

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1878.

NO. 12.

## N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE  
WOOLLENS,  
BEST GOODS,  
MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,  
LOW PRICES.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

December, 1878.  
Sunday, 22—Fourth Sunday of Advent, semi-double.  
Epistle (1 Cor. 13, 1-5) Gospel (Luke 11, 19-28).  
Monday, 23—Office of the feria.  
Tuesday, 24—A fast day, the Vigil of Christmas.  
Wednesday, 25—The Feast of the Nativity of our Lord  
Jesus Christ, or Christmas Day. A holy day of  
obligation, duplex, first class with octave.  
Thursday, 26—St. Stephen, first martyr, double 2nd class.  
Friday, 27—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist, double  
2nd class with octave.  
Saturday, 28—Feast of the Holy Innocents, double 2nd  
class with octave.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP  
OF LONDON.

ST. PETER'S PALACE,  
London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—

DEAR SIR,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

I am yours,

Sincerely in Christ,

JOHN WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV.  
DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON,  
Nov. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—

DEAR SIR,—Your agent, Mr. Goodrich, called on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desirable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,  
P. F. CRINNON,  
Bishop of Hamilton.

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers,  
Toronto, writes:—"We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario."

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

"The CATHOLIC RECORD, published at Ontario, Canada, is making a good start. It has been in the field scarcely two months, yet it shows signs of able journalism. We wish it every success."

Lockport Catholic Visitor.

We are pleased to notice the establishment of a new paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD—at London, Ontario. Walter Locke is the publisher. It is a large well printed sheet, and offered at \$2 a year. We wish the RECORD success.

Hamilton Times.

"The CATHOLIC RECORD."—This is the title of a new religious weekly paper published in London, which was found to be a long felt want in the diocese of Western Ontario. The first number came out on October 4th last, and is an eight page sheet of creditable appearance and much promise. One page is devoted to editorial matter, and able writers have charge of that department. We wish the RECORD a prosperous career.

New York Tablet.

The CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., Canada, comes to us this week. It is a bright, well edited journal, conducted with taste and judgment. It displays in its editorial department much talent, and, if it continues as it has begun, we hesitate not to say that it will be successful. It is, apart from the able manner in which it is edited, Catholic letter for it. Drinking he considered dangerous, as a man might drink for years in safety but could

### The Falls of Niagara.

From a London (Eng.) Paper.

[Lord Dufferin has suggested that Ontario and New York should combine to make a Public International Park at Niagara Falls. All visitors to the World's Wonder must hope that his proposition may succeed.]

"How does the water  
Come down at Niagara?  
Somebody asked me  
This once on a time,  
And moreover asked me  
To tell him in rhyme  
How the Rapids' bores are  
And the Falls might be seen,  
So without hesitation  
I made explanation  
And gave him the facts,  
For I feared he was green.

When you leave your hotel,  
To enjoy the sight well,  
And in wonder  
At the thunder,  
To gaze at the foam,  
Fifty cents is the pittance,  
They charge for admittance  
To gaze at the foam,  
Agony you pay fifty  
(Unless you are thirty)  
To take a not very  
Smooth trip over the ferry;  
And the vista you find  
Is three times as much to the Cave of the Winds,  
It is twenty cents here and it's forty cents there;  
Half dollars and more when you've money to spare.  
At all the good places  
For seeing the Falls,  
In which the food races,  
There's something to pay.  
Wherever you walk,  
As a bird by a hawk,  
You are worried and hurried,  
By beggarly lions,  
Important fowling,  
And backboned who swarming around,  
Waylay you at starting,  
And never departing,  
Keep stopping, confusing,  
Annoying, abusing,  
And putting and scheming;  
And punning and stinging,  
And dancing and stinging,  
And pressing and guessing,  
And beckoning and stinging,  
And following and hollering,  
All over the ground,  
Although so lying,  
Far far from delighting,  
Pestering and maddening the ear with their sound,  
So with a sensation of great irritation,  
Of native extortion quite out of proportion,  
Of vanishing dollars and rather damp collars,  
Of guides never ending, but always attending,  
Wherever your fugitive footsteps are wending,  
You may get, at a cost that will cause you to stagger,  
A pretentious sight of the Falls of Niagara.

### TEMPERANCE.

LECTURE BY REV. FATHER STAFFORD IN  
BELLEVILLE.

From the Belleville Intelligencer.

A large audience assembled in the Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening, despite the unfavorable weather, to hear the lecture of the Rev. Father Stafford on temperance. The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Diamond, President of the Workmen's Temperance Association, and whose anxious the lecture was given and from whom the lecturer refused any remuneration, showing him to be a true philanthropist in the cause of temperance.

The lecturer said he was pleased to see so many workmen present, for in this country we were nearly all workmen, and it was the workmen that was the bone and sinew of the country and often furnished the brain also. There were fanatic he said in the temperance cause whose temperance principles were their religion, but temperance he contended was not religion, as people could do exceedingly immoral and irreligious acts and still be temperate; yet total abstinence he contended was a favorable condition of life, and a safe life to live if one wished to observe the teachings of religion. There were many total abstainers present who like himself were not always abstainers, and at one time thought those that did not take a social glass "old fogies," and he asked for those that still drank the same charity as they would have wished extended to themselves. He had not a word to say in favor of moderate drinking, as he said all hotel keepers advocated moderate drinking, as it was out of moderate drinkers they made their profits; but he believed it was good for a man not to taste liquor for the term of his natural life, not only liquor as it is known amongst us, but also those so-called temperance drinks whose foundation is alcohol, which enters a man's brain and detrones that reason which God has given him as a guide through this life to a Heaven beyond. The good work of Father Mathew in Ireland was destroyed, he said, by the hotels that sold so-called temperance drinks, which was always made with a little drop of something "good" in it. These so-called temperance drinks, he said, were the sprat the devil used to catch the mackerel. In England he contended it was the beer that was keeping the poor men in the mud. In liquor he said there was nothing to build up the body, as men that never drink are the strongest, and athletes when in training rigorously abstain from any kind of alcoholic stimulant, knowing it would take from them their strength. Because men occasionally lived to a good old age that always drank liquor is no guarantee, he said, that they would not live to a greater age had they not drunk liquor, or that their lives would not have been more useful. As a matter of economy he contended that men should be temperate, and cited the case of a gentleman, a bright gem in the social circle, who stated that liquor had cost him on an average \$800 per year for fifteen years, and he passed away, leaving his wife and family in penury and want. The home rule wanted in Ireland he said was temperance, as the liquor bill for Ireland was forty-one millions a year, a sum that the landlords in the country, and the more liquor the people drank the more worthless they became in this world and the poorer their chances became for the next. As for himself, he said he had not always been an abstainer, although he never drank to excess, but he had been in the habit of drinking in moderation—the way all drunkards are made—when he began to think he had not as good health as he had when he drank nothing but water, nor half so much fun either, so he asked his medical adviser what kind of liquor would be best for him, who advised him to drink nothing but whiskey and water, but said he would do better if he drank nothing. These words of the doctor, he said, rang in his ears for years, until at last he made up his mind to drink nothing at all, and he found himself better for it. Drinking he considered dangerous, as a man might drink for years in safety but could

