

The Legend of the "Forget-Me-Not."

Here this earth of ours had fallen beneath sin's and Satan's sway, Into Eden's blooming garden...

THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'BRIEN, L.D. CHAPTER XXIII.

Not were the farmers—the regular inhabitants of this wild and peculiar region—out of harmony with the glorious nature amid which they lived.

It was the 25th of May. By avoiding the most traveled roads, and proceeding slowly and cautiously, the party had arrived within a fair day's journey of their goal.

The proprietor was an old friend of the D'Arcys. Indeed, he had worked for the founder of Fairy Dell long before the latter destroyed mansion had acquired the princely proportions in which the incendiaries found it.

This circumstance had made the family suspicious, and the father and sons agreed among themselves that the house should not be left unprotected by day, and that they should never absent themselves by night.

For one good reason among several, said the old chief. "Both men wear the Confederate uniforms; at least they pretend to bear commissions from the Confederate government."

"Don't fire till you see your man and are sure of your mark," Farmer Coolidge said, as they were starting.

"By Heaven!" exclaimed Captain Hunter, "your barn shall not burn while I carry a rifle. Now, who'll follow me?"

"Thank you, sir," the good dame replied.

plied. "I reckon it would improve my good looks any day to see yourself and Miss Rose, and her bonnet sisters, and Mr. Charles, who is grown to be such a fine gentleman."

There was a hearty hand-shaking all round. Mr. Coolidge and his sons busied themselves in finding shelter and fodder for the horses, and in conversing with the gentlemen on local news.

"I had never conceived anything so magnificent as such a sunset, and such a country!" exclaimed Captain Hunter, carried away by his enthusiasm.

"God preserve our valleys," said Mr. D'Arcy, "for the desolation which man's passions have inflicted again and again on Andalusia!"

"But what can man's passions find in our valleys to tempt them to destroy and desolate?" asked Rose. "We are not wealthy, as were the Spaniards of the Moors."

"Ak, my child," he replied, "the highways of commerce are like the streams that fertilize and bear with them plenty and peace; but the highways of armed warfare only bring pillage, plunder, and bloodshed—fire and sword, and slaughter and ruin."

"I fear it must be just as you say, sir," said Captain Hunter; "yet I think that our friend Mr. Coolidge has placed his nest far out of the reach of the storm of war."

"Yes," said Mr. D'Arcy, "this spot is entirely out of the way armies would be likely to take. And so, I once thought, is Fairy Dell. But marauders always find men in every country who are ready to lead them wherever they can find food or plunder."

"I'm about the only one they've not troubled, so far," replied Coolidge. "They don't like to get within reach of the boys' rifles. I don't think they'll trouble Fairy Dell again, sir."

"There are always some twenty or thirty men, well armed, who sleep there. Besides, Hiawasse and our friend James have nicely caught and punished the leaders. They are now safe in the county jail, and I reckon they will either get the halter for all their ill deeds, or we'll give them a dose of lead, if ever they get free again."

"This is news to me, Hiawasse," said Mr. D'Arcy. "Why have you not told me this?"

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providence of the Father for the preservation of his dear ones and his own. Much had been given to him; what he held most dear had been taken. But Death had only come to his household, like an angel of light and consolation, to claim back the precious souls that this life had been constantly chastening and enriching for the higher and more blissful life of the never-ending future.

It had been throughout his long career, the custom of Francis D'Arcy—one contracted under the noble masters who had trained his boyhood and early youth—to close his day by a brief review of his conscience, calling himself to account for the uses to which he had put the last twenty-four hours, and concluding with the Litany of the Saints.

A sweet and heavenly sense of nearness to the Blessed Presence, and that exultant multitude on high, stole over him. And when the old man of eighty-two laid his weary limbs on the cotta'se's humble couch, the vision departed not. From out the shining ranks of glorified men and women came well-known and most dear forms and faces—father, mother, wife, daughter-in-law, children and grand-children, dead in infancy or childhood, or early youth—forms and faces that had made of Fairy Dell a paradise on earth.

"Do not stir from your room, my darling," he says to the frightened girl, whose head is thrust out from behind the door. "Dress yourselves quietly and in silence, and keep away from the window in the corner of the room. We shall soon drive away these vagabonds."

