themselves," answered a little field-mouse.

Presently we shall have the owl shoot-

ing; what is that for?"
"It's the music they like best, " said the

mouse.

"And those grasshoppers; they can't go home without grinding and chirping: why do they do that?"

"Oh! they are so happy they can't help

it," said the mouse.
"You find excuses for all. I believe you don't understand music, so you like the

"Well, my friend, to be honest with you." said the mouse," I don't greatly admire any of them; but they are all sweet in my ears compared with the constant croaking of a frog."—Apples of Gold.

#### PREMATURE WOMEN.

When girls midway in their teens throw off their natural, girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, skoop up their hair, and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised at what what their elders really think of the improve-ments. One such young miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herelf not recognized upon greeting the visitor as she stepped from the car.

"Iron't you know me, auntie?"
"Why, this isn't Maria, is it?" Certainly! Don't you think I look better than I did last summer when you were here?" "No!" replied the honest soul, here?" ooking the girl over; "to tell you the truth, I don't! Go home, and let down your hair, and be young while you can, for it will not be many years before you will be glad to have people take you for a girl."

## THE LANGUAGE OUR LORD SPOKE.

proved, almost to a demonstration, that this was the language our Lord spoke.—
Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

## ENVIOUS PEOPLE.

Those who have fewest resources in themselves naturally seek the food of their self-love elsewhere. The most ignorant people find most to laugh at in strangers; scan all and satire prevail most in small places; and a propensity to ridicule the slightest or most palpable deviation from what we happen to approve ceases with the progress of common sense and decency. True worth does not exult in the fault of hers; as true refinement turns away from grossness and deformity, instead of being tempted to indulge in an unmanly tri-umph over it. Raphael would not faint away at the daubing of a sign-post, nor Homer hold his head the higher for being in the company of a "great bard." Real power, real excellence, does not seek for a oil in imperfection: nor fear contamination from coming in contact with that which is course and homely. It reposes on itself, and is equally free from envy and affectation.

## AN OLD STORY REMODELLED.

An old monkey, designing to teach his ons the advantage of unity, brought them sons the advantage of unity, brought them a number of sticks, and desired them to see how easily they might be broken one at a time. So each young monkey took a stick and broke It. "Now" said the father "I'll teach you a lesson." And he began to gather the sticks into a bundle. But the young monkeys, thinking he was about to beat them, set upon him altogether and disabled him. "There," said the aged sufferer, "behold the advantage of unity! If you had assailed me one at a time, I would have killed every mother's son of you!"

St. Matthew was, according to most general opinion, a native of Nazareth, and a publican by profession. His original name was Levi, but this he abandoned when he became an apostle. Ethiopia is generally assigned as the field of his apostolic labors—not the African Ethiopia, but that which corresponds with the ancient Chaldea. At Naclabar, a city of this region, be is said to have ended his days by martyrdom. days by martyrdom.

#### The Angelus. BY CHARLES WARREN STODDARD

At dawn, the joyful choir of bells
In consecrated citadels
Flings on the sweet and drowsy air
A brief, melodious call to prayer
For Mary, Virgin meek and lowly,
Conceived of the Spirit holy,
As the Lord's angel did declare.

Ave Mari

At noon, above the fretful street, Our souls are lifted to repeat The prayer, with low and wistful voice: "According to Thy work and choice Though sorrowful and heavy laden, So be it done to Thy hand-maiden!" Then all the sacred bells rejoice—

At eve, with roses in the West,
The daylight's withering bequest,
Ring, prayerful belis, while blossom bright
The stars, the lilles of the night;
Of all the songs the years have sung us,
"The Word made flesh has dwelt among us,"
Is still our ever new delight.

Ave Mario A. Ave Maria!

#### THE TEXT.

A pious old lady, who was too unwell to attend meeting, used to send her thick-headed husband to church to find out the text the preacher had selected as the foundation of his discourse. The poor dunce was rarely fortunate enough to remember the words of the text, or ever the chapter and verse where they could be found; but one Sabbath he ran home in hot haste, and informed his wife that he could repeat every word without missing a syllable. The words were as follows: "An angel came down from heaven and took a live coal from the altar.

"Know every word," said the husband.
"I am anxicus to hear it," continued

the wife.
"They are nice words," observed the husband.

"I am glad your memory is improving; but don't keep me in suspense, my dear," said she.

"Just get your big Bible, and I will say the words; for I know them by heart. I repeated them a hundred times on my way " Well, let's hear them."

"Ahem!" said he, clearing his throat.

"An Injun came down from New Haven and took a live colt by the tail and jerked him out of the halter !

### ANECDOTE OF CAROLAN.

The following anecdote is related of Car olan, the famous Irish musician, as an instance of the facility with which he co mitted tunes to memory, as well as of the astonishing ease with which he could pro-duce new melodies: "At the house of an Irish nobleman, where Geminiani was present, Carolan challenged that eminent cor sent, Carolan challenged that eminent com-poser to a trial of skill. The musician played over on his violin the fifth concerto of Vivaldi. It was instantly repeated by Carolan on his harp, although he had never heard it before. The surprise of the com-pany was increased when he asserted that he would compose a generate himself. he would compose a concerto himself at the moment; and the more so when he actually played that admiradle piece known nce as Carolan's Concert

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic Chnrch is a city to which One thing alone, to pass over all others, he Mass—viz, it was the larguage of

An industry of considerable value and interest has just been lost to France by the action of the authorities in expelling the religious bodies. The manufacture of the well-known Chartreuse liqueur, which has been for such a long time carried on in the monastery of that name, is now to be transferred to the town of Romont, in the canton of Fribourg, where a considerable piece of land has been purchased near the

MAKE FRIENDS .- Life is very critical Any word may be our last. Any fareweven amid glee and merriment, may be for ever. If this truth was but burned into our consciousness, and if it ruled as a deep conviction and real power in our lives, would it not give a new meaning to our hu man relationship? Would it make us far more tender than we sometimes are? Would more tender than we sometimes are? Would not often put a rein on our impetuous it speech? Would we carry in our hearts the miserable suspicions and jealousies that now so often but embitter the fountains of our lives? Would we be so impatient of the faults of others? Would we allow trivial misunderstandings to build up a wall between us and those who ought to stand very close to us? Would we keep alive petty quarrels year after year, which alive petty quarrels year after year, which a manly word any day would compose? Would we pass old friends and neighbors on the street without recognition, because of some real or fanciful slight, some wounding of pride, or some ancient grudge? Or would be so chary of the kind words, or commendations, our sympatry, our comfort when weary hearts all about us are break-ing for interest and a sympatry. ing for just such expressions of interest or appreciation as we have in our power to

WERNER .- Werner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty-five, became not only a Catholic, but a priest. His writings show he regarded the religion he embraced as the chief blessing of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of good cause is concerned.'

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URCH.

e, my dear

Hail shrine of piety and grace,
Of Jesus' Heart the honored place!
Blissful home of science sure,
Rivulet of virtue pure.—
Within thy precincts chaste,
I Joy and peace did taste!
How cit within thy portals bright
Have I not pray'd for Heaven's light,
Kneit me in adoration meet,
Fondly the Sacred Heart did greet!
How calmly fied each jeweled hour,
And brought rich knowledge as a dower.
Beneath thy balmy shade star-flecked;
Sweet Mary's shrine I've often decked:
I have culled carth's fairest flowers,
Wandering through thy garden bowers,
Wy fancy there did take swift wing,
Of flight, to where sweet songsters sing;
And roamed 'mid a reaim fair and bright,
Which lent sharp vision to my warp'd sight.
Friendship's gold, delightful link,
Thou'st made shining bright methink,
I've tasted its luxurious sweets,
Its sparkling worth my poor heart oft greets.
But higher, brighter, nobler still,
God's ways to bear with patient will,
I've learned while 'neath thy hillowed
Shrine,
Dear oasis, chaste retreat! blessings thine ( l voice : t, som bright t; ung us, t among us," Ave Maria!

I've learned while 'neath thy hallowed shrine, shrine, shrine, shrine, shrine, lear oasis, chaste retreat! blessings thine! Life's cares to me were then unknown, I dwelt me in an angel zone! When twilight style with ebon hue, O'er hill and dale, 'tis then I knew, Thy peaceful, calm and holy air, With Jesus' angels watching there. Hail! blooming bower of blissful love, Sweet olive home of the Triune Dove! In Memory's golden page thy name, is written with fondest, truest claim! Dear teachers of the "Sacred Heart." Noble Laddies, skilled in every art! Vestal virgins of the heavenly King! What tribute to ye shall! I grandly sing? Power is not mine to yield ye fame, Nor brill'ant, blazing, lum'nous name: But a blessing rich I invoke on ye, Empyrean bliss for eternity!!!

ENFANT DE MARIE, Hamilton, Ont. Nov 1880. Du Sacre Coeur

Sacred Heart Convent, London, Ont.

WRITTEN FOR THE RECORD

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC CITY.

THE URSULINE MONASTERY-ESTAB-LISHED 1639

A M. D. G

INSTRUCTION NEEDED IN NEW FRANCE-THE WAYS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE— ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES.

[Continued.] PART 2.

Not long after the admittance of Mother Mary of the Incarnation into the Community, one Christmas-tide—in 1631—a mysterious dream shadowed forth her future course. Through a dark and peri-lous way, she groped, hand-in-hand, with a lady whose countenance was unknown to her. A venerable person directed the travellers by a motion of the hand, and they entered a spacious court formed by the buildings of a Monastery. The pave-ment was of white marble, intersected by lines of vermillion. Over all this place seemed to brood the spirit of stillness and peace. On one side rose a chapel of pur-est alabaster, upon the summit of which, as upon a throne, was seated the Blessed Virgin with the Divine Infant. She was gazing upon a desolate country, covered with fogs, and beset with mountains and with fogs, and beset with mountains and precipices. In the midst of these gloomy wastes, the spires and gable-end of a little church could be perceived, just visible above the fogs. The Virgin looked with sadness on the dismal scene before her, and, as Mary of the Incarnation pressed forward, close to her seat, the sweet Mother of Mercy turned towards her with a smile of welcome, and, gently bending down, kissed her forehead. Then she seemed to whisper some message to the seemed to whisper some message to the Divine Infant that concerned the salvation of souls. Mary of the Incarnation had

migned nations of the earth, it is for Can-ada in particular that her zeal is enkindled. Many times each day, with pressing sup-plications, she pleads for souls, through the Sacred Heart of Jesus;—and still seems to hear our Lord bidding her to seems to hear our Lord bidding her to lend her aid,—"to go to Canada, and there build a house to Jesus and Mary." The Church of Canada was indeed just emerging from the darkness that, through long ages, had covered the land. The Relations which the missionaries in New France began to publish in 1632 found their way to the Monastery, and helped to fan the flame.

It is for the Almighty to provide the way for the accomplishment of His own designs. In what manner this was brought about, we must now relate.

In another distant part of France, near the little town of Alencon, in Normandy, stood the castle of the Seigneur of Vaubogon, the ancestral home of Madeleine de Chauvigny, better known by the name of Madame de la Peltrie. Like Mother Mary of the Incarnation, Madeleine, engaged once in ithe married state through pure compliance with the will of her parents, constantly refused, when these ties were broken, to contract a second engagement. The piety of her early years had In another distant part of France, near ment. The piety of her early years had been remarkable; as a widow she perfected her love of God by the practice of exterior works of charity,—alms-deeds, lodging and serving the poor vicitive. ing and serving the poor, visiting and comforting the sick and the unfortunate. To her, also, the Relations, particularly that of 1635, were as a ray of light, fashioning her future course. One of the holy missionaries had uttered this moving appeal: "Alas! were the superfluous wealth of some of the ladies of France employed to further the conversion of these poor Indians, what blessings would these poor Indians, what blessings would they not draw down upon their own families! What a glorious thing it would be in the sight of Heaven to gather up the precious drops of Jesus' blood and apply it to the souls of these poor heathens!" How many hearts that thrilled on reading this schement appeal turned as soon to this vehement appeal turned as soon to some trivial pursuit, giving no further heed to the voice of Grace! Not so Madeleine. A high and noble purpose filled her soul, while it overwhelmed her with the impression of her own unworthiness. She resolved to go to that heathen land, to gather up the precious Blood of

Before she had taken any step towards the accomplishment of her pious project, she fell dangerously ill, and soon her life was despaired of. In this extremity she made a vow to go to Canada, and to found, in honor of St. Joseph, a Monastery of Ursulines for the instruction of the little Indian and French girls. Suddenly she rose from the brink of the grave to perfect size \$1.00.

health! Many difficulties remained to be overcome; family interests changed them to persecutions. Legal proceedings having failed to procure her arrest, those who coveted the wealth she was giving to good works were fully determined to deprive her of her liberty in order to obtain it. Aware of this, and supported by able cas-uists, she adopted measures suited only to extreme cases, such as hers evidently was. \*A journey to Paris enabled her to consult Revd. Father Gondren, General of the Oratory and St. Vincent of Paul;—by both these eminent men her devout pro-Aware of this, and supported by able cas-

ject was approved.

It remained to obtain nuns for the pro-It remained to obtain nuns for the proposed foundation. Madame de la Peltrie sought the advice of Revd. Father Poncet, charged with the missions to Canada, and to her great joy learned from him the particulars of the vocation of Mother Mary of the lncarnation. Not many weeks later, the pious widow was at Tours negotiating the affair with the Archbishop. Admitted into the Monastery, Mother Mary recognizes in the stranger the companion with whom, in that mysterious dream, eight years before, she had toiled along a dangerous path through an unknown, desert land.

It was necessary to choose a companion for Mother Mary; this was equally over-ruled by Providence. Not one in that fervent community would have shrunk from the proposed sacrifice; all were anxious, even, to obtain the nomination. One, alone, in her humility, judged herself unalone, in her humility, judged herself unworthy to aspire to such a distinction: yet she was the chosen one. Of gentle mien and delicate health, the youthful and accomplished Marie de la Troche of St. Bernard was of the noble blood of the De Savonnieres. Her vocation to a religious life, at the early age of fourteen, had already cost her parents an immense sacrifice: How was she to obtain the consent either of them or of her community? When God wills, "there is a way," and thus it proved in the case of Mile. de la Troche. Attributing the unlooked for success to the protection of St. Joseph, to whom she had confided all her hopes, Mother M. Bernard exchanged her name for that of St. Joseph; by which name she was ever afterwards known. It remained for that of St. Joseph; by which name she was ever afterwards known. It remained to regulate the temporal affairs of the projected Foundation, and to receive the Archbishop's benediction with their "obediences" or Episcopal authorization. It was their Bill of Sight, their Passport in authentic form, although not issued by the Foreign Office? The assembly was held in the Archbishop's Palace. The venerable Prelate, now eighty years of age, was profoundly moved. When the moment of parting came, he arose, and presenting the parting came, he arose, and presenting the two religious to Madame de la Peltrie addressed her in these remarkable words: Behold the two foundation stones of the temple you are about to erect in the New World to glorify the Almighty. I entrust World to glorify the Almighty. I entrust them to you for this end, according to your demand. May they be two precious stones in the foundation, on the model of the Jerusalem above. May this edifice be a mansion of Peace, of Grace and of Heavenly blessings, more abundant than those of the Ancient Temple of Solomon. May the affice of Health was recall against the

ther Ding Journey commences. At Paris
they form an acquaintance with the Ursulines of the great city, who were destined
later to lend them efficient aid. Queen
Anne of Austria, the Duchess d'Aiguil on,
Aiguil on the Aiguil o and of Brienne and other ladies of quality saw many times the future benefactresses of the poor Indians of Canada; and not without bestowing pious donations as a pledge of affection and esteem.

Their next pause is at Dieppe, where another Convent of Ursulines has inherited the Missionary spirit. A third companion was found there in Mother Cecile Richer of the Cross, who seems, like another Matthew, to have arisen at the first sound

of the Divine Master's voice, ready to follow Him even to the ends of the earth.