not say what he might do before he died, as no man drinks alone as a rule, and men would be held responsible, if by their drinking their neighbor is injured. He appealed to the fathers of families and asked them could they be moderate drinkers with safety to their families. No other poison he said would make men so immoral as liquor, and no vice would make them so abusive to their families, as it alone had the terrible privilege of converting men into devils, to turn innocent children and helpless women into the snow, because they may have the misfortune to be chained to the drunkard by the links of marriage. As a community he contended they should be united to put down the traffic with which the Government makes a contract; if you give us so much we will protect you in making men drunk and destroying their lives, then the Government being in a vendict that death was caused by the visitation of God, thus mocking the holy name of their Maker, when their verdict should be, died from the visitation of the black bottle. He said he would cheerfully give up his life to sweep the curse of intemperance from their fair land, and adjured all young men to refrain from moderate drinking, and adjured the fathers of families to be temperate, as they would never have to regret on their dying bed that they had been total abstainers. The Rev. gentleman's lecture lasted for nearly two hours, and his plain, logical arguments were listened to with marked attention by the audience, who frequently applauded the sentiments advanced.

Mr. Hugh Walker said, as a member of the Workmen's Temperance Association he felt that the Association was highly honored by the lecturer in coming such a long distance to deliver the pleasing and instructive lecture they had just listened to, and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. Bossy seconded the resolution, and said he believed their Association would be much benefited by the lecture. The vote of thanks was heartily responded to. The lecturer in thanking the audience said he always considered it a privilege to speak for an hour on a subject so dear to him as that of temperance.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

### STRATFORD.

December 12th, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—The Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society of Stratford has been admitted into the I. C. B. U. of Canada and United States as No. 26. At a meeting of the said society held in their hall on Tuesday evening the 1st inst. the following officers were elected for the year 1879: Rev. J. Ronan, Chaplain; E. O'Flaherty, President, re-elected; Joseph Pigeon, 1st Vice-President; P. Hannavan, 2nd do.; R. A. Purcell, Corresponding Secretary, re-elected; P. J. Douglas, Fin. Secretary; J. Way, Treasurer, re-elected; Joseph Wignegar, Sergeant at Arms.

### LIMERICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.  
DEAR SIR,—I was always under the impression that live and let live was the grand maxim of the Saxon and Celt all over the world, but I have been mistaken. When a man calling himself an Irishman and Catholic stoops to falsehood and slander, it is enough to dampen the ardor of the strongest. Joseph Pigeon, 1st Vice-President, P. Hannavan, 2nd do.; R. A. Purcell, Corresponding Secretary, re-elected; P. J. Douglas, Fin. Secretary; J. Way, Treasurer, re-elected; Joseph Wignegar, Sergeant at Arms.  
Business is at a standstill, owing to the low prices of farm produce and the almost impassable state of the roads.  
Yours, etc  
MULLOON,  
Limerick, Dec. 10, 1878.

### INGERSOLL.

Dec. 12th, 1878.

To-day a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in our church for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Doty, a most highly respected member of our congregation. The attendance at church and at the funeral procession was very large—all denominations being represented, testifying to the high esteem in which the virtues of the departed were held. The ceremonies were very impressive and were carried out with the solemnity usual on such occasions. Father Molphy of Stratford, sang High Mass. The Rev. Father Boubat assisted by Mr. Miller and the other members of the choir, rendered the Gregorian music in a grand and impressive manner. Mr. Miller's offertory piece "Pro Peccatis" from Rossini's "Salut mator" being given with a feeling that was in full accord with the solemn occasion. Mrs. W. Locke, of London, presided at the organ. After Mass the Rev. Father Molphy preached a very eloquent sermon on death, paying a high tribute during his discourse to the many virtues of the departed, whose body was about to be consigned to the silent tomb, there to await, let us hope, a glorious resurrection.

The Bazaar in aid of our new Church is now in progress, and no doubt it will be a financial success.

### WINDSOR.

(Special correspondence of the Catholic Record.)  
There is not, perhaps, a parish in Ontario so signally blessed as that of St. Alphonsus, Windsor. It presents a pleasing feature,

rarely to be found in this age of hard times, bank swindles and a panic-stricken commerce, namely: a church entirely out of debt, costing \$30,000, commenced and completed within the last three years. It was a stupendous undertaking, and to a man of ordinary administrative ability would be impossible, but in the hands of Very Rev. Dean Wagner, the pastor, it was speedily accomplished. Untiring in his zeal for the spiritual welfare of his flock, he brought to his work a clear-sighted judgment of temporal administration, which brought it to its present successful state. No doubt his work entailed many and great personal sacrifices, but his practical mind, his desire for God's glory and his love for "the beauty of his house," made him surmount every obstacle. But few, indeed, can understand the difficulty of erecting such a building as St. Alphonsus' Church, even in the very best of times; but in times so financially depressed as the past few years have been, none can tell the mental anxiety through which he must pass who has charge of the undertaking. Nobly he has done his part, and nobly has his people seconded his endeavors.

The style of architecture is a combination of the Romanesque and Corinthian orders; the church is 120 feet long, 60 feet wide and has a seating capacity of 1000. And what still more than its beauty pleases the parishioners is the fact that they are in possession of the only consecrated church in the diocese. It is but seldom that a parish is able to effect this, even in many years, for, in order that it may be consecrated it must be clear from debt; but here 320 families—two thirds Irish one third French—have succeeded in doing it in a comparatively short space of time.

Not only is the desire of the Priest and people for the good of religion manifested in the building of a beautiful church, but the magnificent Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary and a parish school costing \$10,000 show their wish to have their children follow in their footsteps. The education of the little ones is attended to in the most satisfactory manner, and whilst many from a distance came to St. Mary's Academy to receive the blessings of a Catholic education, the good done to the children of the parish cannot be too highly estimated. We have indeed reason to be proud of what is done for ourselves and our children, and if we be not good practical Catholics it is certainly not the fault of our jealous pastor. Ever anxious for our advancement he loses no opportunity of procuring us all that can tend to strengthen our Faith.