"Oh, do not go out, dear grandpapa," entreated Rose.

"Come in and stay with us, grandpapa," said the terrified voice of Maud, while the soldier Genevieve uttered not a word, but completed her toilet in silence.

"I shall be with you presently," the old gentleman said. "Only be quiet and do not say a word."

"Tom Coolidge," shouted a voice from the nearest bushes at the end of the clearing, and where the shadow was deepest, "we have no quarrel with you, and they would not dare to harm an old man like me."

"You shall not go within a mile of me," said Hiawasse. "Or you shall go by my side."

"And I say the same," McDuffie added. "I am putting you all in danger, sir," continued the brave young fellow. "Let me speak to that midnight murderer. For I know that voice, if I know that of my own father."

"Not one of you, gentlemen, shall leave this house, while I and my boys have arms to defend it and my boys," old Coolidge here said, as he tied his ammunition belt around his waist. "Come, my lads, keep a sharp look out at the windows. Let the women folk go up to the attic, where they can't be reached. In these camps before they can force our doors or set fire to the house. Come, be quick there!" he continued, as the fiercer barking of the dogs intimated that the assailants were breaking cover.

The Kentuckians—who could not tell the number of enemies they had to deal with, had examined their weapons carefully, and kept themselves in readiness to act as a bodyguard to Mr. D'Arcy and the ladies—now allowed themselves to be directed by old Coolidge. The men, Charles D'Arcy included, were stationed at the openings in the house. Every light was put out, and every voice hushed.

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"I shall tell you my name and insist on knowing yours." There was no time given to answer this challenge. For, fast on the heels of Captain Hunter, the three Coolidge boys had rushed out and made for the barn, whence the smoke was already issuing in thick volumes.

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From this half-ecstatic trance he is suddenly awakened by the loud and angry barking of the farmer's watch-dogs, by shouts and muttered curses, and the sharp cracking of rifle-shots. He is on his feet in an instant, for he had only divested himself of his coat as he threw himself on the bed for a brief rest of a few hours.

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MAKE HOME HAPPY.

It is all very well to have wealth, if good use is made of it, but houses and farms and bank stocks and bonds are not unfailing sources of happiness; nay, they often prove an annoyance and bane to life. There is something that often comes with wealth that nars the joys that should accompany it.

Go sell what thou hast and give to the poor," was an injunction to a young man, soiled, vain and selfish—a being to make angels weep and devils grin and chuckle.

Mr. D'Arcy, anxious to recall his Kentucky friends from evident danger, had gone out on the veranda in spite of the remonstrances of Jamie McDuffie. So far there had been no bloodshed. And Jamie himself had been kept indoors by the earnest prayers of Mr. D'Arcy, who hoped that the marauders would depart without adding murder to arson.

Does the third wife who has been fretted with the annoying duties of domestic life light up with a smile at your coming? Do the little ones stand at the window and peer into the gathering gloom to note your earliest approach, or make the house ring with joy when the door opens to admit you? No? Well, then there is something wrong. Stop, before you live another hour and seek out the cause of this discord in your life.

It is said that "familiarity breeds contempt." This can only become true between husband and wife when the nobility of manhood and womanhood has been forgotten and laid aside, and selfishness and vulgarity taken the honored place.

Let us hasten over the scene that followed. Jamie McDuffie almost forgot his shattered arm in the horror and grief that came upon him at the sight of the man, whom all his lifetime he had loved and revered above all human beings, lying bleeding and helpless at his feet. Even wounded as he was, he knelt by the side of his worshipped benefactor, protecting him with his own body against the bullets that still kept dropping around the door.

"No?" said a gruff voice from the timber, and which was soon followed by the appearance of the speaker himself, who advanced to within some ten paces of the Kentuckian. "No?" You do not tell me that we've hit old Francis D'Arcy?"

"You have, as sure as I stand here, and yonder he lies, with his white hairs all stained with blood. And cursed be the hand that fired that shot!"

"Amen!" said the man, "for that man is myself, I believe,—if you tell me it wasn't the Cherokee who stood yonder by the side of Jamie Duffie."

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot afford. Delicacy is a thing that cannot be lost or found. No art can restore the grape in its bloom. Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and endearing.

"The world is wide, these things are small; They may be nothing, but they are all."

