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Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

NO. 60

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

AS TREATED BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

On last Sunday evening His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a most timely and able discourse in the Cathedral on the subject mentioned above. The proceeds of the lecture, which must have been very considerable, as the church was well filled, will be applied to the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for charitable pur-

His Lordship prefaced his lecture by Catholic Church. The family is the most ancient of societies. In it man receives body and soul. The Creator established the family in the beginning of the world. He impressed upon it the seal of immortality when he said: "Increase and multiply." These words of God will ever remain operative in the world. I have said that the family is the most ancient of all societies. It is the well-spring from which civil society takes its rise, it is the cornerstone of the Church and of the State. The family is the school that moulds the mind of man and shapes his future. Such is the position which the family occupies in the social economy, that whatever affects the honor and the integrity of the family, affects society at large. Whoever attempts to break up the family, as deadly blow on society. As society rests upon the family, so the family rests upon marriage. The Catholic Church has ever taught the indissolubility of the Christian family, and is therefore the protector of Christian secrety. bility of marriage as maintained by the upon marriage. The Catholic Church has ever taught the indissolubility of the ever taught the indissolution of the Christian family, and is therefore the protector of Christian society. At the time of the coming of our blessed Lord the condition of woman was one of dis-honor. This was the case amongst the most celebrated, as well as amongst the most savage nations of the earth. At that time men could divorce their wives at pleasure. Everywhere this moral plague was in existence. Juvenal draws a dreadful and a repugnant picture of this immoral disorder. this immoral disorder in society. Woman had sunk into degradation. Idolatry and slavery had fallen on her with crushing weight, and wherever slavery prevailed the purity of woman was at the cosal of the master. It was in midst of this confusion that our disposal of blessed Redeemer came to restore the original order of things—to reinstate the moral harmonies of the universe. Our Lord came not only to redeem man, but woman was to be a sharer in that redempwoman was to be a sharer in that redemp-tion. Before the fall of man there were three characteristics marking the human family—unity, indissolubility and sanctity. Woman was created from the substance of Woman was created family was one. Our man. The original family was one. Our Saviour once said:—"What God had joined together let no man put asunder." The family, as constituted by God, must be one, and marriage must be holy, indis-oluble and sanctified. Christ found soluble and sanctified. Christ found humanity degraded. He took it up and gave it a dignity, and made the union of the family perfect. Our divine Redeemer, by His territorial and the sanctification of the family perfect. by His atonement, made man a new by His atonement, made man a new creature, an heir of the kingdom of heaven. He removed the corruptions of ages. He raised marriage to the dignity of ages. He raised marriage to the dignity of the strictly plain, substantial gothic order, and will be moderately ornamented order, and will be moderately ornamented order. He answered: "They are not now two but one flesh." "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." A man may be free to discard a faithless

wife, and a woman a faithless husband,

but neither can sunder the marriage tie.

In those days, what would have become of woman and of the family if the Church

woman and of the family if the Church had not been there to guard them and to shield them? Five hundred years have passed. The passions of the mighty and the powerful now sought to break up the the powerful now sought to break up the marriage. These passions lashed in fury against the rock of Peter. The Sovereign Pontiff preferred to lose all-powerful England rather than allow Henry to discard his lawful wife and marry again. He then became leader of the Reformation because the Pope would not accede to his wish. About seventy years ago a monarch most powerful, whose invincible armies were victorious the world over, demanded of Pius VII. to annul the marriage of his brother. The venerable Pontiff firmly refused the unholy request. This man was the great Napoleon. The woman was Miss Patterson, a Protestant lady, who died in Baltimore a few months ago. Let us consider for a moment the nature of divorce. It is the disclaim of the STRATFORD LETTER. His Lordship prefaced his lecture by stating that the subject he proposed treating was one which was interesting as well as instructive; inasmuch as it regarded the very foundation of segicity. the very foundation of society. I mean the doctrine of the unity and indissolu-

crates the sancticy of home—it puts a premium on infidelity—it is the conspiracy of the strong against the weak—it robs the

that failed to receive instruction from His Lordship's clear and able exposition of the position of the Church with regard to this great question of Divorce. The lecture occupied about an hour.

HAMILTON LETTER.

STAINED GLASS WINDO WS ARRIVED -SERMON BY THE BISHOP-THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The long-expected stained glass windows arrived from Paris, France, last week, and were put in their respective places in St. Patrick's church. Each of the two beautiful windows contains two figures, St. Columbanus and St. Patrick, the patron saint of the church, on the one; and the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Blessed Virgin on the other. As speci-mens of art, they are the best it was ever my lot to see on this continent. The coloring is really brilliant, without being glaring, the drapery is superb, and the de-sign of the respective figures is faultless. Particularly striking are the faces, which are in reality the true images of Catholic faith, and appear exactly as they dwell in the memory and heart of every good christian. The windows were ordered by his Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton in Paris, France, and cost quite a considerable

when complete. There is no gallery, saye the organ loft. The absence of a gallery is ever an improvement in a Church and renders it more imposing. The middle aisle is carried by two rows of beautifully wrought columns. The Church is large with all the modern inprovements, with The Church is

"CLERICAL."

whold I am with you all days, even unto the end of the world." It is a holy union. Christ delivered himself up that He might sharetify His Church. She has been faithful to the teachings of her divine spouse. For three hundred years the Church found herself surrounded by the most degrading pagan society. She held up for practice the unity of marriage, and thundered her anathemas on those who violated it at that period. The spirit of the church. But, aided by Christ, she succeeded in training and bringing into the dilugence of the passions and the immoral degradation that prevailed after these three hundred years. The guestly one of the hundred years. The guestly one of the hundred years. The guestly one of the more of the middle ages who went for the more of the building, left the west corner of the building and principal part of the front wall fell in with a tremendous by the death of either one of the parties.

Friday, 12—of the Octave. Semi-Double. (Fast Day.)

Double.

The QUESTION OF DIVORCE. From the outer appearance the stone blocks seem to be large and substantial enough for any building. The ruins tell another tale, none of the stones used in the tower or walls being sufficiently large appearance to wanted enough to overlap each other. The mortar used in the construction appears mortar used in the construction appears like Gry sand, with no lime whatever in it. The inner portion of the walls was filled in with small stones of all shapes and sizes. The fault, as every one can see, lies with every one connected with the building both in constructing and superin-

STRATFORD LETTER.

LECTURE FOR THE POOR.

A HANDSOME SUM REALIZED.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN STRATFORD AND ST. MARY'S. On Sunday, the 30th Nov., the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of this place made an appeal to the charitable in grand Catholic nation and the eldest behalf of the poor. The collections taken

every seat was taken, and many of the members of other congregations, who know and appreciate the good work done by the members of St. Vincent de Paul y the members of St. Vincent de Paul ociety, came to encourage them by their resence, and to give them substantial aid y their contributions. At the conclu-on of the lecture the Rev. lecturer is a few appropriate memarks pleaded the cause of the poor, the best friends of Christ, and, reminding his hear-ers that they were but the stewards of what they possessed and would be held to a strict account of their administration of the goods with which God had blessed them, said these poor of Christ would bear witness on the last day against us if we denied them that assistence which charity demanded. The collection realized

charity demanded. The collection realized about \$120, a considerable assistance to this society, which, under the efficient management of Messrs. Corcoran, Carey, Hanovan and Kneitel, is doing good work amongst the poor. May God bless them in their noble undertaking.

We paid a visit, recently, to the new Separate School in Romeo and Avon wards and certainly more efficient schools it would be difficult to find. Rev. Dr. Kilroy is keenly alive the interests of the Kilroy is keenly alive the interests of the rising generation, and strains every nerve to procure for them teachers capable of advancing the best interests of education. Since the introduction of the Ladies of Loretto education has taken a marked impetus. These good ladies, thoroughly im-bued with the spirit of their holy vocation, devote all their time and high attainments to the welfare of those under their charge. The new school house which has bee recently built for them is one of the neat-est in the province. It consists of four large and spacious class rooms, furnished with all the modern facilities for heating and ventilating, and we have no doubt that the able and efficient pastor finds him-self amply repaid for all his anxiety and by the consideration that here may the children of his flock receive that religious and secular training so necessary

to the children of this age.

There are at present in the school conducted by the sisters 250 children, and in the Avon ward school, conducted by Miss Balentine, about 64. The entire cost of the separate school buildings in Stratford has been about \$8,000, an enormous sum considering the size of St. Joseph's con-

wite, and a woman a faithless husband, but neither can sunder the marriage tie. His Lordship here quoted various texts of scripture which proved that while both wife and husband were in life another marriage could not be contracted. The original marriage tie established by the Creator cannot be broken. It remains in all its binding force. The marriage contract is essentially holy. The marriage of man and wife is similar to the marriage of Jesus Christ and his Church. It is, as the former, one and indissoluble. "Be-

progress. I have to report another disaster which has befallen the same edifice.

About 9 o'clock to-day one of the workmen named Hannah had his attention Bellantin and Miss Annie Shea. The musical training of the children was shown on our visit to be one of Miss Shea's particular cares. Certainly both singing and music would do credit to far more pretentious institutions than the modest but efficient school of St. Mary's.

OBITUARY.

VERY REV. J. M. SOULERIN, C. S. B. The names of Canada's benefactors should not be allowed to sink into oblivion, should not be allowed to sink into oblivion, nor should the heroism and virtue of those early and sainted pioneers, to whom this province is so largely indebted, be soon obliterated from our memories. Prominent amongst those venerable claimants to our gratitude stands the name of the late Very Rev. Jean Mathew Soulerin, General Superior of the order of St. Basil, founder of St. Michael's College, and who, for some years, during the episcopate of Bishop de Charbonnel, exercised the functions of Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Toronto. Born in the south of France, Toronto. Born in the south of France, near the town of Anbenas in Languedoc, his early youth was spent amid the vine-clad slopes and olive groves that enrich and beautify the south-eastern portions of his native Department, or ccunty of Ardeche. From his b-yhood he gave unmistakable indications of a divine vocation, and was, by his pious parents, left in charge of the le rned and zealous priests who, at that time, conducted the petit seminaire of Aubenas in the diocese of Viviers. After obtaining the degrees of of Viviers. After obtaining the degrees of bachelor and licentiate in Belles-lettres and science at the university examination in Lyons, he was ordained priest, at the college of Annonay, of which his maternal uncle, the venerable Pere Tourvieille, was then president. The Order of St. Basil, which has conferred so many lasting benefits on religion and society in France, was founded about the year 1820. The French Revolution had left Catholic France devoid of religious orders. Catholic education had been totally abolished. Jesuits, Dominicans, Redemptorists, and all other teaching communities — both of men and women—fell under the proscriptive laws of the great champions of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and as a natural result, a too abundant crop of infidelity had sprung up, and was difficient to the control of the control of the proscriptive and sa prung up, and was difficient to the control of the cont crop of infidelity had sprung up, and was diffusing its baneful influence over the entire extent of la belle France, known in all

behalf of the poor. The collections taken up in St. Joseph's Church on that day were given to them to relieve the wants of the needy through the long season of Winter. At mass a lecture by Rev. Fr. O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, London, was anounced for the evening. Long before the commencement of the lecture every seat was taken, and many of the members of other congregations, who daughter of the Church. zeal, a unity of purpose, and a spirit of self-sacrifice, that very soon told in the changed aspect of that ill-fated country, and the fresh Catholic tone and vigour infused into every department of domestic and social life.

In the Diocese of Viviers, six pious and learned priests met in council at the town of Annonay, and resolved to form themselves into a religious community under the patronage and title of St. Basil the Great, having for its sole object and aim to do their share of their country's and aim to de their share of their country's long-neglected work of imparting a sound Christian education to the rising generation. The college of Annonay, in Ardeche, still flourishes, and many have been the scholars of eminence who have left its halls to fill a distinguished roll on the small, the the world's stage. Chief among these we may cite the present Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Bishop A. M. Count de Charbonnel, so well known and so much regretted in Toronto. Besides these, and many other distinguished ecclesiastics, the College of Annonay sent forth its men of science, such as the Seguins, the Montgolfiers, and others, whose names are well known in the

scientific world. Very Rev. Father Soulerin was prefect of studies and vice-president of this college when Bishop de Charbonnell returned to Europe after his consecration in 1850. On a visit to the scene of his collegiate days and the happy home of his youth, this sainted prelate implored of the venerable president, Father Tourvieille, to send him a colony who would found a college in Toronto under the rule and discipline of the Order of St. Basil, and who would still remain attached to the parent house in Annonay. The request was granted, and Rev. Father Molony, then a professed member of the Order, was allowed to accompany the Bishop on his return to Canada. Two years later Father Soulerin bid a sad and tearful adieu to all that was dear and sacred to his affectionate soul, in the land of his birth. He was accompanied by another priest of the Order, Father Malhos, who was for a long time bursar of St. Michael's College, and by two clerical students, one of whom was the present superior of the college, Rev. F. Vincent, and the other an Irish student then attached to the college,

open and commence classes in the various oranches on the 1st day of October, 1852.

Pupils to the number of eleven arrived Pupils to the number of eleven arrived the first week, and took lessons in Penna, Penna. They were all born in Canada, of Irish parentage, and would in all probability be still in the ranks of the laity, and remain unknown, mayhaps even unlettered, were it not for the advantages placed at their very doors by the unpretending College of St. Michael's, on Queen Street.

on Queen Street.

It may not be out of place to mention It may not be out of place to mention here a few of the names of the first eleven publis for whose education and training Father Soulerin became responsible in Canada: They were Messrs. Denis O'Connor, President of Assumption College in Sandwich; Richard O'Connor, now Dean of Barry: Michael Ferruson, now Vice.

here a few of the names of the first eleven publis for whose education and training Father Soulerin became responsible in Canada: They were Messrs, Denis O'Connor, President of Assumption College in Sandwich; Richard O'Connor, now Dean of Barry; Michael Ferguson, now Vice-President of Assumption College and one of the most brilliant writers in Western Canada; Very Rev. M. Heenan, V. G. of Hamilton; Very Rev. P. Rooney, V. G., Toronto, and Fathers Northgraves and Campbell, of Orillia, were amongst the first pupils of St. Michael's. But, as St. Michael's College had not for its object solely to prepare students for the priest-solely to prepare students for the priestsolely to prepare students for the priest-hood, we find numbers of its Alumni distinguishing themselves in the ranks of the laity, and by their talents and honorable conduct winning the esteem and con-fidence of their fellow-citizens. The pondence of their fellow-citizens. The po-sitions of the Elmsly's, the Fay's, the Cas-sidy's, and of many others of similar standing in society, speak well for the principles inculcated in their Alma Mater in Toronto. The vost amount of good which the influence of Father Soulerin and his little band of pioneer educators wrought in this Praying of Outsie is wrought in this Province of Ontario is imply incalculable

In the year 1855, St. Michael's College was creeted on its present site, on Clover Hill, at the head of Yonge Street. At-tached to the college is a very fine church under the invocation of St. Basil, around which a very extensive and influential

parish has spring up.

Rev. Father Soulerin was appointed Vicar-General and administrator of the diocese during the protracted absence of Bishop de Charbonnell in 1857. About twelve years later he was elected by the unanimous vote of the members of his Order to the position of General Superior, and was thus compelled to return to the mother house in old Annonay, whose image was enshrined in his heart, but which he verily believed he never would enjoy the happiness of revisiting. Since then he ruled wisely and well over the important interests, both spiritual and temporal, of his Order, which now has the directive for each of the control of direction of several colleges and seminaries direction of several colleges and seminaries in France, one very successful institute in Algiers, Africa, and two in Canada, that of St. Michael's, in Torouto, and of Assumption, in this diocese. After seventy years of a useful, holy, and laborious, but successful, life, he breathed his last on the 16th of Oct., at Annonay, in the midst of his sorrowing confreres, who all consider his loss to the community as almost irreporable.

Father Soulerin was a man of deep and varied learning, pious and unpretending, with a kind word and smile for all. He was much beloved in Toronto both by pupils and professors. The citizen Toronto who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance held him in high esteem and leep veneration; even bishops and other church dignitaries went to him for counsel and direction in their difficulties; but set and direction in their difficulties; but the clear eye is dimmed and the loved voice hushed forever, and repeated and carnest prayers issuing from hearts filled with gratitude will be wafted to the throne of infinite mercy for sweet repose and eternal rest to the pure, kind soul of the father, the scholar and the priest John M. Soulerin. R.I.P.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

It is our pleasant duty to record under the above heading the reception into our holy Mother the Catholic Church of Miss Marie Helen Smith, of Saginaw, Mich. The ceremony took place on Saturday, Heart, at Sault-au-Recollet, situated about six miles from Montreal. It was presided over by the Rev. Father Ryan, J., who administered the Holy Sacra ment of Baptism, after having received the abjuration of the candidate. Im-mediately afterwards the rite of Conmediately afterwards the rife of Con-firmation was administered by the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Bourget, until recently the Bishop of the diocese of Montreal. The sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sheri-dan, of Montreal, of whom Miss Smith has been a guest. On the following day, Sunday, Miss Smith approached the Holy Sacrament of the Altar in the beautiful chapel of the above convent, where sho had passed ten days in immediate preparation for this most interesting ceremony, and where she had been kindly invited by the Rev. Mother Seperioress, Madam Tomassini, who, in connection with the other ladies of that excellent establishment, manifested an indefatigable charity in her attentions to the young convert. The numerous friends of the latter in the Forest City will be rejoiced at the above happy tidings, and will join with us in praising God for this great grace, as well as in wishing Miss Smith a full measure of the happy consolation afforded by the exercise of our holy religion.

At the Basilia Yesterday.—The first Sunday of Advent, the first Sunday of the Ecclesiastical year, as the feast of St. Andrew is the commencement of the year's calendar of Saints, was duly in augurated at the Basilica yesterday by the Forty Hours' Devotion. This observance will be continued throughout the different parishes of the diocese every alternate day till the close of the Ecclesiastical

1880.

THE "CATHOLIC RECORD."

VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

Matter suitable for family reading, which rill have a tendency to improve the mind and ring into play the better traits of our adure, will be carefully prepared and form special feature of the paper.

DIOCESAN NEWS

Will be reported, as occasion arises, from the different parishes. The rev. clergy and peo-ple in all parts of the diocese will find in the RECORD a large amount of useful and inter-esting information touching local occur-cing information touching local occur-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.
CANADIAN SUMMARY.
MARKET REPORTS.
LOCAL EVENTS.

The most striking events of the week will be given in a condensed and readable form. Subscribers may rest assured that all the news which is worth having will appear in the Record. We do not purpose to follow the example of some of our cotemporaries, whose columns contain little else than matter which is calculated to make us shudder at the degradation of some of our fellowheigs. Elaborate accounts of the most horrible crimes, blood curdling-pictures of sin and shame serve no good end. The minds of our children should be kept away from such as this. It works harm with the young; it will not be beneficial to mature persons. CONTINUED STORIES.

A particular feature of the paper will be the reproduction of the choicest works of fiction of some of our most brilliant Catholic writers. These stories will not only be of absorbing interest, but will also contain a vast fund of moral instruction. The present story will shortly be concluded, when we will give our readers another which we promise them will be well worth the price of the paper. HUMOROUS. HUMOROUS.