On Sunday Nov. 24th, a mission "was opened under the direction of Rev. F. Cooney C. S. C. and his associate Fathers—all of the congregation of the Holy Cross—whose principle house is at Notre Dame Indiana. The high mass was sung by the pastor. After the gospel the superior of the mission ascended the pulpit and having explained the nature of a mission and announced the conditions on which the benefits of it might be gained, preached a telling sermon on the "End of man." After these other exercises of the day consisting of Vespers and sermon in English and in French at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and sermon and recitation of the beads at 7 o'clock in the evening the first day closed with benediction of the blessed Sacrament.

The regular daily exercises were: Mass and sermon at 5:30 in the morning. Mass and sermon for the children at 7:30 a. m. and the last Mass and sermon in English and French at 9 o'clock. The time between the exercises was spent in the confessional and hundreds flocked to the sacred tribunal to lay the story of their errors at the feet of the Ministers of Christ and hear the joyful tidings "go in peace thy sins are forgiven thee."

The evening services were attended by hundreds of our separated brethren who listened with interest to the clear and eloquent expositions of Catholic doctrine. From early morning until night the church was crowded with those eager to make their peace with God and it would be difficult indeed to calculate the amount of good that has been done through the instrumentality of the Mission. For some, it has opened their eyes to the light of Faith—that heavenly sunlight which is hereafter to guide their footsteps in the intricate path of virtue; for others it again aroused what had become but a latent feeble spark into a brilliant flame; to the virtuous it has proved a confirming aid, strengthening them against relapses; to the sated and troubled conscience it has brought heavenly calm and peace and a holy joy unknown outside the path of fulfilled duty.

On Wednesday His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of the Diocese, came amongst us to encourage all and to confirm those who as yet had not had the happiness of receiving the grace of confirmation. Over one hundred and fourteen had the grace to receive the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Ghost.

On Sunday evening a lecture was given by Rev. Father Cooney on the "Question of Questions." This was really the crowning effort of this Rev. gentleman—Overwhelming in scriptural and historical proofs, convincing in his logical deductions, no mind of ordinary intelligence could fail to be convinced that Christ had left an infallible teaching authority on earth and that it was to be found in the Catholic Church alone. Private judgment is demolished in the most telling manner, and the unanimous verdict of all present was, that it was, without doubt, the ablest lecture ever listened to by the inhabitants of Windsor. The closing ceremonies of the mission took place on Monday evening and were something to be long remembered. In the sanctuary were seated fifteen little girls dressed in white and at the conclusion of the sermon and the renewal of the baptismal vows one of them advanced towards the altar and kneeling read in a clear voice the act consecrating the congregation to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary. After the Papal Benediction and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament a few words of advice were offered by the Superior of the Mission. As soon as the Rev. Superior had concluded, John Davis Esq., accompanied by the leading gentlemen of the congregation stepped forward to the communion rails and read and presented an address of the most touching nature to the Fathers of the Mission. It contained the most beautiful sentiments of affection and gratitude and after acknowledging the uniform kindness of the good Fathers it contained a promise to remain forever true to the counsel which they had imparted. In one portion of the address they bore testimony to the zeal of the Rev. Fathers in the following words: "The zeal you manifest for our souls, the untiring industry with

which you labour for this, and that complete forgetfulness you manifested for self, under which every member young and old of this large congregation might have the fullest opportunity of gaining all the blessings the Church pours out in such abundance on her children, upon the occasion of a Mission XXX have put us under obligations which we can never rightly discharge."  
May God bless the labors of the Missionary Fathers be the earnest prayer of the two thousand communicants to whom they broke the bread of life. The number of confessions, was 1975—many of whom were not at Confession in many years—nearly a hundred were brought back to the practice of our holy faith.

P. S.—Rev. Father Cooney will remain with us till next Tuesday, to reply to an attack made on him—rather on the Church whose doctrines he preached. The Episcopal Church of this place was nearly empty the two last Sundays of the Mission. This aroused the pastor, Rev. Dr. Caulfield, and he announced last Sunday in his church and since through the press, that he would deliver a lecture in answer to the question, "Where is the Old Church?" and of course, would show that the Catholic Church was not the true Church. The lecture was announced for this (Thursday) evening. Father Cooney has a reporter engaged to give him a copy of this lecture and it is announced far and wide that he will review it next Sunday evening, in St. Alphonsus' Church. Five converts are under instruction—many more have signified their conviction—but yet hesitate—reason, human respect.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### PRINCESS ALICE DEAD!

SHE DIES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HER FATHER'S DEATH.

Darmstadt, Dec. 14.—The Princess Alice died at 7.30 o'clock this morning. She was unconscious from 2.30 o'clock until the time of her death.

Darmstadt, Dec. 15.—As early as Friday morning, physicians recognized that the condition of the Grand Duchess was hopeless and sent secret messages to that effect to England. Symptoms of suffocation appeared at one o'clock on Saturday morning, but were temporarily removed. The Grand Duke was then induced to leave the room, but his mother remained, ministering to the Princess until the last. The Grand Ducal Court, and Hesse Darmstadt generally, will go into mourning for twelve weeks.

The Grand Duchess was born on August 25th, 1843. Her father, the late Prince Albert, died on Saturday, December 14th, 1861. Here is a remarkable coincidence.

London, Dec. 16th.—The Queen commanded the Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, to send a message to the Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in his frigate at Portsmouth today, to attend the funeral of Princess Alice at Darmstadt next Wednesday. Intelligence of the death of his sister was communicated to the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival at Portsmouth to day, and his Royal Highness was greatly overcome by the sad intelligence.

[Alice Mary, Duchess of Savoy, was born on the 25th of April, 1843, and at the time of her death, on Saturday morning last, was in her 35th year. She was the second daughter and third child of Her Majesty. She was the special favorite of her father, the late Prince Consort, and was the idol of her brothers and sisters. Her education was unusually thorough and complete, even for a lady in her exalted station in life, and she early displayed mental endowments of a high order. At the time of her marriage she was one of the best amateur musicians in England, and could converse fluently in five different languages. On the 1st of July, 1862, she was married at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, to Prince Frederic William Louis, of Hesse, who succeeded to the throne upon the death of his uncle, the Grand Duke Ludwig III., on the 13th of June, 1877. Seven children have been born of this marriage, five of whom survive. The death by diphtheria of the youngest child, the Princess Marie, took place quite recently, and it was while attending upon this daughter that her mother contracted the disease which caused her death, as reported in preceding despatch.]

### THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, Dec. 17.—A correspondent with the Kurum column reports that a predatory tribe attacked on Sunday the rear guard of the convoy east of Sifri Pass. General Roberts sent two regiments, which rescued the convoy. Two British officers were severely wounded, three Ghoorikas killed, and twelve Ghoorikas and one Highlander wounded. General Roberts has summoned the chiefs of Kurum to answer for the outrage. It is feared that three powerful tribes will combine against the British.

London, Dec. 17.—Lord Lytton to-day reviewed the 2,000 auxiliaries furnished by the native princes. The auxiliaries go to Peshawar on Saturday.

Peshawar, Dec. 17.—It is reported that Gen. MacPherson occupied Jellalabad.

London, Dec. 18.—A Dardur correspondent says General Stewart has sent pressing orders for all troops to advance as speedily as possible. This probably means an advance on Candahar.

London, Dec. 17.—In the House of Commons, the debate on Stanhope's resolution, that the House consent to the deferral of the expenses of the Afghan war from the Indian revenues, was concluded.

Fawcett's amendment, declaring the proposition unjust, was rejected by 235 to 125.

Stanhope's resolution was adopted without a division.

Parliament adjourned until February 12th.

In the Commons-to-night.

Sir Stafford Northcote trusted that the war was nearly concluded. They would know better in a month as to its real extent and significance. He felt sure if it became necessary to exert the Imperial strength, the people of England would willingly contribute.

The Marquis of Hartington closed the Debate.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

London, Dec. 17.—Tottenham, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Newross, Ireland, by a five majority, defeating a Home Ruler. A Home Rule mob paraded the town, throwing stones, and otherwise disturbing the peace.











THE CATHOLIC RECORD, Published every Friday morning at 288 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-parted type 12 lines to an inch.

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER.

288 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1878.

TO ALL AGENTS.

All our agents are hereby authorized to state that we will give the Record for the remainder of this year FREE to all who pay up their subscriptions in full, for the year 1879.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can.

Mr. Boon, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catharines and district.

Mr. Dan'l. Fisher is our appointed agent for Stratford.

Look out for the Christmas number of the CATHOLIC RECORD next week. There will be a special PUZZLER'S CORNER, with puzzles of peculiar interest, and additions to the prize list.

A BLACK CROW!

A BIRD THAT DOES THE "TRIBUNE'S" DIRTY WORK.

We call the attention of the proprietor of the Tribune to the following extract from a letter which we publish in full elsewhere, hoping that a stop may be put to the infamous conduct of this scurrilous blackguard who represents the Tribune as travelling agent.

Limerick, Ont., Dec. 10th. 1878. "DEAR SIR,—I was always under the impression that 'live, and let live,' was the great maxim of the Saxon and Celt all over the world, but I have been mistaken.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We have often heard that the enjoyment of the freedom of the Press is one of the grandest features of our free institutions.

and opinions of its projectors, or of the party, sect or clan whose ideas it reflects. It may be a medium which enables us to argue and counter-argue, to abuse, ridicule, slander and malign each others characters, without fear.

Again, what has the so-called Reformation accomplished? Has it broken down the most sacred chair of St. Peter? Go to Rome, and you find there in place of Leo X. another Leo, equally and most vigorously combatting both the tenets of Luther et hoc omne genus, as well as modern infidelity?

N. B.—The Russians being Greek Catholics, so-called, are not numbered with the Protestants since the Reformation; they number, 63,388,000.

LITTLE DOGMA, LITTLE FAITH. The Protestant world goes crazy at the mere mention of dogma. It will allow you any amount of faith, if you will not ask for dogma.

"The English, who are so convinced of their own liberties, and who fancy that they can know everything about everything, live and die in the profoundest ignorance of first principles, because they are the slaves of their journals.

It is impossible to have a free Press where the truth cannot always be told and upheld, and falsehood unmasked and put down. If legitimate teaching, on all points of Christian morals, were recognized as it ought to be in this country, we should have a keener appreciation of the duties of the Press, and of its obligation to higher authority.

THE HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

And the Christian population of Europe A. D. 1878, i. e., 361 years after the great Schism, generally called "The Glorious Reformation."

Now what has this glorious Reformation accomplished? The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, has been the cry ever since, as it is falsely stated, Dr. Martin Luther drew the Word of God from under the bushel and gave it to the people. What a lie! Had he not himself been adorned with the title of D. D. by the Catholic University of Wittenberg for his learning and erudition in Holy Scripture, and were there not others equally as versed in the same as he himself? Witness Dr. Eck, of Jurgelstadt, in many respects superior to Luther, the great poltroon, and the tool of a princely faction, opposed to the ever-increasing power of the Catholic House of Hapsburg.

dangerous thing to assume the character of an apostle or church reformer without being called to such an office like Aaron or St. Paul; and a people who put their trust in men like Luther and Henry VIII. in matters ecclesiastical and religious, are certainly benighted and in the grossest darkness and ignorance.

That they do not share this love of short creeds with Almighty God is evident, or rather we ought to have said Almighty God does not share it with them. If Almighty God wished short creeds the Bible is a mistake; since it is the Bible undoubtedly that is at the bottom of all these creeds.

The historical, biographical, and genealogical review of the illustrious family of Pecci, to which his Holiness belongs, has recently been published in Rome.

For the history of the children and the religious training of children to a father who has not the honesty to keep faith with his wife argues a wrong distribution of power somewhere. It may be well assumed that harmony in the household of Mr. Agar Ellis has been destroyed for ever.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century one of the family of Pecci went to reside in the Pontifical States at Carpinate Romano. Here the branch from which the present Pontiff descends took up its residence, and its descendants still remain there.

The father of the present Pontiff, Domenico Ludovico Pecci, was born 2nd June, 1767. He was an upright, prudent, and valiant soldier, who deservedly received the title of colonel in the Imperial Army of Napoleon I.

Don Giuseppe, brother of the Pontiff, was born on the 15th December, 1807; he became a member of the Society of Jesus, but during the events of 1848 he withdrew from that community, remaining a secular priest and a learned Professor of Philosophy. At the University he continues to lead the life of a true philosopher, despising ease and positions of dignity.

all very good for the ignorant, but will not save the educated and intelligent man. The ignorant and educated may say "I believe what God has taught" and may be saved, not so the educated and intelligent man. He, if he would be saved, must not only believe what God has taught, but must know and instruct himself as to what God has taught.