Nothing? It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in a woman are immorality. Awkwardness may be inexcusable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned, and not banish men or women from the amenities of their kind. But self-possession, unshiniking and aggressive comeliness of demeanor may be reckoned a State's prison offense, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life.

It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are the umpires of society. It is they to whom all mooted points should be referred. To be a lady is more than to be a prince. A lady is always in her right indignantly worthy of respect.

To a lady, prince or peasant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the prince unsought; feel differently. Be sure you confer honor. Carry yourself so loftily that men will look up to you for reward not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man towards woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained in propriety. A man's ideas not wounded when a woman fails in worthy wisdom; but if in grace, in fact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness she would be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.

The established Church costs England \$85,000,000 annually.

the valley, with the exception of the infants and a few old people, will take part in the performances. All the decorations and costumes are being prepared on the spot.

THOUGHTS ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Talent if divorced from rectitude will prove more of a demon than a god.—Channing.

Popular education to be truly good and socially useful must be fundamentally religious.—Gutted.

The education of a young man to behave well in society is of still greater importance than making him a Solomon in knowledge.—Lord Karnes.

All education should be religious and intended to train the child for a religious end; not for this life only, but for eternal life.—Catholic World.

We value the enlightenment of the mind, but we don't prize less the culture of the heart; and of the two the latter is the more important.—Archbishop Alenmanny.

We shall never know our real calling or destiny unless we have taught ourselves to consider everything else as moonshine compared with the education of the heart.—Sir Walter Scott.

Religion is not a thing apart from education, but is interwoven with its whole system; it is a principle which controls and regulates the whole mind and happiness of the people.—Lord Derby.

He who, in the education of youth, neglects the will and concentrates all his energies on the culture of the intellect, succeeds in turning education into a dangerous weapon in the hands of the wicked.—Leo XIII.

A lower dogma never was maintained than this of a wholly secular education, or one more utterly impracticable. The subject must inevitably die under the operation, and religion must come back again into our schools and colleges, to save them from infamy and extinction.—Prof. Taylor Lewis.

STRANGE MISTAKE.

A queer story reaches the correspondent of a contemporary from St. Petersburg. Lady Dufferin went to court to be presented to the czarina. On arriving at the Winter Palace she was shown into an ante-room, as the theater, where an aged lady whom she took to be a mistress of the ceremonies, was seated on an ottoman.

The lady entered into conversation, but in a frigid Russian style. The handsome Irishwoman with the Hamilton blood in her veins has a little pride of her own, and thinking the Muscovite waiting-woman was rather patronizing to the wife of an ambassador, assumed a "stand-off" air on her side.

The ceremonious dame became more ceremonious and almost haughty. At length she asked, "Have you seen my daughter lately?" "Pardon me, madam," said Lady Dufferin, "I fancy we do not move in the same circle. Pray, who may your daughter be?" The answer led up to a talkative. "The Duchess of Edinburgh," said the stately old female, who was no other than the Empress of Russia herself.

Felix Meyer of Detroit has devoted ten years and \$7,000 to the construction of a clock. It is eighteen feet high, eight broad, and weighs two tons. It has a great variety of automatic devices, but the most remarkable are those connected with the striking of the time. At the end of every quarter hour an infant in a carved niche strikes with a tiny hammer upon the bell, which he holds in his hand. At the end of each half hour a youth strikes, at the end of three-quarters of an hour a man, and at the end of each hour a greybeard. Death then follows to toll the hour. At the same time a large music box begins to play, and a scene is enacted upon a platform. Washington slowly rises from a chair to his feet, extending his hand, presenting the Declaration of Independence. The door on the left is opened by a servant, admitting all the Presidents from Washington's time; also the Presidents of Hayes. Each is dressed in the costume of his time, and the likeness are good. They raise their hands as they approach him, and walking naturally across the platform, disappear through the opposite door, which is promptly closed behind them by a second servant.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mgr. Zach, a devoted champion of the Church which occurred at Paris on the 19th ult. His virtues and apostolic labors, of which his words require a volume to speak adequately, were admired and appreciated throughout the Catholic world. He died at the venerable age of seventy-six. R. I. P.

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WISTAKE.

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The Silver Lullaby.