The merchant ships, bound for Canada, had taken in their freight,—dry-goods, implements of labor, seed, live-stock, salt, meat,—a miscellaneous assortment, and were only waiting now for a favorable breeze. Among the expected passengers were

THREE NUNS FROM THE HOSPITAL IN

Mothers Mary Guenet of St. Ignatius, Anne le Cointre of St. Bernard and Mary Forrestier of St. Bonaventure, who under the high patronage of the Duchess of Aigthe high patronage of the Dueness of Alg-uillon, were going to Quebec to found a House of their Order: there were also the Rev. Fathers Vimont, Pinet and Chau-monot for the Missions; and now at the latest hour, an unexpected recruit appeared—Madame de la Peltrie and the three Ursulines Ursulines.

\*It was on this occasion that the zeal of a pious gentleman of Caen, M. de Bernieres, was awakened for the missions of Canada. After aiding Madame de la Peltrie in a difficult juncture, he remained the devoted friends of the Ursufines, taking charge of their affairs in France with a benevolence worthy of the highest praise. It is a source of the highest praise. It is a source of regret that Mother Mary's letters to him were not recovered: to him, naturally, the state of the Convent, its penury and its resources, must have been stated from year to year.—Glimpses of the Monstery, Vol. I.

To be convention. \*It was on this occasion that the zeal

TO BE CONTINUED.

What a multitude of martyrs suffer from headache! either of the nervous or bilious form. The principal cause of the distress is a disordered stomach and liver, for which Burdock Blood Bitters is

### THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

Sunday, in Dublin, the anniversary of Sunday, in Dublin, the anniversary of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien—who were executed in Manchester over ten years ago for the shooting of Police-constable Brett—was celebrated in the usual solemn manner. Notwithstanding the fact that it was not announced in any public way that the demonstration would take place, several thousands assembled at the memorial cross erected in Glasawin. the memorial cross erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, and paid their homage and respect to the memory of the dead three. As each man passes this grave with uncovered head he took up position in front of the cross, and, when all had assembled, Mr. O'-Brien con of the militar. Evaluation cross, and, when all had assemble prisoners, Brien, one of the militar Fenian prisoners, recited the *De Profundis*, in which the large assembly joined. The prayers for the dead having concluded, Mr. J. Leahy addead having concluded, Mr. J. Leany addressed to those present a few observa-tions. He hoped they would, notwith-standing time, keep fresh in their memory the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who had died for their country. He called upon them to keep in their hearts the sentiments professed by the noble three, and he was sanging that they would in and he was sanguine that they would in-struct their children and their children's children in the same noble principles. Mr. Leahy having concluded, all joined in pro-cession, and headed by three bands—the cession, and neaded by three bands—the Martyr's, the Phibsborough and a Drogheda band—proceeded to the grave known as the M'Manus plot, where all that is mortal of M'Manus, O'Mahony, Reddin, and M'Carthy lie. Of the two first mentioned

it is needlese to refer to the conspicuous part which they took in political move-ments. Reddin, it will also be remember-ed, was convicted for taking part in the "Manchester rescue," for which he was "Manchester rescue," for which he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. After the expiration of his time from the great hardship he received in prison his health broke down, and he died a few months after his release. Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy, of the 53rd Regiment, is the fourth occupant of this plot, and met his untimely and sudden death from similar causes as those suffered by Reddin. He was not a week out of prison as a "pardoned" political prisoner when he died suddenly in Morrison's Hotel, Dowson Street. denly in Morrison's Hotel, Dowson Street, from heart disease accelerated by hardship. Each processionist passed the grave with uncovered head. The processionests then uncovered head. The processionests then visited the grave of Anne Delvin, the famous and faithful servant of Robert Emmet; the grave of Donoghue, who was shot dead at Tallaght; Edward Duffy, arrested with James Stephens, who died in Millbank Prison; and the graves of the brethers Stowell, who also met their death through prison discipline in the Naas Gaol.

### THREATENED EXPULSION OF NUNS.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the ollowing extract from a letter just received from his daughter, who is a nun in

I suppose you see by the papers how badly affairs are going on in France, and how all the congregations are being sent away. In one place the fathers barricaded their place as well. their place so well that no one could enter. of the Ancient Temple of Solomon. May the efforts of Hell never prevail against it no more than against the Holy Church itself. And since this House is to be built for God, may He fix his dwelling there, as the Father and as the Spouse, not only of the nuns I confide to you, but of all who may accompany them, or who will live there after them, to the end of time!" These solemn words, the farewell blessing, the last will and testament, as it were, of the aged Prelate, are never read without the solution of the dead of the solution of the open of the Observation of the Observati not heard the words but she knew their purport, and her heart burned more than ever for the conversion of pagan nations.

A year later, the mystery was removed by an interior call to devote herself to found a Monastery of her Order in Canada. Henceforth, while praying for all the benighted nations of the earth, it is for Canighted nations of the earth, it is for Canighted nations of the incarnation had not best will and testament, as it were, of the aged Prelate, are never read without emotion by the daughters of Mother Mary of the Incarnation, who would fain believe them a prophecy.

A last adicu to their dear Monastery, to their dear Monastery, to their beloved Mothers and Sisters, and their long journey commences. At Paris the last will and testament, as it were, of the aged Prelate, are never read without it was his own men that he formerly commanded who were ordered to turn them out, so when the superior of the Oblita tenters had once been a general, and it was his own men that he formerly commanded who were ordered to turn them out, so when the superior of the Oblita tenters had once been a general, and the believe them a prophecy.

A last adicu to their dear Monastery, to their dear Monastery, to their long journey commences. At Paris they form an acquaintance with the Ursumeans the soldiers entered and took pos-session. At Tours the superior of the Obgot notice to leave in January, and they were only established here last year after we were. Everyone says that we shall not be touched, but I don't put much faith in that when we see they have the pure says that we shall not be touched, but I don't put much faith in that when we see they have the pure says they have been says that when we see they have the pure says they have the have the hav that when we see those almost beside us driven away.

## A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S POVERTY.

A reference was recently made in this column, says the *Catholic Times*, to the modest sums of money which the Catholic Bishop of England leave behind them in this world when they are called to a better. Church poor," he says in his will, "and I leave it possessing nothing but a few boons and a little furniture. The former I bequeath to Mgr. Lavigerie for his Arab insttutions, and in testimony of my profound veneration for his Apostolic virtues and intrepid faith. To my pious aud excellent mother, I leave my humble furniture, that she may dispose of it, and so be able to pass the last days of her life in less penury. pass the last days of her life in less penury.

I bought it, it is true, in the days of my
priesthood; but God will pardon me, I
hope, for leaving to her who gave me life,
who so loved me, to the most indigent of

contrast with the facts and figures which such testaments as that of Monsignor Gillard bring to light. The writer, Mr. James Godkin, was a Protestant, and is, we believe, since dead. He took the trouble to extract from the Registry of the Court of Probate, the amount left by the Irish Protestant Bishops who died between the years 1822 and 1867. The result of the investigation proved that twenty of these ecclesications. gation proved that twenty of these ecclesiastics left behind them an aggregate of £861,868, or 43,093 each on an average, in personal property alone- and not includ-ing any real property the deceased may have purchased, nor any settlement he may have made on members of his family, nor any stock he may have transferred to avoid legacy dnty. Compare the accumulated possessions of these "Bishops of a poor another column.

Church" (as they actually called them-selves) with the effects of yet another eccle-siastic—stationed in Ireland too—of "the worldly Church of Rome," Monsigner usell, the late Pres dent of Maynooth, the largest some mentioned in whose will is £20 (and that is left for religious purposes) and we shall know in which Communion—the Catholic or the Anglican the ministers divide their portion with poor and realise the apostolic warning that, as we brought nothing into this world, so it is certain warners. certain we can carry nothing out.

#### CATHOLIC NOTES.

The venerable Father Damen, S. J., now in his sixty-seventh year, retains much of his old-time strength and activity. He has just concluded a successful mission

Suppose all the Jews were to move out of Germany, bag and baggage, brains and gold, the Rothschilds leading off. Would not the day after the completion of this modern exodus be a very blue day for Ger-

A distinguished foreigner, visiting this country, remarked that the United States was the greatest country he ever saw for well-dressed beggars. He referred to the young men who hang around the entrance to churches. Only paupers do so abroad.

Catholic Spain has in proportion to her copulation, more children at school than Protestant England has—England, with 34,000,000 inhabitants, having 58,000 scholars; while Spain, with 17,000,000 people, has 20,000 scholars, attended by 3,000,000 scholars; while Spain, with 17,000,000 people, has 20,000 schools, and 1,600,000 scholars.

Madame Bridget O'Neill of the Order of the Sacred Heart, and whose death took place recently in St. Louis, had spent twenty-five years of her life among the

The King of Sweden has offered an asy lum in his dominons to the Italian Bar-nabites of Paris, whose Superior was once Confessor to the late Queen Dowager, his mother.

The Rome correspondent of the Freit-The Rome correspondent of the Freitburg Liberte says that at the next Consistory, which will take place in the commencement of December, His Holiness the Pope will create a number of new cardinals. He states, on good authority, that amongst the prelates who will be called to receive the honors of the purple are his Grace Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, and Mgr. Ricci Paracciani, Majordomo of His Holiness. of His Holine

Don Albertino, a clergyman of much talent, who edits the Osservatore Cattolica of Milan, has received a letter telling him o prepare for death, as a committee has een appointed to kill him. The pretext of this murderous hostillity was an article in the Osservatore against Garibaldi, writ-ten, not by Don Alb rtino, who was at the time absent from Milan, but by one of the subeditors, and disavowed by Don Albertino on his return from the Catholic Con-gress at Como. The assassination of Ferenzona for the publication of a life of Garabaldi proves that the threats of the sects are not intended to be without ful-

It is a remarkable fact, unnoticed as yet by historians, that our Holy Father Pius IX, whose last moments were devot d to the restoring of Scotland to her place among the nations of the earth, should have been called to his reward on the day so closely identified with the Scottish nation. Plus IX. died on the 6th February, on the eve of the anniversary ary, on the eve of the anniversary of Queen Mary Stuart's martyrdom, and may we not believe that Providence specially willed thus to associate the venerated and saintly Pius IX. with Scotland's martyred sovereign, whose two hundred and ninetythird anniversary was commemorated on tragedy having taken place the 7th Feb. ruary, 1857.

## A BRAVE CAPUCHIN.

A French officer, who fought in the war of 1870, relates the following incident in L'Univers: "I had fought all day, and as night fell I received a bullet in the shoulder as well as a wound from the bursting of a shell. The obscurity did not permit my men to see me fall. The earth was saturated with rain, and I lay in a furrow filled with water. Shortly before daylight a flash saluted my eyes, and one-ping on. a flash saluted my eyes, and opening my lids I saw a man, lantern in hand, leaning over me. He was a Capuchin, and was accompanied by two boys. 'My brother, you are wounded,' he said, 'and I will rethis world when they are called to a better. The ast will of a Frenchman, late v raised to the Episcopaecy, furnishes us with a pathetic illustration of the same sort of holy poverty. Monsignor Gillard, Bishopelect of Constantine and Hippo, died comparatively young, worn out by services rendered as chaplain on the battlefields of his country—notably at Sedan, where he was wounded. "I entered the Church poor," he says in his will." and I voice beggel of him to lay me down and fly from what appeared to be a certain death. I am sent by God,' he responded 'and we are all in His hands. His pace did not become either more rapid or more slow. He simply told the children to run as fast as they could, and bore me calmly to the ambulance." There the officer was nursed to health by the Capuchins and the Sisters of Charity; and as his case was only one of thousands, he rises now in indignation expent the property of the capuchine of thousands and the sisters of thousands are the capuchine. nation against the wickedness of the ministrators who insult the soldiery by com-pelling them to assist at the expulsions, even to the battering down of doors.

## INSULTS TO THE POPE.

The Protestant missionaries in Rome lose no oppurtunity of insulting the Head of the Catholic Church, in what was once his own city. Signor Ribetti, a Waldensian paster, for whose establishment a bazaar was held a year or two ago under the patronage of the wife of the British Amlassador anyonced lately a lecture. Ambassador, announced lately a lecture on "The Ten Lamentations of Leo XIII." The Questor of Rome very properly in-hibited Pastor Rebetti from committing this public extraores. this public outrage on the Pope.

## GREAT MERIT.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bit-ters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See

#### SISTERS OF MERCY.

THE TRIBUTE PAID THEM BY A PROT-ESTANT NOBLEMAN.

A grand bazaar for St. Catherine's Con. vent of Mercy, Edinburgh, Scotland, was opened on Thursday, November 11, by Lord Napier and Ettrick, who at the invitation of Archbishop Strain, made an eloquent speech in which he made a glowing eulogium of the Sisters of Mercy. In conclusion, he said: They, (his hearers) might say that he was credulous—that he might say that he was credulous—that he was enthusiastic in the advocacy of this agency. Well, he had personal grounds for confidence and gratitude to Catholic Sisters of Mercy. It so happened that at an earlier period of his life he held a diplomatic position at Constantinople, under Lord Stratford de Redeliffe. During the distress and the vicissitudes of the Crimear War, the ambassador called him one morning, and said. "Go down to the post War, the ambassador called him one morning, and said, "Go down to the port You will find a ship there loaded with Jewish exiles, Russian subjects from the Crimea. It is your duty to disembark them. The Turks will give you a house in which they may be placed. I turn them over entirely to your charge." He (Lord Napier and Ettrick) went down to the shore, and there required shows and the shore, and there received about 200 persons,
THE MOST MISERABLE OBJECTS

that could be witnessed, most of them old men and women and children sunk in the men and women and children sunk in the lowest depths of indigence and despair. Has placed them in the cold and ruinous lodg-ing which had been allocated to them by the Ottoman authorities. He was bound ing which had been allocated to them by the Ottoman authorities. He was bound to say he felt very greatly perplexed of suddenly being loaded with that numerous family. He went back to the amdassador and said—"Your excellency, these people are very cold, and I have got no fuel and no blankets; they are hungry, and I have got no food; they are very dirty, and I have got no soap; their hair is in an indescribable condition, and I have got no combs—what am I to do with these people?" "Do," said the ambassador, "go down to the convent of Galata and get a to the convent of Galata and couple of Sisters of Mercy; they couple of Sisters of Mercy; they will put all to rights in a moment." He went down to the convent, saw the Mother Superior, and explained his case. He asked her for two Sisters. She ordered two Sisters into her presence, and told them to follow him. These persons were ladies of refinement and of intellect - cultured Frenchwomen, and Roman Catholics.
HE WAS A STRANGER, A FOREIGNER, AND

A PROTESTANT, and he invoked their assistance for the benefit of Jews. Yet these two women made up their bundles, followed him through the rain without a look, a whisper, or a sign of hesitation. From that n ent his poor fugitives were saved (applause) No one saw the labors of those sisters for months but himself, and they never endeavored to make a single convert. And yet they did make one convert—they made himself (applause). It was true that they did not persuade him of the truth of their religion; but they taught him to be-lieve in the Sisters of Mercy (applause). That was the way that the Sisters of Mercy acted, and they always acted alike. They had all taken the cross in the holy war against misery and sin. They were signed with the same sacred symbol, and as they worked twenty-five years ago on the shores of the Bosphorus, they would work to-morrow in the closes of the Canongate (applause).

# THE CHURCH FLOURISHES WITH LIBERTY.

The only Church in America, said Prof. Robert Flint, in a recent lecture in Edinbugh, which has preserved its unity unbroken is the Roman Catholic, and its progress has been extraordinarily rapid. A hundred years ago the Roman Catholics in the States en is the Roman stood to the other inhabitants in the proportion of one to a hundred. Now they are as one to seven. It is natural that they should be confident that their Church has should be confident that their Church has a glorious future before it in the New World. Many persons have supposed that in the free atmosphere of the United States Roman Catholicism could scarcely live, and still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; that before the breath of a still less flourish; the still less flourish is the still less flourish; the still less flourish is the still less flourish; the still less flourish is the still less flourish; the still less flourish is the still less flourish is the still less flourish. Roman Catholicism could scarcely live, and still less flourish; that before the breath of still less flourish; that before the breath of a liberty it would wither away and die. If they had thought of Canadian Roman Catholicism, perhaps they would not have a formed this opinion. They would, unstoubtedly, not have done so if they had understood either the strength of Roman Catholicism or the worthlessness of more Catholicism, or the worthlessness of mere liberty—that is, of liberty dissociated from truth and piety. The facts show that C tholicism can flourish wonderfully in the United States. It is the Romanism of the Vatican which rules there over nearly seven milions of attached, obedient, and heareful distributed. hopeful disciples.