This department will be most carefully selected, and will only contain such matter as will really be deserving the name of wit and humor.

Many other departments will also be introduced occasionally, all of which will serve to make the paper one of the best Catholic week des in America.

PREMIUMS FOR 1880.

In order to extend still more the usefulness of the Record we have this year decided to offer premiums to those who can spare a few hours' canvassing for subscribers.

The price of the paper is \$2 per annum. Those who form these clubs must obtain the money in advance, and send direct to this office in a registered letter, or by post office order, addressed as below. The premium will then besent free of charge to the person who forms the club.

FOR THREE SUBSCRIBERS

We will send any one of the following valuable books, neatly bound in cloth:
Barbara Leigh: A Christmas Sketch. e Jesuits nt Honor's Keepsake sy Conway

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The Faith of Our Fathers.
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The Happiness of Heaven. By Rev. F. Bordeaux.
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The Religious and Social Position of Catholics in England.
Advice to Irish Girls in America. By the Nun of Kenmare.
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Adventures and Daring Deeds of Michael Dwyer, the Insurgent Chief of the Irish Rebellion, 1788.
Rosemary; or, the Fire of London.
Conversations on Liberalism and the Church.
Batholical States of the Evictions in Ireland during the English of the Evictions in Ireland during Tale of the Evictions in Ireland during the Famole.
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Letters on the Roman Chancery. By Bishop England.
Life of St. Francis, of Rome.
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FOR FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR FIVE SUBSCRIBERS

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can Revolution.
Fitspatrick's Irish Wits and Worthies.
D'Arcy McGee's Poems. Portrait.
De Smet's Western Missions and Mission FOR SEVEN SUBSCRIBERS. The lectures and sermons delivered by the Very Rev. Thos. N. Burke, O. P., in the principal cities of the United States in the year 1872; to which is added his celebrated lectures delivered at the Academy of Music, New York, in answer to Fronde, the historian, The History of the Church, Containing 2co Illustrations, 540 Pages.
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fe of the Most Rev. M. J. Spaiding, D.D.
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From the Days of Wolsey to the Death of
Cranmer. Two volumes.
These Boots are all bound in cloth and will
found most valuable works.

THOS. COFFEY,

CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

Unknown is Best.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

If the dead, lying under the grasses,
Unseen linger near the bereft,
Hitting knowledge and sense of what passes
In the hearts and the homes they have left.
What teardrops, than sea waters salter,
When they see how we fail, how we faller,
How we miss in the duties of life.

If the great, who go out with their faces Bedewed by a weeping world's tears, Stand near and can see how their places Are filled, while the multitude cheers; If the pareut, whose back is bent double With delving for riches and gold, Lends an ear to the wrangle and trouble About him before he is cold;

If the wife, who left weeping and sorrow
Behind her, bends down from above.
And beholds the tears dried on the morrow
And the eyes newly burning with love;
If the gracious and royal-souled mother,
From the silence and hush of her tomb,
Can hear the harsh voice of another
Slow-blighting the fruit of her womb.

If the old hear their early begotten
Rejoicing that burdens are gone;
If the young know how soon they're

If the young know how soon they're for-gotten.

What sighing of sorrow and anguish
Must sound through the chambers of space!
What desolate spirit must languish
In that mystic and undescribed place!
Then life was a farce with its burden,
And death but a terriblejest,
But they cannot. The grave gives its guerdon
Of silence and beautiful rest.

THE TWO BRIDES.

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

"You overlook the fact," Mr. Ashton replied, "That the right of seceding from the Federal Union is one that has always the Federal Union is one that has always been asserted by many of our ablest states-men and jurists. They justify the use of this right by the neglect of the Federal Government to fulfil any of its solem obligations towards one or several States, or by such action of a majority of the people or the States as would imperil the eace, the safety, or the existing institupeace, the safety, or the existing institu-tions of the remaining portion. Now, a party daily growing in power in the Free States have been long threatening to inter-fere with the solemnly guaranteed rights of slave-holders; and, at this moment, that party has elected the President and Vice-President of the United States. There is thus, in the eyes of the Southern masses— whatever may be the convictions of the leaders—a strong and powerful reason for seceding from the Union."

"But not for declaring war," put in the Count.
"The South is made up of sovereign
States," replied Mr. Ashton, "and they

States," replied Mr. Asmon, and they have united to form a separate community. Now, in a community, when a state of war exists, though even the best men may condemn the causes that brought it about and the policy of the men in power, they will, like the mass of their fellow-citizens, hold themselves bound to repel all aggression, and to sacrifice every-thing to make their own people triumph."

That I perfectly understand," said

Lebrija.

"Then you can see that, were I in Louisiana at this moment, I should, after opposing secession to the utmost, and while bitterly deploring disunion, throw my whole energy into sustaining the Confederacy," continued Mr. Ashton.
"Yes," said the Count, "I can see that,

in spite of political dissentiments, and the conscientious difference of opinion on que tions of abstract right, there should only one course for the men of the South, now that the sword has been drawn."

"You can judge of the ardor with which men will espouse that cause-even though it should be, as I believe it must be, a losing cause--when my own daughters, brought up in a strong Union family, in which slavery never found favor, are such enthusiastic abettors of the Confederacy,

added the American. "But what if England and Franceshould interfere?" asked the Spaniard.

"England will not and France cannot," plied Mr. Ashton. "It is for England's replied Mr. Ashton. "It is for England' political advantage that the United State political advantage that the United States should cease to increase in power in the enormous ratio that at present marks our progress. She will look on while we are ruining and destroying each other. Besides, public opinion would not, ultimately, sustain any support given to a confederacy based on the interests of slavery. And France cannot. Bread in Paris is almost at famine prices, which the Paris is almost at famine prices, which the government has to regulate each morning. Let it be known in France to-morrow that the emperor was going to interferen—that is, undertake a hostile interference—in our civil war, and the price of bread would be double in a week. No government could

"I believe that you are right there," said Diego.

said Diego.

"Then, papa," said the enthusiastic Susan, "the Confederates will win."

"Yes," he answered, "they will have the best of it for some time. They have been preparing for this—the Unionists have not. But it is only a question of time, endurance and perseverance. And all these will be in favor of the North, and the stern, unvielding Puritan spirit that will preside in its councils and g armies to certain and final success. guide its

"But we have the best soldiers, the best nerals, and the best statesmen too,

papa," Susan persisted.
"Yes, yes, my dear, I know all that," he replied. "It is the old story of Cavalier inst Puritan; the bitter contempt and fatal pride that underrate an adversary, n that adversary the indomitable stuff that, like iron, only grows harder by beating. It is a sad day for our country when ing. It is a sad day for our country when such noble elements are arrayed against each other, instead of being wielded unitedly for the glorious purposes aimed

fathers of American liberty. at by the fathers of American hoerty."

The travellers were by this time entering the port of Barcelona, and Diego was anxious to place at the service of his new friends—for such he deemed them to be his knowledge of Spanish, of the customs of his country, and of the road they were to travel over together. So he begged Mr. Ashton to look upon him, from that moment till their arrival at Ronda, as upon one who was most willing to spare them every possible trouble,—an offer which, it need not be said, was accepted

with expressions of cordial gratitude.

They preferred going by rail along the sea-coast to Valencia, and thence to Cordova and Malaga. At the last named city Diego found his father waiting for him, and both lost not a moment in setting out

for Ronda,—the Ashtons resting for a few days in the beautiful city before joining the D'Arcys in their mountain retreat.

Though informed by Don Ramon of all the details of Rose's long illness, Diego was not prepared for the change a few months had wrought in the woman whose

months had wrought in the woman whose image he had borne with him everywhere

impressed on his soul.
Francis D'Arcy and his grandson met
the Marquis and Don Diego at the posada The meeting was a most cordial one; but Diego could not help remarking that the blego comin not help the stall form of the old gentleman seemed to stoop slightly, while a cloud of sorrow was settled on the calm brow and ever-

cheerful countenance.

"As you have so little time to give us,
my dear Diego," said Mr. D'Arey, while
all four were walking toward the residence described in a former chapter, "we must contrive to see as much of you as we can. So we are to sup all together. Rose, though far frem strong, wished to do the Marquis and yourself the hospitalities of

"I should never forgive myself, dear sir," said Diego, "were I, by my visit, to distress Miss D'Arcy, or to reopen wounds which I would heal with the best blood in my heart."

my heart."
"That is spoken like a Spanish cavalier, and a Lebrija," said Mr. D'Arcy. "Then, Diego, you will make the sacrifice of speaking this evening of indifferent things Rose will give you a special confer-

only. Rose win give you a special conference to-morrow."
"Diego cannot help being pleased by this arrangement," said the Marquis. "He has to thank you for this."
"I do thank Mr. D'Arey with all my heart, dear father," replied Diego. "I trust in him with the absolute confidence

child in his parent." You may trust me, my dear Diego,"
I the old gentleman. "But here we said the old gentleman. "But here we are!" he added, suddenly, as they stopped in front of the comparatively modest especially,—a little paradise of beauty,

especially.—a fifth paramse of beauty, quiet, and repose.

Genevieve and Maud met their friends in what hadbeen Mrs. D'Arcy's ante-room. Though the dear girls did their best to be bright and ple sant, the effort was too much for them. Genevieve fairly broke dearn of the respiratory as few words to Diego. down, after saying a few words to Diego, with whom she and Maud had spent such happy hours on the sunny heights of Ronda, as well as at Malaga and Seville,

-and her tears infect even the lively Maud.

"The Count de Lebrija brings you news that will delight you," Mr. D'Arey said, as he entered into the room where Rose was waiting for her visitors. "The Ashtons are in Malaga. They have come with him all the way from Marseilles, and will be here in a day or two."

"You have always brought us good news and pleasantness," said Rose, holding out her hand, first to the Marquis, and then to Diego.

"And I trust never to bring you anything that will not contribute to your

thing that will not contribute to your happiness," said Diego, as he kissed the trembling little hand.

"I am glad that our dear friends have had such a delightful companion," the girl said, seating herself. 'It was a delight to me to think that I

was with those who knew your family so intimately, and who entertained so true

"My dear Rose," said Mr. D'Arcy, "I shall take the gentlemen to their room for a few moments, and then we shall all be in re diness to do honor to your fare."

"She is very much changed," said Don Ramon, when he and his son were left alone to dress for dinner.

"She was beautiful before," answered Diego; "but now she looks more divinely beautiful. Suffering has given her beauty both ripeness and majesty.
"You have a lover's cyc eye, Diego, and a

poet's also," said his father.
"Who could help loving and worshiping one so angelic in life and form?" replied

e enthusiastic son.
"I am glad to see you so devoted a worshiper," rejoined the old gentleman, as he carefully tied his cravat. "I hope to make you most happy, dear father," Diego said, with some emotion,

by making myself in every way worthy of so noble a woman."
"The love of a noble woman is a sure path to honor," added the Marquis.

path to honor," added the Marquis.

"And I thank you, father, for having given your son this sure path to highest nobleness of aim and deed."

"Well, my dear Diego," replied his parent, "I am, at any rate, very happy to see you so earnestly bent on the serious work of life. What success you may achieve in Mexico I know not—indeed, I do not much care—but I am now sure do not much care—but I am now sure that you will have conquered a high official position in your own country.

Are you wise," he continued, after a pause, "to press your suit on Miss D'Arcy just at this moment?"

anse, "to press my suit," his son "I shall only press my suit," his son "When I see that my heartfelt extended "when I see that my heartfelt extended than acpressions of sympathy are more than acceptable to her. You cannot blame me for wishing to set out for Mexico as the accepted husband of the woman who loves

"No!" said the Marquis. "Only take care that you do not press your love on a heart where most bitter grief is now

uppermost and absorbing."

At this very moment the supper-bell rang, and Mr. D'Arcy himself knocked at the door of his old friend to see if both

gentlemen were ready.

The reader must find in the next chapter what came of the supper and of Diego de Lebrija's visit to Ronda.

CHAPTER XXI.

PARTING IN HOPE. Thus grieves she now; but she shall wear This love of mine, whereof I spoke, About her body for a cloak, nd for a garland in her hair, Even yet; because I mean to prove, Not to speak only, this my love."

At the supper-table the Marquis had many amusing anecdotes to relate of his experience in the South-American wars. His sparkling wit was called forth by Mr. D'Arcy's humorous sallies; and thus the cloud of sadness that seemed at first to hang over the table drifted away, and even Rose could smile, while her brother

and sisters laughed heartily.

Then Mr. D'Arcy questioned Diego on his recent journeyings to London, Paris, and Vienna, and Diego described with

eloquence and piquancy what official prudence allowed him to relate of his interdence allowed him to relate of his inter-course with the statesmen of these capitals. He chiefly interested Rose and her sisters by dwelling at length on his pleasant meet-ing with the Ashtons, and the many incidents of their journey from Marseilles to

Malaga.

The Lebrijas retired at an early hour. laws both prudence and good policy to leave Rose under the charm of the delight-ful conversation to which every one of the gentlemen had contributed his very best. When, as was his wont, Mr. D'Arcy went to her ante-room to bid her good night to her ante-room to bid her good night, he found Rose flushed and feverish, and

anxious to speak to him.

"You have behaved admirably, my darling," he said, seating himself by her side, and retaining the hot little hand she had given him. "It was the first trial of your new strength, and you have stood

"I wish it were over," she answered.
"I fear to-morrow may be too much for "Can you trust me with what you would wish should not be done?" Mr.

D'Arcy asked. "It was for that I was so anxious to see you, grandpapa" she said. "I do not wish that there should be any change."
"You would have me, then, tell Don Diego that nothing should be said at present about a formal betrothal?" said her grandfather.

her grandfather.
"That is it," she answered. Let things remain as they are."

remain as they are."
"But you know, my child," the old gentleman said, "that the Count de Lebrija is going to Mexico on a secret mission, that is not unattended with danger. You do not intend to give him a formal refusal, or to discourage him by a show of indiffer-

"Oh, not that, grandpapa. I mean to

"Oh, not that, grandpapa. I mean to wish him heartily such success.—"

"As may be best for Mexico," Mr. D'Arcy said, with a laugh.

"Just so, grandpapa. And that he may come back with honor," Rose replied.

"That he may have the honor of failing in his negotiation, is what I wish him,"

"I the forecasting old gontheman." And said the far-seeing old gentleman. "And that is pretty sure to be the upshot,—at least if the United States are to have a voice in the matter. But let him come back, after having having honorably fulfilled his mission and the matter."

"And when do you think we shall see."
"And when do you think we shall be able to go home, dearest grandpapa?" the girl asked, wearily.
"Ah, my poor birdling, yearning to be back in the old nest?"
"Oh, yes, yes!" she said, bursting into tears. filled his mission, and then we shall see

"I do not blame my little Rose for that," he said, tenderly. "There is a heart there that hungers for your presence, my love," he continued, caressing the bent head, and encouraging this outburst of

filial affection.
"I would give worlds," she said "to find myself again in dear papa's arms. He must be so wretched without mamma

and without you."
"Well, darling," he said, "there shall be no unnecessary delay. If you are strong enough to go with the Ashtons, I am more than willing to go with them."

"Have no fear of me, grandpapa," she "Have no lear of the, grandpapa, she said, "I shall do my best to get strong. The presence of our dear friends will cheer and help me. And," she said, looking down, "I hope I shall do and say the right

thing to-morrow."
"That I am sure of," he said. "And now put away all thought of the morrow, all fears and doubts. Remember that grandpapa is still left to you, and that you long ago placed your interests in God's hands. I now pray Him to bless my darling, and to grant her sweet rest and forgetfulness." And with his usual nightly blessing he left his grandchild to

the needed repose of body and spirit.

The next morning, a little before noon, Diego was at Mr. D'Arcy's with his father. Rose was not a little agitated when they were left alone, but, weak as she was, her strong will repressed every sign of nerv-

"You do me an inestimable favor," Diego said, when she had seated herself, "by allowing me the privilege of seeing ou thus before my departure."
"When do you leave Ronda?" she in-

quired. "This afternoon. I must take the express train for Madrid to-night, and be in England within three days. So, I shall have to travel to night."

"That is very wearing," she said.
"I shall not feel it now that I have seen you," he said, with emotion. "For I know that time and rest, and the sweet know that time and rest, and the sweet atmosphere of your own home at Fairy Dell, will restore you to perfect health."

"Oh, yes," Rose replied, as the tears forced themselves into her eyes, "I shall be well when I have my dear home and my dearest and best of fathers."

"And will you not allow me to see you ask."

there on my return from Mexico?"he ask-ed, as she looked up at him through her tears, with a flash of glad light in her

eyes.

"Oh, I should be so happy to have you come and see papa, and dear grandpapa, and all of us, who have known you to be so good and generous," she replied, holding out her hand to him with a sudden im-

Rose," he said, taking the proffered hand, and sinking on his knee before her, "I thank you for this. More than this I will not ask from you now,—if by leaving this dear hand in mine a moment longer, you allow me to understand, without any possibility of doubt, that you love

She did not withdraw her hand, although she covered her averted and tearful eyes with the other. "This assurance," he continued, kissing the hand left passively in his own, again and again, "makes me the happiest and proudest man in Spain. I am going on an honorable mission, though I know it to be one that is not approved of by your family. Yet it is honorable to me, because entrusted to me by my own sovereign. And I undertake it with the loftiest and purest motives. It shall render me more worthy

of you."
"Do you remember," he went on presently, "having said to me, when I bade you farewell at Seville, that I should wear your colors if ever I went to Mexico on an errand undertaken for God and

Spain?"
"I do," said Rose, and you shall have them?" Rising suddenly, and going into her

own private room, she presently returned with a small miniature of our Lady of Gaudaulpe, set in an exquisite gold frame, adorned with American emeralds and adorned with American emeraids and pearls, and suspended to a strong silk braid of white and blue silk. "Here are my colors," she said, as Diego knelt again, and, throwing the braid around his neck, and the sile of the instance of the said and the said the said and after kissing the miniature, she also bent and kissed his forehead.

and kissed his forehead.

"God bless you Diego," she said, fervently, "and make you a knight after His own heart and her's who is Mother of us

"I shall stand sponsor for your knight

"I shall stand sponsor for your knight,
Miss Rose," said the voice of the jolly old
Marquis, who, with Mr. D'Arcy, had
entered the ante-room unperceived by
either of the actors in this little scene.
"We were both fearful lest this interview should be too long for your strength,
my child," said Mr. D'Arcy, "and so have
been intruders at the wrong moment."

been intruders at the wrong moment."

"At the happiest moment of all my life," said Diego, who had risen to his feet, and had taken Rose's hand with an air of proud and respectful devotion. "Do not misunderstand me, Senor," he said to the Marquis; "I have not demanded, nor have I received, any new promise. I am only going away with the assurance that I have the love of the noblest of women to be my wilking the interest." been intruders at the wrong moment

guiding star in the future."

Rose gently withdrew her hand and found herself, she knew not how, folded in her grandfather's embrace. "It is too much for you, darling," he said in her ear.

"Let me take you to your room."
"Yes, dear grandpapa," she said, with a look of love toward Diego, who lost not one of her mevements, and who answered her look with another of deep and grate-

ful affection.