There's never a day so sunny
But a cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has its time of tears.
Yet the sun shines on the brighter
When the tempest clears.
There's never a garden growing
With roses in every lot;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has one tender spot.
We have only to nurse the border
To find the fete-me-not.
There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet,
There's never a path so rugged
That bears not the print of feet;
And we have a deeper promise
For the trials we may meet.
There's never a sun that rises
But we know 'twill set at night;
The stars that gleam in the morning
At evening are just as bright,
And the hour that is sweetest
Is between the dark and light.
There's never a dream that's happy
But the waking makes us sad;
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the waking makes us glad.
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had.
There's never a way so narrow
But the entrance is made straight;
There's always a guide to point us
To the little "wicket gate";
And the angels will be ever
To the soul that's desolate.

A MISSIONARY BISHOP.

BISHOP GRANDIN AND HIS INDIAN PEOPLE.

A LIFE OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

Bishop Grandin, O. M. I., of St. Albert in the Saskatchewan, passed through New York recently on his way back to his diocese in British America. He was accompanied by Father Ledue, his vicar general, who in an interview gave the following interesting particulars of their work in colonizing and Christianizing that wonderful region: "We have many hardships, but we are advancing steadily with our work. There are now about 50,000 Indians in the diocese who have been converted to the Catholic faith. In the first place, we tried to settle them, and get them to abandon their wild life. We taught them how to plough and how to cultivate the ground. They take up claims consisting of 250 acres of land and go to work. We have found it difficult to convert them, of course, but they never have been hostile to us. There are ten different languages spoken by the several different tribes under our charge, and the priests are obliged to learn these languages. In St. Albert diocese which alone has an area of territory twice as large as that of France, we have twenty-four priests. During the greater part of the year we travel on sledges drawn by dogs; and in going from camp to camp in winter we have no place to sleep but on the snow, and frequently with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. When I have nothing to eat we share the same fate. In one instance that I recall which happened four years ago, a missionary was sent out to one of the far-off tribes, accompanied by an Indian guide. They reached a place where they could get nothing to eat, and after suffering for a long while, the Indian finally killed the missionary for food. In St. Albert diocese we have fifteen missions. There are three good schools in which the children are taught by eighteen Sisters. These Sisters are what are known as Gray Nuns and come from Montreal. In the town of St. Albert we have an orphanage in which are thirty-two children of the different tribes, and in the diocese there are three orphanages with one hundred orphans. At St. Albert we have, also, a fine cathedral, eighty feet long and thirty-two feet wide, with a gallery all around. It is there that Bishop de Grandin officiates. We have also a manory in which there are at present eight nuns. Our food consists mainly of buffalo meat and fish, of which latter there are many in the little lakes around us. For ten years we had no bread, but during the past three years we have succeeded in raising wheat, and have now a fine crop of wheat, barley, mill, with water power, at St. Albert last fall. Our houses are all frame. We are comfortable, but of course we have to endure many hardships." Father Ledue added that within the last few years a number of Canadian immigrants of different religions have come among them, and that the prospect for the various tribes is very promising. He has been fifteen years engaged in the work with Bishop de Grandin.—Catholic Review.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE IRISH FAMINE.

An inquiry just held at Innishowen by the coroner has disclosed the sad fact that absolute starvation exists, and has had its first victim. The deceased was the wife of a cottier tenant holding, in some way, a small patch of land. The hard times came on the land, and it is by no means a fall back upon. As a consequence, the soon found themselves in the face of sheer want. The mother sank under it, and the coroner's jury, after hearing the testimony of the doctor and other witnesses, have come to the conclusion that death resulted from a congestion of the lungs, brought on by cold and want of nourishment. The family, whose remaining members are cast on the charity of the people about the place, reside in the parish of Desertry, barony of Innishowen, county Donegal. A visit to their wretched habitation disclosed the presence of want in its worst form—no food and no fuel. Non-nourishment of any sort there was none, save a cupful of Indian meal. Fire was represented by a little heather, the use of which proved the utter lack of ordinary fire. That suffering exists in many instances is beyond doubt, and it is by no means certain that death from it will be isolated one or two cases. It appears that abatement of rent have been granted in the district, in some instances the reduction being 25 per cent.; but this case sadly demonstrated how little use is an abatement of rent when there is not money for the necessities of life.