## JUSTIN M'CARTHY ON MACAULAY,

Macaulay was not the paragon, the ninth wonder of the world, for which people once set him down; but he was undoubtedly a great literary man. He was also a man of great literary man. He was also a man of singularly noble character. He was, in a literary sense, egotistic; that is to say, he thought and talked and wrote a great deal about his works and himself; but he was one of the most unselfish men that ever lived. He appears to have enjoyed advancement, success, fame and money, only because these enabled him to give pleasure and support to the members of his family. He was attached to his family, especially to his sisters, with the tenderest affection. His real nature seemed only to have thoroughly shone out when in their society. His real nature seemed only to have thoroughly shone out when in their society. There he was loving, sportive, even to joyous froliesomeness; a glad schoolboy almost to the very end. He was remarkably generous and charitable, even to strangers; his hand was almost always open; but he gave so unostentatiously that it was not until after his death half his kindly deed because so unostentationsly that it was not until after his death half his kindly deeds became known. He had a spirit which was absol-utely above any of the corrupting tempta-tions of money and rank. He was very poor a tone time; and during his qoverty he was beginning to make his reputation in the House of Commons. It is often said that a poor man feels nowhere so much out of place, nowhere so much at a disadout of place, nowhere so much at a disadvantage, nowhere so much humiliated, as in the House of Commons. Macaulay felt nothing of this kind. He bore himself as easily and steadfastly as though he had been the eldest son of a proud and wealthy family. It did not seem to have occurred to him when he was poor that money was lacking to the dignity of his intellect and his manhood; or when he was rich that Cherry Pectoral.

money added to it. Certain defects of temper and manner, rather than of character, he had which caused men often to misunderstand him, and sometimes to dis-like him. He was apt to be overbearing in tone, and to show himself a little too confident of his splendid gifts and acquirements, his marvellous memory, his varied reading, his overwhelming power of argu-ment. He trampled on man's puljudices too heedlessly, was inclined to treat ignor-ance as if it were a crime, and to make dulance as if it were a crime, and to make dulness feel that it had cause to be ashamed of itself. Such defects as these are hardly worth mentioning, and would not be mentioned here but that they serve to explain some of the antagonisms which he unconsciously ceated. Absolutely without literary affectation, undepressed by early poverty, unspoiled by later and almost unequalled success, he was an independent, quiet, self-relying man who, in all his noon of fame, tound most happiness in the companionship and the supathy of those he loved, and who, from first to last, was loved most tenderly by those who knew him best. He was buried in Westminster Abbey in the first week of the new year, and there truly took his place among his ares—History of Our One Times.

#### Advent Prayer.

WRITTEN IN 1877.

Jesu, Jesu, day fades into night,
And thou my light art dim and far away,
Come near! as when in meek but wondrous might,
Thou ushered in the first fair Christmas out usuered how to Thee and love Thee day;
For I would look to Thee and love Thee Throughout Eternity.
As of old Thou hast loved me.

Jesu, Jesu, as Thou, condescending,
Meekly suffered, love and died for me;
So by Thy strength, in humble worship
bending,
Ioffor body, life, and soul, to Thee,
For I would look to Thee and love Thee
Throughout Eternity,
As of old Thou hast loved me.

Jesu, Jesu, brighten up the gloom That fails anon across the path of life, Triumphant raise my hopes above the tomb.

tomb. And soften with thy presence earth's sad strife,
For I would look to Thee and love Thee
Throughout Eternity,
As of old Phou hast loved me. Jesu, Jesu, may the second Sun, Of Thy long looked for Advent, soon

Arise.
When, ever freed from sing its labor done,
My ran somed soul shall not the eartheast less skies;
For I would look to Thee and love Thee
Throughout Eternity;
As of old Thou has loved me.
As of old Thou has loved me.

## ABJURATION OF AN EVANGELICAL MINISTER.

On Sunday, November 14, in the inner Oratory of Santa Maria in Campitelli, Signor Giovanni Piana, of Biella, abjured the errors of Protestantism, which he had held for the space of twenty-three years, and had also taught them during this time. Piana was a Catholic up to the age of twenty, when, as he writes in the document announcing his abjuration, and published in the Osservatore Romano, Evangeli cal preachers came to Biella, and he hed into error. He afterwards preached Protestantism in various cities of France and Italy, until, finally, he was led by a profound study of the Bibe to the conviction that profound study of the Bibe to the convic-tion that Protestantism was nothing else than an imposition. For over a year he considered what course he should pursue, and then recomm nding himself to the and then recomm nding himself to the Virgin Mother of God, for whom he cher-ished a tender and filial devotion since his childhood, he was publicly prayed for in Rome. Carlo Marini, Basilio Bonanni, childhood, he was public, the Rome. Carlo Marini, Basilio Bonanni, and Father Luigi Pasquoli assisted him on his way to conversion, and his abjuration was received by Mgr. Sallua, O.P., Archbishop of Calcedonia, and Commissary of the Holy Office. Piana dedicates his published abjuration to all Evangelical minislished abjuration to all Evangelical minis-ters and to all good Catholics, to the glory of God, and the triumph of truth.

## YE OF THE LOVELIEST OF WOMEN.

cinnati Commercial show:

Riverside, Nov. 17, 1880.

To the Editor of the Commercial—"Some 14 or 15 years ago, and shortly before, his sad death, the Rev. Donald McLeod, an honored priest of the Catholic Church, presented me a copy of his "Life of Mary Queen of Scots." On the blank preceding the trite-page was pasted an autograph letter from Washington Irving, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the book from the author, he expresses of the book from the author, he expresses his opinion of the unfortuate Queen. It will doubtless interest many readers of the Commercial, as it presents the convictions of that most gifted and learned man and historian. Respectfully, H. C. Loro, Sunny Side, June 12, 1867.

"My Dear Sir—I am infinitely obliged

to you for the copy of your Life of Mary Queen of Scots which you have had the kindness to send me. I have read it with intense though painful interest; indeed, when I had once commenced I could not lay it down until I had finished it, which I did fate last evening. You have faithfully and conscientiously accomplished a generous undertaking, the vindication of the memory of one of the loveliest but most unfortunate of women, who after suffering every wrong and in the memory of the suffering every wrong and the suffering every wrong a suffering every suffering every wrong a suffering every wrong a suffering every wrong a suffering every suff most unfortunate of women, who after suffering every wrong and outrage while living, has been basely vilified in history. You have ably cleared up some of the dark points of her sad story, on which malignity had succeeded in casting a shade, and have shown her as worthy of love as of pity. It is one of the special offices of our literature to call up before its fresh and unbiased tribunal the historical questions of the Old World; to rejudge its judgments of the Old World; to rejudge its judgments and reverse decisions on which death and time had seemed to set a seal. Such an office you have honestly and impartially office you have honestly and impartially executed in regard to poor Mary and her persecutors, and I am mistaken if the world does not pronounce you a 'righteous judge.' In the meantime I shall look with great interest for the volume of Mary's letters, etc., with which you promise to follow up the biography. Very truly, my dear sir, your obliged friend.

"Washington Irving."

"Rev. Donald McLeod."

Go out in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfertable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as

### CHRIST MAS.

This issue of the RECORD will reach most of our readers on Christ maseve. The testival of Christmas now so universally observed, bring with it to all so much of genuine love for Gol and man that it m y be justly considered an annual renewal of the covenant of mercy established by the mystery of the re-lemption. The utter abandonment of man excluded from the regenerating influences of Divine Bounty, was, at the coming of Christ, truly appalling. The world had then, we learn from the best historical sources, reached state of moral corruption and deg

dation without purallel, withou limit, without extenuation. There was no infamy that did not find toieration, approbation and encouragement amongst men. Wealth acquired by years of toil or by ancestral merit and greatness was scattered profusely-glory won by great and varied civil talents, or by the just renown of gigantic military achievements, tarnished heedles ly in the procuring of pleasures of the baser kind. State ly temples and majestic statues were raised in honor of derfied vice. Even the splendid civilization of the Greeks and Romans was tainted by the foulest corruption. The influence of the merely civic virtues in promoting national advancement, de mestic sity, and individual har piness was pund, after long trial, be utterly wanting. There was nerther honor nor domestic peace in the world. Mankind, drooping and withering through the taint of the universal moral disorder, had, but for the coming of the Redeemer speedily lapsed into hopeless bar barism. But God's mercy, being above all his works, relieved, through the coming of His Divine Son, the whole human race from the bondage of sin and death. Christ came is the world to redeem and rejoice in kind. We know how from the cri-

at Bethlehem to the cross on Calvary this mission of Infinite Love was accomplished. It is around the crib in the obscure hamlet wherein Christ deigned, amid privation and poverty, to enter the world, that the thoughts and hopes of men gather at this holy season The pre-occupations of life, the vicissitudes and trials through which we all have to pass every year of our lives here below, keep us too frequently away from the reflections which spring as if through some perennial source-from con templation, however brief, of the mystery which the church now invites us to commemorate. But though prevented, as many at other seasons are from such contemplation. all at this time seem intent on forgetting the troublous scenes of every day strife and activity for better thoughts, and a hearty moment of thanksgiving to a God of infinite mercy, whose wisdom reacheth from

things sweetly." To all at this seas we extend our most cordial greeti. But to our readers and friends we especially wish a very merry Christ We trust that for all of then it may be a season of genuine happi ness and religious rejoicing, for the spent, this sacre i time will be a prosage of brighter and happier days. and its annual recurrence ever look ed to with hopefulness and fervio Catholic expectation.

end to end mightily and ordereth c

## MIXED MARRIAGES.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to two important articles on the question of mixed marriages, to be foun our first page. The one is from the pen of a distinguished professor of moral theology in the College of Maynooth, who, in an article in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, lays down the conditions on which alone mixed marriages are tolerated in the Catholic Church. The other is from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, who gives the reasons from a Catholic standpoint against the repeating of marriage ceremonies before a Protestant Minister after the marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant had been, on the usual conditions, and with the requisite dispensation, contracted before a Catholic priest.

Both articles are worthy of the most serious attention of our readers. Irish race at home and abroad.

#### AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

Last winter the American House of Representatives did itself honor by the respect it showed Mr. C. S. Parnell, the Irish leader. The House in giving its hall to that distinguished representative of the Irish people, to set forth to one of the most intelligent and distinguished assemblies ever gathered together to hear a public man, the grievances of Ire land, expressed its own sympathy and the sympathy of the American people with the cause of suffering Ireland. The honor then done to Mr. Parnell gave courage and hope to a famine-stricken people. From the very inception of the land agitation, the great heart of America has felt for Ireland. From America have

me the most earnest protests ast the present Irish land system. L. Americans the iniquities of that system have been exposed to the world's d nunciation. With a free oil and a noble-hearted agricultural opulation of its own, America fully realizes the degradation into which centuries of persecution, spoliation and famine have plunged Ireland.

The present session of Congress has dready witnessed on the part of the epresentatives of the American people, a generous declaration of symouthy with Ireland. On Monday, Dec. 13th, in the House of Represen-

ives, the following resolution, oved by Mr. W. H. Calkins of ndiana, received unanimous approval: "Resolved, that the sympathy of this House is hereby extended to the unhappy laboring class of Ireland in its effort to effect a reform in the present oppressive tenant system prevailing in that country." The terms of this resolution, so clear, so concise and so emphatic, will be received in Ireland with unqualified satisfaction. It will indeed be a matter of sincere congratulation to the mass of the Irish people to know that one of the most important representative bodies in the world has placed solemuly on record ts approval of their course and its

edemnation of the land system er which Ireland now suffers. It will, of course, be alleged by the enemies of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic that the resolution was proposed as an electioneering scheme. Mr. Calkins, its mover, is a member of the republican party. He represents a district with a comparatively small Irish vote, the vast majority of which was east against him at the last election. The election is Low past, and neither Mr. Calkins or any other member of the Hous could be in the least influenced in proposing or assenting to a resolution of this kind by any such unworthy motive. The resolution is the out come of the unanimous feeling and opinion of the House on the Irish question. It may indeed be said that the passage of the resolution can effect no useful purpose, that, in fact it is a matter of no real concern

the American people what system f land tenure prevails in Ireland. Both of these propositions we emphatically deny. The expression of opinion of so eminent a body on any subject touching the good government of a nation, is always valuable and leads to good results. As a matter of fact, the House of Representatives of the United States sitting in Washington, is better acquainted with the wants of Ireland than the Imperial Parliament of Britain sitting in London. To five sixths of the latter body Ireland is as absolutely unknown as Zululand and Cochin China. To these legislators the Irish are aliens and enemies to be kept in subjection by fire and sword. When they fail, as they have, especially of late, failed in their duty to Ireland, the declaration of the House at Washington will carry significance with it everywhere and add to the universal condemnaof British rule in Ireland. The American people are deeply concerned in the Irish question. Its soution on a basis satisfactory to the people is a matter of vital imporance to a nation containing fourteen millions of men of Irish blood-a nation interested and concerned in the progress of freedom everywhere. The unanimous concurrence of the House in Mr. Calkin's resolution

reflects credit on the dignity and wis-

### THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND. Ireland, at the close of one year

and about to enter on another, pre-

sents to day an extraordinary spectacle. There are two governments ruling the country-one, the representative of British Imperialism, sits enthroned in Dublin Castle-the other, the product of national feeling, thoroughly aroused, firmly established in the rooms of the Land League. Of the two the latter is by far the more powerful. The Castle government has soldiers, police and munitions of war at its command. Yet it is comparatively powerless. The Land League government has neither soldiers, police nor arms to execute its decrees. Yet these decrees are carried out with the most scrupulous regard. Whence this extraordinary position? Our readers can find no difficulty in replying. The government of the Land League is sustained and upheld by the people. The other is the representative of foreign rule and national impoverishment. The people of Ireland are determined to live on the soil they cultivate. They have resolved to remove an incubus of tyranny which has long brooded over their unhappy country in the shape of landlord oppression. With this determination, this resolution ever in view, they sustain their chosen popular leaders, who are today more powerful than the government itself. We hope that the same happy unanimity will prevail among the people for all time to come. With unity and determination they can attain the good purposes they have in view. The League has risen Ireland from despondency and gloom into hopefulness and steadiest confidence. Its influence will grow day by day till the soil of Ireland is made the property of the people who sow the seed of its harvests, but gar ner them not in. The year 1881 will not, we feel assured, close without some important change in the Irish land system-a forerunner of other and broader changes.