And so these two parted. And so these two parted.

The next day brought the Ashtons to Ronda; and Mr. D'Arey insisted on their being his guests during the whole time of their stay in the city. Rose, as well as her sisters, was much moved by this meet-ing with Mrs. Ashton, after her own recent ing with Mrs. Ashton, after her own recent bereavement. But the motherly tender-ness of the excellent lady proved to be a most salutary balm for the orphaned girls. Rose clung to her with the instinctive yearning for sympathy of a young heart that has discovered a motherly heart re-

sponsive to its need.

The two old gentlemen found an inexhaustless mine of interest and instruction in the monuments and antiquities of Ronda and its neighborhood, as well as in the rich native flora of its mountains and valleys. And so they spent their days visiting all these treasures of nature and art, while discussing the fearful chances of the great civil struggle which threatened to devastate their beloved com-

mon country.

Charles served as an escort to the ladies, and was aided in his task by some of the best-informed citizens of Ronda, whom the Marquis de Lebrija had enlisted in favor of his American friends,-whom he represented, and not untruthfully, as staunch friends of Spain, and strenuous opponents of all anti-Spanish filibusters in the United States. And so the ladies— Mrs. Ashton as keenly as any of them-reveled in the glorious weather, and the till more glorious nature of the Sierra de Ronda. Beautiful, and most beautiful, as Ronda. she and her husband had found Ventimishe and her husband had found ventilinglia and Lattie, and the whole of the lovely Riviera, in its springtide wealth, they were amazed, as they passed from Cordova to Malaga, at the glimpse obtaincordova to Malaga, at the glimpse obtained from the railway of a country that seemed fairyland in the first days of May. Around Malaga they saw vast plantations of cotton and sugar-cane, reminding them of their own Louisiana. But how different from the swampy shores of the Lower Mississippi, and its forest vegetation, luxuriant to rankness, was that golden seally a superstands the old tongue. One of the tenant farmer speakers, who failed in the English, now came forward and delivered in Irish a most impassioned and delivered in Irish and went direct to the hearts of his auditors, every one of whom (he afterwards assured us) understands the old tongue. shore, with its walls of sublime mountains, reaching away to the west, with the deep-blue expanse of the Mediterranean to the east, with fields of waving grain between, and the picturesque slopes of the nearest hills covered with lemon and orange trees, with the olive and the vine, while behind and above these rose the wooded mountain acclivities, rich beyond comparison with acclivities, rich beyond comparison with chestnut, cork-trees, and lordly oak, clothing them almost to their summits. And on every side, perched on inaccessible heights, like eagles' nests, were historic cities, sung by Christian and Moor, or white hamlets, nestling on the slopes, amid orange-groves and vineyards. Mr. Ashton could with difficulty be induced to tear himself away from such enchanting sites

as Velez, and promised himself to return, and have his fill of sight-seeing in this paradisaical land, even though the weather vas sometimes intolerably hot.

As they left Malaga behind, however and wound their way upward among the Sierras along the banks of the Guaiaro the ascent in all its stages seemed a new revelation of nature's magnificence, each page filled with objects of fresh wonder and

So Rose and Charles, and their sisters, forgot awhile their griefs and sadness in excursion after excursion through the grand old city and the surrounding towns and monasteries, enjoying, too, with a keen relish, the hospitable welcome given keen relish, the hospitable welcome given them everywhere by all classes, without

exception.

It was while thus delightfully occupied, and while planning their approaching jour-ney homeward, that the following letters reached them.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Whether life is worth living, a question

which some of our modern philosophers have gravely propounded, whether it be sweet or sad, it has, in England especially, a deadly enemy in consumption-the most lingering yet fatal of maladies. In Germany, where hitherto engines of death have been invented or carried to the height of deadly perfection, a new discovery has been made by science to save life from its worst enemy, for all the victims of war put together fall far short of those whom death conquers by con-sumption alone. The reported cure for this most terrible of maladies has been worked out like so many other valuable medical discoveries at the expense of animals. This remedy is the inhalation of fumes of "benz esaures natrun." By placing a number of rabbits, in whose lungs he had produced tuberculosis, in a box with fumes of this substance, Dr. Max Schneller effected, it appears, a complete cure of the lung disease,

while other rabbits treated in the ordimany way died. In the hospital at Innispruck, in the Tyrol, Professor Rokitansky has made many successful experiments on consumptive patients by making them inhale the vapor of this compound daily. Among German doctors the general opinion is that this discovery will lead the way to a signal improvement in the treatment of consumption. It is to be hoped that English doctors will not be sleek in giving this discovery all the attention slack in giving this discovery all the attention it deserves, for of all countries in the world England needs most a remedy to stay the fatal ravages of consumption.

Special Irish Correspondence of The Pilot GREAT MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

SPEECHES IN GAELIC FOR THE GOVERN-

MENT SPIES.

Dublin, Nov. 12th, 1879. The meetings of Sunday last comprised Corofin (Co. Galway), Kilmaine, Kilmena, and Kilmoree, Co. Mayo.

THE COROFIN MEETING.

Thirteen thousand men assembled at corofin, and formed as splendid looking a body as the eye of a general could rest upon. Over one thousand came on horseback from the barony of Turloughmore, headed by an old piper, also mounted. The platform was erected under the The platform was erected under the shadow of the old castle of Corofin, and in looking at the long line of marching men approaching from Tuam on the one hand and Annaghdown on the other, both contingents heading in behind the old ruins, and forming up in front of where the speakers of the day were gathered, one's thoughts flew back to the chivalrous

past, when "Fleet as the deer the Normans ran, Through Corlieu's Pass and Ardahan, before the ancestry of the manhood now before the ancestry of the manhood now mustering in the same cause of right against wrong, fatherland against its enemies. This, howerver, is no warlike mustering, though the military bearing of the young, stalwart Galwegians, their steady march, mock pikes and swords, ditto of the mounted officers, indicated an aptitude for "the real thing," which would not fail to be well noted in the report which the Castle short-hand write would tender the following morning to his

Father Tom McDonough, the patriotic Father Tom McDonough, the patriotic parish priest, filled the duties of Chairman, and delivered a stirring speech. He was followed by two or three tenant-farmers, who spoke to the point in their own forcible manner. They declared they were no beggars, but that they demanded back from the Government part of their own processing the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the above for the control of their own process in the control of their own process. of their own money in the shape of loans

for reproductive works.

Mr. Nolan, of Gara, and Michael Davitt, of Dublin, who attended as a deputation from the National League, proposed reso-lutions in favor of the reclamation of waste lands, and the establishment of a peasant

A novel feature was introduced into the meeting by Mr. Michael Davitt addressing the vast audience in Irish, when proposing a vote of thanks to the reverend chairman. a vote of thanks to the reverend chairman. He alluded to the presence of the Government reporters, and urged the people not to be intimidated, but to organize and consolidate their strength for the overthrow of landlord power.

Father Tom spoke also in Irish, and went direct to the hearts of his auditors, every one of whom (heafterwards assured use) understands the old towards.

fierce invective against those who encourage the landlords in rack-rentings by covering their neighbor' land.

The position of the Government re-porter was ludicrous in the extreme, while, for aught he knew, Mr. Davitt was for aught he knew, Mr. Davitt was talking the rankest treason, and the reverend chairman perhaps aiding and abetting. The meeting soon after quietly abetting. The incetting soon after queue, dispersed, and when the shades of evening had enveloped the old castle of Corofin, the little village of that name had regained its normal quiet. On driving in to Tuam, later on, I passed by companies of men regular order, and making the night air ring with shouts of "Th for the people," and "God save Ireland.

THE KILMAINE MEETING

was composed of some eight thousand people, with two or three hundred people, with two or three hundred mounted men. A tenant farmer occupied the chair, and the principal speakers were J. J. Louden, President Mayo Land League, James Daly, Connaught Telegraph, John W. Walshe, of Balla (one of the first few who initiated this agitation), Mr. Monaghan, of Ballinrobe, and Mr. Duncan, of Kilmaine. The customary resolutions demanding reduction, employment, and the abolition of landlordism, were forcibly and eloquently spoken to by the gentlemen named above.

THE KILMEANE MEETING. Owing to the downpour of rain, the Kilmeane (near Westport) meeting was held in the chapel, on the suggestion of the Rev. Michael O'Donnell, the parish priest Rev. Michael O'Donnell, the parish priest. No more suitable place could be selected and the three thousand people who listened to their worthy pastor would be all the more impressed by his fercible language. He declared that the people of his parish were unable to pay rent, and he regarded it as unreasonable on the part

of the landlords to expect payment.
"The famine of '46," declared declared this "The famine of '46," declared this minister of God, "destroyed more people than the wars of Napoleon, and the men who died on the battlefield were much better off than the people who pined away gradually from starvation."

Messrs. Nolan, O'Malley, Gibbons, and Brown, addressed the meeting in favor of

reduction of rents, reclamation of waste lands, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary. THE KILMORE DEMONSTRATION was also of a successful character, and was presided over by Canon John McDermott ("Prince of Coolavin"). Addresses were delivered by Messrs, Irwin

tions passed with acclamation.

This concluded the work of Sunday, Nov. 9th, adding over 25,000 people more to those hundreds of thousands who have demanded the extinction of land The meetings for next Sunday are cup of bitterness filled in haste when lordism since this agitation commenced. Lackagh, County Galway, Kilannin (Con- 1 yo

and O'Connor, and the customary resolu.

nemara), and Keltimagh, and Islandeady, county Mayo. AGITATOR.
P. S.—Mr. Parnell's visit to America is postponed to the end of this month, in consequence of rumors of a general election.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.

THE "ORANGE-FENIAN APPRENTICE BOY"

-SOME ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN REA,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, KILLEN'S DEFENDER.

There are a great many eccentric men in Ireland, but John Rea, the Belfast at-torney, who loves to call himself 'the Orange Fenian apprentice boy,' is decided-ly the most eccentric man "within the ly the most eccentric man "within the four walls" of the Emerald Isle. He has been in more scrapes than any man who ever trod the green sod, and he is never really happy except he has somebody to fight. He has been committed for contempt of court so many times that when-ever he has a big case it is always expected, as a matter of course, that the Judge is to be "bearded in his den" and that John is to be at least removed from court by physical force. But the place of all other where he loves to kick up a row is before a Parliamentary committee, and a few years ago he shocked London by a char-acteristic scene at the bar of the House of Commons, from which he had to be carried by main force and confined till they got tired of keeping him-for John never submits. He once got into a row with the Mayor of Belfast, and failing to obtain "justice" in Belfast, he appealed to a higher court in Dublin for the Mayor's arrest, and after a heated argument, the judge failing to comply, he was denounced in the flavorer judge failing to comply, he was denounced in the fiercest manner on the very bench as a partizan. On another occasion, when John was tried for libel, he defended himself, and, after what the papers called an "inflammatory" speech, he wound up by saying, "Gentlemen of a well-packed jury, convict me if you can. I defy your verdict." The report states that the scene that followed was indescribable. Juries. that followed was indescribable. Juries, however, generally let him off easy. He is regarded as a privileged character, and has an awkward habit of fyling bills of exceptions which result in endless litagation. With all this eccentricity John Rea is unquestionably one of the ablest attorneys in Ireland and has an immense knowledge in Ireland and has an immense knowledge of law. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a man of extensive reading. A man of independent means, he practices law from sheer love of it and because, as one of his countrymen once said, he "couldn't keep doing nothing." A Presbyterian in religion, he has always espoused the popular side, and in 1848 was a staunch adherent of John Mitchel. Although a nationalist, he can always obtain a hearing from the Orangemen as well as from the Catholics, and once told a mixed meeting of Ulstermen that they had the best blood of the three kingdoms in their veins, being descended from the men who conquered at Clontarf, Bannockburn, who conquered at Clontart, Bannockburn, Creey, Agincourt and the Yellow Ford, from Crusaders, Covenanters, Cavaliers and Roundheads. He will give a peculiar interest to the trials of the land agitators.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD RACE.

John Davison, who was one of the oldest John Davison, who was one of the oldest engineers in this country, was recently killed by a locomotive explosion on a Western road. He was on the engine when he saw a child playing on the track some distance ahead. He ran out to the pilot, and, reaching over, caught the child and tossed it to one side of the track. He lost his balance, however, and fell in front of the locomotive and was crushed to

Davison's death recalls an incident of his life which, though it occurred ten year ago, is considered as one of the most terrible experiences that have ever been recorded in the history of railroading. Davison was then an engineer on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, and was decending a grade of eighty feet and was decending a grade of eighty feet to the mile between Maysville Summit and Brocton Junction on the Lake Shore Road, the distance being fourteen miles, with an immense sweeping curve. In the train there was one box car, six loaded oil cars and two passenger cars, the latter being at the rear of the train. He had get under headway, when, seeing that one of the oil cars was on fire, he whistled down brakes, cut loose the passanger coaches, and disconnected the box car from

the oil cars. The engineer then pulled on down the hill, to get out of the reash of the parning cars, in order to save the locomotive of the other car, in which were two value trotting horses and their keepers on wayto Cleveland. The brakeman neglected to brake the oil cars, they followed the incline, continually gaining headway, and in full blaze came dashing into the

box car at the rear of the engine. Davison opened the throttle, and there was commenced a race for life between his train and the flaming cars under no control. Though he went faster than ever engine went before, the burning cars were close in the rear, and the horses screamed with fright, while the heat was intense. The blaze from the thousands of gallons of burning oil was more than sixty feet in height, and lighted up the woods and rocks and crooked road for miles. The whole heavens were illuminated, and from Brockton the sight of the great conflagration, apparently flying through the air, now hidden for a second by a cut or a piece of woods, and then leaping out again and up towards the sky like a huge founof fire, is described as having been

awful in its grandeur.

Davison, as he approached Brockton, whistled for an open switch, which, being understood, was promptly obeyed, and the race was transferred to the Lake Shore track, where the track being ascending, the oil cars soon came to a stand-still. The oil continued to burn for three hours. The fourteen miles from the summit had been accomplished in twelve minutes. Davison and his fireman both fainted when the danger was over. The horses were ruined. James Keenan, the fireman on that occasion, was killed.

. . . Man negrets in after life the follies of nagh, and Islandeady, AGITATOR ll's visit to America is and of this month, in ors of a general elec-

VARY CHARACTER.

IIAN APPRENTICE BOYS OF MR. JOHN REA, I'- LAW, KILLEN'S PENDER.

t many eccentric men n Rea, the Belfast at-to call himself "the rentice boy," is decided-tric man "within the

rentice boy, is decided tric man "within the Emerald Isle. He has pes than any man who in sod, and he is never pt he has somebody to in committed for con-many times that when-ase it is always expected, rec. that the Judge is to rse, that the Judge is to s den" and that John is emoved from court by the place of all others kick up a row is before committee, and a few ked London by a charthe bar of the House of which he had to be care and confined till they ing him—for John never ng nim—for som never ace got into a row with fast, and failing to obtain fast, he appealed to a Dublin for the Mayor's a heated argument, the omply, he was denounced manner on the very ried for libel, he defended ried for fibel, he defended ir what the papers called cy" speech, he wound up tlemen of a well-packed if you can. I defy your eport states that the scene as indescribable. Juries, ly let him off easy. it of fyling bills of excep-

ult in endless litagation. eccentricity John Rea is one of the ablest attorneys as an immense knowledge a graduate of Trinity and a man of extensive n of independent means, n't keep doing nothing." in religion, he has always popular side, and in 1848 adherent of John Mitchel. tionalist, he can always g from the Orangemen as e Catholics, and once told a of Ulstermen that they had of the three kingdoms in ng descended from the men at Clontarf, Bannockburn, urt and the Yellow s, Covenanters, Cavaliers ls. He will give a peculiar trials of the land agitators.

LE RAILROAD RACE.

n, who was one of the oldest his country, was recently seconditive explosion on a He was on the engine child playing on the track ahead. He ran out to the hing over, caught the child o one side of the track. He e, however, and fell in front otive and was crushed to otive and was

eath recalls an incident of though it occurred ten years ered as one of the most iences that have ever been the history of railroading, then an engineer on the and Pittsburgh Railroad, nding a grade of eighty feet between Maysville Summit unction on the Lake Shore tance being fourteen miles, nense sweeping curve. In e was one box car, six loaded e was one box car, six loaded wo passenger cars, the latter rear of the train. He had addway, when, seeing that one is was on fire, he whistled cut loose the passanger tisconnected the box car from

eer then pulled on down the at of the reash of the burning to save the locomotive a, in which were two valua es and their keepers on the and. The brakeman neglected oil cars, they followed down continually gaining headway, blaze came dashing into the e rear of the engine.

pened the throttle, and there d the flaming cars under no nough he went faster than went before, the burn-were close in the rear, orses screamed with fright, heat was intense. The the thousands of gallons of was more than sixty feet in l lighted up the woods and rooked road for miles. The ens were illuminated, and from ough the air, flying the n for a second by a cut or a

he sight of the great conflagraods, and then leaping out again eards the sky like a huge foune, is described as having been grandeur.
as he approached Brockton,

or an open switch, which, being the was promptly obeyed, and the transferred to the Lake Shore re the track being ascending, s soon came to a stand-still. ued to burn for three hours. een miles from the summit had

grets in after life the follies of ath; and drinks a leisure the itterness filled in haste when

mplished in twelve minutes, nd his fireman both fainted when r was over. The horses were lames Keenan, the fireman on ion, was killed.

The First St. Martin's Summer. EMMA E. BROWN IN "WIDE AWAKE." Twas a bleak, bitter day in November; The sheep huddled close in the fold, But houseless and friendless, a beggar Crouched down in the rain and the cold By the great brazen gate of the city As Martin, the soldier, came by— Brave Martin whose marvelous weapons Nor demon, nor man, durst defy! Yet tender his heart as a woman's And seeing the beggar, he cried;
"Poor brother! no gold can I give thee,
But look, I will gladly divide
My clook, for the half would be better
Than none on this pittless day!"
And selzing his sabre, he cut it
In twain—so the legends say— And wrapping the half of the mantle
About the poor shivering form,
The beggar forgot he was hungry,
Forgot the bleak wind and the storm,
For down on the rain sodden-pavement
Where only the dead leaves had been,
And over the mist-shrouded mountains
There came a strange gjory just then.

Why, we grow stronger under the taunts and jeers and jibes of this mocking world. If we could convince ourselves that this dim spot in the vast universe of God's creation called earth were to last forever—then, indeed, might there be some sense in following the way of the world as regards self-denial. But truth the part of the street of the service The summer, retracing her footsteps, Touched all things, below and above Till the whole gloomy world was trans Because of that one deed of love, And now, when in dreary November There comes a warm, sanchiny day. "here comes a warm, sunshiny day "here comes a warm, sunshiny day e Normandy peasants will tell you 'St. Martin is passing this way!" FOLLOW CHRIST? ELOQUENT DISCOURSE AT ST. VIN-CENT FERRER'S CHURCH. THE CROSS AND THE CROWN.

PATHER DINAHAN O, P., PORTRAYS THE BEAUTY OF "FOLLOWING CHRIS'T."