A very interesting ceremony was witnessed last Tuesday in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville. Miss Honora Foley, having completed her novitiate in the Order, made her last vows, and was received into the Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, OF TORONTO, ON THE IRISH SITUATION.

HIS COUNSEL TO ENGLISH STATESMEN.

The Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, who arrived on the White Star steamer Adriatic, on Friday last, in company with his conductor, Bishop of Armidale, Australia, has been on an extensive tour of the European Continent, and spent several weeks in Ireland and England, during which he devoted much attention to the land agitation, and the distressed condition of the people in the former country. He had long interviews with Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary, in relation to the condition of Ireland; and, as the Archbishop wields great influence in the New Dominion, his views were listened to with great attention by the English statesmen. The Archbishop on being interviewed recently for the press, said that much of the conversation was of a confidential character that he regarded as confidential. He said: "As a prelate, representing a large and important section of Her Majesty's dominions, that is loyal to and contented with the government of the mother country, you will conceive that such confidence was reposed in me, and whatever views I expressed were accepted as being given with the sole object of conducing to the welfare and happiness of the people throughout the whole Empire. Perhaps I should rather call them propositions than suggestions which I offered as *modus vivendi* for England and Ireland. They will be reduced to what you would style Home Rule for Ireland, just as we have in Canada. My interview with Mr. Lowther differed from those with the Chancellor and Lord Lieutenant, in that I confined myself to the relations between Ireland and America; and, hence, after all, lies one of the roots of the difficulty."

"AMERICAN COMPETITION IS DREADED." "In what respect?" "I pointed out in the first place that England's greater danger just now lies in American competition, which will prove disastrous to her within ten years, if things remain as they are. This statement startled the Chancellor. He was incredulous, and asked me to explain. I replied that the markets in England and Ireland cannot long compete with the American market in food supplies, in all articles of iron and steel, cotton and woolen goods, in all kinds of machinery, and though last, not least, in leather. One thing appeared certain—and he reflected seriously on the point for some moments after I let fall the observation—that a nation of farmers, with no rent to pay and with light taxes, though at great distance, can compete successfully with a nation of farmers burdened with heavy rent and taxes. There was no opening for a controversy on the point, for the English and Irish markets are already reeling under the effects of the blow. If America has completed successfully during the past few years what will it do in the future? Landlords were paid their rents largely from the sale of cattle; now cattle have fallen greatly in price owing to American importations, so that the price of land has greatly fallen and must fall more. It is a question, simply a question of time, and no wise statesman will hesitate in endeavors to solve the problem. Emigrants and their children are returning from America to the mother country in the shape of all the commodities of life, and are gradually effecting a complete revolution in that country. Just think of it! The last sum of \$100,000,000 is paid annually out of England and Ireland to foreign countries for food alone for their people. The amount paid by England for American meat cattle last year was \$21,000,000, and for wheat and other grain \$10,000,000.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

The Archbishop of Tuam recently sent the following letter in reply to an invitation to be present at a land meeting in Ballinasloe:—

The Archbishop of Tuam, also approving of this legal agitation for Ireland's rights, suggests some practical measures for the relief of the people. He says in pressing terms that the people should not be considered mendicants prostrate at the feet of their haughty neighbors; neither should they be called upon to display our gratitude before a single favor is conferred upon us. Rather let us be looked upon as a nation justly claiming a portion of the English market, and which, by a process of financial jugglery and other dishonest means, are annually transferred to the British Exchequer instead of having them employed for national purposes at home, such as, at the present moment, the relief of impending want, the reclamation of waste lands, drainage, and the construction of railroads in remote districts. When those benefits are bestowed upon us, their acknowledgment on our part will be proportionate to such favors. Had Ireland her own domestic Parliament, legislating for the common weal and assisting relief with paternal solicitude in the hour of distress, when the people were rooted in the soil of their native land; let their pecuniary relations with their landlords be decided by periodical valuation; let those and similar well-digested projects to be demanded with vigor and earnestness by means of constitutional and healthy organization of the political power of the people. With the view of realizing those social blessings let energy, activity, and the old principles, so justly secured by dishonest and crafty politicians, of independent opposition to all British parties by Irish members of Parliament, be vigorously required of them as a condition to senatorial honors by their constituents at the approaching general election, and the disorganization recently witnessed with pain, of what should be a compact body, will no longer dishonor our country in a foreign legislature. At the same time Irishmen at home and abroad must never forget to show their own independent Parliament legislating not for a class, but for the welfare of Irishmen regardless of all British interests, the people of this land must ever remain the slaves of their powerful neighbors and can never ascend to the intellectual and social heights to which they are entitled to ascend by the genius and virtue of their race.