## THE FASTERN QUESTION AGAIN,

The eastern question has taken quite a new phase. The Porte has ceded the island of Crete to Germany, so that the German government wil have ground for direct intervention in all questions affecting the solution of difficulties in the Turkish dominions. So long as Turkish rule in Europe is maintained there will of a certainty be trouble of more or less magnitude, demanding the good offices in peace or war of the great European powers. What direct con cern Germany can have in the solution of any such difficulties, we are at a loss to understand. But of late years Germany has undertaken to dragoon all Europe into its own way of thinking and acting in many matters of international import. Russia, Great Britain and Austria have each certain vital interests, or are understood to have such interests at stake in the East, but Germany has now stepped in and will, if we can form any judgment of her future course by her past mode of action in matters of European concern, make her intervention felt. Jealousy of Russia and Britain may be the motive for this latest freak of diplomacy. But there may be some more power ful motive at work. The German chancellor may be eager for the extinction of Austria and the foundation of a mighty Germanic empire stretching from the Baltic to the Bosphorus. He must, at all events, soon show his hand. The position of Greece in regard of the Berlin treaty demands the immediate consideration of the powers. By the terms of that treaty Greece was awarded certain territory it has not vet received, and which the Turkish government retuses to make over. Of itself, Greece is certainly unable to insist on the cession of this territory. The Turkish army would, in a few weeks, if allowed free scope to operate on Greek soil, reduce the little kingdom once more to the rank of an Ottoman dependency. But this can never be permitted. Europe will protect the autonomy of Greece Will the powers, however, secure her the quiet possession of the territory awarded by the treaty of Berlin? at home no cause for agitation. This latter eventuality we are greatly disposed to doubt. Greece has dom of Congress, and entitles that body to the lasting gratitude of the just now no claim on any one of the

tion on her behalf. Germany and Austria are not interested in the aggrandizement of a kingdom looked upon as an instrument of Russia. Russia of itself cannot enforce the cession of the disputed territory, and it is hardly possible that G eat Britain will strain a nerve to see the territory of the Greek King enlarged. The matter will be settled not with any view to the real interests of either Turkey or G. eece, but in the interest of some one or more of the great powers. The settlement will at best be only temporary. When the day for a lasting solution of the Eastern question arrives, it will be found that the acquisition of Crete by Germany will have added another element to the tremendous conflict

#### TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The French Radicals are not bless ed with dome-tie tranquility. The whole family of French Republicans is a very motley one indeed, but the radical wing is the most interesting of all. There are in that one branch of the Republican family men of every shade and color in politics. These men do not agree in anything but that it is esential to each of them to be himself a leader. The consequence is that the rival claims of candidates for distinction in the radical camp are the source of much trouble and discontent. No sooner has one chief been set up than others whose claims were passed over raise a clamor for his decapitation. The spirit of revolutionary change, so deeply imbrued in the minds of most members of the party, prompts them to remove leaders for very small cause. During the past few years the numbers of ministers who have ruled the destinies of France is something astonishing. Rochefort and Gambetta are now at variance. Rochefort's journal uses the most violent denunciation in regard of the "great tribune," much to the discomfiture of the latter. The extreme left support Rochefort's view, and as the expopularity.

## THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.

Herr Win Ithorst lately called the attention of the government to the grievances of the Catholics of Germany. The minister of worship stated in reply that the government regretted the present position of affairs, but as their ecclesiastical bill of last session had been rejected, they could not take the initiative in bring ing about a reconciliation. A more humiliating confession a minister never yet mule. He almits the existence of a grievance, and the desirability of its removal, but protests that the executive cannot open negotiations with the view to attain such an end. He adds that the government will administer with mildness the present laws. We are then to understand that the government has no intention of enforcing these laws. Nothing but a vigorous administration of such a system could secure for it anything of success. If then it is not to be enforced, why not abolish it? The Minister knows well that the persecution set on foot in 1871 has proved a signal failure, and is preparing himself for an easy "let down" by a mild administration of existing laws.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic World for January has reached us. The contents, as usual, are of a varied character and will be found interesting and instructive in the highest degree.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the advocates of Ireland's rights have to be very lively and energetic in their demands if they expect to succeed. As Justin McCarthy says in his history, real grievances rarely attract the practical at-tention of the British Parliament until after they have come to boiling point, and blown the lid off. The crimes of a few Irishmen form no excuse for unjust legis-lation on the part of Parliament."—Ad-

Our contemporary has herein stated the case in the fairest manner possible. The lid is now being blown off, and we hope soon to see such laws enacted as will give Irishmen

THE Grand Orange Lodge people of Ireland are making strenuous efpowers to justify its active interven- forts to draw public attention to-

wards them. They have now taken steps to meet by signals at any time during the day or night, for the purpose of protecting themselves. Then we are told that a subscription is being started for defensive purposes, and a circular has been issued giving them information as to the se of arms. Now, who in the worl ever dreamt of touching or interiering with these men? In the first place, they are so few that the people of Ireland give themselves no concern about them. The agitation s for the benefit of Catholic and Protestant alike, and the Orangeman is free to partake of his share of the good results antic pated as well a the rest. We cannot for the life . f us see what the Grand Lodge is aim ing at. How can the present move ment be injurious to them from a religious point of view? If the members of the Grand Lodge are interested at all in religious matters. what have they to fear from the Protestant gentlemen who are the very leaders of the Land League. We do not know a set of men in ex stence more deserving contempt than the Irish Orangemen. The ive in Ireland, but yet they are no Iri hmen in any of their aspirations. Catholics and Protestants alike look upon them with disdain. They are the creatures of designing knaves. who work on their inborn bigotry and lead them thereby into the most preposterous and humiliating atti

### of Ireland should hide itself. HAMILTON LETTER

udes. They fondle the government,

and the government outlaws them

and snubs them when they have per

formed the dirty work set apart for

The Grand Orange Lodge

CLESIASTICAL-CHRISTMAS DAY-SCHOOL ELECTIONS - THE LIBRARY - CHRIST-MASTREE—NIGHT SCHOOLS—PERSONAL
— COMPULSORY EDUCATION — LOCAL AFFAIRS-MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon accom-panied by his secretary, Rev. Father Craven, spent 'ast Sunday in Brantford. Rev. G. Brohman has been removed to

Diemarton (Mildmay.)
The Sodalities of this vicinity are flourishing. Dundas takes the lead with a membership of 100; St. Mary's parish has nearly the same, and St. Patrick's about

The Altar Societies of Hamilton are doing good. They claim to have 800 members in St. Mary's parish and within treme left a'ways succeeds in works of temolition, we may expect before they have renovated and decorated the alters of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph in a most artistic manner. The society in St. Patrick's, though less strong in numbers, having about 450 members, has done by far the greater amount of work, and can point with pride to their beautiful altar, elegant windows and other good results of their labors. These societies are capable of doing a great deal of good and should be well supported. The fee, ten cents per month, is but very slight in comparison with the great spiritual advantages be derived fro O Friday next, the Feast of the

vity of Our Lord, commonly known as in the cathedral at 6 o'clock in the morning, followed by other masses continuously n il 9, when the usual mases for the chidren will be celebrated. Grand High Mass will be at 10.30, at which His Lordship will gi e the Papal Benediction, to which a plenary indulgence is attached for all who comply with the usual conditions. Vespers and Benediction at 7.30 p.m. On the same day the first Mass in St.

Patrick's will be at 6.30 a.m., others in succession until 8 o'clock. The High Mass will be celebrated at the same hour as on Sunda s, viz., 10.30 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction in the evening.

The usual Christmas offerings will be

received at the doors of the churches at all the masses. SCHOOL ELECTIONS

On Wednesday the 29th Dec., the annual meeting of ratepayers for the election of trustees for the Separate School Board, will be held in the following places and under the following Returning Of-

I—St. Patrick School ... John Brick.

Rob Roy Hotel ... John Byrne.

-Cor. Boid and Caroline ... P. Butler.

-St. Charles School ... Thos. Walsh.

-St. Mary's Model School ... F. Burdette.

-St. Lawrence School 5-St. Mary's and Control H. Ariana 6-St. Lawrence & Canbon M. Murphy. CHAS. LAYDN, Secretary. LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A third candidate for the Mayor's chair

is in the field, in the person of Alderman Joseph Kent. The chagrin of defeat will therefore be somewhat mitigated on the 4th of January, by each of the two de-feated candidates having a companion in misfortune with whom to sympathize

At a recent meeting, Works decided to lay over the question of heating the city by steam until after the elections. This may ease the minds of the members of the Board for the time being, but it does not seem very pleasant to the representatives of the rival com-

The new Cotton Mills is expected to begin work here soon. It is to have a two-hundred horse-power eugine, 200 booms, nd be capable of employing 250 hands The enforcement of the Compulsory

Education Law is not likely to meet much favor in this city. According to the Times about one hundred boys have been will not likely cause them any serious loss, either morally or physic serious loss, either morally or physic Education Law is not likely to meet with discharged from local establishments as being within the limits of the age at which the law says they should be at Not a little hardship will be caused by this, as there are many cases in which the earnings of these boys, though small, were comporent part in the support of the families too which they belonged. Education is a grand thing, but bread and

butter comes first.

A new bank, to be known as the City and County Bank, is in course of establishment. Charter applied for.

Ice cutting on Burlington Bay has al-

Christmas Eve.

Soundly he sleeps, my little king, By the side of my bed in his snug white Angel who watched him keep thy wing From touching his forehead, wake

Softly I move about the room, Doing the work that my soul delights, Decking this feathery fir-tree's gloom With flowers and toys and waxen lights

See this sheep with a gilded nose, Jack in his box that opens and shuts, The doll that I dressed in soldler's cothes See my oranges, apples, and nuts! What is there else? There's a pretty book I think it will teach h m to love his God And what is hidden in yonder nook? Oh! that is a little birchen rod!

I have covered the rod with ribbons gay To make it look like a pretty toy, But, when it is needed, first I'll pray, And then it shall beat my baby boy.

When I have finished by and by, And all the place is tidy and nice, Side by side, my baby and I, We'll sleep and we'll dream of Paradise

But I don't miss Ede a not in the least, For if we were back in it, baby dear, We mightn't have any Unristmas fear Jesus and Mary might not be there!

-CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

ready commenced. It has an average quality.

Among the various candidates for the office of Alderman is M. H. Bastien, who omice of Alderman is M. H. Bastlen, who in answer to an influentially signed petition, has consented to stand for Ward No. 5. Mr. Bastlen is one of the oldest and most respected of our citizens, and if elected will undo beelly prove himself

a faithful servant of the people.

The markets during the past few week have been very large, that on Saturday last being unusually so. Prices generall were reasonable, but the price generally were reasonable, but the price of wood in order to be congenial with coal is still rather high. The roads in this locality are in very good condition.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Night Schools under the patronage of the St. Vincent de Paul Society are still in active progress. The attendance is not so large as it should be, but on the whole the undertaking is otherwise a successful one. Besides an efficient staff of lay teachers, a number of the reverend clergy take a constant and active interest in the instruction of the pupils. If we add to this the facts that the are larger, well-warmed and lighted, that the tuition is free of charge and that books are supplied gratis, if necessary, it will be seen that the opportunities afforded by these institutions for the obtaining of a useful education are unrivalled. Young men and boys who value their future prospects would do well to avail them-selves of these facilities. The night school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph i

eminently successful. The City (Separate) Schools closed on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., for Christmas vacation. The semi-annual examinations will not be held until the end of January, which makes a more even division of the school year than if held before

PERSONAL. Mr. G. S. Gfroerer, for three years assistant master of the R. C. Model School of this city, discontinued his duties in tha institution with the close of the presenterm. During the period of his connection. tion with the Separate Schools of Hamilthoroughly competant teacher, and many good qualities have won for him a host of warm friends whose hest wishes ecompany him in whatever field of labor he may hereafter choose

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Christmas Tree Bazaar begins on Monday evening, the 27th inst., in the Larkin Hall, John street, and will continue during the week. The ladies anticipate . success, and it is hoped that their prospects for so good an object as the benefit of the House of Providence, will

be fully realized. And now philanthropists are considering the question of putting spittoons in the churches. For a long time they have witnessed with pain the agonized efforts of the "loys" to unburden themselves of the superfluous distillations of the solacing tobacco. The juice can't be wallowed, a it tends to destroy digestion; it can't be retained, as it would interfere with artic ulation in praying; so as a last resort it is deposited on the floor, for the delectation of persons with refined tastes. at regular intervals would solve the diffi

culty nicely.

His Lordship has very generously given the Father Mathew Society contol of libarary, to hold the same during period of the Society's existence. It is econd library in the city, in quantity, and the first in quality, being composed of the libraries formerly the property of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and of the Catholic Literary Association, either of which was a considerable library in itself which was a considerable library in itself. It is intended to still further improve its condition at an early date, and for that purpose the library will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd, until the Monday after New Year's Day, in order to give the committee an opportunity of making the desired improvements. In the meantime, all persons having books obtained at any time from this library, are respectfully requested to return them imrespectfully requested to return them im-

## Civil Service Regulations.

CLANCAHILL

(To the Editor of the Catholic Record.) SIR-The issue of 10th December of your interesting Record contains the fol-lowing under the heading of Editorial Notes: "It is said that the Quebec government

mediately.

has posted regulations for the obser ance of its clerks which are considered restrict-ions on their personal liberty. They are prohibited from entering whiskey or aloons. Staying away from these places Allow me to say that the objection to the new rules, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is to the slur, so to say, which they cast u on the deserving, rather than to their intended effect. If there be any employes whose general conduct deserves such restrictions let the government have "the courage of their convictions" and decapitate such! but let them not brand all because there may happen to be a few scabby sheep. Your obedient servant, ient servant, c Esproyer.

Quebec, 14th December, 1854

istmas Eve. my little king, my bed in his snug white ed him keep thy wing

out the room, that my soul delights, hery fir-tree's gloom nd toys and waxen lights. h a gilded nose, that opens and shuts, essed in soldier's cothes, apples, and nuts!

e? There's a pretty book each h m to love his God en in yonder nook? tle birchen rod!

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there may happen to be a few p. Your obedient ervant,

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE.

4th December, 18:00

CLANCAHILL

fter choose.

Ede : not in the least, back in it, baby dear, re any Christmas feast, might not be there!

GRESS.

For Mary, conceived in all sinlessness, And the sun, thro' the clouds of the East With the brightest and fairest of flashes, Fringed the surplice of white for the Feast

And round the horizon hung cloudlets, Pure stoles to be worn by the Feast: While the earth and the heavens are wai For the beautiful mass of the Priest.

Immaculate Conception.

WRITTEN AFTER BENEDICTION AT ST. IGNATUS'S CHURCH, BY FATHER RYAN.

Fell the snow on the Festival's vigil And surpliced the city in white, I wonder who wove the pure finkelets? Ask the Virgin-or God-or the Night.

It fitted the Feast, 'twas a symbol, And earth wore the surplice at morn, As pure as the vale's stainless lily For Mary the sinlessly born,

I opened my window, half dreaming My soul went away from my eyes, And my heart began saying "Hall Marys," Somewhere up in the beautiful skies,

Where the shadows of sin never rested; And the angels were waning to hear The prayer that ascends with "Our Father," And keeps hearts and the heavens so near

And all the day long,—can you blame me?
"Hall Mary," "Our Father." I said,
And I think that the Christ and his Mothe
Were glad of the way that I prayed.

And I think that the great, bright Archange Was listening all the day long For the echo of ev-ry "Hall Mary" That soared thro' the skies, like a song From the hearts of the true and the faithful, In accents of joy or of wee, Who kissed in their faith and their fervor The Festival's surplice of snow.

I listened, and each passing minute, I heard in the lands far awav "Hail Mary," "Our Father," and near me I heard all who knelt down to pray.

And the same as the Christ of our love— "Our Father" "Hail Mary," "Our Father" Winging just the same sweet flight above Passed the morning, the noon, came the

Pray the same as I prayed, and the angel, And the same as the Christ of our love—

the temple of Christ was aflame
With the halo of lights on three altars,
And one wore his own mother's name Her statue stood there and around it. Shone the symbolic stars. Was their glear And the flow'rets that fragranced her alta: Were they only the dream of a dream?

Or were they sweet signs to my vision Of a Truth far beyond mortal ken, That the Mother had rights in the temple Of Him she had given to men?

Was it wronging her Christ-son, I wonde For the Christian to honor her so? For the Christian to honor her so? Ought her statue pass out of His temple? Ask the Feast in its surplice of snow.

Ah, me! had the pure flakelets voices, I know what their white lips would say, And I know that the lights on her altar Would pray with me, if they could pray!

Methinks that the flowers that were fading Sweet virgins that die with the Feast, Like martyrs upon her fair altar, If they could they would pray with the Priest, And would murmur "Our Fathe," "Hail

Mary,"
Till they drooped on the altar, in death,
And be glad in their dying for giving
To Mary their last sweetest breath. Passed the day as a poem that passes
Through the poet's heart's sweetest o

strings; Moved the minutes from masses to masses Did I hear a faint sound as of wings. Rustling over the aisles and the altars?
Did they go to her altar and pray?
Or was my heart only a-dreaming
At the close of the Festival-day?