It is strange—and here we have another reformation incongruity—it is passing strange, to find these men who so ostentatiously call themselves the new learning, arguing thus in favour of "undefined faith."

That they do not share this love of short creeds with Almighty God is evident, or rather we ought to have said Almighty God does not share it with them. If Almighty God wished short creeds the Bible is a mistake; since it is the Bible undoubtedly that is at the bottom of all these creeds.

THE FAMILY OF THE PECCIS.

The historical, biographical, and genealogical review of the illustrious family of Pecci, to which his Holiness belongs, has recently been published in Rome. It is drawn up with considerable care and faithfulness. This ancient and illustrious family, from the Castello di Procena in Tuscany, of which it possessed the lordship, between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries came to dwell in Siena.

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OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, 28th, Nov., 1878.

A legal question of the greatest importance to Catholics and one showing the incalculable evils of mixed marriages, was decided on Saturday last in the Chancery Court of appeal. The successful party in the suit is a Mr. Agar Ellis, a Protestant who thirteen years ago married the daughter of Lord Canons, who is the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in England.

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Public attention is really only attracted by failures of a gigantic figure, for ordinary failures may be counted in dozens, and yet awake no interest save of course to those who are duped. The recent Manchester failure of Messrs. Hugh Balfour & Co. is important, however, in every sense. This firm has been in the Manchester trade as shippers to the east for the last thirty years, and enjoyed a reputation second to none.











IRISH NEWS.

MR. PARNELL, M. P., IN KERRY.

[From our Irish exchanges of Nov. 23.]

TRALEE, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1878.

To-day Mr. C. S. Parnell addressed an exceedingly large meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association, at their own invitation, upon the land question. The room was crowded, and the proceedings from beginning to end were vehemently enthusiastic. Mr. Thomas G. Pierce, president of the association, occupied the chair.

The chairman having, in the name of the association, welcomed Mr. Parnell to Kerry, Mr. T. Rourke, T. C., said this meeting had been specially convened for the purpose of hearing Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow, upon the land question and upon any other questions outside the land question. (Cheers.) They were aware that since Mr. Parnell had entered Parliament he had advocated every measure calculated to benefit every section and class of the Irish people, whether it was a question of the condition of the agricultural laborers, of tenant right, or of national independence. (Cheers.) They did not forget also that he was the descendant of the illustrious Irishman who, when asked to betray the trust reposed in him and to deliver over the Irish people to English misgovernment, spurned the bribe that was offered him, and was one of the 115 who clung to the legislative independence of Ireland to the last. (Cheers.) The protest against that union had never since ceased. At one time that protest was made in open rebellion by the brave Robert Emmet. (Cheers.) In 1848 again they tried physical force. In 1865 and 1867 the Fenians protested in their own way against the union, and they were here to-day, the descendants of those men, advocating the cause of these tenant-farmers, but advocating also the cause of legislative independence. (Cheers.) He reviewed the history of the Home-Rule movement and of the last National Conference, where he heard Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Ferguson make speeches that did honor to them as Irishmen, and proceeded to say he believed they could not do their association a greater honor than by inviting Mr. Parnell among them. He believed Mr. Parnell was not the obstructionist he was painted by Mr. Butt and others—but he believed he was determined to force his way against even the bayonets of England if necessary for the independence of his native land. (Loud cheers.) This association had been for some time called by the hostile press a "whitewashing club"—(hear, hear, and laughter)—but he believed they had put forward resolutions from time to time that were refreshing and invigorating to public spirit, and declared that, however long or short this association lived, it would always advocate the cause of the people and legislative independence. (Cheers.)

The chairman said it was now his right and his pleasing duty to introduce to them the gentleman who had paid Kerry the compliment of visiting them. (Cheers and cries of "He is welcome.") He was heartily welcome to Kerry, and he wished to mercy that they could see more of Mr. Parnell's spirit in Kerry. (Cheers.) He knew himself that even officers of this association had tried to whitewash political renegades—(groans)—wretches that ought to be kicked out of this very room. (Cheers, laughter, and cries of "Oh! that is a fact.")

Another—He's right. Chairman—All I can tell you is that either I won't be a member here or the O'Donoghue will be kicked out of the room. (Applause and laughter.) Mr. Parnell, M. P., on rising to speak was greeted with enthusiasm. He need not say that he felt very much indebted to the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association for the opportunity they had given him of addressing so large and influential a meeting of the tenant-farmers of Kerry. (Cheers, and cries of "You're welcome.")

Mr. Walpole—If our room was larger you would have more. Mr. Parnell—In the observation that Mr. O'Rourke had addressed to them he referred to the memory and labors of such men as his late esteemed friends John Martin and Joseph Ronayne. (Cheers.) In speaking to many assemblages of his countrymen, in taking the part that he felt himself called upon to take in recent years, he (Mr. Parnell) had often felt that he, a young man, particularly needed the assistance and guidance of such men as Joseph Ronayne and John Martin, who would have formed at this important juncture in Irish affairs a connecting link between the new and the old—(hear, hear)—who would have been at hand to restrain too much impetuosity, and to encourage, to excite, and to spur forward those who were too much disposed to lag behind. (Hear, hear.) He had felt the want of such men. It was Joseph Ronayne who first of all urged upon him over and over again to undertake the course which he had undertaken—(cheers)—but it was not until after the grave had closed over him that he [Mr. Parnell] recollected his teaching, and, seeing that there was really a necessity for action to lift up the country from the despair that seemed to have fallen upon it, he took upon himself the responsibility—so long as he was, and comparatively unknown as that time he was to his countrymen—to initiate a course of action which, he was confident, if it was followed with proper spirit by the country, must have important results in securing blessings for their own native country of Ireland. (Cheers.) He knew they would but expect from him a learned discourse upon the land question. If they wanted learning and a full elucidation of those principles of land reform which each of them knew perfectly well all about they would turn to another quarter; but before he went to that part of his subject which had for him the greatest interest—namely, the way in which they hoped to settle this land question and other great questions—(cheers)—he would very briefly allude to the various principles which were involved, and the various means proposed from time to time for the settlement of the land question. (They had, first of all, the Ulster tenant-right custom. That, as they knew, was a custom which had obtained in the North of Ireland, and, as sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, it simply meant this—that wherever a custom could be proved to have existed on any estate, that estate should receive legal sanction. On the great majority of estates in the North of Ireland a tenant-right custom had existed from the time of the earliest of the Normans. This custom had been more or less modified, but it was still, in its integrity, on the whole, in force, and it was the only one that had been proved to have existed upon others; but Gladstone's Land Act simply prescribed that whatever custom could be proved to

have existed in any district should be legalized and should have all the force and sanction of law. They would then see that there was very considerable difficulty in extending the Ulster custom to the rest of Ireland, because in order to have the custom sanctioned they must have the custom proved to have been in existence, and though the custom existed in the North it did not now exist in the other parts of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's act laid down no definition whatever of that custom, but simply said whatever custom existed should be legalized, and in the absence of such definition all they could do was to seek in other ways than the extension of the Ulster custom for the establishment throughout the rest of Ireland of something which should be equivalent to that custom which obtained upon the best estates in the North.