THE RENT AGITATION.

"What is your opinion of the rent agitation?" "That seems to be the all-absorbing topic while I am in Ireland. Meetings were held everywhere to ask the landlords for a reduction of rent. Many angry expressions and some evil words were spoken. Several landlords yielded to the pressure, and it surprised me that the landlords did not take the hint themselves. They could not expect their tenants to give them the surplus of their labor when the Providence of God gave them little or no harvest. Formerly in Ireland, as on the continent of Europe at present, the landlord received one-fourth, one-third or one-half of the fruit of his field, as the agreement between him and his tenants may have been, so that he shared the bad as well as the good harvest with his tenants. Now, however, the landlords must be paid in cash, and thus escape the chastisement which falls alone on the poor man and his family, with all their fretting and tollings. The remedy for this, according to many, is to transfer the land to the tenants after paying the landlord a fair price. But such a proposition will bear the test of a critical examination.

"You do not, then, endorse it?" "That is hardly the way to put it. I mean to say that the tenant farmers and those in sympathy with them ought to pause before committing themselves to

any such course. There is an important point to be considered in addition to American competition."

The Archbishop, though not condemning the rent agitation, said that the gradual change of the Irish climate, to a state of almost constant moisture and gloom, and the probability of the warm gulf stream lapsing the island) make a serious question as to the possibility of Ireland, even with an actual possession of the soil of the farmers.

"PLAIN BUT FORCIBLE SUGGESTIONS." "Now let me sum up," he continued, "as I did with the English statesmen, my remedies in brief for the present land troubles and distress in Ireland. First, the landlords must come down about a half in their rents. That, I think, cannot be regarded as unreasonable, for, as I assured Sir Stafford Northcote, if such a suggestion in the entire country will be swamped by American competition. The farmers cannot get the same price as of old for their cattle owing to the competition, and cattle form a great factor for the payment of the rents. Second, the laborer will have to work for a lower rate of wages, and the farmer's profits must get sober. Laborers in this country perform one-sixth more work than those in Great Britain and Ireland. You do not seem to understand the reason—because one working day in the week is devoted to casuals.

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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 tone and principles, and 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.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.
LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1879.

WE wish our subscribers, one and all, the compliments of the season.

THE IRISH QUESTION AGAIN.

There can be no room for doubt that the Irish land agitation will engage the most earnest attention of Parliament during the coming session. The action of Lord Beaconsfield, to which we adverted in a recent issue, in granting £20,000 to drain waste lands, and the recent very emphatic declarations of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the agitation, show that something practical will be done to relieve the distress admitted existing, and remove at least in part the causes of that distress. The history of Ireland shows, that concessions made by the British Parliament have never been of that thorough and radical stamp calculated to secure the immediate removal of grievances. But time works wonders even with legislation. The land act of 1870 had many commendable features, but the influence of the landlords in Parliament was then too great to attempt the passage of a more radical measure. Besides, the British people imagined that having gone so far as to overturn the Irish Protestant Church, they deserved the everlasting gratitude of Ireland, and that, for at least half a century, Ireland would be content to send her one hundred representatives to Westminster to vote strictly according to the dictates of British Parliamentary chiefs.

The land question was thus dealt with in what we on this side of the water would term a "slipshod" spirit of expediency, and the education question was thrown overboard for a session or two, only to drag down a government too weak to approach it in a spirit of justice. Several Canadian journals, in their references to the Irish land agitation, have been betrayed into an amazing amount of intolerance, ignorance, and, at times, we must say, an utter disregard of truth. Some have had the hardihood to deny that any real cause of distress and discontent existed; others have blamed the priests as the source of all Irish evils and grievances; others, again, have made sweeping assertions of the most barefaced audacity in reflecting on the various phases of the agitation, taking every occasion to insult the nationality and manhood of Ireland. We have before us two documents of undoubted weight and undisputed authority to prove that distress at this moment is prevalent in Ireland, and that immediate steps should be taken to remove the discontent and suffering brought about by that distress. We have the memorial to Lord Beaconsfield, signed by seventy Irish members of all creeds, religious and political, wherein it is stated that "there can be no doubt but that the distress will be severe and widespread during the coming winter and spring, and that in several extensive districts the almost complete failure of the potato crop and of the fuel supply, combined with the absence of employment, will involve a considerable number of the small farmers and laborers in absolute destitution."