The New York Catholic Herald of last week prints an admirable portrait of Rev. Father Dinahan, O.P., accompanied by the following beautiful discourse recently delivered by him in that city. We are sure that his numerous friends in this city, where he was born, and where he spent the younger years of his life, will be pleased to witness his great success as a pulpit orator:—

O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elo-quent discourse delivered by the reverend gentleman at St. Vincent Ferrer's last

THE MEANING OF SELF DENIAL. THE MEANING OF SELF DENIAL.
What is the meaning of self-denial? It
means mortification of the senses and
evil inclinations: it means the subjugation of the passions. After the Fall, the tion of the passions. After the Fall, the spiritual, to some extent, became subject to the carnal. Hence our tendency to evil. God created us that we might tend towards Him. But we lost that privilege in the Fall. However, Christ paid the ransom for the forfeited privilege. To effect the restoration of our higher powers, the thing are pages on God's grace. the trestoration of our inguer powers, two things are necessary. God's grace and our co-operation. We are in possession of God's grace, but co-operation with that grace is necessary. Co-operation with God's grace means a strict alliance with grace, forcing nature, raging under the sensual fury of the passions. Our rogress in virtue is commensurate with

OUR LORD'S LIFE.
Self-denial was manifest first and last in the life of Jesus Christ. He taught us in practice this grand principle of self-denial. His entire life was an illustration of it. There are two kinds of self-denial, internal and external. Internal self-denial curbs the passions that riot in the interior. Private judgment and self-will are the most powerful enemies we have to wage war against. They constitute the source of all our disorders. Private judgment always tends to rebel against God from the day that Adam fell up to the present; it has become misty and cloudy, frail, fickle and changeable, but pride, nevertheless, makes us sometimes rely altogether on it. Self-will is our second greatest enemy. It always looks for selfsatisfaction, corrupting our noble works, our noblest purposes. St. Basil once said, "Take away self-will, and we will have no "Take away self-will, and we will have no hell." Grace grows stronger in us in pro-portion to the degree in which we fight against self will by denying ourselves and mortifying our evil inclinations. Our natural inclinations are not in harmony with grace ever since the Fall of Adam. We must correspond with grace and make our evil inclinations and our private judgment submit to the decrees of eternal wisdom. We must submit to the will of God, and make our own will one with His. To accomplish this, self-denial is necessary; that is to say, we must deny ourselves every sinful gratification, every sinful passion, every
WICKED PLEASURE.

Pleasure is the most powerful enemy that exercises control over us. Pleasure is the spring that moves our every act. Before the Fall pleasure found its pure enjoyment in God. Since the Fall it consists of sinful gratifications and riotous excesses. The Apostle of the Gentiles tells us that he found in his members a law warring with the law of God, and he Pleasure is the most powerful enemy that

trembled lest he should become a repro-bate. He, therefore, chastised his body tremoted test he should become a repro-bate. He, therefore, chastised his body in order to bring it under subjection. We, too, must chastise our body and bring it under subjection, or else our evil 'inclinations will get the better of us. We must wage continual war with that force which is in our members. We must bring ourselves in direct union with God, and we must correspond with His grace if we really expect to be saved. This moral doctrine ever did clash with the doctrine doctrine ever did clash with the doctrine of the world, and does clash with it to this day. When this doctrine of self-denial was preached, the world laughed at it. Jesus Christ fearlessly and unflinchingly avowed it, and, following His example and by His command, we also persistently preach the same. No sectarian dare tell his hearers that they must mortify the flesh, and practice self-abnegation, for then his right to preach would be extinct, for the plain reason that he would soon have no listeners and no support whatever. But we—what do we care for the

wings our souls beyond the sky, where it teaches us that our reward with the blessed in Heaven shall be exactly in pro-portion to the amount of the self-denial we practice while here on earth. If we teaches us that our reward with the blessed in Heaven shall be exactly in proportion to the amount of the self-denial we practice while here on earth. If we indulge our passions in this world, those passions will seal the immortal spirit's doom hereafter for unending ages. Hence, to secure our eternal welfare, we must deny ourselves. Now, to the second clause.

spent the younger years of his life, will be pleased to witness his great success as a pulpit orator:—
The Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, has been the scene of many memorable sermons; it was from its pulpit that the great Dominican, Father Burke, first poured forth the glowing Irish eloquence which soon afterward electrified Irish and Catholic souls in all parts of the American continent. The church is in charge of the Dominican Fathers. The "Order of Preachers" numbers many divines of exceptional eloquence, especially in its missionary bands. One of these devoted missionaries, whose holy labors have been felt for the advancement of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical continent of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical continent of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical content of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical content of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical content of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country, is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical content of the cause in many parishes in this city and throughout the country is the Rev. Father Dinahan, O. P., whose portrait we present to our readers to-day, in connection with an elogical content of the and see if we cannot make Him some return. Where is our generosity? Where is our gratitude? He suffered so much return. Where is our generosity! Where sours generosity! Where gen

for Christ he secures spiritual treasures beyond number; but when prosperity comes and he ceases to suffer for Him, then it is be loses these hidden treasures and forgets everything except himself and his sinful gratifications. God knows, and his sinful gratifications. God knows, then, that in prosperity we fall away from grace, and that is why He tries as in the furnace of tribulation, that we may come out purified, like gold tried in the fire. God is, therefore, for our good. You cannot forget that all the followers of Christ, from the Blessed Virgin to the last spotless saint that passed the portals of Paradise, every one of them had a cross to bear, and they bore it heroically. The cross is the distinctive mark of the followers of Christ. If any man come after Me, let him deny him-self and take up his cross and follow Me."
"Follow me, that is to say, he must walk in the way I point out; he must walk in my law, observe my commandments, and in this manner reach my eternal Kingdom, where I wait to receive in heaven all who faithfully followed in my foo'steps while on earth." Here is the whole Christian religion in a nut-shell. The man who observes it will be secure on the last day. The man who does not observe it will find himself very insecure, inserve it will find himself very insecure, indeed, and thereby expose himself to the awful perils of being lost forever. Now let us bring the matter home to ourselves. Do we realize our position? Do we prove by our lives that we are in real earnest the followers of Christ? It is very, very doubtful. And if we are not followers of doubtful. And if we are not followers of

doubtful. And if we are not followers of Christ, then,
whose Followers are we?
Our Lord has said, "He who is not with me is against me, and he who gathereth not with me scattereth." Are you then arrayed with the enemies of Christ. Are you against Him? Look to it. "He who is not with me is against me!" "If any man will be my disciple let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow me."
New, people who ignore the two first New, people who ignore the two first clauses, that is, to deny themselves and take up their cross, such people make no attempt at following Christ. Is this your If it is, I tell you that you are not case? practical Christians, and your religion, instead of serving you, will but condemn you on the last day if you do not reduce it to practice. So I wish you to-day to examine yourselves on this most import-

obey its laws and practice the doctrines taught by our Lord. Remember, then, for the future to be not only mere followers in word, but also in deed. Take up the law, and observe it vigorously. Heaven is worth a struggle. Suffering, we are told by a great saint, is the gate to the temple of sanctity. Jesus Christ passed through this gate to Heaven, and we cannot expect to enter but by the same passage. Through suffering and tribulation we are to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. not expect to enter but by the same passage. Through suffering and tribulation we are to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

in the city. WHAT CHILDREN READ. HOW THE LITTLE ONES OF AMERICA ARE

-then, indeed, might there be some sense in following the way of the world as regards self-denial. But truth tells us that earth and the things of earth shall vanish away and be consumed, when our spirits shall dwell with the immortals. Truth wings our souls beyond the sky, where it teaches us that our reward with the least of the care and bound, lozenges and pop-corn. There seemed to be a run upon the basket.

we must take up our cross if we would follow Jesus Christ. Self-denial is a kind of drilling. Christ's life was one of self-punishment from the moment of His birth till He carried the cross up Calvary's rugged slopes.

in the newsrooms, peddled on the cars, or hawked about the streets of all the cities and large villages in the country, can easily find out what thousands of young

paper organ in this city, a few days ago, alluding to a certain political party, remarked that its greatest enemy was prosperity. This is true Christian philosophy, as applied to the individual. In suffering public indignation who should admit a hundred school children to his court room to hear the disgusting details of evidence in the average suit for divorce. But the next morning the vile disclosure,—especiplums of piquant lewdness,—is spread upon the breakfast table and greedily gorged by the children and servants, who make up the majority of the household. We know the argument by which this publication is justified,—"Vice must be xposed, the more completely the better. But a pure man only need look toward the lower hells to be inspired with a righteous horror and indignation.
AN IMPURE MAN WALLOWS UP TO HIS NECK

in this whole style of literature, often more stimulating than the rankest published obscenity. And the great wavering mass of children and youth; the operatives in our mills; the young workngmen and women, who are coming ur to such a power, even in old Connecticut and Massachusetts, are caught between dry land and water in this moral marsh, and the grace of poisoned down to the roots of their soul. If our teachers would employ a little of their leisure in visiting the newsrooms, scanning the journels, and finding out what their older boys and girls are actually reading in their off-hours, they might be-come missionaries of purity and humanity in a way they hardly conceive. They would understand better the secret source of a great deal that worries and disgus them in the character and deportment of their pupils, if they could know on what vile meat they feed in their hours of leisure. We might, in the same way, gain a little light on the tragedies that so often appal the good people in the quiet country homes of East and West. In every village there would seem to be one rotten plank in the sidewalk, through which, every now and then, some lovely girl vanishes into the black abyss that yawns beneath our choicest social life. If the history of the drunkenness, lewdness, violence, and general depravity sprouted in American youth by this vile

LITERATURE OF CORRUPTION could once be written, we fancy no man with a reputation to lose would fail to demand the uttermost power of the law for its suppression. But while our slow and

priestess of purity and love to her scholars Rev. Father Dinahan has a clear, ringing voice, his manner is extremely impressive, and always carries conviction. He is certainly one of the best preachers in the sit of the s they read.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INFLUENCE.

AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE.

Some two or three years ago a friend, whose veracity is beyond all question, related to the editor of the Standard the following occurrence. We felt bound not to use it at the time because it might then have furnished a clue to the personality of the parties. Lapse of time has removed that objection, and we now publish it. It shows very clearly how subtle is the influence of the secular sys-tem of education for evil, and how it deteriorates the mora! and spiritual character of those who imagine that the Public Schools do them no harm. We rubble Schools do them no narm. We remember the language of the conversa-tion related quite distinctly, from the deep impression it made upon us at the time, and from frequently recalling it

since; and we now give it substantially in the very words that were employed. Our friend was sitting in a room much frequented by Catholies, when an elderly gentleman near him asked a younger

"How so?"
"Well, the Archbishop addressed usery earnestly on the subject of Catholic education, and a collection for the Catholical Parochial Schools was taken up." "Oh, then, I am glad I was not there. I am not enthusiastic over Catholic schools. I think too much fuss is made

about this subject of Catholic education.
The fact is, in my opinion, the Archbishop and the Clergy are extremists on the subject."

"I am utterly surprised at you. What

"Well, I mean this. I don't believe in the opposition made to Catholics sending their children to the Public Schools. I was a pupil in them and am a graduate of the High School. I am a Catholic, and I don't feel that the Public Schools eyer did me any harm. Besides I don't ever did me any harm. Besides, I don't like Catholic schools. There is too much religion in them."

"I have always regarded you as a Catholic, though not a very strict one."

"Oh, no, I don't mean that."
"Well, then," exclaimed his friend,

(still somewhat excited), "what do you mean? You know that I am, and for years have been intimate in your father's house; and I know that your sister is a model daughter, and you ought to regard her as a model sister. She relieves her mother of a great part of the cares of the household, is industrious at home; and in society is universally admired as a true lady; intelligent and accomplished—more so than yourself, for that matter."

"That's rather plain talk," said the

other, somewhat nettled.

"It's plain, but it's true," was the re-joinder. "Pardon my bluntness; but I joinder. "Pardon my bluntness; but I take the liberty of an old friend, and a friend of your father's. I was his friend friend of your father's. I was his friend have when you were a mere boy, and have been your and his friend from then till But what fault on earth have you to find with your sister and her religion "Well, just this: My sister is too re gious or conscientious, whatever you choose to call it. She won't go with me to amusements which the clergy deounce; refuses to dance some of the most fashionable dances; she won't stay away from church on Suudays and holydays on any account; observes all the fasts though her very life depended on it; regular times for saying her beads and prayers and—and in fact her strict regard for the rules and routine of what she calls her duty annoys and vexes me. I am a Catholic, but I don't believe in being so

strict about religion."

The rejoinder to this we cannot give, inasmuch as our friend, who narrated it, unable any longer to express his feellings, got up and left the room to avoid indig-nantly calling this LIBERAL Catholic (with whom he had no personal acquaintance)

o account.
What we have related, however—and it actually occurred between persons well known here in Philadelphia—is quite ufficient to show how the Public Schools sufficient to show how the Public Schools sap the very foundations of faith and obedience; and how persons attending them may still cling to the name of Catholic, though owing to the pernicious influence of those schools, they have lost the very life, and soil of two devotion and life and soul of true devotion and religion.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

lington, Vt., who was converged to see the present of New York by Mgr. Bedini, the Papal Envoy, together with the late Archbishop Bayley and Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn. He goes to pay his canonical visit adlimina, which he expects to make about December 8, when Rome and the Church will be celebrating the jubilee of the definition of the Immaculate Conception.

There is food for thought in the story that is told of a young lad who for the first time accompanied his father to a public dinner. The waiter ask him: I what will you take to drink? Hesitating for a moment, he replied: "Pil take of the properties of the present writing is in print. As an instance of longevity within the cloister, it may be added that two of these venerable ladies made their religious profession as far back as 1818 and the third in 1828.—

Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 26.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

A useless life is a life-long death. A good example is the best sermon. He that won't be counselled can't be

By bestowing blessings upon others we water."

obtain them ourselves. Beauty without honesty is like poison kept in a box of gold.

Be cautious of believing ill and more cautious of reporting it. Counsel and wisdom achieve more and

greater exploits than force. Patience is a virtue which some people thinks every one needs but themselves. When we dread punishment we suffer

it; and whosoever deserves punishment The soul that is in earnest will not stop to count the cost. It is the same way with

A little girl was asked, "What is faith?" She replied, "Doing God's will and asking no questions." Many a sweetly fashioned mouth has

been disfigured and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

Piety ought to be lovable, because it ought to be virtue adorned, and there is nothing so lovely as virtue.

As the body cannot live without food,

so the soul cannot preserve the grace of God, its life, without prayer. Wherever you can find a man who stands by God, God will stand by him; if you honor Him, He will honor you.

It is little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a bomb-shell a mile than a feather—even with artil-

gentleman:

"Were you at the Cathedral at the late Mass last Sunday?"

"No," said the gentleman accosted.

"You should have been there," was the reply; "you missed something."

"How so?"

"Well the series of the sees but something going on; the man of more refinement must be made to feel; the man entirely refined desires to reflect.

When the tongue is silent and dares not speak, there may be a look, a gesture, an inuendo that stabs like the stillette, and is

ceased kindred. The ambitious man is never satisfied;

the wealthy man never says it is enough; nor the man of pleasure,—I am content. An inordinate sensibility, and an irritable frame of mind are the evidences of

pride and selfishness in the possessor, and require the restraining influence of reli-gion to govern and subdue them.

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty spites are mere meannesses and hurt yourself more than any one else.

Heat and animosity, contest and conflict, may sharpen the wits, although they rarely do; they never strengthen the un derstanding, clear the perspicacity, guide the judgment, or improve the heart.

Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never, so that, as Poor Richard says, a life of leisure, and a life of laziness are two different things.

Genius that succumbs to misfortune that allows itself to be blotted with the slime of slander, and other serpents that infest society, is so much the less genius, or neglect is but the flat to an undying future.

If our weak, puny hands could reach up and rend the sun from his throne to-day, then were the same but a little thing to do. It's the Far-off, the great Unattainable, that feeds the passion we

have for a star. Liberty is a great word; but so is duty. We must not forget, or allow others t forget, how much of life's happines sweetness and usefulness is secured bending to our duties, and being Him who came not to be ministered unto,

Love, like the opening of the heaven to the saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilties of the human race. He has faith, hope and charity for another being, perhaps but a creation of his imagination; still, it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly laying even in his imaginations. loving even in his imaginations

Within us our unruly passions are ever on the eve of a commotion; without, the clashing and warring elements of discord and dissension are always dashing foam and spray around us, blinding us alike to the deformity of sin and to the beauty of

Christians are but too apt to forget the importance that is to be attached to the performance of trivial duties. This indifference leads eventually to the neglect of those of graver import. If we fail in overcoming in little matters, how can we expect to be faithful when great ones ob-

Among the passengers to Europe last week was Bishop de Goesbriand of Burlington, Vt., who was consecrated twenty years ago in the Cathedral of New York by Mgr. Bedini, the Papal Envoy to the state of the say that you want delinquencies to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it to say that you want ago to have it

what father takes." The answer reached his father's ear, and instantly the full responsibility of his position flashed upon him. In a moment his decision was made: and in tones tremulous with emotion, and, to the astonishment of those who knew him, he said, "Waiter, I'll take

water."

Leaving home this morning for the office we kissed our little four-year-old good-bye, saving, "Be a good boy today." He somewhat surprised us by saying, "I will. Be a good man, papa."

Sure enough, we thought, we need the exhortation more than he. And who could give it more effectually than this guileless prattler! The words of the little preacher have been ringing in our cars all day, and, whether we wrote letters or editorials, pacified an irate correspondent whose effusion we could not publish, or printed a too lengthy report, we seemed whose entained we could not profish, of printed a too lengthy report, we seemed to hear the sweet child voice saying, "Be a good man, papa."—Exchange.

Belief in the Real Presence is the soul

Belief in the Real Presence is the soul and centre of all life and motion in the Church. It is to her what the soul of man is to the body; it is her life, her breath, her all. It inspires genius, it exalts aims and purposes, and gives a spur to the aspirations of man by placing before him objects worthy of his endeavors. The sublimest works of art, the noblest achievements of mind, the master-pieces of human skill—all owe their inspiration and existence to the belief in spiration and existence to the belief in this soul-stirring dogma. Take it away and life goes out of the world with it. Faith would be dead, charity would be dead, the entire body would be dead.

There is one social dishonor about which no one thinks it worth while to say much in reprobation, but which dose most harm than any other known to us—we mean the dishonor of repeating conversations. The rude man is contented if he sees but something going on; the man of more refinement must be made to feel; the man entirely refined desires to reflect.

When the tongue is silent and dares not speak, there may be a look, a gesture, an intendo that stabs like the stilletto, and is more fatal than poison of the asp.

Jesus Christ suffered for our sins:—We rejoice in them. He died in agomes that He might atone for them, we live only to commit them. Behold the contrast!