Quiet throngs came into the temple, As still as the flowers at her feet, And, wherever they kneit, they were gazing Where the statue looked smiling and sweet. "Our Fathers," "Hail Mary's" were blend

ed
In a pure and perfect accord,
And passed by the beautiful Mother
To fall at the feet of Our Lord,

Low-toned from the hearts of a thousand W"Our Fathers," "Hail Mary's" swept on To the star-wreathed statue. I wonder Did they wrong the great name of her So

Her on and our Saviour-I wonder How He heard our "Hail Mary's" that night?
Were the words to Him sweet as the music
They once were, and did we pray right?

Or was it all wrong ?—will He punish Our lips if we make them the home Of the words of the great, high Arcnangel That won Him to sinners to come?

Ah, me! does He blame my own mother, Who taught me a child at her k-ee, To say, with "Our Father." Hall Mary ?" If'tis wrong, my Christ! punish but me. Let my mother, oh, Jesus! be blameless; Let me suffer for her if you blame. Her pure mother's heart knew no better When she taught me to love the pure nar

Oh, Christ! of Thy beautiful Mother Must I hide her name down in my heart? But ah! even there you will see it— From Thy mother's name how can I part? On Thy name all divine have I rested In the days when my heart-trial cam Sweet Christ, like to thee I am human And I need Mary, pure human name.

Did I hear a voice? or was I dreaming? I heard—or I sure seemed to hear— "Who blames you for loving my mother Is wronging my heart—do not lear.

" I am human e'en here in my heavens, What I was I am still all the same, And I still love my beautiful mother,— And thou, Priest of mine, do the same.'

I was happy—because I am human— And Christ in the silences heard "Our Father," "Hail Mary." "Our Fath Murmured faithfully word after word.

Swept the beautiful "O Salutaris" Down the aisles—did the starred statue stir? Or was my heart only a-dreaming When it turned from her statue and her?

The door of a white tabernacle Felt the touch of the hand of the Priest; Did he waken the Host from its slumbers To come forth and crown the high Feast To come forth so strangely and silent, And just for a sweet little while, And then to go back to its prison. Thro' the stars did the sweet statue smile

I knew not, but Mary, the Mother, I think almost envied the Priest, He was taking her place at the altar,— Did she dream of the days in the East.

When her hands, and her's only, held Him Her child in his waking and rest, Who had strayed in a love that seems way ward This eve to this shrine in the West.

Did she dream of the straw of the manger When she gazed on the altar's pure whit Did she fear for her Son any danger In the little Host, helpless that night?

No, no! she is trustful as he is; What a terrible trust in our race! The Divine has still faith in the Human— What a story of infinite grace! "Tantum Ergo," high hymn of the altar, That came from the heart of a saint, Swept triumph-toned all through the temp Did my ears hear the sound of a plaint?

Neath the glorious roll of the singing To the temple had sorrow crept in? Or was it the moan of a sinner? Oh! beautiful Host, wilt thou win?

In thy little half hour's Benediction The heart of the sinner again? And, merciful Christ! thou wilt comfort The sorrow that brings thee its pain.

Came a hush, and the Host was uplifted, And it made just the sign of the cross O'er the low bended brows of the people. Oh, Host of the Holy! thy loss

To the altar and temple and people
Would make this world darkest of night;
And our hearts would grope blind y or
through it,
For our love would have lost all its light.

"Laudate," what thrilling of triumph! Our souls soared to God on each tone, And the Host went again to its prison, For our Christ fears to leave us alone

Blossed Priest, strange thou art His jailor, Thy hand holds the beautiful key That locks in His prison love's Captive, And keeps Him in fetters for me. . . . . .

Twas over—I gazed on the statue.
"Our Father," "Hail Mary," still came.
And to-night, Faith and Love cannot help it
I must still pray the same, still the same

Written at Loyola College, Dec. 11, 1880.

#### QUEBEC LETTER.

A principal topic of the week is the attempt to manoeuvre the resignation of SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS.

Mr. Quinn, in a published letter, complains of this conduct. A good deal of feeling exists on this point and also on the proposed substitution of another than an Irish catholic. This is the only really important department presided over in this city by one of that class and the Government would act wisely in representation this feeling. would act wisely in respecting this feeling. The law requires certain qualifications in the incumbent of this office and there is no difficulty in finding an Irish Catholic in

every respect competent.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting
was held here on Saturday with a view to
the establishment of a branch of THE LAND LEAGUE

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Hon. Mr. Hearn, M. L. C., was called to the chair, and after a spirited address from him a committee of organization was appointed—to report to a mass meeting of the Irish of the city and district to be called

DEATHS IN THE CLOISTER. DEATHS IN THE CLOISTER.

On Saturday last at the Ursuline Convent,
Miss Mary Ann McDonald, in religion St.
Benedict, eldest daughter of the late Mr.
Charles McDonald and sister of Mr. Wim.
M. McDonald and of Rev. Mothers St.
Patrick of the Hotel Dieu and many of
the Sacred Heart of the Ursulines, went to
her reward: she made her profession in her reward: she made her profession in 1874. On the same day at the same place was also called to receive her crown, Miss large of Montreal, it religion. harose of Montreal, is religion Rev. Mother Mary of Good Help; professed in 1871. They were both interred in the crypt of the monastery on Tuesday morn-

A VENERABLE CITIZEN, Mr. Micheal Cuden, was also called away during the week at the patriarchal age of seventy six. Mr. Cullen was an old resident having resided in this this city for over half a century,

A VENERABLE PRIEST, the Rev. Father outher, P. P. of St. Ambrose of Lorette, also entered into his reward during last week. He had spent over fift years in the Priesthood. His Grace the Archbishop pontificated at the requiem mass. Monsignor Cazeau, of whom the deceased was an old and valued friend, was also present. The death is said to have affected him very much; he has been very ill, but is now pronounced A BAZAAR.

in aid of the Asylum of the Sisters o Charity is presently being held in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute. His Grace and a number of clergymen have patronized it and also the general public,

Miscellaneous.

Mr. P. A. Shaw, who is the agent of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company, states that up to date \$92,000 have been subscribed. Not bad for Quebec!

as Ann Driscoli, lying apparently drunk at the Bertheiot Market. She was removed in an insensible condition to the Central Police Station, and Dr. Sewell was sent for ronce Station, and Dr. Sewen was sent for as soon as dangerous symptoms declared themselves. The doctor ordered her re-moval to a hospital, but before this could be effected, the unfortunate woman had breathed her last shortly before midnight. Her body was at once removed to the Morgue. Some ten years ago she was a respectable serv nt. Of late years she has become so dissipated that she was seldom more than a day or two at a time out of jail. An inquest was held and a verdict of congestion of the lungs was rendered. Brannagh.

## BRANTFORD LETTER.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. BASIL'S.

On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Crinnon dministered the sacrament of Confirmation to nearly two hundred persons including twenty or more adults. The rows of children in front of the altar was a very pleasant sight, all appearing bright and pleasant sight, all appearing bright and happy and intelligent beyond their years. His Lordship preached a short, clear ser-His Lordship preached a short, clear sermon during mass, from the words "Go ye therefore, teach all nations," &c., in the course of which he gave several reasons to prove that it was by having an authorized and infallible. and infallible expounder of his law that the Almighty designed men should be brought to salvation, and not as some con-tended by simply reading the word of God and trusting to poor human judgment for obtaining the true meaning of the law. The consequences of depending on man's effort alone in finding revealed truth was apparent in the numerous sects existing in the world to-day. In all God's works there exists the greatest harmony, and it is unreasonable to suppose that in a matter of so much importance we are left without a sure guide whereby we may discover the true meaning of the teachings of Christ. That guide is the Catholic Church. Though not occupying much time in de-livery the sermon was plain and comprehensive. After the administration of the sacrament His Lordship gave some advice to the children, and admonished the parents to be mindful of the duties they have to perform towards those given in trust to

At vespers in the evening the Rev. At vespers in the evening the Rev. Father Bardou spoke feelingly on the subject, renewing the advice of the Bishop, and expressing his happiness at the great spiritual work that had been performed.

CHRISTMAS TREE.
For some weeks the leaders of the congregation have been making preparations for holding a christmas tree, and every arrange-ment is about completed, with most promising prospects of success. On Thursday evening the school house will be opened to

the public, and it is intended to keep open for several days. It is the intention of the ladies to endeavor to raise sufficient funds to plaster the church, and this is to be their first step. No doubt quite a handsome sum will be realized. RECEPTION OF SODALISTS.

On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 12, about fifty young women were received into the Sodality of the Biesed Virgin with an impressive ceremony. The pastor gave the members some words of encouragement and advice, which was followed by the solumn hand advice, the Bloom of the B emn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

MIDNIGHT MASS. As usual midnight mass will be held on Friday night. The service at such an un-usual hour generally draws in a number of our Protestant neighbors. The admis-sion is to be by ticket, which will have the sion is to be by ticket, which will have the effect of keeping away many undesirable parties. Members of the congregation can procure all the tickets they desire for their friends by applying to the priests.

number of Brantford young men who have been away from the city for some time back are expected home for the

The municipal elections do not seem to be interesting many here as yet this season.

Messrs. Joseph Quinlan, A. Savare, A.

Hawkins, M. Whitby and A. McEvoy are
the retiring members of the Separate
School Board.

Three or four of the Redemptorist Fathers spent a few days in the city a fortnight ago. On the evening of the 8th Rev. Father Miller preached on the Immaculate Conception.

On suggesting "Protection" as a remedy for the trouble in Ireland, the Spectator has hit upon John Mitchell's theory, and was really advocating "Home Rule." Brantford, Dec. 20, 1880.

## SEAFORTH LETTER.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

of the word a gratifying success. Long before the hour appointed for its com-mencement nearly every available space within the spacious hall was well filled, and when the proceedings opened fully 900 persons must have been present. Many came from a considerable distance, and the parishioners, we are glad to say assembled in their hundreds. That every person present was highly satisfied with the entertainment, we have not the slightest doubt, the universal testimony being that no such concert as this has ever before been held in our stirring little town. The stage was very tastefully decorated, and with appropriate scenery presented a very attractive appearance in the absence of Mr. M. P. Hays, Mr. J II. Benson occupied the chair and dis-charged the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of all. Although the programme was rather lengthy, yet from the admirable manner in which it was carried out, the attention of the vast audience was never allowed to flag for one inst nt

Mass never allowed to flag for one inst nt.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

"A Medley Quartette" by the Misses Walsh and Messrs. Joslen and Cline, our local Amanders of the general public, in a very liberal manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. P. A. Shaw, who is the agent of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company, states that up to date \$92,600 have been subscribed. Not bad for Quebec!

Last Tuesday night, the police discovered a female known in the police records as Ann Driscoli, lying apparently drunk at the Bertheiot Market. She was removed in an insensible condition to the Central Police Station, and Dr. Sewell was sent for as soon as dangerous s unptoms declared themselves. The doctor ordered her removal to a hospital, but before this could be effected, the unfortunate woman had breathed her last shortly before midnight. Her body was at once removed to the Morgue. Some ten years ago she was a respectable serv nt. Of late years she has become so dissipated that she was seldom more than a day or two at a time out of jail. An inquest was held and a verdict PROGRAMME-PART I.

This ended the first part of the programme, and an intermission of five minutes ensued.

PART H.

The Quartette Club again appeared and sang "Come rise with the Lark," which was rapturously encored. Miss B. Reidy then sang "Down the Burn Davie Lane," which was rapturously encored. Miss B. Reidy then sang "Down the Burn Davie Lane," which was gain and egain encored. Next followed a duet by the Messrs, Egan and Jashin, "Excelsior," which was particularly fine and received well-merited encores. The Bue Alsatian Mountains" by Mis Lizzle Waish was one of the best songs of the evening and eathed forth a most enthusiastic encore, which was gracefully "Miss Walsh has every reason to feel pound for the dattering reception which she best songs of the evening and eathed forth a pecerater elocate them. She is a young lady of great professed to the Miss was one of the product of the season to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet rank second to some in a vocalist will yet on yet a vocalist will yet the band of the plandits of the audience. Although a mere boy in appearance he is really a finished coming and the audience. Although a mere boy in appearance he is really a finished coming and the will yet a vocalist will yet the plandits of the audience. Although a mere boy in appearance he is really a finished coming and the will yet a vocalist will yet the plandit of the audience. Although a mere boy in appearance he is really a finished coming and the plandit of the provide and the plandit of the provide and the plandit of the provide and the plandit of the audience. Although a finished coming and the plandit of PART II.

Amongst those present from a distance we noticed the following: Rev. Dean Murphy and Father Sheridan of Irishtown; Rev. B.J. Watters, Goderich; Rev. P. Dillon, Rev. F. McEwen, Windham; Rev. J. Carlin, Woodstock; Rev. J. Stratford. Captain Cook, Mrs. the Misses Cook, Mr. Graham Moorehous the Misses Cook, Mr. Graham Moorehouse, Mr. James Doyle, Mrs. Boyle, Miss H. Doyle, Mr. W. D. Shannon and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. D. Curry and Mrs. Curry, Mrs. P. Walker, all of Goderich. Mr. Joseph Kidd, Mr. Geo. Kudd and Mrs. Kidd, Master Joe. Kidd and Miss E. Kidd, of Dublin; besides a host of others whose names we could not obtain owing to the vast throng. We have been unable to ascertain the exact proceeds so far, as quite a large number of tickets were sold in the country for which returns have not as yet been made. The proceeds will, however, foot up to a considerable sum, and will greatly assist Father O'Shea in lightening the debt on the church

MAPLE LEAF.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

The Irish Benevolent Society will distri-bute the Christmas cheer on Friday after ten o'clock, in the store formerly occupied by Wilson & Cruic shank, Richmond-st.

We are glad to see our old friend Dr. Hagarty once more in our midst, on a few weeks' visit from Manitoba. He looks as hale and hearty as usual.

The present mayor, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. R. Lewis, are the present candidates in the field for that position for the next

A man named Robert Hughes said he was robbed of \$15 on the street by two young men last week. He swore that one of them knocked him down "and then he fell." The magistrate discharged the risoners, there not being enough evidence to convict them.

The injunction on the sale of the Western Fair Grounds cost the East Middlesex Agricultural Society \$917.14. Injunc-tions are expensive luxaries. Interested parties behind the scenes likely paid most of this sum. But it is not probable they will seek any more injunctions.

Our city grocers have this year, as usual, come to the determination to avoid the custom of giving Christmas presents. We do not see why grocers, any more than other merchants, should give away their goods on this occasion to people who are very well able to pay for all they get. The custom is one which has nothing to recommen it.

The civic elections are close at hand. We hope the voters will this year duly consider each man's fitness for the position he seeks before they record their votes Some persons have filled the aldermanic chair who for many serious reasons should never have been voted into it. We want sterling good men who have a capacity for business, and who know how to behave themselves. Keep out the scolding orat-

It is not yet definitely decided who will be the candidates for the position of Water Commissioners for the coming year. The name of Mr. Vining is freely mentioned amongst some of our best citizens. We hope he will allow himself to be placed in nomination. We know for the company of the com of no other man in the city who would command more the respect and confidence of all classes. In his civic capacity in former years Mr. Vining was an honor and credit to the city.

Now that our candidates for municipal honors are in the field would it not be well to exact a promise from each that he will, while at the meetings, devote his will, while at the meetings, devote his attention to business and avoid wasting valuable time making speeches. We know some men who have a habit of making speeches. They think they are cr will be orators. They may be some day. But they should rent a room, and not practice so much at the expense of the city. We have seen on occasions when such a mohave seen, on occasions when such a momentous question as the remission of a dog tax was brought before the board, nearly every alderman make a brilliant oration on the subject. Full and free discussion is all very well on certain occasions, but the privilege is sadly abused now-a-days. We hope some member of the new board will introduce a by-law to remedy this abuse of privilege. Call it "A By-Law to im-pose a tax on inordinate aldermanic talk-The little suburb of Petersville has been

the afternoon for the boys. Then the elderly people would be more comfortable in the evening. There are several grave issues at stake in Petersville. One hunired and eighty-eight of its sturdy manry want the name changed to London West. We do not now how many oppose this, but judging from the number yeas the nays cannot be numerous. portion of the people want the village in-corporated with the city. Then another section don't. There are about seventyfive different parties in the little outskirt pear to be neglected at the hands of the Board of Works. It must be borne in mind that for a number of years they have had a real Board of Works in Petersville We were not at the meeting in question. We read of it. It is unfortunate the "famous war correspondent" did not ar-rive in good season to report it. We think it would be useless for the villagers to ress the matter of incorporation with onden at present. Even London, with all its sins, will not form an alliance with such an uproarious suburb. At present the name of the place should be Little the name of the place should be lattice Bedlam. Is it not, after all, most unfor-tunate that the meetings of most civic dignitaries are so frequently turned into scolding matches. We suppose the pro-gress of the age will in time remedy this. A change of some sort is most desirable.