A Voice—Will you expound your views upon the laborers, sir? Chairman—Shut up, I tell you. [Laughter.] Mr. Parnell—It was guided by these considerations that the various tenant-right clubs through the South and West came to the conclusion that they would adopt the principles laid down in Mr. Butt's land bill of 1876. This land bill practically extended to every Irish tenant-farmer all that the Ulster custom ensured to tenants in the North. (Cheers.) It ensured rather more—it ensured fixity of tenure—(cheers)—which was not ensured by the Ulster custom, for the Ulster landlord could still eject his tenant, although he would have to pay the equivalent of his tenant-right. But the land bill of Mr. Butt would prevent the landlord from ejecting any tenant as long as that tenant continued to pay a fair rent, that rent to be ascertained by a fair arbitration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell—They would observe that any such system as that necessarily introduced a principle of partnership into the relation of landlord and tenant. He was one of those who thought that the landlord system was an artificial system; that it was not a system which was calculated for the good of the country as a whole—(hear, hear)—that it was not a system which permitted the cultivation of the land to the best advantage, or one which would allow of the production of the largest amount of food from the smallest area. (Applause.) At the same time they had this landlord system existing in Ireland and in England—about the only two countries in the world where it did exist—(hear, hear)—and he thought they were bound to make a fair and equitable arrangement. The law gave those landlords extensive power at the present time—

A Voice—Look at the Galtees. Another Voice—Aren't you a landlord yourself? Mr. Parnell—He is, and a good one.

Mr. Parnell—And unless they went in for a revolution he confessed he did not see how they were going to bring about a radical reform of the system of land tenure in this country. For his own part, therefore, he was disposed to devote his energies to endeavouring to obtain a settlement on the basis laid down by Mr. Butt's Fixity of Tenure Bill as introduced in 1876. (Cheers.) If after a time they found that by the extension of the principles of the Bill to the rest of the country he might tell them that he hoped for very important results from the committee of the House of Commons which sat last session upon this question or the Bright clauses—if after a time by extending that principle they found they could enable all the tenants of properties which came for sale into the Landlord and Tenant Court to purchase their holdings, they might be preparing the way perhaps some day for a radical alteration of the land system, and for the establishment of what he believed to be the true system of land tenure—the proprietorship of the soil by the people who cultivated it. (Loud cheering.) But until that time came, if it ever did come, he would not do anything to prevent the reform of the system, but he would do all in his power to amend Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, either by bringing in a supplementary bill such as Mr. Butt's, or by an amendment of the act itself; and he confessed he doubted that it could ever be amended in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the people, or to bring about a radical change might be made. (Cheers.) It was their duty in the meantime to do all in their power—and they could do this—to prevent the eviction of Irish tenants and to prevent the arbitrary raising of rents.

A Voice—That's the talk. Mr. Parnell—This was a fair and simple proposition. The farmers simply said: "We desire to be taken into partnership with the landlords. We desire that the added increment of the value of the land which results from our exertions shall be ours, that the landlords shall not be allowed to confiscate it from us, that the soil should be held by the tenant in the shape of our own labor, and that the wages we pay and the manures we buy shall be secured to ourselves and to our children, and that it shall never again be in the power of the landlord to step in and plunder us for a trifling compensation." (Loud cheering.)

A Voice—That land is ours. Mr. Parnell—We do not wish to interfere with the proprietary rights of the landlords. We wish to allow the good landlord the fullest extent of his rights—and there are many good landlords—but we say the law ought to lay down the principle that the fruits of the tenant's soil shall be his and his children's for all time, that as long as the tenant pays a fair rent, whether ascertained by arbitration or by Government valuation, as long as he cultivates the land fairly and properly, so long the tenant shall have the right of bequeathing that farm to his children, or of selling his interest if he choose. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's Land Act laid down one very good principle in its way, but laid down another utterly false principle which unbalanced the advantages of the good one. It laid down the principle that the tenant had a property in the soil, but at the same time, while giving with the one hand it took away with the other by giving the landlord the right of depriving his tenant of that property by paying a sum which was totally inadequate to the value of the tenant's acknowledged interest. (Hear, hear.) He said that this was a false principle in law and in equity. (Cheers.) They had no right to give a man the right to rob another legally by paying a sum of money in recompense for that robbery. (Cheers.) Robbery, under whatever guise or aspect, should be illegal, and should be prevented by the law. (Cheers.) It was not a mere fine that could compensate for it. Therefore, he said this principle of compensation for eviction was false on the face of it, and was one which the tenant farmers of Ireland ought never to submit to. And therefore, while they went with the Land Act so far as it assured the right of fixity of tenure to the tenant, they diverged from the Land Act when they provided to compensate the tenant for being plundered of that property, and they said the tenant must not be compensated for the loss of that property, he must be left in the enjoyment of it. (Cheers.) It appeared to him to be necessary in the settlement of this question that they should proceed from that point on the different lines and principles to those laid down by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act. He had now endeavored to explain the different principles upon which a settlement of the land question had been attempted, and he explained that while he thought the real and ultimate way of developing the full benefit of the land of Ireland would be by the establishment of a tenant-right principle, he was not prepared to say that that was the only way of doing it. (Cheers.) A Voice—Total separation. Cries of "No, no." Mr. Parnell—Having settled satisfactorily what

they were going to get, he proceeded now to ask them what was really the most important question they had to consider here to-day, namely, would it not be well for them to try and find out some way of getting it? (Cheers and laughter.)

A Voice—We would like to see solid argument for that. [Laughter and cries of "Audience."] Mr. Power—Steady, boys. Order. A Voice—Mick, do you mind the borough and we'll take care of the county. [Laughter.] Mr. Parnell—They must recollect that the circumstances attending the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons were rather of a peculiar character. They had now in power a Conservative Government, with a majority such as no Government ever had before—a majority that would walk into whatever lobby they were hidden like sheep, without a murmur, and without enquiring or caring whether they were going right or wrong. (Hear, hear.) That was the party the Irish representatives had to contend with. They had to contend with some four hundred men in the House of Commons who are determined not to do wrong to this country, or Irishmen would resist to the very last any efforts or exertions to make them do what was right.