One of the surest indications of a living faith in a congregation is the care shown by the members in having Masses celebrated for the repose of the souls of decased kindred.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Cardinal Hugues de St. Cher made the

first Concordance of the Scriptures. As early as 1252, Arnaud de Tontolon, Bishop of Baxas, gave his approval to a festival in honor of the Immaculate Con-ception, instituted by Adon, Abbot of La Reole. It was the first official recognition

of the festival in France. Frank Backland has been visiting Abbotsford, and finds Scott's study left precisely as it was in his time. The place now belongs to Sir Walter's great grand-daughter, who is a Roman Catholic, and married to Mr. Maxwell, son of Lord

The Grand Duke of Baden has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of ferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Zahrigen upon Mgr. Raess, Bishop of Strasburg. During his recent visit to Strasburg the Grand Duke ac-cepted the Bishop's hospitality and oc-cupied quarters in his palace. The in-signia of the Order were presented to the Bishop by the Grand Duke in person.

The ex-Queen of Naples lies in an almost hopeless condition at Vien a. It is considered by her physicians improbable that she will recover. Her Majesty has long been known to suffer from con-sumption, and with the present fall of leaves her condition has assumed such an alarming character as to leave no hope whatever.

A letter from Signor Blanchi, of the Milanese Commercial Expedition, states that King John of Abyssinia has detained as prisoner the Catholic Vicar-Apostolic in the Gallas country, Monsignor Massaia, whom King Menelek had sent to him on some mission. Signor Blanchi had not been allowed to see the prisoner, who, however, is not in danger of anything worse than expulsion.

Another London journal has at last been educated sufficiently up to the mark to find outonly that for the Catholic Church the knowledge of the present day would be in a sadly backward condition. A London newspaper has positively said that England's debt of graditude to the Benedictines ought to be very deep, inasmuch as they preserved, in writen integrity, the Latin tongue long after it ceased to be a living language during the centuries when all but a few Churchmen were plunged in ignorance, and when printing and Protestantism had not yet been invented. The leaders of public thought in England are of late displaying a large amount of enlightenment. Almost time. God is

performance of trivial duties. This indifference leads eventually to the neglect of those of graver import. If we fail in overcoming in little matters, how can we expect to be faithful when great ones obstruct our path?

Be ever ready to extend a helping hand to the erring. Many a weary heart has been relieved of its weight of sin by a been relieved of its weight of sin by a privial act of kindness that cost the giver nothing. Besides, consider what a glorious offset it will be to your own delinquencies to have it to say that you restored a soul to God. "Charity covereth a multitude some at least of whom may in all pro-AT THE URSULINES.—The festival of St.

ADVERTISING RATES. ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thareday morning.

ould be named morning.

THOS. COFFEY,

CATHOLIC RECORD,

London, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its noe and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic Interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,

Believe me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1879.

OFFICIAL.

We have been requested by the proper authority to call the attention of the Rev. clergy of the Diocese to the following circular of the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, which we have no doubt is authentic:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1879. 32 West 56th St. REV. AND DEAR SIR: You are requested to read the enclosed Decree of the ed to read the enclosed Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, at all the Masses in your Church on the two Sundays immediately preceding the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8th, and to exhort the faithful committed to your care to avail themselves of the blessings thus offered to us all through the goodness of our Most Holy Father Leo XIII., by approaching worthily the Holy Sacrament of Penance and the Eucharist, and complying with the other conditions of

By order of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Jno. M. FARLEY,

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION-DECREE URBIS ET ORBIS.

The five-and-twentieth anniversary of The five-and-twentieth anniversary of the day on which the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin filled the world with ineffable joy, approaches; hence, it is not surprising that the desire of celebrating that day with more solemn devotion has entered the minds of the faithful. Moreover, several bishops, in order that this manifestation of Christian ioy may be rendered profitable to the souls committed to them, have addressed a supplication to the Sovereign dressed a supplication to the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., that he would enrich

the memory of so happy an event with the sacred gift of Indulgences.

On the report, therefore, of the under-signed Secretary of the Sacred Congrega-tion of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, presented to him in audience on Sentember. nted to him in audien 20th, 1879, our Most Holy Lord favorably received the requests, and has been pleased to grant unto all the faithful of both sexe who, on the approaching Feast of the Mother of God conceived without sin, or on one of the days of the octave, being communion, shall devoutly visit the church or public chapel, and there piously pray according to the intention of His Holiness, a Plenary Indulgence, to be gained once within the said space of time and applicable by way of suffrage to the souls of the departed. The present decree to be held valid without any expedition of a Brief, all thing to the contrary not-

Dated at Rome from the Secretaries of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, on the 20th day of AL. CARD. OREGLIA DI SANTO STEFANO,

A. Panici, Secretary.

HELP THE POOR.

The bitter winter is at hand, and how many of us have said to ourselves, "What will be my share in assisting the deserving poor and needy in this trying season." There is evidence that this winter will be a severe one with the less favored portion of the community. For this reason the old methods of relief should be brought into vigorous play as soon as possible. The claims of the Orphan Asylum at Mount Hope cannot be too forcibly impressed on those who are able and disposed to assist the needy. The good Sisters of this institution have a heavy responsibility on their hands. The feeding and clothing of nearly one hundred orphan children, together with many old and infirm persons who obtain shelter within its walls, is a work of such magnitude that we fear many of us seldom think what a just claim the institution has on the charity of the public. The only support received is a grant from the Government, which is a mere item of the immense outlay required for its maintenance. Nearly all the money, provisions and clothing required for the asylum is more of a reality.

gathered by the good Sisters themselves, by personal canvas from house to house. We hope all who can spare a few dollars, or have provisions or clothes which they wish to share with the needy, will not forget the Mount Hope Asylum.

ANOTHER RUMOR.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise cannot certainly accuse the people of Canada of obliviousness in her regard.

A few days ago we saw it announced that she had since her arrival in England become interested in a movement for the colonization of the North-West by British tenant farmers, and now we have the statement that this royal lady has made up her mind to "go over to Rome."

The Rev. Dr. Ussher, a clergyman of a new sect, known as Reformed Episcopolians, in a recent sermon delivered in Montreal, alluding to what he called the Romanizing influences of the Church of England, quoted from a British newspaper a report of a speech delivered at a Church Congress at Swansea, Wales, by Canon Gregory, a clergyman of the established Church, who vigorously condemned the so-called free educational system--assured his hearers that Jesuitism was at work in England-seeking specially to "induce females of the Church of England to become lay members of the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," and concluded by informing them that the "startling" statement had been made that a "Princess of the blood royal, whose name is dear to us all," was about to become a " Romanist."

The authority upon which the Rev. Dr. Ussher based his information is understood to be an obscure Church journal published at Sidcup,

A despatch from Montreal to our contemporary the Advertiser, dated the 23rd ult., states that in that city this "problematical news," meaning, we presume, this rumored conversion of Her Royal Highness to the Catholic Church, was received amongst Catholics with great joyand is "believed to be a direct answer to the prayers of the faithful for the conversion of England to the true faith, as directed by Pope Pius.' We have not as yet been able to learn for ourselves of any "great joy pervading the Catholic body in Montreal or elsewhere, over this "problematical news." Nay, more, see no cause for rejoicing therein. Catholics don't look to Rev. Dr. Ussher or to Anglican journals for cheering information of any kind. We have, for our part, no hesitation in saying, from what we know of this clergyman's public record, that his sole object in making the statement was to raise a howl throughout the land amongst the thousands of fanatics who afflict the country with their bigotry, and thus score a point against the Church of England. His reference to the Princess on such an occasion was in the last degree indelicate. She has had, unfortunately, since her arrival in Canada, one year ago, to be the victim of vulgarity, grosness and clownishness which would have driven a lady with less knowledge of human weaknesses fairly mad. It has been reserved for Rev. Dr. Ussher to display what we must term a boorish indelicacy and disgusting rudeness in dragging the name of this noble and princely lady into a scurrilous outpouring of conventicle wrath.

When the Princess actually joins the Church—and for our part we may say that we don't believe she has at present any intention of so doing-Catholics may rejoice for her own sake and for the sake of true religion which a lady in her exalted station, endowed with so many noble personal qualities, could do so much to promote. But we may assure the Advertiser that Catholics do not rejoice over "problematical news" of any kind, and we further inform our friend that Catholics alone pray for the conversion of infidels, heretics and sinners, wherein we see our contemporary's best chance of salvation. We see no connection between the conversion of the Princess Louise and the conversion of England, but should not be surprised to see the former before many years a settled fact, and the latter in due course of time becoming more and

THE RENT AGITATION.

The action of the government in ordering the expenditure of £20,000 stg. in the drainage of lands bordering on the Shannon is a practical admission of the justice of the complaints of the tenant farmers of Ireland. The reclaiming of the waste lands thus begun, will, if prosecuted with energy and determination, do much to improve the condition of the Irish agricultural population. It will open a new field for Irish labor, stimulate agricultural industry, remove galling distress and restore tranquility to a nation sadly disturbed by agitation and disaffection. We regret that the government should have seen fit to couple their beneficent grant for the drainage of Irish waste lands with the arrest of three Irish gentlemen, who, whatever their merits or failings, were not certainly leaders of the rent agitation in a national sense.

This harsh procedure has not won applause of an emphatic character from any British journal, save and excepting, of course, the government pocket organ in Dublin, If the character of the agitation were truly seditious, its recognized leaders should have been the first objects of government attention and prosecution. We incline to the opinion that the government does not expect anything serious to attend the prosecution of Messrs. Davitt, Killen and Daly, and that their arrest was prompted by a desire on the part of Irish officialism to show that its powers of repression are not yet ex-

The agitation has been conducted in an orderly manner, and there is no room for doubt that the Irish people, by following the excellent advice of Archbishop McCabe, that "all must take part in bearing the burden of the bad harvest in Ireland. and that they must not drive God from their side by violating the law," will continue in the same lawabiding spirit to engage the attention and enlist the sympathy of public opinion. Their grievances, to be understood, demand attention; to be removed, must secure sympathy. victory, which we consider the hartriumphs.

NO DOGMA, NO RELIGION.

"One doctrine less-one doctrine more, does not matter. If the heart is right all is right.'

To say the least of it, this is a convenient doctrine; but will it hold before God? Let us see.

Religion, or the love of God, consists in keeping the commandmentsin fulfilling the law. But in order to fulfil the law, we must obviously fulfil the whole law. It will not do to keep this commandment or that; and to keep another,-to have, as it were, pet commandments which we are willing to fulfil, whilst we have others which we do not fulfil. This would not be "to fulfil the law;" it would only be to fulfil part of the law. God does not stay to condemn until we have broken the whole law; one single transgression is sufficient to incur condemnation. Hence, St. James says, "whosoever shall keep the whole law, but offend in one, is become guilty of all. 'For he that said, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' said also, 'Thou shalt not kill." Now if thou do not commit adultery, but shall kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law."

It is this principle that condemns all those who contend that religion does not consist in believing any code of doctrines-that to disbelieve one doctrine more or less does not matter-if the heart is right, all is right, Exactly; if the heart is right all is right; but how can the heart be right. which refuses to know the whole law and then to do it? It is by the whole law we shall be judged; it will be by the observance or non-observance of the whole law that we shall stand or fall. But how can we fulfil the whole law, if we do not know the whole law? Charity, or the love of God, or religion (for all these are one) consists in knowing all that God has taught and then in doing all that complete without faith; nay! Charity

small, that God has taught. It is not true, then, that one doctrine less, one does matter; nay, it is of the utmost importance. And for this reason. It is of the utmost importance, because without full faith you cannot have full charity, and without full charity you cannot see God. But you tell me, faith and practice

are different things, and therefore provided I do what is right, it matters not if I believe what is right. There are almost as many fallacies in this objection as there are words. Faith and charity are different things as far as the conception of the human mind is concerned, but as far as the practice of spiritual life is concerned they are inseparable; as inseparable as cause and effect, as light and heat. Everything we know of God by faith produces in us (if it is a live faith) a corresponding charity or love of God. And if there are one hundred things to be known of God for the fulness of faith, there will he a hundred effects of these hundred things to constitute the fulness of charity, and as, if of these one hundred things one is wanting, there will not be the fulness of faith, so if the effect of this one is wanting there will not be the fulness of charity. How then can it be said, except as an abstraction, that faith and morals are different? For, remember, morals, that is to say, Christian morals, consist not only in the keeping of the ten commandments, but in keeping the ten commandments in that particular manner taught by Christ, and for the reasons taught by Christ, that is, consistently with his holy doctrines. Let us exemplify this. It is one thing to abstain from murder, because our reason teaches us to do to others as we would be done by. It is another thing to abstain from murder, because Christ, who has proved himself the son of God, has forbidden us to murder. The first is mere reason or rational religion or rational morality; the second is re. neys. vealed religion or revealed morality; in other words, it is a morality which draws its motives from revealed religion. How, then can, it be said that faith and morals are distinct? They The agitation has already won one are indeed distinct to the rationalist but not to the Christian. They are binger of other more lasting indeed distinct, and yet so joined, to its acceptance has yet been arthat Christian morals would not be Christian, if Christian doctrine did not exist. Let us hear, then, no more Brookman will be forced to form a from Christian men the absurd separate congregation. doctrine that "faith (or dogma) is nothing, practice (or morals) is everything." Morals are the offspring of faith, and if any part of faith is wanting, morals in their integrity cannot be present. Christian dogma, then, is necessary for Christian morals, and the whole body of Christian dogma is necessary for the fulness of Christan morality. The man, therefore, who believes only in some doctrines of Christ and not in all, has not, and cannot, have the fulness

of Christian morals. Again, our Protestant friends are inconsistent in this proposition. They profess that faith alone will save, and then they tell us that one doctrine more, one doctrine less, does not matter. Is this consistent? If faith alone, without good works, will save, surely that faith must be a perfect faith—a faith perfect not only in its intention but perfect in what it believes. How, then, can "one doctrine more, one doctrine less,' be a matter of small moment? No, without the whole body of Christian faith there cannot be the whole body of Christian charity, and without the whole body of Christian charity there can be no religion. SACERDOS.

THE UNCHASTE.

The New York Freeman's Journal says that the filthy Edith O'Gorman, after all the exposures of her falsehoods and her infamies, is tramp ing around the country, finding hearers, and even among people that call themselves decent and worthy of respect. We have in Canada just the same sort of people, and the number of them, sad to say, is very large indeed. If anyone took the trouble to investigate the matter, it would doubtless be found that God has taught. Charity is not delight in listening to the un chaste fiction of the degraded woman cannot exist one moment without above alluded to, are those who

seemly entertainment in this city, where they might have an oppordoctrine more, does not matter. It tunity to gloat over the degradation of the sex of their mothers. Shame! shame! on those men of impure minds who revel in the unchaste and the nasty and the vulgar. And shame also on the woman who would be seen among an audience that patronises the "lectures" of such as Edith O'Gorman.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The proposal of Cardinal Mc-Closkey for the establishment of three bishoprics in America, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of New York, has been adopted. The Propaganda will instruct Cardinal McCloskey as to the most suitable location of the Sees.

AND still they wrangle and divide. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, on the 1st of December, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the separation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle from the Presbyterian denomination so long as the attack on Talmage by his ministerial brethren continues.

THE Bishop of Massia, Vicar Apostolic over a portion of Abyssinia, has been imprisoned by King John. The Vatican has earnestly requested France, and other governments through France, to obtain his liberation. The Pope will also send delegates to the king to intercede for the Bishop's release.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE aptly illustrated the need of improved transport by the history of his cathedral bells, which some years ago came from London and were landed at Montreal. In their tedious transit by river, lake, and canal, they had o be transferred thirty-seven times. Unfortunately, the belfry was shortly burnt; the fragments of melted metal were, however, gathered up and forwarded to London, the bells were reeast and again hang in St. Boniface tower, after being subjected to thirtyseven portages on each of their jour-

THE REV. MR. BROOKMAN, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, St. Catharines, expressed some couscientious scruples in regard to the Book of Common Prayer. He has also tendered his resignation to the Church wardens, but no decission as rived at. The resignation will have to be accepted by the churchwardens or the followers of the Rev. Mr

MR. John Rea, the Presbyterian Attorney of Belfast who is defending being tried for libel, wound up his can. I defy your verdict." The law officers of the crown meet with some very peculiar characters in their efforts to carry out the peculiar phase of English law as regards Ireland.

A TELEGRAM from New York says that at a meeting of the Englishspeaking branch of Socialists in that no communion with your nasty, American Socialism. You will require all your sympathy for your-

A Society of Atheists in Venice wrote to Garibaldi to ask him to become their Honorary President. The General replied:—"I willingly accept the office of Honorary President of the Atheist Society." It is rumored that Garibaldi intends to visit Sicily to stir up the Republicans, and afterwards to return to Rome to solicit the King to pass an extraordinary decree to legitimatize his naturalchildren, as the courts refuse to grant him a divorce from his wife.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has reviewed the situation, and speaks calmly. He appears confident of a satisfactory termination of the difficulties. He said he had received reliable reports from a number of counties that the agitators will meet with more difficulty than they anticipate. His reliable authority no those same sort of people who doubt comes from some rack-renting landlords, and the difficulties the people are to meet with will be from the police or the soldiers. The nation is a unit for reform in the land laws.

Beaconsfield and the Lord Lieutenant and the soldiers and the constabulary to the contrary notwithstanding.

"A THIRD and concluding edition of the pamphlet called "Rome's Recruits" has just been published, the two preceding editions of 10,000 copies having been exhausted. Several hundred names have been added to the list, which has also been classified in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's suggestion as follows: Clergy, 350; Oxford men, 290; Cambridge men, 190; peers, peeresses and members of titled families, 340. Altogether there are very nearly 3,-000 names in all inscribed upon this list, the ditto to which Mr. Shaw has well called a "Roll of Honor."

In consequence of anonymous threats received by the commander of the barracks at Birr, Leinster, the whole of the ammunition, including 700 casks of powder, has been removed to Dublin. The authorities are most probably writing anonymous letters to the authorities, in order to convince the outside world that they will be justified in taking harsh measures to stamp out the land agitation. These stipendiary magistrates and the Dublin Castle staff and Beaconsfield himself are very eunning in their way, but they will have to exercise great care this time in their manner of dealing with the people of Ireland.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, of Boston, says education has been neglected in Spain. But the latest official reports say that Spain has 10 great universities, while England has only 4, the greatest of which was established by Catholies; and the United States, not one that is recognized as such. The Statesman's Year Book says Spain has a million and a half pupils in the secondary schools alone; and it has besides a great variety of other institutions, 58 colleges, with 757 professors, and 13,881 students. The figures of the American Bureau of Education say that neither England nor the United States can excel this in proportion to population. The New York Tribune and New York Times expressed astonishment at the educational exhibit made by Spain at the Philadelphia Exposition; and Professor Laing, a Protestant traveller, testified that the "Papist" clergy in Spain keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community, not by keeping the people back, but by advancing them-

AN OLD MAN'S KEEP!—There is a farm in the parish of Grondines, Portneuf, which is mortgaged to the amount of the various and miscellaneous articles required for the maintance of one Edward Baril. holder of the farm having come to grief, however, the land is advertised in the Official Gazette to be sold by the Sheriff of Quebec, and the conditions of the sale Killen, on a recent occasion when produce them as follows, from the Official Gazette:—"Said immovable property to be sold subject to the following charges, to speech by saying: "Gentlemen of a wit: to keep and lodge Edouard Baril, of well-packed jury, convict me if you the said perish of Saint Charles des Grondines, farmer, to furnish him with necessary attendance in time of sickness, to have him treated by a physician, to do his housework and cooking, also his washing and mending, to wait upon or have him waited upon in his old age, to pay him a yearly alimentary life rent as follows:—Four hundred and fortyeight pounds of good fine flour No. 1, one hundred and thirty pounds of pork, thirty pounds of maple sugar, thirty-five pounds of beef, the half of a fat lamb, to be deliverspeaking branch of Socialists in that city arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting to express the sympathy of American Socialists with the farmers of Ireland. Thank you, gentlemen. But the farmers of Ireland, and the Irish people the world over, will accept no sympathy from such as you. They will hold no communion with your nasty, fifteen dozen of eggs, twelve pounds of Canadian tobacco, the produce of a good milch cow, and also clothing required for a person of his condition, the whole to be furnished and delivered quarterly."-Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 1.