#### . 40+ . Forty Hours' Adoration.

The Forty Hours' Adoration commenced at the Cathedral on Sunday. His Lord-ship Bishop Walsh preached a most im-pressive sermon on this subject, and at the onclusion announced that immediately fter mass the Blessed Sacrament would e exposed for the adoration of the faith al. In the enening was present one f the largest congregations we have ever een in the Cathedral. Father O'Mahony deivered a most powerful sermon on this or asion. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednes day masses were celebrated at 5:30 and o'clock. On the evenings of Monday and Tuesday a short instruction, followed by Benediction, took place. The exercises were brought to a close on Wednesday morning at the High Mass. Large crowds of people thronged the church at all ...

## Christmas Masses.

Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Walsh on Christ-nas morning at six o'clock. This will be on Sundays. At St. Mary's Church will be celebrated at the usual time. At St. Mary's Church mass

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

James Redpath will lecture in Montreal on the 4th of January. Hon. David Christic died on Wednes-

day, December 16th, at his residence, near Paris, Ont.

An old man named Duffy was burned to death in his log house, Drummond township, Lanark county, on Friday. The origin of the fire is not known. On Sunday evening last His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony delivered a lecture in Toronto in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul

The wife of a Hamilton policeman named Fenton was nearly burned to death on Thursday, by her clothing catching fire at the stove while engaged in washing.

A mass meeting of Land Leaguers was held at Montreal on Thursday, and addresses delivered sympathising with the wrongs of Ireland.

A two and a-half-year-old son of Mr. Lot Richardson, of Mountain, Dundas county, while playing with a cat on Satur-day, fell backwards into a pot of boiling hot water, and was so badly scalded that he died soon after.

A concert was given in the hall of St. Michael's College, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of St. Basil's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. A large audience was present. The concert was a first-class one in

The organ squabble in Cooke's Church has got into the police court. The parties who put the organ in the building laid information against those who threw it out for unlawfully and wilfully disturbing, for unlawfully and wilfully disturbing, interrupting and disquieting an assemblage of persons met for religious worship by rude and indecent behavior. Messrs. Bain, Oliver and McMillan were fined \$5 and costs each, or twenty days, and Mr Bell \$1 and costs, or ten days, for disturb ng the service.

Toronto, December 18 .- An old woman Toronto, December 18.—An old woman named Margaret McKee died on Tuesday at 105 Berkley street. Henry Tideyman, her landlord, and Mrs. Rolph, his daughter, assert that they had been attending her during her illness and claim \$25 each therefor, and seized the body. The Tideymans stated they would not allow the body to be removed. But on discovering that the old lady left \$160 they allowed the policemen to take charge of the remains.

#### THE BAZAAR AT WINGHAM.

On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Dec ember a grand bazaar will be held at Wing ham, in behalf of the church at that place As this is a new mission, and the Catholica are few in number, it is earnestly hoped that many friends at a distance will lend their aid to make the undertaking successful. The people of the parish have done their full share in seconding the efforts of their energetic pastor, Father O'Connor, and we therefore earnestly hope that the Catholics of London and other places will contribute to the good object. Many have already promised assistance, and it is requested that these will at once forward the articles intended for tables. Those who have secured books of tickets will also that many friends at a distance will lend articles intended for tables. Those who have secured books of tickets will also kindly make their return to Father O'Con-nor at once, together with the money they received, as it is desirable to know are ticket holders. There are in The little suburb of Petersville has been revelling in the enjoyment of its annual tournament of public meetings. They have been eminently successful. The boys enjoyed themselves amazingly. The hall was crowded. All the people could not get in. What a pity. The entertainment was rich. We hope the managers will in future remedy this by holding a matinee in the effective of the state of the sta

## THE CONCERT IN GODERICH.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, one of the largest audiences which ever turned out to a musical or literary enter-tainment greeted Miss Reidy and her as-sociates on Tuesday. Of Miss Reidy's sing-ing we cannot spea too highly. Her appearance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm intensified when her magenthusia-m intensified when her mag-nificent vocal powers were exhibited. Whether in "L'Estasia "The Kerry Dance," or "Comin' Thro' the Rye, " she appeared equally to advantage, and fully merits the encomiums which have been paid her by press and public. Miss Norah Dillon is a sweet singer of quiet demeanor and modest mien. The Misses Weimer also make ex-cellent barmony, and received a fair share cellent harmony, and received a fair share of the plaudits of the audience. Mr. John Drumgole, of London, was highly appreciated, and had to give encores for each of his songs. Mr. Tom Joslin of Seaforth, brought down the house in his "special-ties" his "Movingity" being a strongly reties, "his "Moriarity" being a strongly re-resentative character. Our local celebrity Mr. Robertson, also came in for a part of the pleasures of the evening from an ap-preciative audience. Mrs. O'Loane and Miss A. Doyle presided at the instrument during the evening in a highly satisfactory

manner to both vocalists and audience. The lecture by Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, was a rich treat. The rev. turer possesses a pleasant voice, tipped with a strong touch of the "brogue," which sounds most harmoniously on the ear. The lecture showed traces of deep thought and strong reasoning, and at times breathed forth glowing sentiments and finished periods. Unfortunately the rev. gentleman appeared to be conscious that he had been, as he himself expressed it, "sand-wiched" in between the musical parts of the entertainment, and in his endeavor to curtail his remarks did not do justice to himself. But there was rich wit, perception of genius, an appreciation of Moore's rollicking humor, as well as an acknowledgment of the poet's pathos, patriotism and true refinement of langupatriousin and true remement of langu-age, which went far to show that had more time been at the speaker's command a treat indeed was in store for the audience. Light was shed upon the life of "Tom Moore" which had not been shown before hours on the days mentioned, and it was truly edifying to witness the piety and fervor of the people.

Advanced which had not been shown before to a Goderich audience. The poet's dark and bright parts were exhibited to view, and his greatness and his and his greatness and his weakness, his frivolity and his genius made apparent. The lecture was interspesed with choice selections from the product of Moore's facile pen and fertile brain, ably rendered by the lecturer. On the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Father Flannery for his excellent discourse followed by masses at the same hours as by the chairman, Mayor Doyle, on behalf by the chairman, Mayor Doyle, on replied of the audience, which was neatly replied handcutts. to by the rev. gentleman .- Signal.

#### Christmas Thoughts.

BY MRS. J. J. KEHOE.

Through the midnight's chilling silence, Angels bright are bending o'er, Hurrying slumb'ring souls to Bethl'em, Infant Jesus to adore, Seraphs singling heavinly anthems, Shepherds, Kings, rich offerings bring, Midnight calm is stirred with gladness, Welcome to the Infant King.

O'er the sleeping earth there rises
Echoes of a heav'nly song,
High above the highest heaven.
Deep below the depths of wrong,
Gloria in Excelsis Deo
Could our love those strains increase!
To Him add one mite of glory,
He who brings us perfect Peace!

Fume we through the starry brightness. Incense rare to Him on high. Perfumed with repentant sorrow, As the Christmas hour draws nigh, Faith and love as myrrh we ofter. Hope and joy our poor heart brings, Are by Him more prized and welcomed Than the gold of Eastern Kings.

Kneel in spirit at the manger, Kneel amid the anget throng, Ask for favors—he they ever, Pardon for our daily wrong, Poorer than the hund'lest shepherd, Poorer are the gifts we bear, Infant rich with heavenly sweetness, Fill our hearts with love and prayer. Stratford, Dec. 1889.

Stratford, Dec., 1880.

#### PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Record.

Protestantism teaches that the bible is the sole rule of religious belief and guidance, and that every man has a right to interpret the same according to his own light and judgment. It boastingly proclaims that man is a free being, can believe as he understands, and anyone who differs with this infallible doctrine is wrong: as, for instance, the Catholic, who considers in his private opinion, that the church has the authority and divine right to command, to instruct, and consequently to be heard, and he finds such a belief enoined in the bible, too, where Christ says, he that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican"; "he that hears you hears Me"; a d elsewhere. But now the inconsistency is car-ried still farther, and we find that when a man disagrees with the accustomed faith man disagrees with the accustomed faith of the majority, he is not only told he has no right to so interpret the Holy Seriptures, but is even fixed or sent to gaol for so doing, although he is but following the only doctrine Protestantism instils, namely, private judgment. I allude to the recent case in Strathroy, of Caivin Peters, who was convicted and seet to prison for tairty days, merely because he understood from the bible that the Lord's day, or Sabbath, should be kept on Saturday instead of should be kept on Seturday instead of Sunday. Where is the boasted liberty there? Why do not the Protestant ministers declaim against the law condemning their doctrine, since they taught him that even if he were wrong, he was all right and should not be interfered with. But according to the bible, is he wrong? I know the catholic Church transferred the know the catholic Church transferred the observance of the Lord's day from the last to the first day of the week, but I shall be very glad if some good minister—by good, I mean obliging—will inform me where authority for so doing can be fou d in the Word of God. If none exist there, then Protestants do not act up to nor believe in their sprittual guide, in a very essential point. But perhaps the fear of he law deters them. If poor Calvin Peters had been likewise afraid, or if he had only known enough to have been a Catholic, he

## Address and Presentation.

On Friday afternoon the pupils of the econd division of the London West public school presented their teacher. Miss Kate M. Marshall, with the following address and a valuable pair of vases.

Miss Marshall, Teacher Second Division London West Public School.

Dear Te cher:—We take advantage of the holiday season to mark the good will which exists between you, our teacher, and us your pupils. Though only a few short months have passed since you became known to us, yet so full of pleasure and we trust profit have they been that you are already thought of as a dear friend You have been very kind to us and patient. No doubt we have tried you and you have been discouraged, but you have you have been discouraged, but you have borne with us in such a manner as makes us love you. Then, too, you have helped us to help ourselves, slow to learn, you have been and to teach and under your

come to know and understand things new.
To-day we are wiser and we hope better And now as a slight evidence of our tender regard we beg your acceptance of these vases, and trust that though they may contain fading flowers, you shall have of us as we shall have of you a merrory "exer fresh and over?"

careful instruction we have day by day

ever fresh and green."
Wishing you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year,

We remain, dear teacher,

Your affectionate purils.

Signed, Lizzie Jones, Ada Miggs, Eda

Signed, Lizzie Jones, Ada Miggs, Eda Ware, Maria Grent.
Petersville, Dec. 17th, 1880.
Miss Marshall replied briefly, thanking the children kindly for their bandsome gift and very flattering address, assuring them they would be prized by her as a memento of the days she spent and was to spend amongst them. Beingcompletely taken by surprise, she was, she said, unable to express her gratitude as she would wish, but assured the children their kindness would not be forgotten. She con-cluded by wishing them a merry Xmas and a happy New Year.

A daring robbery was perpetrated in the village of Florence Friday night by some of the gong who have been operating in other parts of Canada lately. The office of the Treasurer of the township of Euphemia was broken into, the safe forced, phemia w

nd between \$5,000 and \$6,000 stolen. Mathew Allen, the burglar, has been safely lodged in the penitentiary. The detectives found a quill in his possession on the way down. This is used by prison-ers for the purpose of slipping the spring of purpose of slipping the spring of

The Priest of Perth. (Requiescat in pace. Amen.) A PRAYER FOR THE SOUL OF THE PRIEST OF PERTH.

BY THOMAS D'APCY M'GRE.

II.

Dead! and his sun of life so high!
Dead! with no cloud in all his sky!
Dead! and it seems but yesterday
When happy and hopeful he salied away
As Priest and Celt, to his double home,
For Westport bay, and Eternal Rome;
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
God rest the soul of the Priest of Perth!

III. Yet there was a sign in his gracious sky, Up where the Cross he lifted high. Glow'd in the morn and evening light, Kiss'd by the reverent moon at night—Glow'd through the vista'd northern pines, "That's Perth, where the Cross so brightly shines."

shines,"
Many will say, as many have said,
Bearing true tribute to the dead—
Ashes to ashes! earth to earth!
Rest to the soul of the Priest of Perth! IV.

And there was the home he loved to make So dear, for friend and kinsman's sake; Oh, many a day, and many a year Will come for his mourners far and near, But never a friend more true or dear. Many a wreath of Canadian snow Will hide the gardens and gates we know: And many a spring will deck again. His trees in all their leafy glory, But none shall ever bring back for men. The smile, the song the sinlessstory; The holy zeal that still presided, Which none encounter'd and derided—That yielded not one fast or feast, One right or rubric of the priest;
Ashes to ashes t earth to earth!

Ashes to ashes tearth to earth!
Peace to the sonl of the Priest of Perth!

A golden Priest, of the good old school, Fearless, and prompt, to lead and rule; Freed of every taint of pride, But ready, aye ready, to chide or guide: Tenderly binding the bruised heart, Sparing no sin its penal smart; His will was as the granite rock To the prowler menacing his flock; But never lichen or wild-flower grew On rocky ground, more fair to view Than his charity was to all he knew; Laying the outlines deep and broad Of an infant church, he daily trod His path in the visible sight of God; Ashes to ashes; earth to earth! Peace to the soul of the Priest of Perth!

O Saints of God! ye who await
Your beloved by the Beautiful Gate!
Ye Saints who people his native shore—
Beloved Saint John, whose name he bore—
And ye, Apostles! unto whom
He pray'd, a pilgrim, by your tomb—
And thou! O Queen of Heaven and Earth!
Receive—receive—the Priest of Perth!

† The Very Reverend John H. McDonagh of Perth, C. W., Vicar-General of the Dio-

CABLE NEWS FROM IRE-LAND

EXCITEMENT STILL ON THE IN-CREASE.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS

Of the panel of forty-eight from which the jury will be selected for the trial of the traverses, thirty-nine are tradesmen, two agents, four gentlemen, one secretary of a railway company, one hotel-keeper, and one Lieut.-Colonel.

The case of the men charged with the murder of Boyd, near New Ross, in August has been remitted to Kilkenny Assizes

League proposed to issue suggestions to the organizations of the League through-out the country, embodying their opinion upon the outrages. The manifesto upon the outrages. The manifesto adopted contains elaborate suggestions in regard to the future proceedings of the branches of the League, and urging that there must be no compromise with land-

A farmer was robbed and murdered on

A farmer was roused and murdered on Monday night by a bandit at Aughanfin, County Longford. No arrests.

A Dublin dispatch says: The Land Leaguers have stopped the export of Mr. Mr. Jones' cattle from Cork to England, and have the stopped the stopping comand have threatened the steamship pany with a withdrawal of freight by pany with a withdrawal of freight by all shippers whom they can influence if it continues carrying Mr. Jones' cattle after the warning. Mr. Jones is a well-known cattle raiser, whose farm is at Bandon,

John Power has been identified as one of the armed men who entered a house from which the tenants had been evicted near Tralee, County Kerry and Sligo. It is stated that Gladstone will present to Parliament, with the Land Bill, a scheme to give State aid to emigrants from Ire-

The Scots Guards are to be raised to one thousand men before the regiment embarks for Ireland. The Scots Guards is the regiment which, when the Fenian scare occurred at Chester, turned out at a quarter of an hour's notice from the bugle call. The majority of the men are Scotchmen, the Irishmen in the battalion numbering less than one hundred, of whom forty are Catholics. The Coldstreams are to be reinforced by 100 men, bringing the force up to 1.000 men.

o to 1,000 men. The Cabinet was in sesssion four hours

A troopship has been ordered to get ready immediately to go to Gibraltar to convey the 97th regiment thence to Openity or 1.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin.