The memorialists, after this very clear and concise statement of the

condition of the agricultural interest throughout the kingdom, proceed to urge on the Premier "the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent and mitigate, as far as possible, this calamity." This memorial is signed by members of such pronounced conservatism as Messrs. Archdall, of Fermanagh, Beresford, Armagh; Goulding, Cork City; Fortenham, New Ross; and Taylor, Coleraine; by well known liberals such as the Messrs. Whitworth, Messrs. Cogan, Kildare; O'Connor, Don, Roscommon; and Swanton, Bandon; by Nationalists so trusted as Messrs. C. S. Parnell, Meath; A. M. Sullivan, Louth; O'Gorman Mahon, Clare; and Biggar, Cavan; and by nondescripts such as Messrs. P. J. Smyth, Westmeath; and O'Donoghue, Tralee. When they speak of the distress as a "calamity" the least that could be expected from others is an honest and impartial examination of the case.

The other document we have reference to is the series of resolutions adopted by the Bishops of Ireland at their meeting last month, the first of which declares, that "it is the urgent duty of the Government to take effectual measures to save the people from a calamity which has come upon them through no fault of their own."

No comment on a declaration so precise, so earnest, and so resolute, is required. We refer to these two documents simply to show the agitation has a veritable raison d'etre. We have the satisfaction of knowing from recent declarations of the Liberal leaders that if the Government of Lord Beaconsfield neglect to apply a prompt and efficacious remedy to the evil, they are prepared to propound a policy in accord with the views of the people of Ireland, a policy humane, just and generous, a policy the success of which will do high honor to British freedom and strengthen the connection between the two countries.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The story of the noble but unfortunate Mary Stuart has long been looked upon as the saddest in the annals of royalty. It has been told and retold till one should fancy it worn threadbare, but its rehearsal never fails to open in every humane breast a fountain of grief and draw from every eye a tear of deepest sympathy. Her beauty, her heroic fortitude, the dazzling splendor of her early career, all serve to bring into blacker color the treachery which betrayed her, and the misfortune which never abandoned her. She was Queen of France by right of marriage, Queen of Scotland by right of succession, and Queen of England by right of legitimate birth. She reigned in the bright days of innocent girlhood as Queen of France, was for a brief time acknowledged Sovereign of Scotland, and died because of her latent claim to the crown of England. As wife, as queen, as mother, her life was marked by trials, by sufferings and by disasters all borne with a magnanimity honorable to her royal race. Her death at Fotheringhay threw the glory of martyrdom around the misfortunes of a life already ennobled by heroism. In times to come, Chiselhurst will rival Fotheringhay for the gloomy honors of sympathy in unexampled adversity.

The noble lady whose recent bereavement in the death of a venerated mother—the last link which bound her to earth—the entire world deploras, has had a career the early brilliancy of which draws into deeper gloom the treachery which forced her abdication of the regency on the memorable 4th of September, 1870, her flight from Paris and her exile in England. It also, in its contrast with her recent afflictions, brings into fullest notice the depth and intensity of the latter. For seventeen years she shared the splendor of a monarch reputed the most powerful in Europe. The charm of personal beauty, the grace of womanly virtue, the fascination of courtly gaiety, contended in ministering to the success and brilliancy of the favored Eugenie. But all this brilliancy and success soon faded away, and, as with Mary Stuart, the memory of the regal magnificence at St. Germain-en-Laye, the felicitous

welcome at Leith, and the enthusiastic rejoicings at Edinburgh was obliterated by the overwhelming sorrows of Fotheringhay, so with Eugenie. The splendors of the Tuilleries, the adulations of the people and the admiration of Europe are forgotten in the shadows which the death of the Emperor and the massacre of the Prince Imperial have drawn around the exile home of Chiselhurst. We seek not to institute a parallel between these distinguished personages. Their lives are in many respects too dissimilar to permit such apposition. The state of society in which the one moved is so altered by the influence of events from that in which the other lived, that it were impossible by comparison to give full expression to the salient characteristics of these noble, but afflicted, women. The greatness of their misfortunes, and the intensity of their sorrows, will ever give them a name in history which the dazzling splendor of royal or imperial success could not confer.