In Ireland this would be considered the height of folly. The law would empower the mortagagee to authorize the stipendiary to give authority to the Police Captain to call out his crowbar brigade and the poor old man would be placed on the roadside.

AUSPICIOUS, IF TRUE.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony is said The Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony is said by private report amongst clergymen of this city, to have been appointed by His Holiness the Pope, auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto. His Lordship is to accompany Archbishop Lynch to this place; but it is not yet known positively, though generally inferred from his rank, that he is to be charged with the Diocesan administration. He is an Irishman of the County of Cork, nephew of that child of song, Blackwood's famous polyglotist. of song, Blackwood's famous polyglotist, "Father Prout" (Father Mahony); has "Father Prout" (Father Mahony); has served as Bishop in Australia; but has recently been in discharge of functions in the Holy City. A fine scholar, a gracious and cultivated gentleman, a man of breadth, moderation and dignity, his selection for the duties of auxiliary Bishop may be expected to become fruitful of happy, results through experiments. faith, and not only faith in general, but turned out in large numbers the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular, however other evening to patronize an unterpretation of the faith in every particular and the faith in every partic

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e of anonymous y the commander Birr, Leinster, the unition, including der, has been re-

of Honor.

The authorities ly writing anonyauthorities, in order outside world that ed in taking harsh np out the land stipendiary magis-Dublin Castle staff himself are very way, but they will reat care this time of dealing with the

REEMAN CLARK, of ucation has been . But the latest that Spain has 10 s, while England eatest of which was Catholies; and the ot one that is re-. The Statesman's Spain has a million s in the secondary d it has besides a ther institutions, 58 57 professors, and The figures of the of Education say and nor the United his in proportion to New York Tribune imes expressed asne educational exain at the Philadelnd Professor Laing, eller, testified that rgy in Spain keep ellectual progress of not by keeping the by advancing them-

EEP!—There is a farm formdines, Portneuf, to the amount of the meous articles required of one Edward Baril. farm having come to be sold by the Sheriff conditions of the sale llows, from the Official novable property to be following charges, to odge Edouard Baril, of aint Charles des Gron-urnish him with necesby a physician, to k and cooking, also nending, to wait upon ed upon in his old yearly alimentary life our hundred and fortyod fine flour No. 1, pounds of pork, thirty gar, thirty-five pounds fat lamb, to be deliverecember of every year, is of cabbage, one nions, one bushel of tatoes, one gallon of f gallon of pure of matches, one pound and coffee, one had e, one pound and a half shel and a half of salt, eggs, twelve pounds of the produce of a good so clothing required for addition, the whole to be elivered quarterly."— ec. 1.

s would be considerfolly. The law would rtagagee to authorize to give authority to tain to call out his e and the poor old e placed on the

US, IF TRUE.

Dr. O'Mahony is said amongst clergymen of been appointed by His auxiliary Bishop of the His Lordship is to ishop Lynch to this place; nown positively, though from his rank, that he rith the Diocesan admin-is an Irishman of ork, nephew of that child

ood's famous polyglotist, (Father Mahony); has in Australia; but has re-ischarge of functions in A fine scholar, a gracious gentleman a pan of gentleman, a man tion and dignity, the duties of auxiliary cpected to become fruit-results throughout the anadian, Dec. 3. THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

the demonstartions. We may add

that Ontario is too near the United

prominent in the service of the Church not to give his friends at this

side of the American Mediterranean

Philadelphia Press:-Lord Bea-

consfield's meditative manner of

"watching the condition of Ireland"

a cantharides blister to be applied to

Boston Pilot:-Lord Dunraven is

on his way back to Ireland, after

reading a paper on " Moose and Car-

Canada," before the American Geo-

grapical Society in New York. It

may be important to some people to know how to hunt the Moose and

Carriboo in Canada, but an Irish

landlord might find something

equally important to engage his attention at home just now. Perhaps

Lord Dunraven will when he gets

Baltimore Mirror:-The absurd

comments which the Protestant

papers made upon the Holy Father's

Encyclical on philosophy have

moved the Independent, the best of

the lot, to rebuke them for their ex-

Pope approved the writings of St.

the Independent, "to comprehend-

materialism, which is the arrogance

of philosophy, and on the other the

contemptuous ignoring of philosophy

and the claim that it can have no

glibly criticised the Pope's letter,

ever read the works of the Angel of

Catholic Review: - One of our daily

and swindlers who carry on the trade of "clairvoyant" and spiritualist sooth-sayers, is conducted. The re-

porter, who was a woman, did her

ness and fraud of their craft, but she

found living in some of the most ex-pensive hotels of the city, or in

private quarters in the most expen-

sive and luxurious portions of the

metropolis, men whose incomes derived from the fees paid to them for

a transparent imposition enable them

to thus live in luxury. It appears

from the reading of this very interest-

ing account that the clients of these

impostors are extremely numerous,

and what is more noteworthy, it is

are most numerous among the clients

is one of these. Froude says, in his

North American article, that Protestantism is a failure. This, he adds, is "a hard saying," but true. "Better to believe," he continues, "in

work remarkably well; not only did

the raw and smarting flesh.

has ever succeeded in laying down a BISHOP WALSH, of London, Ont., chart of human life with any definite directions." If a Catholic were to say this, omitting, of course, the recently celebrated his sacerdotal cheap and coarse sneer at the Virgin jubilee. We need not say that on that Mary and the Saints, no Protestant happy occasion the priesthood and people of his own diocese expressed their joy and prayed for him that length of days which Catholic people wish to a good shepherd. The rejoicings were not confined to his would be likely to heed it much. But diocese alone, representatives of the once, of late days, by Protestant various sections of Canada joining in

New York Union: - That exemplary States and the Bishop of London too and pure man, Mr. Beecher, preached a Thanksgiving sermon on politics, and took occasion to notify Europe good reason to join in these congratulations and good wishes.—Brooklyn ticular as to the kind of people we received from her shores. He groaned greatly that Europe sends us what he termed "The philosophers of the gutter to tell us how to make Death was almost instantaneous. physician, who, when his patient had been severely burned by the explosion of a steamboiler would laws to govern this country." found in Brooklyn's history-was not made by emigrants from Europe. Mr. Beecher can hardly point his finger to any one emigrant in this land that can vie with himself for notoriety in the unclean history of the gutter of social life. He, the hero of the dirtiest developments of riboo Hunting in the Wilds of the day-the fount of a very deluge of nastiness-should hesitate about applying "gutter" epithets to the emigrant or any one else. Verily, Brother Beecher must abstain from overmuch swagger as long as people's memories are alive; we counsel the pure and elevated man to give himself as few airs as possible over the poor emigrants who come to these shores. Some of them may be bad enough, in their way, but not one or all of them ever did as much to soil, befoul and contaminate America with "gutter" demoralization as the very man who levels his flippant epithets at them.

Catholic Herald:—Bigotry is a hibition of eggregious ignorance and plant of evil growth and bad paprejudice. It was enough that the rentage. Its roots are not laid in the Thomas for them to condemn his gospel of love; it has no affinity to works. They "are very slow," says charity which thinketh no evil." The devil, envious of the workings of perhaps because they have not read the encyclical and know nothing divine love, disguises his emissarybigotry-in the guise of religion, about the great Thomas—that the bad philosophy against which the Pope contends is on the one hand and sends it abroad with its budget of calumnies, with its anger and with its coruption of all the original kindness of our nature. It resembles religion as the poisonous toadstool resembles the healthgiving mushword of criticism or explanation to apply to religion." We hazard resembles the healthgiving mushroom; begotten of the devil, it stimulates the worst passion of the human heart, and is usually found associated with its strong and inseparable ally, debasing ignorance. It grows up with, but not of all creeds, and is found, more or less, in all lands. When its active propagators are found among those we have the sare found among those we have the sare found among those we have the same timely death and his parents have the sympathy of all who were honored with his acquaintance.—[Memomence Herald, Degeased was a brother of Mrs. John Moule, jr., of this city.] We hazard nothing in saying that not one of the editors of those journals, which so lands. When its active propagators Moule, jr., of this city. contemporaries published this week Gospel of Christ perpetually on their an account of the experiences of one lips, it is not to be considered strange that the lip-lovers of freedom are often steeped in intolerance and bigotry. In these United States, taken as a whole, bigotry is not preof its reporters sent to investigate the manner in which the charlatans valent; we say as a whole, for while the West and South are almost totally free from it, while Massachuthe low class fortune-tellers who live in obscure lodgings in the dingy and most uncomfortable quarters of the city betray to her the utter hollow-Oxford, England, is the cradle and home of English Protestantism; everything there is cleric; there the wealth and power and intellect of Protestantism may be tasted in the air. Yes, Protestant Oxford not long since elected for a second term a Catholic Mayor; would New York or Brooklyn do likewise? The city of London elected Richard Smith, an Irish-born Catholic, to fill the place of Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London. When may we expect to

the well-to-do-people, who are able to pay \$50 or \$100 for a sitting, who child of Mother Church? are most numerous among the clients of these pretended astrologers, sooth-sayers, mediums and spirit-writers. And yet we are told that this is "an age of progress and enlightened education." Really it does not look like it.

Boston Pilot:—A great many Protestants, though certainly not all, are quite willing to accept any statement made by Historian Froude, when

hear of the chief municipal office in

made by Historian Froude, when there is a rap at the Catholics in it.

They should also be willing to believe him when he speaks of things he knows more about. Protestantism

for the robery of Westland & Co's store in Wyoming, was on Friday sentenced by Judge Robinson, of Sarnia, to five years in the penitentiary. Robert Board, arrested with him, was discharged. The reward offered will be paid to Marshall Gaines, of Port Huron, for the capture.

Monday night, while George Selby and Frank Miller (both colored) were going home from the village of Lakelet, Miller stabbed George Selby seven times with a knife, and cut him up so badly that he is not expected to live. Miller was ar-Monday night, while George Selby and

LOCAL NEWS.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.

On next Sunday evening, after Vespers, the members of the Father Mathew Tem-perance Society will renew their Temper-ance pledge. Father O'Mahony will deliver a lecture on "Temperance" on the occasion. We hope to see a large turn out of the temperance, men as well as all others who are in favor of helping this good cause.

SNEAK THIEF.—On Saturday morning a sneak thief borrowed a coat valued \$12 from the Hodgins Hotel on King street. The properietor of the house is the loser.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a most sad and melancholy accident befell an old and respected lady in this city. The victim of the accident is Mrs. Moore, the wide of the sacident is Mrs. Moore, the victim of the accident is Mrs. Moore, the widow of an old soldier and the sister of an old and respected citizen, Mr. Thomas Johnstone, of this city. The old lady was in the act of coming down stairs in her house, when she missed her footing and fell, her neck being broken by the fall. Death was almost instantaneous.

Exonerated.—The coroner's jury in the case of the unfortunate poisoning of Nellie Duck, by accidentally administer-ing laudanum instead of other medicine, entirely exonerates Sister Mary Immaculate. The greatest care will infuture be taken in administering medicines. Poisons will be kept locked in a separate aparment, the key of which will be in the possession of the Lady Superior.

SQUELCHING THE LOTTERIES.—People who have been in the habit of sending their money over to assist in maintaining tottery swindles in the States may understand that they will not be allowed to rob themeslves in future. The U. S. Postmaster-General has just issued special orders to postmasters that all letters addressed to persons in the lottery business are to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the senders. Money orders are also to be returned and not recid.

paid. Dangerous Practice.—A man named Culbert had a narrow escape fromdrowning yesterday. He had recklessly driven his team and wagon to Harris' Flats to get a load of sand. When returning with the load he drove across the mouth of the milli race, and got stuck in the middle of the stream, the water coming up to the bed of his wagon. One of the herses was swept off his legs by the current, but did not receive any serious injuries. The man managed to unhitch the horses and get them ashore, leaving the wagon stuck in the river. Dangerous Practice.—A man named the river.

Drowned.—Lewis Day, of Beaver Island, son of John Day, formerly Green Bay, was drowned on the 18th inst. near St. Ignace. He was in command of his little tug Kitty O'Neil at the time, and by some misstep or other fell off her deck into the water. His body was found near shore. He was a good swince of Beaver. shore. He was a good swimmer, and for that reason it is believed he must have been hurt in the fall, or he could have reached the shore in safety. Mr. Day was well known here, and only a short time since was in this place, where he pur-chased the steam yacht referred to. His papers, as Captain, had been sent to him only a few days previous to his death. He was a genial and vigorous young man, and had done an excellent business this season. His many friends regret his un-

sorry to have to chronicle the most lamentable effects of this dreadful malady in the family of our old friend, Mr. M. Collison, of Biddulph. About two weeks ago Mary Ann, aged 17 years, was attacked, and in a few days died. Another of the family, Catharine, aged 13 years, was on the day of her sister's funeral stricken with the same disease, and another funeral was the result. No scopary was this civil to have to chronicle the most lamen. was the result. No sooner was this grip placed beneath the sod than the distract-ed parents were obliged once again to pro-ceed to Lucan, and there order a third coffin for their darling Nora, a pretty little girl, aged six. Nor did the terrible visi-tation rest here. Another member of this stricken family, Sarah, a fine intellithis stricken tamily, Saran, a fine intelligent girl, eight years of age, succumbed to the dreadful malady, and the weeping relations and friends followed in the fourth mournful procession to the Catholic Cemetery near Lucan. We regret to learn that another of Mr. Collison's children is at present prostrated, with but dren is at present prostrated, with but little hopes of its recovery. Doctors Hos sack and Sutton labored indefatigably, but the disease proved of such a malig-nant type as to defy all medical skill.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

To the Officers and Members of the C.M.B.A.:—Commencing the first week in December, 1879, a financial statement of the comber, 1879, and walk out in both moneys received and paid out in both funds by the Supreme Council will be sent to the official organs of the association, with a request to publish the same, so that members may know what has been done since the formation of this Council.

Should any mistak be discussed. Should any mistake be discovered, please advise the proper officer at once, so

that our annual report, soon to be made, may be without error.

Yours fraternally,

LAWRENCE J. McParlin, Supreme Recorder.

Notice is given to the Grand Secretary by the Supreme Recorder that hereafter if members die without a C.M.B.A. will, the money must pass through the Surrogate Court. Will Books are ready for delivery to the several Branches.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, TORONTO, DESTROYED.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Toronto, November 29.
One of the most disastrous fires which has occurred in Toronto for some years broke out in the Grand Opera House about 3 e'clock this morning, and before it could be subdued destroyed the theatre proper and a considerable portion of the front part of the building, which is occupied as offices and stores. Robert Wright, the caretaker, Mrs. Wright (twenty-two) and one of their children, Mamie, aged five, who slept in a room at the top of the building, have been burned to death, and a man named T. Scott, in his attempt to save Wright, got severely Toronto, November 29. to death, and a man hamed I. Scott, in his attempt to save Wright, got severely burned. The first alarm was sounded at three o'clock, by which time it was seen that the interior of the building was one glowing furnace, with the flames rising from it in one vast cupola-shaped mass. Soon the fiery element swept the roof and ascended high into the heavens, and ascended high into the heavens, illuminating the city to its furthest limits and rousing many persons out of bed with its ruddy glare. It became at once apparent to the fireman, who had once apparent to the fireman, who had by this time reached the scene, that nothing could be donne for the of the building, and according they directed their efforts to save the office which are the most valuable portion of the structure. What with tee building, the theatre, and all other things, the loss cannot be much under \$200,000.

NOTICES.

THE AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS AND LOAN Society.—There is no more popular financial organization in the city than this company. It now occupies a place econd to none other for stability, and for satisfactory mode of dealing with both borrowers and depositors. Under the able management of a board of directors composed of some of our best business men, with Mr. Roe as secretary, we have no doubt this company will go and flourish in the future as in the past.

We were exposed last week to a pitiles We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet into hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We know that we owe our rapid and quick recovery to the we owe our rapid and quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.— Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.

THE CANCER CURE. - For the sake of my suffering beings, allow me space to say that after leaving Toronto as incur-able, I sent for some of the Ailsa Craig and, I sent for some of the Alisa Gring salve for my cancer, which was then the shape of a saucer and quite as large. I have been using the salve according to instructions for about twenty days, and SAD RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—We are great good to others. Yours respectfully, Gorry to have to chronical the proceedings.—Goderich Signal. Patrick Hurley.

> riew is one of the ablest Catholic journals in the country, and is always a welcome weekly visitor to its thousands of subscribers. The Vatican Library, the reproduction in cheap form of the brightest and best stories by Catholic writers, is also a work for which our people throughout the length and breadth of the land owe a debt of gratifulds to this enterprising house length and breadth of the land owe a debt of gratitude to this enterprising house. We have no doubt the new journal, judg-ing from the prospectus before us, will meet with a large measure of success. Every description of useful and entertaining reading matter is now provided our people, and we hope they will not be backward in affording it a deserving support.

It's the Height of Folly to neglect those premonitory symptoms of chronic ill health which develope themselves in the shape of debility, loss of appetite and sleep, in nervous sensations, dyspepsia, and an irregular state of the bowels. Remedy them by timely measures or dread the worst. Deal summarily with the minor ailment before the greater assails you. Among the resources of the pharmacopia there is no surer or safer one in cases of debility, nervosness and dyspepsia, than debility, nervosness and dyspepsia, than Quinine, provided the remedy is judiciously used. Decisive cures of the above allments are constantly produced by small doses frequently repeated. These have doses frequently repeated. These have the effect of increasing muscular power, improving the appetite and aiding digestion. Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine is an excellent substitute for the ordinary drug, and possesses a flavor which renders it peculiarly acceptable. It contains nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the most delicate invalid. Sherry Wine and certain argumentics are sherry Wine and certain aromatics are combined with the principal ingredient, the whole forming a chemical preparation, harmonious in composition, pleasant in taste, thorough and prompt in action. Besides invigorating the system, aiding digestion and promoting regularity in the habit of body, it relieves depression of the mind, which is an almost invariable forerunner of dyspepsia and nervous debility. It is extremely beneficial in cases of malarial fever and is a valuable safe-

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. McKay, collector of Customs at Toronto, has been removed for defalca-

Mr. B. Mercer, of Hamilton, whose laughter committed suicide a short time go, died suddenly of heart disease on

Mrs. David Aikman, of Colchester, at-Mrs. David Alkman, of Colenester, attempted suicide on Saturday, by taking two ounces of laudanum. Her husband sold his farm contrary to her wishes and she took this means of "getting even." Two brothers, Henry and Alfred Close,

were arrested at Aylmer on Wednesday, for committing a highway robbery on a man named Breckenridge to the amount of 839. They were committed for trial, being admitted to bail. One of the crew of the schooner Augusta

which arrived at Sarnia on Wednesday, was killed on the down trip by being struck on the head with a pully block. He was named Berber Fitzgerald, and his friends reside in Kingston. The Coroner's Jury in the case of the

murder of the man West at Perth returned the following verdict:— "That Wm. West came to his death by blows with an axe wilfully and maliciously dealt by Benj. Mitchell." The prisoner has been sent up to the Assizes for trial.