Parnell has issued a circular altering the

date of the meeting of the Home Rule party from January 4th to Dec. 27th, the day before the State trials begin.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, at a special meeting to-day, adopted resolutions to raise a

All furloughs to the army in Ireland ave been cancelled. ave been cancelled.

Parnell, Davitt and Dillon have received Parnell, Davitt and Dillon have received letters threatening them with death. Healey and Welsh partook in a great populor demonstration at Cork on Wed-nesday evening to celebrate their acquit-

It is stated that one hundred men star-

ted for Dublin on Wednesday night to reinforce the Coldstream Guards. Several commencial travellers represent-ing Dublin firms whose names have been drawn on the jury panel, have received warning from customers all over the coun-try, that if a verdict of guilty is found against the Land Leaguers, they need ex-pect no more business with them. A Dublin merchant has been summoned

before the Land League, to answer for an old eviction and threatened with Boycotting in case he should fail to appear. This has caused profound excitement in business circles in Dublin.

ness circles in Dublin.

A Dublin dispatch says the action of the Cabinet in regard to the Irish question is awaited with intense anxiety by the loyal classes, but with affected indifference by the Land League and its sympathizers. The most strenuous and desperate opposition may be expected to coercion. All that physical endurance can do to prevent the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act may be anticipated. Some members of the Irish party in Parliament, who do not approve of the League, will make common prove of the League, will make common cause with them in the struggle, knowing that it will be an easy way to atone for shortcomings, or any peculiarity, without directly committing themselves to the policy of the League.

The organs of the League affect to disbe-

The organs of the League affect to disbelieve that the Cabinet is resolved on coercion. One paper contends that crime is no more prevalent than a month ago, and if the government adopts coercion now after refusing to do so before, it would be regarded as a tacit acknowledgment of

The authorities at Dublin appointed a person as High Sheriff of a certain county for next year, and that person declined the appointment because of the disturbed con-dition of the country. His rental is so diminished that he cannot afford the expenses of office. He stated that the Government having allowed the country to verge on a state of anarchy and rebellion, the responsibility and dangers of the office are more than he is willing to incur.

The military authorities have collected camp requisites at convenient state.

camp requsites at convenient stations all over the country. The Commissariat has accumulated a reserve of portable provis-

ions in every town.

The great anti-League meeting on Thursdoy at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore presid-ing, resolutions were passed declaring that the equitable settlement of the land ques-tion must necessarily be a settlement giving the landlords a rent and the tenants protection from rack rent and capricious evictions. Of the panel of twenty-four jurors struck

on Thursday for the trial of the traversers, fourteen are Liberals and ten Conservatives. Each side will drop six.

It is reported that a movement is afoot in Ulster to send a relief expedition to Jones, at Bandon.

Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, convicted of libelling A. M. Sullivan, has been fined £25.

on Thursday counsel for the Crown and counsel for the traversers each struck off twelve names from the forty-eight previously ballotted for, leaving twenty-four from which the jury will be selected at the opening of the trial. The Crown solicitor challenged three Catholics and nine Protestants, each side alternating in striking them off name by name. At each name The Gazette declares Innishowen, County Donegal, in a disturbed state and requiring additional police.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League at Dublin on Tuesday, Michael Davitt stated that the Executive of the Davitt stated that the Executive of the Crown office than the master of the Crown office than the master of the Crown office than the master of the Crown office that the Executive of the Crown office than the fact, the master of the Crown office the Crown office than the fact, the master of the Crown office the Crown office the Crown office the Crown office that the Executive of the Crown office the Crown office the Crown office the Crown of the Cro though the master of the Crown office severely reprimanded him. Some Catho-lics are included in the remaining twenty-four persons in the panel, but the probability is that a great majority of th will be Protestants. Opinions differ regarding the probable inclinations of the jury, but it is not generally considered favorable thus far for the traversers.

favorable thus far for the traversers.

Chas. Dudge, a landed proprietor of Longford, who had a man sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for firing at him, proceeded on Thursday to Clara View, collecting rents, but was mobbed, and had to be protected by the police. There is great excitement in County Leitrim over the imprisonment of a man who at a fair went about telling neonly not to have a went about telling people not to buy or sell cattle to any one not Land Leaguers.

A thousand persons at Kilmore, County Mayo, rebuilt a house from which a woman had been evicted. They then reinstated her with three month's provi-Judge Dowse, in closing the Connaught

Assizes, said of two hundred and twelve jurors summoned only half had attended. The absentees would be fined £20The absentees would be fined £20.

It is confidently stated at Dublin that Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave is about

to be concelled and Davitt arrested. The Parnell defence fund now amounts over £10,000.

The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a circular urging the brethren to take measures for meeting by means of signals at any time of day or night, under any emergrange. any time of day of might, under any emer-gency, and to take means to protect them-selves. Another circular announces that a subscription has been opened for organ-izing a defence, and gives information in regard to the cost of arms.

The Cabinet was in session four hours on Thursday.

One hundred and nineteen men of the Coldstreams Guards have started for Dublin.

There will be a large meeting of Irishmen at Manchester on Wednesday to express sympathy for the traversers and augment the defence fund. Parnell will be present.

The Cabinet was in session four hours of the cost of arms.

A tenant right meeting was held at Lough Gall, County Armagh, on Eriday. Those present were principally Orangemen. Fifty persons took possession of the platform, which they destroyed. The meeting was then held in an adjoining field, and resolutions in favor of peasant proprietory passed.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Dear Sir,—
I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for seven years or more, and was so bad that I had often to get up in the night and dissolve soda in water and take it befor dissolve soda in water and take it before I could go to sleep. I saw your Burdock Blood Bitters advertised and I got a bottel and took one teaspoonful three times a day the first day, and it did not help me; then I took three tablespoonful three times a day for four days, and that gave me great relief. I have taken one bottle and think I am evered of draws. and think I am cured of dyspepsia or sour stomach, as it is sometimes called. I was also troubled with a slight attack of inflammatory diseases and wounds, as to render inflammation of the hidneys and I think

that. If I could only get another bottle I think it would cure me of that terrible pain in my back, but can't get it here. With thanks for the benefit already received,

I remain, yours,
JONATHAN TULLER. Mothers who are started at the hour of midnight by that ominous hoarse cough of your little ones, what would you not give for a prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyer of your relief from that dread destroys, you may children, croup? Such a means you may have for the trifling cost of 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great household remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it.

#### THE MULTITUDINOUS SECTS.

Prof. Robert Flint delivered an address before the Divinity Class in the University of Edinburgh, in which, speaking of the dissensions among the Protestants of the United States, he said: "Almost all the ecclesiastical divisions of the Old World are clesiastical divisions of the Old World are perpetuated there, and some new ones have been originated. Sects which have cease to exist in Germany and Scotland still five on with considerable vigor in the States. There are ten kinds of Baptists; there are eleven denominations of Methodists; notwithstanding the union of the temperarily separated Old and New School Presbyterians, there are stillten divisions of Presbyterians, ununited; there are five Lutheran organizations; a multitude of Lutheran organizations; a multitude of Congregational churches became Unitarian; and a Reformed Episcopal Church has re-cently seceded from the Protestant Episco-pal Church. One would wish to believe par charten. One wholes that the divisive process is now ended: but I am not able to find any strong reasons for supposing this to be the case."

"You Don't Know their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Billiousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they did them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them highly enough."—B., Rockester, N. Y.

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

One of the most loathsome and terrible

absurd pretentions in benait of proprietary medicines, which doubtless possess little or no value. It is and ever will be the aim of the proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, to keep within property of the property of the company of the property of the company o reasonable bounds in this respect. They do not assert, for instance, that their preparation will evercome matured consumption. That is something which baffles all human skill to accomplish; but they do allege, and the assertion is corroborated by positive and direct testimony, that this medicine, if used in time, fortifies the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes against the destroying disease. tubes against the destroying disease. For tubes against the destroying disease. For coughs, colds, laryngitis, incipient bronchitis, and scrofula in various forms, it is a reliable, prompt, and sure remedy. The phosphorus which it contains is a most useful agent in endowing an enfeebled system with tone and vigor, by farnishing the blood with an element of nutrition and richness; while the lime and soda, which are, as well as phosphorus, patural couplits. are, as well as phosphorus, natural conitit-uents of the body, impart strengthening properties to the bones. No mystery enshronds the composition of this article. Its ingredients are indicated in its name, and it contains nothing at which the most searching analyst or the most fastidious practitioner can cavil. For the information of physicians, we will add, that a dose for an adult contains two grains each of hypophosphites of lime and soda. The article is prepared from the choicest ma-terials by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, and is sold by all druggists.

Croup can be cured in five minutes by the combined use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and Yellow Oil. Indeed, Yellow Oil is in itself a specific used internally and applied outwardly; but to heal and appear outwardiy; but to heal and strengthen the lungs the Pectoral Balsam may be used with great success. Both of these matchless remedies should be kept in every house. To be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

SEVERAL noblemen in England are in the habit of giving special orders to makers in Virginia for their supply of tobacco. There is no doubt that by that means they same quality of tobacco at 60 cents a pound, and it is known to them by the name of "Myrtle Navy."

Rheumatism is one of the most prevalent and obstinate diseases incident to our climate, but it has been disarmed of its terrors by that invincible remedy, Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, an external and internal ing to-day, adopted resolutions to make a fund for the purpose of providing means of protection for loyal men in the remote inflammation of the kidneys, and I think districts.

I was also troubled with a slight attack of inflammation of the kidneys, and I think it a household necessity to all who suffer from pain. EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held mouthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees take place weekly, clevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and the contained of the contained

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Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal. THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal. It has in addition to beautiful scenery extensive play-grounds and river-bathing, large and well-ventilated apartments, fitted up with steam, gas and everything conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils.

The plan of studies affords unrivalled facili ties for proficiency in French and English.
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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern insprovements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Tution per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

41.19

ASUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-dent.

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and every other requisite for Women's and
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To Dressmaking attended to in the most
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AYER'S FILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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25 Age, Life and Leap Year Cards, 20 cts. 12 Princess Louise, 25 cts.; 12 Lovely Florials, 10 cts. No Yankee Trask NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, or I.

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TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherland's treatment.

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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: A merican
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Church Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, Ont., 55 stops, 2 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals;
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Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals;
James' Cathedral, 70 stops, 3 manuals;
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MERING G INSTITUTE.

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o, and B. A. Miichell.



REN & SON

Truth.

Tis strange, but true; for truth is always strateg;
Stranger than fiction: if it could be told.
How much would novels gain by the exchange?
How differently the world would men behold! behold! How oft would vice and virtue places change The new world would be nothing to the

old, If some Columbus of the mortal seas Would show mankind their souls' antipodes.

A bashful young man mortally offended the bride of his most intimate friend by stammering, when taken aback by a request for a toast at the wedding: "Tom, my f-fr-friend, may you have a wedding once a year as long as you live."

A negro held a cow while a man who squinted was to knock her on the head with an axe. The negro observing the man's eyes, in some fear enquired, "You gwine to hit whar you look!" "Yes," "Den," said cuffee, "hold de cow yourself. I ain't gwine to let you hit me."

Brougham one day, speaking of the salary to be attached to a rumored appointment of a new judgship, said it was "all moon-hine." Lyndhurst, in his dry and waggish way, remarked, "May be so, my Lord Harry; but I've a confounded strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it."

A teacher once said to a little her above.

A teacher once said to a little boy whom he was trying to bring up in the way he should go: "You must never envy those little children who are rich and wear fine clothes." "I don't, not a bit." "Why don't you envy them, Johnny?" "Because they have to wear clean clothes, and they can't wade in the gutter, and make mud cakes, and they have to say please to everybody, for everything they get."

### A Disreputable Linen Duster.

I hurriedly called for my linen duste (ever since my uncle in Califoroia left m \$390,000 I always wear a linen duster wh I travel; I feel as though I could afford and society rather demands it of me), as climbed into the train and waited for it tstart. By and by I reached into the capacious pockets of that duster, and in an idle vagrant kind of a moment, drew forth Police Gazette, radiant with the usual as tonishing display of all kinds of stocking in all manner of attitudes save proper ones, with female figures attached to them Now, I never buy and I never read tha journal, and I was amazed to find it in m potental, and I was amazed to find it in my pocket. I went down again and brough up a couple of beer tickets. Then I raket again and found a piece of billiard chalk several grains of coffee, and a bit of lemon peel. It seemed to me that my or dinary and well-behaved and exemplary duster, had evidently been out with the duster had evidently been out with th boys last night, instead of reposing in the quiet of the coat-room. Curious to know just how far this iniquity went, I reached into another pocket and found a cork-screw three dice, revelling in luxurious afflue of of three aces apiece, and a poker deck con taining four kings of spades. I wa ashamed of that duster. Not only had i been out with the boys, but it had faller among thieves, and was itself the meanes thief of the lot, and unworty to be calle one of the boys. I was almost afraid t examine the last pocket, but I finally sen down the grapple and up it came with whiskey flask, very empty, but very odo

I began to wish the train would start so that I might watch my opportunity and throw that duster, with all its manifold iniquities on its wicked head, into the river. I stealthly felt under the bottle and found a pair of brass knuckles. That settled it. My duster was irrevocably bad. I would want to a far as the first river or I would wear it as far as the first river or the first tunnel, and I would wear it no farther. Would the train never start I Just then a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I stated guiltily, and looked up to see a policeman. If I had been arrested on any charge, theft, burglary, murder, sheep stealing, treason, anything, I should have given right in and gone along. I hadn't enough confidence in myself to deny anything. But when I looked up I saw a kind, tender face, and I heard the voice of a Methodist clergyman. I would wear it as far as the first river or

"I beg your pardon," he said," but I fear you and I have exchanged dusters. I only noticed the change this moment, when I found some letters and lecture tickets bearing your name in the pockets. The mistake is my own, I have no doubt. I am so very careless, and our dusters are so nearly alike.

I was so shocked that I didn't know what to say nor where to look, but I had what to say nor where to look, but I had just along hense left to say, yes, that it was my duster he held in his hands. That I couldn't find my own in the coatroom, and took the only one that was left. And then I gave the good, innocent man the villainous old sin-dyed Phillistine that had been corrupting my morals all the morning.

And then, to sit there and never look around, but just listen to that man's exclamations of amazement and horror. First he found the billiard chalk. He First he found the billiard chalk. He didn't know what that was, so he only said "H'm!" Then he found the coffee grains—but he didn't exactly understand them, and he just said "Ha!" Then he fished out the cork-screw, and he seemed to comprehend that in a general way, for he said "What?" in a staccato of astonishment that elicited an encore from the entire audience. The poor man's "Merciful heavens!" that greeted the appearance of the whiskey flask was drowned in a perfect torrent of applause and wild cries of "Go on, go on," and "More." And then when he pulled out the Police Gazette and the brassknuckles he fell back into his seat with an audible gasp of horror, and the whole

car full of people just rose as one man and yelled and howled, and trampled on their hats, and wanted to get out and tear the bottom out of the car and throw it into the Shanango river to express their feelings. I never saw so great an enthusiasm over such a little thing. And the fainting clergyman came to me, holding the dis-reputable, character-destroying old gallows bird of a duster in his trembling hands. "Sir," he said, with patient rebuke and

Would show manking their souls' antipodes.

What "actives vast and deserts idle" them would be discovered in the human soul! What leebergs in the hearts of mighty men, with self-love in the centre as their pole! What Anthropophagi are nine of ten Of those who hold the kingdoms in control were things but only call'd by their right name.

But I steeled my heart against him, because I was as innocent as himself, and it was the pulpit and the rostrum for it.

"Go away," I said, "don't bring it around here! Don't you point that thing at me! Taint mine! You claimed it yourself! Don't dare to charge me with it!"

Throw it under the c r! Burn it up!! won't have it! Don't you dare—"

Won't have it! Don't you dare—"

Throw it under the c r! Burn it up!! won't have it! Don't you dare—"

Won't have it! Don't you dare—"

Throw it under the c r! Burn it up!! won't have it! Don't you dare—"

Throw it under the c r! Burn it up!! to heaven. Just before the tableau began to tell with the jury, however, the porter came panting down to the train. He had an innocent-looking duster in his hands with a package of Sunday-school papers bulging in one pocket and a Moody hymn-book flattened in the other.