A Voice—It is well known they will give us nothing. Chairman—Hold your tongue, sir. Mr. Parnell—That was a position that the Irish representatives had not been called on to face heretofore. In the past they had the Whig in office. The Whigs would have been very pliable, and he had no doubt could have been easily forced to yield the full measure of justice to Ireland if they had an honest representation, but they had now a Conservative Government that would yield to nothing but force or coercion. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was for Irishmen to consider how they could make them yield—(cheers)—to consider some plan by which, after having drawn up a bill and brought it before the House of Commons—after their best men, Mr. Butt and others, had made these speeches which they knew so well how to make—and after all these things had failed, it was their duty to see what they could do to show the Government the necessity of dealing with these Irish questions, and of grappling with them, and of settling them. (Cheers.)

A Voice—Long may you live. Mr. Parnell—This was the point of divergence between what was called the active, or what some people called the passive, or what some called the "cheers"—section of the Irish members, and that larger section of the Irish members who, having brought their bill forward and made eloquent speeches upon it—speeches which, when reported in the Irish papers, though sometimes they had never been delivered, were very much admired among their constituents—[much laughter and applause]—who, when they have done this, much think they have done everything an Irish representative ought to do. After all this was done, on the contrary, the active section said, "our work is now really only commencing, for we have got that to do to which we can worthily devote our energies—first to find out how we can best attack the Government and force them to consider our demands, and having found that out to act upon it." (Cheers.) Of course this was not the place to go into details upon the subject of Parliamentary action; but these were the principles which should underlie Parliamentary action in the present condition of politics—principles which the Irish people approve of—[much cheering]—which, when they have done this, much think they have done everything an Irish representative ought to do. After all this was done, on the contrary, the active section said, "our work is now really only commencing, for we have got that to do to which we can worthily devote our energies—first to find out how we can best attack the Government and force them to consider our demands, and having found that out to act upon it." (Cheers.) Of course this was not the place to go into details upon the subject of Parliamentary action; but these were the principles which should underlie Parliamentary action in the present condition of politics—principles which the Irish people approve of—[much cheering]—which, when they have done this, much think they have done everything an Irish representative ought to do.

In short, the active section thought that by representing some of the spirit of our people at home—by feeling as they knew their constituents, the noble people of Ireland, felt, insisting that those who had the English Government and the English House of Commons in their hands, and who were daily driven off the land by the sufferings of the poor Irish tenant-farmer who was unable to meet a daily-increasing rent, and who saw nothing but ruin and the road staring him in the face—(cheers)—that they felt the sufferings of the poor laborer who fished, perhaps, on eight or nine shillings a week, simply because the farmer, owing to high rents and grasping landlords, was unable to pay more. If their members felt all this in their hearts and showed it in season and out of season in the House of Commons upon any Irish question, he did not care whether it was the land question or the question of self-government, they were simply doing their duty, when they had the English Government and the English House of Commons in their hands, and who were daily driven off the land by the sufferings of the poor Irish tenant-farmer who was unable to meet a daily-increasing rent, and who saw nothing but ruin and the road staring him in the face—(cheers)—that they felt the sufferings of the poor laborer who fished, perhaps, on eight or nine shillings a week, simply because the farmer, owing to high rents and grasping landlords, was unable to pay more. 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Continued from 7th page.

vocated with sufficient determination, calls upon the Irish Parliamentary party to adopt during the next session such sustained and energetic action as will impress the Government with the necessity of taking steps to put end for ever to eviction and arbitrary rising of rents." (Cheers.)

Mr. Jonathan Walpole and Mr. Bourke, P. L. G., rose together to second the resolution. Mr. Walpole gave way.

Mr. Bourke said he believed it was a resolution which it was necessary they should propose. At the same time, he was not here to find fault with what he had once been a party to himself. (Interruption.) He was not here to go perhaps as far as the whole resolution. ("Oh!") He was not here to say that there was any want of energy on the part of those who were advocating their cause as far as tenant-right was concerned.

It was supposed that there should be nothing personal in this association to-day, he hoped and trusted there would not be. (Here, and cries of "The resolution.") In the long and eloquent address of Mr. Parnell, whom he had never the honor of seeing before, he avoided to allude to any personal remarks towards any one. This must be said to his honor. Now he liked Mr. Parnell, because he had seen with what caution he had spoken, lest he should make use of any expression that could hurt the feelings of any Kerryman.

(Shouts of "That up" and "Turn him out.") Chairman—Shut up, I tell you; sit down, sit down this moment—

Mr. Bourke—If all go together we are sure to succeed—if we are divided, I know not what will happen. (Interruption.) Let it not be understood that I for one moment—(At this point Mr. Bourke was induced suddenly to take his seat.)

Mr. Walpole then seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, Mr. Bourke alone dissenting.

Mr. Thomas B. Silles proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Parnell for kindly coming down at the invitation of the association to address them upon the all-important question of the land, which he had so clearly elucidated for them. (Cheers and cries of "He is welcome.") He had shown them that they had, in fact, the getting of what they required in their own hands, and he had called upon them to act. He thought they ought here, to-day, to pledge themselves to do so as he had instructed them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Power—That is business. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Silles—Self interest was the great moving power that stirred all of them, and self-interest and love of country would make them follow the advice they had just heard. They had been represented by men who had not really portrayed their feelings in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) They were coming to plain facts—and he would give them nothing but what was true and what could not be contradicted. (Cheers.) The Irish tenant farmers particularly had been represented by whom?

A Voice—By nobody.

Another Voice—By Herbert. (Groans.)

We call on our senior member, Henry Arthur Herbert, to resign his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Silles—We have been represented by a man who did not portray our feelings. What did this gentleman do? I ask you, tenant farmers of Kerry, who expected our representatives to work for our interests in the House of Commons—I ask you, what did he do?

A Voice—He denounced our cause.

Another—He went shooting grouse.

Mr. Silles—I say to you here now that in the coming election (and it is not far distant) you must pick out a worthy colleague for Mr. Parnell here, (Cheers and cries of "We will.") You must get an honest working man, a man who won't shirk his duty, come what will, but work with true and tried men like Mr. Parnell. (Cheers.)

A Voice—Begar, Mr. Silles, you are a good man yourself. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Silles—I would ask you again to return thanks in the kindest manner to Mr. Parnell for coming here to-day.

A Voice—That he may live long!

Another—Amen, then!