An attempt was made by a tramp to rob the station house on the railway at Keswick, N. B., one night recently. There were only two women in the house at the time, but one of them struck the would-be robber to the floor. Just then the whistle of an approaching train was heard and the tramp escaped into the woods. There was a large amount of money in the house at

The body of Dr. Moberly, of Collingwood, was found, Friday morning, about a mile and a half north of Allandale, on the Northern Railway. It is supposed that while walking on the track Thursday night he was struck by a passing train. On examination it was found that both legs were broken, the head badly fractured and the body much bruised. Death must have been instantaneous.

On Thursday, while Way, Brownscomb

on Thursday, while Wm. Brownscomb was engaged at Frank Smith's refinery. Petrolea, in clearing a car tank which had contained crude oil, and while using benzine to render the tank fit to hold dis tillate he became overpowered by the gas.

Mr. Geo. Cook, foreman of the works, sprank in and assisted in lifting him out, but in doing so he at once became asphyxiated, and by the time he was got out life was extinct. Cook leaves a wife and five children to mourn his leaves. five children to mourn his loss.

Pentanguishene, Ont., Nov. 29.—The trunk belonging to the Captain of the Waubuno was found this side of the Hay-Waubuno was found this side of the Hay-stacks by one of the men searching for remains of the wreck. He deposited the trunk on one of the islands close by and went back and resumed his search, when, to his surprise, he found on his return that the trunk had been forced open and everything stolen out of it. The man who found the trunk offers to give the names of the parties who burst it open who found the trunk offers to give the names of the parties who burst it open. Dr. Doupe's trunk, containing his stock of medicines and other things, was also found and is here in possession of the man who found it. A Frenchman living in the French settlement here, who has been gathering up some of the wreck, is said to have obtained about \$400 worth of flour and other stuff. and other stuff.

ADVENT.

covered. Your insertion of this may do great good to others. Yours respectfully, —Goderich Signal. PATRICK HURLEY. THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC AMERICAN is a new publication by Mr. Hickey, of New York. This popular house has already made a name for itself among the Catholics of America. The Catholic Review is one of the ablest Catholic journals in the country, and is always a welcome weekly corresponding to the time of Lent; formerly, it was of longer duration than now, extending over a period of six weeks, corresponding to the time of Lent; formerly, too, abstinence and fasting were enjoined, in order that the preparations enjoined, in order that the preparation for the Feast of the Nativity might be equally solemn with that of the Resurrec-tion.

The obligation of fasting during Advent is still in force in many religious orders, but no longer exists for the faithful in general. However, it is always true of the Church that, though she may charge in the church that, though she may change in her external practices, in mat change in her external practices, in matters relating to discipline yet her spirit is ever the same, and her intention is always that the faithful should prepare fervently for the celebration of the Birth of Jesus (Dhrist, by approaching the sacraments, by prayer, and by separation from the pleasures of the world. T. E. O'CALLAGHAN

With the Church, we should be entirely With the Church, we should be entirely occupied at this time in preparing for the celebration of that great event which brought joy to the whole world—the Birth of its Redeemer. At this holy season the offices of the Church are made up of those portions of the Scripture which express the vows, the prayers and the hopes of the patriarchs who awaited the Messiah, the predictions of the prophets, who foretold His coming, and the miseries of man, made captive under the law of sin, unceasingly sighing for the law of sin, unceasingly sighing for

Who is it that comes into the world? asks St. Bernard; and what is the object of His coming? When I consider the of His coming? When I consider the dignity of His person, I cannot refrain from admiring His greatness and His divinity. When I regard man, whom

divinity. When I regard man, whom He comes to redeem, I am touched with His mercy and goodness. When I think of all that He comes to endure and suffer upon earth for our salvation I am amazed and lost in the abyss of his charity. Our sovereign Lord and Master of all things—God—the Creator of the univease, come to save weak, sinful man, and take upon Himself the burden of human nature. Angels wonder to see Him descend upon earth who is so infinitely far above them in testantism is a failure. This, ne adds, is "a hard saying," but true. "Better to believe," he continues, "in the Virgin Mary and the Saints than in the almighty dollar on week-days and on Sundays, in a religion which has no rule of life to offer and rattles been released on the charge of forgery, the case falling to the ground. Also, that had received a favorable response from Scotland, to his request for air. We cannot live upon negations; we must have convictions of a positive sort, if our voyage through earthly existence is to be an honorable and successful one. And no Protestant community of the first of the first of the first of the deserving poor. The proceeds will be preached by the Rev. Father Brettargh, rested.

Charity Sermon.—A charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Brettargh, and cut him up so badly that he is not expected to live. Miller was arrested.

Charity Sermon.—A charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Brettargh. Priest of Trenton, in St. Basil's Church, on Sunday evening next. The proceeds will be handed over to the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul for St. Basil's Parish, who in turn will apply them to the relief of the deserving poor. With an object so worthy the patronage of the public, and a preacher possessed of the services at St. Alban's Church, Holoratory of the public, and a preacher possessed of the fine gifts of Father Brettargh, we been taken against him for contempt of Lord Penzance's order.

Charity Sermon.—A charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. Father Bret argh, Parish Priest of Trenton, in St. Basil's Church, on Sundays, the case falling to the ground. Also, that had received a favorable response from Scotland, to his request for aid.

Will be preached by the Rev. Father Bret argh, Parish Priest of Trenton, in St. Basil's Church, on Sundays, will be preached by the Rev. Father Bret argh, Parish Priest of Trenton, in who is so infinitely far above them in heaven. O men! prepare to recieve the King of Glory; forget all else; forsake all pleasure, and attend to His august presence. He comes to save, to deliver, to be all

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured.

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

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FITZPATRICK'S TREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

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New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets,

New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE

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BELL HANGER, ETC.
Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water, 376 Richmond St., London, Ont.

You're doing the politics bully, as all of our family agree;

Just keep your old goose quill a flappin' and give them a good one for me.

And now you are chock full of business, and I won't be takin' your time;

I've things of my own I must tend to—good day, sir; I believe I will climb."

Analyor defined this, and hea proceeded to denounce the Stipendiary Magistrate as a police spy. Persons acquainted with the English form of procedure were astonished at the forbearance of the Court towards Rea.

But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground,
When they who have striven in all seasons to teach and ennoble the race,
Shall march at the head of the column, each one in his God-given place.
As they march through the gates of the city with proud and victorious tread,
The editor and his assistants will travel not far from the head.

— Will Carleton.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

EXCITEMENT STILL RUNNING HIGH KILLEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

London, November 26.—John O'Connor Power (Home Ruler,) member of Parliament for Mayo, will preside at the demonstrations at Hyde Park on Sunday. Among the speakers will be Justice McCarthy, Sullivan and Redmond (Home Rulers,) members of Parliament. Several London and Provincial contingents will ssemble at Trafalgar Square to Hyde

Park, where the meeting begins at 3.
Sligo, Nov. 25.—Last evening the police patrol were stoned. Later in the evening Davitt was serenaded by two bands. The police paraded the streets. This morning further reinforcements arrived, but there were no fresh disturbances. It is thought that the Government intend to remove the trials of the prisoners to Dublin, in-stead of taking them up at the county

A larger number of magistrates are on the Bench to-day than hitherto. Killen's examination is proceeding. Davitt and

Daily are present as spectators.

Monroe, Queen's Councel, said that Killen, being a barrister, might, lead the people to believe that they could act upon his advice. He made long quotations from Killen's speech at the meeting on which he (Monroe) relied for Killen's committal, to the effect that "He would like nothing better than to see they sands of men coming better than to see tho asands of men coming over the mountains rifle in hand." He showed that others who were present at the meeting had remonstrated against Killen's counseilling physical force.

Rea made a long speech for the defence,

Rea made a long speech for the defence, and was ordered by the Bench to sit down. The short-hand writers and others were

Sligo, November 27.—John Rea, counsel for Killen, was constantly interrupted during his cross-examination of witnesses yesterday by the Magistrates, who pointed out that his remarks were totally irrevelent. The examination lasted over four hours and embraced every variety of topic, including politics, polemics and ad-

ventures.

Manchester, November 27.—A London correspondent says it is generally believed that if the release of the Irish prisoners on ball is not followed by an exhibition of defiance the trials will not be pressed. It is thought that the exhibition of the authority of the law has already done good which might be dissipated if the Government pressed the trials and failed to obtain conviction.

Dublin, November 27.—Daly's return to Castlebar will be celebrated by bonfires and other demonstrations throughout the county of Mayo. Parnell left Sligo to-day. Davitt and Daly remain until Killen is released. Parnell received invitations from all parts of the country to address, meetings. His propaganda has address meetings. His propaganda has been actively carried on in Sligo during the trials. The speeches and other incidents cause increasing excitement. Last night a mob of 3,000 paraded the streets, followed by twenty armed constables to prevent stone throwing and violence, which occurred the previous night.

Sligo, November 27.—Davitt is confident of acquittal, if tried at the coming

Assizes, but declares that if his trial is removed to the Queen's Bench at Dublin he will not expend a faithing for his defence, as he will be convicted. The Crown is determined to inflict another year's im-

had received a letter threatening assassina-

London, November 27.—The Executive Committee of the Irish Land League has addressed a manifesto, signed by Parnell, Biggar, Davitt and others, appealing to the Irish farmers for practical assistance in the movement for the redress of the landlord grievances.

Balla was illuminated Wednesday night in heaver of Davitt and Daly. An extra

in honor of Davitt and Daly. An extra police force has been drafted for Meath in

the agitation.

London, Dec. 1.—An appeal from Cardinal Manning to alleviate the distress in Ireland was read in all the Catholic Churches of the metropolis yesterday. It is stated that in the West of Ireland was read in all the Catholic Churches of the metropolis yesterday. It is stated that in the West of Ireland and want have never been known since the great Irish famine.

In clearing out the vaults of the Quebec Custom House, some valuable ancient records have been brought to light, consisting of arrivals of vessels, clearance and other the telegram cantaining the above particulars was despratched Killen was in jail and Rea was addressing an excited crowd.

Rea desired to call as witnesses the Crown Solicitor, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and one of the members of the

The Model Subscriber.

*** food morning, sir, Mr. Editor, how are the folks to day?

**powe you for next year's paper—I thought Pd come and pay; and Jones is agoin' to take it, and this is his money here;

I shut down lendin' it to him and then coaxed him to try it a year.

**And here's a few little items that happened last week in town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper, so I just jotted 'em down;
And here is a basket of peaches my wife picked expressly for you.

And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—She thought she must send something, too.

You're doing the politics bully, as all of our to protest against the decision. The Mayor denied this, and Rea proceeded to

The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump "God bless that old farmer." he muttered, "he's a regular joily old trump."

And 'tis fitus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;

There are some appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.

Rea.

London, November 20.—In consequence of some technical points in the quence of some technical points in the qu fusion, it is intended to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Killen before the Court of Queen's Bench and attempt to quash the Magistrate's proceedings on various points. The Assizes will be quasi the Magistrate's proceedings on various points. The Assizes will be opened at Carrick, on the Shannon, on the 11th prox., when the bills will be sent to the Grand Jury. The Crown will then suggest the removal of the cases to a special commission of the Queen's Bench of Dublin, Killen stated that some start. at Dublin. Killen stated that some start-ling measures will be taken in his behalf in the law courts. Several Sligo gentle-men were ready to bail him to-day.

men were ready to bail him to-day.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.—A meeting attended by 15,000 persons was held opposite St. George's Hall to-day. Parnell fully endorsed the speeches for which the recent arrests in Ireland were made. He strongly denounced the action of the government, which he predicted would utterly fail in its object. The agitation against landlordism, he said, would be continued. Resolutions were moved by Partoned. tinued. Resolutions were moved by Par-nell and carried with enthusiasm, that the arrests are arbitary, unconstitutional and calculated to weaken the confidence of the people of Ireland in the impartiality of the laws; that the Government which squanders the blood and treasure of the peo-ple in unjust wars abroad, while misery ple in unjust wars abroad, while misery and famine are unrelieved at home, stands condemned in the eves of all right-minded, thoughtful men. Finnegan, Obstruction-ists member of Parliament, strongly denounced the Government. There was no disturbance, the authority having taken strong precautions. The committee at a prior meeting issued an appeal to the Irish to maintain a firm but peaceful attitude.

A torchlight procession of 4,000 persons at Kilrush, county of Clare, last night, was witnessed by an immense crowd, who cheered the prisoners and O'Donovan

A great demonstration by unemployed laborers has taken place at Ballin, county of Mayo.

Rome, November 29.—The Tanfulla Rome, November 29.—The Tanfulla trish Bishops asking them to interfere between the people and the Government to avert strife and pacify the people by assuring them that the English Government will promptly examine into the questions which cause the present agitation.

London, November 29.—Daly, the Irish gitator, arrived at Castlebar, county Mayo, and was received with great enthusiasm.

London, Nov. 30.—The gathering at Hyde Park to-day, in response to a call for a demonstration in favor of the Irish agitation, consisted of an immense mob and great enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The speakers at the side meetings used most seditious language. The authorities apparently took no precautions for the maintenance of order. London, Nov. 30 .- The gathering at maintenance of order.

London, Nov. 30.—There were agitation and sympathy meetings all over the county Mayo, Ireland, Sunday. At Ballghaderin Daly was enthusiastically greeted by 10,000 people. Daly said he did not advise non-payment of rents, but non-payment of exorbitant rents. Davitt addressed a crowded meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He spoke temper-

Dublin, November 30.—A great sensa-tion has been caused in Ireland by Glad-stone's reference to the Irish Church. He said the jail in the heart of the metropolic was broken open under circumstances which drew the attention of the English people to the state of Ireland, and when in Manchester a poleeman was murdered in the execution of his duty, at once the whole country became alive to the question of the Irish Church. The Irish Church Act followed and the natural inference among the opponents of land-Church Act to lowed and the natural meference among the opponents of land-lordism in Ireland, perhaps, is that the blowing up of two jails and of a few landlords would pass the Land Act. The agitators feel greatly encouraged by Gladstone's language. They intend to carry stone's language. They intend to carry the movement into England.

The next few weeks will probably wit as he will be convicted. The Crown is determined to inflict another year's imprisonment upon him.

In the trial of Killen to-day, Rea, his counsel, during the temporary absence of the Magistrates, harangued the audience telling them that he had been threatened with imprisonment for contempt, and will probably not go to America in consequence of the arrests and the coming the contempt, and the coming the contempt is the contempt of the magistation.

The next few weeks will probably mess a great development of the agitation. Here are a gr

Ballaghadevin, Dec. 1-Fifteen thous-Ballaghadevin, Dec. 1—Fitteen thousand people attended the Irish meeting yesterday. One thousand pikemen from Sligo, Roscommon and Mayo surrounded the platform as guard of honor. Rev. Father Stensen presided. Father O'Hara advised the people not to pay any rent except the overplus of the year's proceeds. A priest exhorted the people to keep up

THE AIMS O'CONNELL HAD IN VIEW.

The Irish Parliament, which expired The Irish Parliament, when expired with the eighteenth century, was not in fact an Irish Parliament. It was a Parliament of the Protestant section of the country's inhabitants. The Penal Laws were then in force, and only those who were prepared to take oaths abjuring the "errors of Popery," and in particular renouncing the miracle of Transubstantiation were permitted to sit in either tion, were permitted to sit in either House, or even to enjoy the electoral franchise. The body which thus held the franchise. The body which thus held the entire legislative power, was, according to the best estimates, only about one-fourth of the population of the island. The condition of affairs remained substantially of the property ways of ter the tially the same for many years after the "Act of Union" was passed. Then came O'Connell, and following his entrance into public life, at a long interval of intense public life, at a long interval of intense excitement, came Catholic emancipation, bringing political freedom to a vast mass of persons who were previously "supposed by the law to have no existence." This was in 1829, and in the succeeding years the agitation for the redressal of Ireland's grievances was continued with increasing boldness and vehemence, until at last the great project of "Reneal of the increasing boldness and vehemence, until at last the great project of "Repeal of the Union" was broached and taken up by the people with a feverish eagerness. "Repeal the Union, restore the Irish Parliament, bring back Grattan's constitution of 1782," exclaimed the advocates of English Alliance. "Do you forget that in the old Parliament none but Protestants could sit, and none but Protestants could vote for them? Do you forget that the qualification for voters was aristocratic, that the franchise was uneven, exeratic, that the franchise was uneven, exclusive, and unjust, and that the country was dotted over with "rotten boroughs!" Do not these Catholic peasants know that a 'Repeal of the Union' would fling in the dust all those newly-gotten political rights that they are now so eagerly using?"
O'Connell knew all that, but he wanted repeal in addition to all that had been gained since the Union. He had a scheme for the reconstruction of the Parliament, with its houses thrown open not only to all creeds, but almost to all male subjects of the He wished to enfranchise agricultural holders of the poorest class, and corresponding grades in the towns to abolish all "rotten" and "presentation" responding grades in the towns to about all "rotten" and "presentation" boroughs, and to build a House of Commons on the most liberal principles. The Protestant and anti-national party replied Protestant and anti-national party replied that a repeal of the union on the these terms would necessarily involve a complete separation of the two countries. The interests and natures of their governing bodies would be too diverse for the two to follow the same lines of policy and avoid a conflict. This O'Connell denied. He thought the link formed by the Crown labels are allocations of the two He thought the link formed by the Crown and the common allegiance of the two peoples thereto would prove an adamantine link. His projects, however, never came to the test either of practice or detailed parliamentary debate. After 1844 the repeal movement declined, and was buried in its grave in 1847.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ARBOCIATION.—The next regular meeting of London Branch No. 4, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held in our new Lodge Rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond street, Monday evening, December 15, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members requested. Election of officers. ALEX WILSON, Secretary.

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"Come here, sir, and I will settle with

"Come here, sir, and I will settle with you for your impudence yesterday," said a doting parent. "No, thank'ee, dad; I have conscientious scruples about receiv-ing back pay.

have conscientious scruples about receiving back pay.

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride, 1s reported to have said—"Why, d'ye see, I took her for to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me if she isn't wice as much as I am. I'm only a tar, and she's a tar-tar!"

Than have the parson says, but dash me if she isn't wice as much as I am. I'm only a tar, and she's a tar-tar!"

The part of the parson says, but dash me if she isn't wice as much as I am. I'm only a tar, and she's a tar-tar!"

Than have the parson says, but dash me if she isn't wice as much as I am. I'm only a tar, and she's a tar-tar!"

tar, and she's a tar-tar!"