A bashful young man mortally offended the bide of his most intimate friend by stammering, when taken aback by a request for a toast at the wedding: "Tom, my f-fr-friend, may you have a wedding once a year as long as you live."

That settled it. The clergyman took his own duster and gave up the robe of unrighteousness to the ambass dor. The man

his own duster and gave up the robe of un-righteousness to the ambass dor. The man on the woodbox made a generally con-solator remark about the false and fata: strength of circumstantial evidence. The band played "Benny, come back to the farm." and the train pulled out.

OFFICIAL

OFFICIAL.							
LONDON P	OST OI	FFICE					
Winter Fin	A.	rangemer					
MAILS AS UNDER.	CLORE.	Due for Del					
Great Western Ranway, Going East—Main Line. By Railway P.O. for all places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo		A.M. P.M. P.					
Boston, Eastern States, etc New York G. T. R.—East of Toronto Kingston,Ottawa, Montreal Quebec and Maritime Pro	500 115 115 700	8 00 130 6 8 00 245					
Thro Bags—Hamilton	5, 7-80 1.15 7.00 5 00 1 15 5 00&7	8 00 1 80 6					
Thre' Bags-Bothwell, Glen coe, Mt. Brydges	5 80	8 00 2 45					
toba, etc.	1 15	245					

	Quebec and Maritime Pro-						
		5, 7-8	0 1.15	5 00 7.00	8 00	1 80	6
	G.W.R. Going West—Main Line Thre Bags—Bothwell, Glen- coe, Mt. Brydges	500	1 15 5	0047	8 00	1 30	•
	coe, Mt. Brydges	5 80			8 00	2 45	
	Railway P. O. mails for all places west of London, De- troit, Western States, Mani-				" 00	-	
,	troit, Western States, Mani- toba, etc. Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh st-		1 15			2 45	
	Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh'st- burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States, Manitoba						
1	Thro' Rags - Chatham and		**	7 00	8 00	2 45	
١	Newbury Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia,			7 00	8 00	2 45	
	Thro' Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wy-				8 00	2 45	
	Railway P. O. Mails for all	5 00	1 15		8 00	2 45	
	Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For-		1 15			2 45	
	est, Thedford, Parkhill and	5 00	12 15	1 15		6 30	
	Midder nada S. R., L. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails.						
	Glanworth,	730				2 45	
	Canada Southern east of St. Thomas and for Aylmer and	1.00		••	9 00		
	dependencies, Port Bruce and Orwell	7 30					
	Canada Southern west of St. Thomas.	7 80	1 15			45	6
	St. Clair Branch Railwy, P. O. mails—Courtwright to St.						
	Thomas, etc St. Thomas	6, 73	1 15 0 1 15	::	9 00	2 45	6
	Port Stanley	7.3	0 1 15		8 00	2 45	6
	London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wing-	00		**	000		,
			1 15		11 00		
	W., G. & B. and Southern x tension of W., G. & B	5.00	1 15		8 00	2 45	0
	Between Harrisburg & Fergus		1 15		8 00		
	Kincardine and Lucknow Buffalo & Luke Huron, west of Stratford, and G. T. west of	ü 00	12 15	1 15	11 00	6 30	•
	Stratford		12 15			680	
	Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford		121			1 30	6
	Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris S, and Buffalo		12 15			2 45	
	G. T. R., between Stratford and		12 15				2
	St. Mary's and Stratford Thro' BagsClinton Goderich.	6 30	12 15	4 15	8 00	11 00	6
	Mitchell and Sedorth The Grove		12 15	15			
	Belton, Thorndale (doily)			4 15			
	Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus. and Fridays) Stage Routes—Between Aylm'r.		12 15				6:
	Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss-						
	ley, Dorchest'r Station(daily	6 00	1 15		00		
	Byron (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday		2 00		11 80		
	Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday and Friday)		00		100		
	Amiens, Bowood, Coldstream.		00		100		•
	Ferniril, Ivan, Lobe, Nairn Hyde Park, Ts'y Th'y & St'y Arva, B irr, Elginfield, Mason-	7.00		.,			
		7 00					6
	Bryanston, Devizes (Wednes day and Saturday)	7.00					
	Ettrick, Telfer, Vanneck	7 00 7 00	1 15	**	11 00	••	6

day and Friday 7.36 215

Resiminton 7.30 9.00

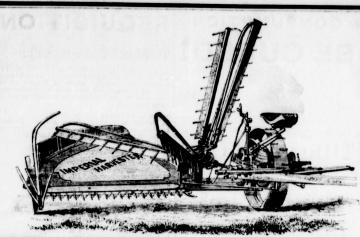
Fon Gruar Britain.—The latest hours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Britain are—Mondays at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet, via New York; Wednesdays at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard Packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard Packet, via Haifax, Hurslays, at 730 a.m., per Cunard Packet, and the Control of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion—Se per joz, pre-paid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid will be sent to the Dead Letter of Mice. Letters posted exceeding will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not, pre-will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not, pre-will be rated double the Amount of Christas Christas (Haifay Christas Christ

L. LAWLESS Postmaster. BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING.



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All 50 Cent Medicines Forty Cents. 

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In the city, is doing an immease business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the 1-test improvements. ## Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public New Gallery lately erected.

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

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

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Retailed everywhere.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all taxes paid LOW OVEN, is a perfect beauty. Everyone ought to have one. The latest improvements. Call and see it. Inspection solicited.

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Total Assets. - \$720,000.

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

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been troubled with at in speech, and was e London Institute for ery short time was per-e great pleasure in testi-f Prof. Sutherland's



## FUARFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, ¡Dec. 17.—A very disastrous fire, attended 'y a heavy loss of life, occured in this city to-night. About six o'clock a fire was discovered in the third-story of a large building owned by George W. Tifft, on Perry street. The building, occupied by M. H. Birge & Sons, wall paper manufacturers, is 80 feet front by 300 feet in depth, and about 150 men and boys were employed at the present season, the business demanding extra help. All of this number were at work, and in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given the building was a mass of filmes. The walls crumbled and fell, and probably buried from twenty to thirty of the employes. The doors to the different rooms were to swing, and each had a heavy spring closing them, thereby retarding the egress of the occupants. The building was without fire escapes of any kind. The terrified workmen took to the windows, and many of them escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. Those in the upper stories unable to escaped appeared for a moment at the windows and then sank back suffaceated in the speed and pares. unable to escaped appeared for a moment at the windows and then sank back suffocated in the smoke and flames.

#### BUSINESS ITEMS

For the best photos made in the city go to EDV BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspertouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, this season's cannot commote and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

J. J. Gibbons has received his winter goods. The stock is very complete, and prices low to suit the times prices low to suit the times.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St.

Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities a new feature for St.

the present competition. Give them a call.

Special Norice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. Mountjoy, City Hall.

## GREAT AUCTION SALE 800 TOWN LOTS

TOWN OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

For sale by Public Auction at the sale room of MANVILLE & BROWN, Dundas

MONDAY, 27th INST., at 2 P. M. This property is a portion Dr. Hagarty estate in this town

Portage la Prairie is situated on the Canadian Pacific Raliway, 68 miles west of Winnipeg and 90 miles east of Rapid City, It is also situated on the Assinibolne River, which is navigable from 600 to 800 miles west of Winnipeg.

The Portage has also another great advantage, viz.: the Westbourne ane Northwestern terminus at the Portage. A still further advantage will be the proposed Raliway extending from the Portage in a southwesterly direction to the Souries Coal Fields.

extending from the Portage in a southwesterly direction to the Souris Coal Fields,
which Railway, when constructed, will
supply cheap fuel to the inhabitants of
the town.

The readers can see at a glance that the
town is, and must be a great commercial
centre, for the following reasons. It has the
C.P.B. passing through its centre, the Westbourne and Northwestern, which is a chartered Railway and extends westealy from the
Portage to Prince Albert Settlement and the
Portage to Prince Albert Settlement and the
Portage to Prince Albert Settlement and the
Portage they. This railway, in its
course westward, passes through the finest
country in the Northwest, and will bring a
large trade from that western country to the
town of Portage la Prairie. The Directors of
this railway have agreed to establish the
workshops of the whole line at its eastern
terminus, Portage.

Again, the town of Portage la Prairie issituated in the centre of the finest and richest
agricultural land in the Province or Territory. This beautiful tract of country is about
fifty miles long by about thirty miles wide.

One would think that nature had selected
the Portage for a large city, because on this
place she has been most lavish with her richest gifts. She has given, on the south side of
the Assineboine River, a tract of country
heavily wooded, and while it extends along
the whole river, is from ten to eighteen miles
in depth.

The population of the Portage is now about
LSOB, and the population of the surrounding

the whole river, is from ten to eighteen utiles in depth.

The population of the Portage is now about 1,500, and the population of the surrounding country is composed of good farmers of the English speaking class. The Portage did not grow during the last two years, because the C.P.R. was not to touch it. But when Sir Charles Tupper came to Manitoba and saw the situation, he could not help seeing that the W.ole country would be benefited by running the Railway through the town. He, therefore, at once gave orders that the C.P.R. should pass through the center of Portage la Prairie.

The C.P.R. is now built to the Portage, and regular passenger trains run to and from Winnipeg every day, Sundays excepted. The construction of the line is also being pushed westward with ray dity, and has already reached a point to westward of Portage a distance of about 12 miles.

MANULLE & BEOWN. reached a point to wese tance of about 12 miles,
MANVILLE & BROWN,
Auctioneers, 23 Dundas St.

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SEPARATE SCHOOLS

LONDON, ONT.

NOTICE!

The Annual Nominations for Trustees.

Of the Separate School, for the various Wards of this City will be held at

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, CLARENCE STREET, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1880 Two trustees will be required for No. Ward, and one for each of the other Wards SAMUEL R. BROWN, Returning Officer.

BY-LAW NO. 32,

To Provide for the Taking the Votes of the Electors, as to the Sale or Retention of the present Exhibition

BE IT ENACTED BY THE MUNICIPAL of the Corporation of the City of London, as follows: 1. That the votes of the Electors be taken it the next ensuing Municipal Election on

the following questions [A] Shall the present Exhibition Grounds be sold, and the Fairs be located at Salter's

2. That every person who is entitled to vote at the said Municipal Election for Aldermen shall be entitled to vote on the said questions. Passed in Council, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Mayor. ALEX. S. ABBOTT, Clerk.

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URINARY DECANS

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(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and
Member of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons of Ontario)

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# REQUISITION.

TO ROBERT LEWIS, ESQ.: SIR,—WE THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY of London, would request you to become a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of London for 1881 and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to secure your election:

your election:
John A. Cousins,
E. Meredith,
I. Webster,
John Christie,
E. Beltz,
A. McCormiek,
M. D. Dawson,
E. T. Essery,
J. Bullivant,
H. B. B. Alley,
J. Constantine,
John Overel,
Michael Jackson,
B. W. Greer,
Wm Atkins,
John Boyd,
James Priddis,
George Priddis,
Robt Wallace,
E. R. Robinson,
Chas Lilly,
Geo Pink,
John Abraham,
George Mulch,
Donald Ross,
John Maculey,
E. Gage,
Wm Wilson.

E Gage, Wm Wilson, F W Porter,

Job Short, C F Hanson, Geo Martindale, P Prodeer, W Goulgan, Thes Babington, Henry Walton, John Chapman, J. Porter, John Williams, John Fleming, J Mason, John B Elliot, H Hasket, John Chester, n Chester

W Whyte
John Elliott Phœnix
Foundry
PH McLaughlin
Wm Watts
JR Mi binnick
Jas W Woonton
Geo Fritchard
Wm Elliot
Jas Harding
John Morris
James Tilt
Geo Leadbetter
C Saulman
Josiah Blaekburn
L Adams
F K Campbell
Graham Glass
M Kew
R J Evens
Jas Lee
Geo Kose
Geo S Street
M Trotman
W B Plant
John E Bell
Wm Elliott
Michael Gray
J G Dodd
Thos Joyce
A Keenleyside
Wm Gurd
J H Seandrett
D H McKeehnie
C T Campbell
John Beattle
W K Vining
H D Dalton
J J Ross
F S Clarke
John Wright
A Mountgoy
James Griffin
John Stevenson
Charles B Hunt
John J Hunt
F J Hood
T H Brunton
Charles L Teale
William McCormick
H W Bilion
J A Raikwill
A S Mur ay
D C Hannah
C H Elliott
T P Blackwill
Wm Elliot
T P Blackwill
Wm Elliot
T F Colwell
J B Cook Gilbert Glass,
W J Reid,
N Reid,
J Pigot,
J Oliver,
T P G Rryan,
John Moule,
John Hunter,
Ed Yealland
James Gray
Samuel Kains
D McMillan
Ed Adams
Frank Tesserean
Jas E Snow
Mee Hiscott
C A Sippi

J B Cook
W Hawthorn
Robert Hopper
W H Welmore
Wm O'Brien
Amos Bradford
John Hodgins
Thos Tanton
W P Hickson
Rd Galpin

W P Hickson Rd Galpin R B Walker J O'Mara J H Pritchard J M Longan John Tanton A K Thompson Chas A Morley John Davis Wm Dodson T McCormick Thos Durk

W H Chapman Obadiah Richards A W Porte John Rogers C Wells J W Smyth Wm Neil C Chinnick

A Stanton
Wm A Brown
Wm Cousins
F Armstrong
Geo A Griffin
Walter Riddell
David O'Mara
A McMichael
David Smith
E Adams & Co
J Niven
John Harris
A Cleghorn

A Cleghor H T Ford

Wm Moore T W Tracy Chas Chapman E Baynes Reed Chas Depper Thos Aspden S W Adams R A Smith Sam W Abbott R Lampkin

T McCormick
Thos Duff
T F Porte
R D A Hillier
Oliver Richardson
W H Chapman
Obadia hn Atkins odson D Abbott m Noble

Wm Noble
John Rvan
Jonathan Scollich
Wm Evans
John Wolfe
Alex McGivins
R Williamson
Wm Wold

W L Carrie W H Cairns Harry Long J Osborne I Olmstead I Olmstead F Holman W Dawson W Richmond Levi Hodgkinson Robert F Ferguson B J Nash E Jackson J W Fletcher Thos Bryan

J W Fletcher Thos Bryan Geo S Birrell J McKenzle W T Strong W P R Street P R Carroll Robert Clarke John M Denton D Rowley S Saunders H Coughtrey M D Fraser T Lawson w Trick Andrew Murphy Frank Cooper John Ferguson JH Fraser Henry Sweeney Ralph Leigh Thos Callendar John Bennett Alfred Goldsmith D A Denholm T Lawson
J A Mann
W H Hoskinson
D Rankin
W H Winnett
C Greason
S Smith
Geo Sicley

Joshua Garrett
Wm Barr
Jas H Murray
David Jamieson
Tho Jameison
Tho Jameison
Tho Jameison
Geo Thimber
James Hill
Alfred Graydon
James Kelley
Henry Coleriek
R Whittington
Henry Brown
James Logan
John C Robbinson Geo Sicley Thos McKinley N McFee W H Smith Wm English Frank Riddell Frank Ridgell A Poliard J Buckingham A Depper John Pegler John Pannell James Whittaker

David Carter others.

GENTLEMEN,—In response to so influential a requisition I would not be doing my duty were I to refuse to place myself in your hands, whatever my own feelings or inclination. I will therefore be your candidate for Mayor for ISN, and will endeavor to serve the whole city, without reference to creed or politics. I will carry out the wishes of the majority on all public questions affecting the city's interests. I intend to carry on the contest without any feeling against my opponent, and am prepared to explain, when opportunity may offer, my views on all civic matters. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the confidence you have bestowed, I subscribe myself,

Your ob'dt servant,

London, Dec. 16, 1880.

London, Dec. 16, 1880.

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Wool Scarfs,

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Books for Boys, Books for Girls, Books for Young & Old. Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums,

Desks and Workboxes Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Games, Blocks, &c., &c.

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3,190 shares are already ap-

Capital fully subscribed.

HENRY TAYLOR,

HACYARDS

Managing Director, Londo

ASSOCI TION.

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