Mr. Silles—All I can say is, I hope it will not be the last time we will meet him in Tralee. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. Walpole and Mr. Walsh stood up to second the resolution.

Chairman—You have heard the resolution proposed by Mr. Silles and seconded by Mr. Walpole. The vote of thanks was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Parnell, M.P., said he should not attempt to thank them as he felt for their vote of thanks. He should merely say that he felt far more than recompensed for any, he would not say trouble he had taken in coming to Tralee because it was no trouble at all, but a real pleasure and delight to him to come among the honest people of Kerry. (Cheers and cries of "Welcome.") He wished to do one thing, and he should be quite satisfied when it was done, and he wanted to see what the spirit of the people of this county is. He wanted to find this out. He knew it was right enough. (Cheers.) He only wanted that spirit to be manifested, and he was sure that if they manifested it at the right moment they would gain great good for their country. (Cheers.) That was all any of them could try for, and if they could forward that object a little by their own feeble endeavors in any way they were fully recompensed. He could only say he felt much pleased and most happy at the termination of his visit to Tralee. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell, M.P., then left the room amidst the warmest demonstrations.

Mr. Dowling proposed a resolution condemning the Parliamentary action of Mr. Herbert, M.P., and again summoning him to resign his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Walpole seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Examiner: Now suppose you were called in to attend a patient who was in a dry and burning fever whom it was necessary to throw into a perspiration what would you do to make him sweat? Medical Student: Employ stimulants; aromatic stimulants—tea, coffee—E: And if that didn't make him sweat? M. S.: Then I'd have recourse to volatile oils, alcohol, ether—E: And if that didn't make him sweat? M. S.: I'd try diaphoretic am-  
moniac. E: And if that didn't make him sweat? M. S.: I'd take camphor, quinine, and saffron, and—E: And if that didn't make him sweat? M. S.: Send him to pass an examination before you, you moon-eyed leper!

Worldly Titles.—A very "particular friend" is Amos Smith, and a very decided enemy to all worldly titles, but a business correspondent from the South didn't know that; and "other by hangs a tale." This correspondent had directed his letter to "Amos Smith, Esquire." Friend Amos replied punctually, and after despatching business matters added the following paragraph:—"I desire to inform you that, being a member of the Society of Friends, I am not free to use the worldly titles in addressing my friends, and wish them to refrain from using word Esquire at the end of my name, and direct their letters to Amos Smith, without any tail." By the return of mail came a reply directed, in precise accordance with the request of the particular friend to "Amos Smith, without any Tail."

A man who is architect of his own fortune should never build castles in Spain.

NOTICE.

**WILSON & CRUICKSHANK**  
Are Selling  
**TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!**  
IN BLACK, JAPAN OR GREEN, IN 5 OR 10 POUND CADDIES.

Cheaper than any other House in the City.  
Sugars and General Groceries of All Grades.

Also our  
**STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
are very superior.  
Carling's and Labatt's Ale and Porter,  
Guinness' Dublin Stout, &c.

Goods delivered promptly.  
**WILSON & CRUICKSHANK,**  
350 RICHMOND STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK,  
LONDON.

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**  
—AN—  
**ENTERTAINMENT**  
Will be given in  
**ST. PETER'S SCHOOL HOUSE,**  
—ON—  
**FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.**

The Programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Selections, Readings, Recitations, &c.  
A Good Band has been secured.  
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.  
Admission 15 cents.

**CARD.**  
WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM PRUSSIA, Germany, our usual superb stock of Everlasting Flowers, and Natural and Dyed Grasses, etc., consisting of Wreaths, Anchors, Crosses, Jardinières, Vase and hand Bouquets, Baskets, &c., &c. also Ferneries and Brackets of various designs.

These goods are really beautiful, are very moderate in price (from 5c. to \$5.00), and for holiday presents are in particularly good taste. We cordially invite the early inspection of the citizens and visitors to London.  
Respectfully,  
**McBROOM & WOODWARD,**  
(Successors to McCall Bros.)  
Seed Merchants, Moisons Bank Building,  
Market Square, London.

Send for beautifully illustrated Seed Catalogue Free by mail to any address.  
London, December 21st, 1878.

**ROYAL STANDARD LOAN COMPANY**  
—OF—  
**CANADA.**  
OFFICE: 455 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The above Company make advances on real estate on favorable terms of repayment.  
Six per cent. interest allowed on all Savings Bank Deposits "at call." For large sums and for fixed period liberal terms will be made.

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**P. H. ATTWOOD,**  
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London, December 21st, 1878.

**R. PATTON,**  
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER  
**IMPORTER OF & DEALER**  
—IN—  
**GAS FURNISHING GOODS**  
Dundas Street, London, Ont.  
(A few doors east of Mechanics' Institute)

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MEHAR'S PATENT SELF-CLOSING WATER TAP  
Agent for Bower's Patent Taps; Retort Gas Stoves; Globe Ventilator Caps; Combination Heating, Hot Water Heating, &c.  
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**BUY YOUR**  
**NEW YEAR GOODS**  
**CHRISTMAS AND**

**DAVIS & SON**  
THE OLD AND RELIABLE HOUSE,  
(Established 1851.)  
Patrons visiting our establishment will find a large and well selected stock of

**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,**  
—AND—  
**SPECTACLES**

All kinds of repairing promptly attended to by competent workmen.  
London, Ont., Dec. 20th, 1878.

**CHRISTMAS WEEK!**  
**DON'T PASS BY**  
—THE—  
**GOLDEN LION!**

You will want to buy a suitable present for Mother or if you want to please Father buy him something nice and warm. Have you a sister? Make her happy. You can do it by visiting our store. Or if you have a Brother, we have just the thing for him. Or is there some one nearer and dearer than any. Then you want to inspect our Endless Variety of Fancy Goods during the next two weeks. We have taken on an extra staff of hands, so as to give more time to customers who are in doubt as to what they want. No trouble to show goods. Millinery, Mantles, Shawls, Dress Goods, Wool Goods, All kinds.

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Cash only. One price.  
**ROBT. WALKER & SONS,**  
South side Dundas St., London and Toronto.

**SELLING OFF.**  
Complete stock of  
**MILLINERY,**  
Trimmed and untrimmed,  
**VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS,**  
and a large assortment of  
**LACES, EMBROIDERY, &C.**

**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WOOLS,**  
SLIPPER AND TIDY PATTERNS.  
Just the thing for a  
**CHRISTMAS GIFT!**  
**MRS. J. J. SKEFFINGTON!**  
85 DUNDAS STREET.  
Crape Hats and Bonnets always on hand.  
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