Young man, don't swear. Swearing never was good for a sore finger. It never cured the rheumatism nor helped draw a prize in a lottery. It isn't recommended for liver complaint. It isn't sure against lightning, sewing machine agents, nor any of the ills which beset people through life. There is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper office, where it is useful in proof-reading and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known, also, to materially assist the editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But, otherwise, it is a very foolish and wicked habit.—Washington Republic.

The Bashful Poet and the Knowing

habit.—Washington Republic.

The Bashful Poet and the Knowing Young Newspaper Man.—Anybody could tell what he had. Every man in the sanctum knew in a minute. The timid knock at the door gave him clear away at the very start. No man or woman ever knocks at a sanctum door unless he or she comes on that fatal errand. Then he came inside and took off his hat and bowed all round the room, when every man on the staff roared out, in terrible chorus, "Come in!" Then he asked for the editor, and when the underlings, with a fine mingling of truth and grammar, the editor, and when the underlings, with a fine mingling of truth and grammar, pointed to the youngest and newest man in the office, and yelled, "That's him!" he walked up to the young gentleman designated, and before he could unroll his manuscript, we knew the subject of it, and a deep groan echoed around the room. "Poetry, young man!" asked the supposed editor. "Yes, sir," said the poet, "a couple of triolets and a sonnet on the marriage of my sight and a soll." poet, "a couple of trioless and a sonnet on the marriage of my sister and an old college friend." "Old college friend, male or female, young man!" asked the editor, severely. "Male, sir," said the young man. He said "sir" every time, and every time he said it all the young gentlemen of the staff, save the young gentleman who personated the governor, snickered. He looked severe. "Anything more, young man?" he asked. "Yes, sir," replied the infant Tennyson, "a kind of an idyl, an ode inscribed "To My Lost Love." "Love been lost very long, young man?" idyl, an ode inscribed To My Lost Love."

"Love been lost very long, young man?" asked the journalist, critically. "Well, it's inmaterial, that is," stammered the young man, "it's indefinite—it's—" "Ever advertised for it?" asked the reporter, who was writing a puff for Mullan's tombstone, but he was instantly frowned down. "Anything more?" asked the principal interlocutor; "anything more, young man?"

"Yes, sir," was the hopeful response, "a threnody in memory of my departed brother." "Brother dead, young man, or only gone to Towsontown!" "Dead, sir." "Your own brother?" "No, sir; I never had a real brother; it's only imaginary." "Can't take this, then, young mary." "Can't take this, then, young man," was the chilling reply. "Poetry, to find acceptance with the *Herald*, must be true. Have to reject this threnody, not because it is not beautiful, but because it is not true. Now, how much do you want for these others?" And he fingered them over like a man buying mink skins. The poet really didn't know mink skins. The poet really didn't know. He had never published before; he had barely dared hope to have his verses published at all. A few copies of the paper containing them he was sure—"Oh, no," the editor broke in, "oh, no, no, sir, can't do that; we don't do business that way: if a noem or a sketch is no, sir, can't do that; we don't do business that way; if a poem or a sketch is worth publishing it is worth paying for. Would lifteen dollars pay you for these?" The poet blushed to the floor with gratitude, and the young journalist grandly wrote out an order and handed it to the poet. "Take that to the Court Market in the court of the poet."

MORRISON'S GOODSI

Nice Dress Good selling from 8 to 25 cents. Black Lustres from 121 to 25 cents. American Prints at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents. Grey and White Cottons 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and Men's Overall's, 40, 50, 75 and 90 cents. Men's and Boys' Felt Hats from 50 cents up.

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wrote out an order and handed it to the poet. "Take that to the Court-House," he said, "and the author's clerk will give you the money." The poet bowed and withdrew, and with great merriment "the journalists burned his poems and resumed their work. That wasn't the funny part of it, however. The next day the simple-minded poet presented his order to the clerk designated, and it was so that the clerk owed the paper eighteen dollars for subscription and advertising, and he promptly cashed the order and turned it in when his bill was presented, and the manager charged it to the salary account of the smart young journalist who signed

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER,

manager charged it to the salary account of the smart young journalist who signed the order, and the happiest man and the maddest man in America are living in Baltimore. One of them is a happy, green, unsophisticated young machine poet, and the other a wide-awake, up-to-snuff, know-the-world, get-up-and-dust young hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a few days.

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For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion of Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

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FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT FAIR.

From our own Correspondent.

The ice of inaction has at last been broken, and liveliness has came to dwell with 18. The National Fair stirred into activity our latent energies, and the cold passivity which so long characterized the nation's Capital has given place to the vigor and warmth of life and youth. Even before the glories of the fair had faded from view and the echoes of its bustle had died away, the great Thomas Statue unveiling was announced to take place, and the glance of polished bayonets flashed back the dazzle of the skies and the tramp of martial numbers was heard in the land. The army of the Cumberland assembled here last Wednesday to honor the memory of their gallant commander, General George H. Thomas, and the nation was invited to take part in the celebration. Two weeks and more were given to preparation, and on the morning of the 19th the intelligent and active gentlemen who were conducting the movement, had brought to perfection manner of optical delicacies such as the country has not witnessed since the funeral of Lincoln.

The inaugural procession first claimed the attention of the multitudes, and the entusiasm and draw the applause of the desicplined troops awakened the enthusiasm and draw the applause of the dense surging mass of humanity stretched along the route of the procession. The next event in the programme were the ceremonies at the "Statue." This is a bronze east of Thomas seated on his horse, and stands on a massive pedestal in the centre of a large, beautiful circle. It closes eight broad vistas, and eight magnificance. Cannons and firearms were disposed appropriately around the statue, and before the concernance of every military significance. Cannons and frearms were disposed appropriately around the statue, and before the entry of the consecration and banners of every military significance. Cannons and frearms were disposed appropriately around the statue, and before the senting of the consecration than the consecration of the winding of the consecration than the consecration of the consecration of t

banners of every military significance.
Cannons and firearms were disposed appropriately around the statue, and before the
unveiling four large national flags were
dropped about it. The ceremonies of the unveiling were very beautiful, consisting of prayer, music by the different bands, a hymnus by one hundred voices, orations, salutes and other tributes, worthy alike of the General's unboasted deeds and bril-

The closing chapter of the celebration The closing chapter of the celebration was the promenade concert and ball in the rotunda of the Capitol, and this was the loveliest chapter of them all. Never before had the National Capitol been put to such a use, but no other building in the city was able to accommodate the enormous crowds who wished to participate, and no grander hero than he in whose honor these marble halls were then thrown open, could have claimed the unusual privilege. The scene within was one open, could have claimed the unusual privilege. The scene within was one more beautiful than words can paint. The soft, sweet music of our far-famed band filled the old majestic hall with mystic melody, and elevating upward through the broad dreamy stretches of the dome, till broken in soft suggestive echoes, and in the lustrous sea of light and color there it least a charm to the gargeous and in the lustrous sea of light and color there, it lent a charm to the gorgeous scene and left impressions on the crowds below, which were better left to inauguration than to the bungling pen of the scribbler. And thus was given a fitting finale to the gorgeous celebration instituted in the honor of the noblest soldier of the war. Washington, Nov. 21st, 1879. ZANONI.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TURKEY.

Vienna, November 29.—Tagblatt an-nounces that Mukhtar Pasha and a bodyguard of seventy men was massacred on 27th inst. by Arnauts.

NAPLES.

Paris, November 30.-Twenty-seven persons were dancing on the ground floor of a factory in course of construction at Foggia, Naples, when the two upper floors fell upon them. Seven persons have been extricated, but there is no hope of rescuing the others alive.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 1.—Bismarck has written to the leaders of the National Lib-

written to the leaders of the National Liberals thanking them for their support of the Government on the railway question and expressing a hope that the former friendly relations may be renewed. The Clericals are much dissatisfied with this. London, December 1.—A Berlin dispatch says Bismarck will probably arrive there on Thursday. It seems that negotiations between Bismarck and the Vatican have suddenly closed. As Bismarck will not agree to the restoration of the German bishops, there seems to be every probability that old struggles are recommencing.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 1 .- The Bureau of the Left has agreed upon the following points as the main part of their political points as the main part of their political programme: Liberty of meeting and lawful association, liberty of the press and gratuitous secular compulsory education. The Parliamentary situation appears less strained. Spuller, Brisson and Floquet declare that they would not accept portfolios in a new Ministry. It is generally believed that when Beaudry D'Asson interpellates the Government will make declarations which will lead to a vote of clarations which will lead to a rote of confidence and end the crisis by consoli-dating the Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

London, December 1.—A Vienna con respondent says that Count Zichy resignation is the first sign of Baron Hay merle having decided upon great change in Austrian diplomacy. A conviction prevails that Austria will support a English efforts at Constantinople as far possible.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, December 1.—Under instructions from the Viceroy, Yakoob Khan left Cabul to-day for Peshawur, under escort, and will reach his destination in eight

UNITED STATES.

New York, Nov. 28.—It is announced to-day that Thoms A. Edison promises to show his electric light, perfected, on Christmas Eve, at Menlo Park, N. J. He will illu-

minate all the buildings in the modest little hamlet in which he lives and works. To that end wires have been run from house to house, and connected thence with his laboratory. The illumination will be by means of what are called electric jets, each of fifty-six candle power, which is the measurement of the electric

A sensation was caused on Sunday morning in the Roman Catholic parish church of St. Felix at Cape Rouge, ten miles from Quebec. The congregation were upon their knees, and the village cure was engaged in the consecration at high mass, when instantaneously the sanctuary lamp exploded, the burning of running upon the officiating priest and the altar. The celebration of the mass came to an abrupt ending, and the cure, with the assistance of the beadle and others succeeded in extinguishing the with the assistance of the beadle and others succeeded in extinguishing the fire, not, however, before he had been badly burned upon the hands and head. The damage is trifling, but had the explosion occurred at night the church would have been burned to the ground. No cause is assigned for the accident.

BUSINESS ITEMS,

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

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

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

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machines has

practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept con-

for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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

A MOUNTON, importer and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits.

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

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, December 2, 1879.

There was a fair amount of deliveries in grain, and prices ranged much about the same except for barley, which, being of a very poor quality, quoted lower than Wheat, Winter # 100 lbs ... \$2 00 to 2 08

| ١ | Red Fall " |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Red Fall " 1 88 to 1 92 |
| ١ | Spring " 1 55 to 1 90
Corn 0 90 to 1 10 |
| ١ | Cann U 90 to 1 10 1 |
| 1 | |
| | Peas |
| ł | Barley 0 85 to 1 20 |
| | Rye 0 80 to 0 90 |
| ij | Buckwheat 0 85 to 0 95 |
| | Beans |
| | Fall Wheat Flour, PCR S S S |
| | Mined Flour " 3 00 to 3 25 |
| | Spring Flour " 3 00 to 3 25 |
| | Puelswheat Flour 2 25 to 2 50 |
| | Graham Flour 2 75 to 3 00 |
| | Cracked Wheat 2 25 to 2 50 |
| | Cornmeal " 175 to 200 |
| | Bran, per ton 10 00 to 12 00 |
| | Shorts, # 10 00 to 18 00 |
| | Bran, per ton 10 00 to 12 00 Shorts, ₱ 10 00 to 18 00 Oatmeal, ₱ cwt 2 50 to 3 00 |
| | PRODUCE. |
| | PRODUCE. Eggs, Store Lots, \$\psi\$ doz \(0 \) 18 to 0 20 Farmers' 000 to 0 10 utr. Crock 016 to 0 18 Rolls 020 to 0 23 Rolls 016 to 0 18 |
| , | Farmers' " 0 00 to 0 00 |
| 1 | utter, Crock 0 16 to 0 18 |
| l | • Rolls 0 20 to 0 23 |
| | Firkins |
| 1 | |
| r | Factory " 0 08 to 0 08 MISCELLANEOUS. |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| S | Mutton 1b 0 00 to 0 00
Looph 49 7b 0 07 to 0 08 |
| t | |
| U | George each |
| - | Cowleave each 0 60 to 1 00 |
| v | Pulsed Applies in the 0.90 to 1.50 |
| | Onions, \$\Phi\$ bag 0 80 to 1 00 |
| - | Hay, & on |
| - | Strovy 19 load |
| 1 | Live Hogs, & cwt 4 00 to 4 50 |
| | Dressed Hogs 4 75 to 5 25 |
| | Chickens, & pair 0 40 to 0 50 |
| | Ducks 0 50 to 0 65 |
| | Turnips # bush 0 23 to 0 25
Carrets 6 25 to 0 30 |
| | Dressed Hogs |
| 1 | Cordwood, No. 1 dry, & cord 4 00 to 4 29 |
| | Apples, # bag 0.55 to 0.65 |
| | s Potatoes bag 0 55 to 0 65
Coal, all stove kinds 6 40 to 6 60 |
| V | _ Cour, an atori Minds |
| 0 | SKINS AND HIDES. |
| | Colfoling groon 19 16 0 00 to 0 10 |
| | n Cattskins, green, w 16 0 15 to 0 16 |
| 1 | Hides green. " 0 09 to 0 00 |
| - | us " dry. " 0 08 to 0 00 |
| | Tallow, rendered " 0 05 to 0 06 |
| | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | London Stock Market. |
| | The White Property 10 |
| 1 | Richmond st. |
| 9 | ft London, Noy. 22. |
| ~ | |

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5.09, cmore, can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly, September 20th, 1878, says., Baptist

THE---SUPERIOR

SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY LENDS MONEY ON REAL ESTATE,

In sums to suit borrowers SAVINGS BANK BRANCH

Highest rate of Interest allowed Deposits. OFFICE-98 Dundas St. West, London. JAS. MILNE,

CAUTION

EACH PLUG

OF THE-MYRTLE NAVY

IS STAMPED -T & B-

IN GILT LETTERS. NONE OTHER IS 29th inst.

NEW GOODS FRENCH MUSTARD,

GENUINE.

DURHAM CORN FLOUR, FRENCH CAPERS, PEA SOUP, CORNED BEEF, LIEBERT'S COMPRESSED YEAST,

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Sells the Best Instruments made at LOWER PRICES than any other legitimate dealer in Canada.

I can supply any GOOD PIANO

ORGAN

Second-hand Instruments taken in ex-A beautiful photograph of the Marquis' of Lorne and Princess Louise, sent FREE to all applicants, who read this advertise-ment, and say so.

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IMPROVED CHAMPION AND TUTTLE-TOOTH X-CUT SAW.

Patent Handles, Saw Sets, Axes, Cattle Ties, Rope, Manure Forks, Grain Scoops, Glass, Nails, &c.

"NEW ARCADE, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

PETERSVILLE WOOD & COAL YARD.

JOHN EVANS Is prepared to furnish

COAL & WOOD

Wood Cut and Uncut of the Best Quality Kept under cover, and always on ha Orders left at the Yard, or by Post Card, or with WM. SPENCE, 377 Talbot Street Market Square, will have prompt attention.

Coal delivered in Bags without Extre PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST,

Has returned to LONDON to cure all those who are afflicted with Stammering or any form of Impediment in speech. Scores of tes-timonials can be seen at his Office, from all Office, 442 Wellington Street.

RE Consultation Free. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

Full supply of Burning and Lubricating Oils always on hand.

CARDS!

For Variety, Excellence and Cheapness our Assortment

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J. I. ANDERSON & CO.

175 DUNDAS STREET. Opposite Strong's Hotel.

COAL WOOD

J. P. O'BYRNE, Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence. 56-1m

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNDER THE WINTER AR-

MAIL MATTER

DESPATCH BY CANADIAN STEAMERS

Sailing from Halifax, will be received at the London Post Office up to

I P. M. WEDNESDAYS.

The latest for Supplementary Mail 4 o'clock same evening. First steamer sails Saturday, 29th inst. L. LAWLESS, Postmaster. London P.O., Ont, Nov. 24, 1879.

W. DODSON. FAMILY BUTCHER.

Cor. Dundas and Wellington sts., 1 choicest quality of meats at the most reasonable figures.

Special arrangements made for supplying public institutions in the most satisfactory manner. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of I S PREPARED at all times to supply the choicest quality of meats at the most

Fresh and Corned Meats, Sausages,
Headcheese &c.,

ALWAYS ON HAND. W. DODSON.

M. B. H. T.

MITCHELL'S THE PIANO AND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND TOLU

> Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.

In most cases it will cure an ordinary In most cases it will cure an ordinary cough in 24 hours. N. B.—If your druggist does not keep it request him to send for it. Agents for London, Ont., 114 Dundas Street West, north side, London, Ont. 39-1y

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Corunna Separate School a Fennile Teacher holding a third class certificate. Applicants will state salary expected and send copy of references, before the 15th of December. Address—REV. J. O'CONNOR, Sec. S. S. B., Corunna.

HEADQUARTERS

SCOTCH TWEEDS ORDERED CLOTHING

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

LONDON SHEEPSKIN MAT THE FACTORY. W. J. Robinson, Manufacturer of Sheepskin Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Carriage Mats, etc., in every description and color. Also, long Wool Dusters, the most perfect made. First Prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Provincial Fair of Ottawa. W. J. Robinson, London, Ontario.

C. LEONARD

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Bar Tumblers. 129 DUNDAS STREET opposite Kings mill's and Powell's. 51-1y

A ten-cent sample bottle of HARK NESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convine you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Large bottles, 90 cents. Sold by all druggists. Wholesnie and retail by CENTS

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

PURE PARAFINE WAX, AND WAX CANDLES, Church and other purposes, manu WATERMAN BROS. ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS
LONDON, ONT.

GOOD PLAN XIVIAS LONDON HAT HOUSE 179 DUNDAS STREET. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BIG CLEARING SALE OF

HATS, CAPS AND FURS

AT HEA

ALEX. MCDONALD COAL & WOOD NOBBY HATS AND CAPS

FULL LINES OF FUR CAPS AND GLOVES. EDGE BLOCK, \$400 RICHMOND ST.

ILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

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

ARCADE" STORE CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

(EATON'S OLD STAND.)

NEW PEA JACKETS! DIAGONAL OVERCOATS!

DIAGONAL ULSTERS! PILOT OVERCOATS! NAP ULSTERS! FOR BOYS AND MEN OF ALL SIZES.

Our stock being all NEW and of our own manufacture we can show the Best Assort-ment in the city, at very Low Prices. PETHICK & MCDONALD.

RICHMOND STREET. CAUTION! CAUTION!

THE GENUINE NGE

SEWING MACHINE Office and Salesroom in the Odd Fellows' Hall Building,

222 DUNDAS STREET. J. R. HICKOK, MANAGER.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS USES BEST FRENCH BURR SUPERIOR SILK BOLT QLOTH COMBINED. CAPACITY ONE & A QUARTER\
BARRELS OF
FLOUR PER HOUR WEIGHT STANDARD 20 INC

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AY WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.



REGAN, HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BANKRUPT STOCKS. All his Goods are flist-class, bought for cost from the best manufactories in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fall to satisfy his customers. REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE IN THE DOMINION. 88-lyans

EATON'S "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, 142 DUNDAS STREET.

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

JAMES EATON & CO.