The ex-Empress was ever esteemed, at home and abroad, for her own great personal worth. We doubt if she were ever so estimable as in the heroic resignation she has shown in her adversity. All her hopes have been rudely shattered—all the ties of affection which bound her to humanity have been remorselessly snapped in sunder. But she bears her misfortunes nobly. Even when no cloud darkened the horizon of her existence, her religious devotedness added a charm to her exalted character. But now, when nothing but religion could be her stay, we see her sustained by that heroic faith which seems indigenous to the soil of Catholic Spain. In this age of ingratitude, when rancor, hatred and unforgiveness rule supreme, it is gratifying to see such spontaneous outbursts of sympathy as those which from every court and capital in Europe have been conveyed to the sorrowing ex-Empress. The life of this noble woman, taken in all its phases, offers the sublimest example of devotedness, heroic resignation and fortitude presented by the age we live in, and is a lasting tribute to that religion which has purified humanity by exalting womanhood.

NIHILISM.

The Russian Nihilists have made another attempt on the life of the Czar. The audacity of these conspirators impresses us with the belief that they must be powerful in numbers and in strength of organization.

The Russian system of Government is such as to develop and strengthen conspiracies of that type. The Imperial court has never been free from conspiracies of a revolting character, and the speculation universally practiced by Russian officials demonstrates the utter absence of good faith in the public life of the Empire.

Absolutism may in many regards be a strong system of Government, but with a nation growing in intelligence, knowing its wants, and seeing what it thinks the best means to remedy its grievances, it brings the advocates of absolutism into contempt, and the whole system into opposition to public opinion. The Russian Government cannot in its troubles expect any large measure of sympathy from the other nations of Europe. With the Imperial family, indeed, all must sympathize, for freedom can have no association with murder and treason.

With the system of Government itself, it is quite another thing. The Russian Government has in the course of the present age dishonored itself by a fierce and unrelenting persecution in Poland. It has shown no desire whatever to promote in any way the advancement of the masses of the people in any portion of the Empire. Whatever improvement has been made has been controlled by the Government with the view of perpetuating the very system upon which it is itself based.

That improvement has evidently been utilized by the Socialists, or, as they are termed in Russia, Nihilists, to promote the growth and advancement of their own ends. To attempt repression of Nihilism

by a few arrests or executions must end in absolute failure.

What is needed in Russia is a broad-minded spirit of reform and liberality. That statesman who relieves the church from persecution will certainly deliver the masses from oppression and deserve distinction higher, and honor more lasting, than that awarded by a grateful posterity to Peter the Great.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

It is an old and time-honored custom at this festive season to present some little gift to those we love, and though our friends, the grocers of London have determined, and wisely so, to discontinue it, still their action is not likely to effect any great change in others on this point, and hence a word of advice may not be out of season. Very frequently the gifts selected are of very little practical benefit to those receiving them, being often some ornament or other the possession of which will not be conducive either to the moral or material advantage of the recipient. In the selecting of Christmas presents, due regard should be held of the amount of good to come from the presentation, and our selection should be made not only with a view of testifying our esteem for the object of our bounty, but also of forwarding his interests. To our Catholic families nothing will bring more lasting benefits than the possession of good Catholic literature. It is true that we have many very excellent Catholic literary works, but then it is also a fact that they are generally read but by one or two members of the family, and then "laid on the table." These books are, many of them, expensive, and a great number of our people are unable to obtain them, but there is a means of furnishing good Catholic reading to the members of our families, and at the same time of conforming to this old custom of bestowing Christmas gifts. No father could make a more fitting Christmas present to his family than to furnish it with a good Catholic paper. It is not a gift that will be thrown aside in a little while, but will come every week, fresh and wholesome, to furnish the members of the family with that information which will enable them to keep pace with the times, and at the same time will be perfectly free from anything that can taint their faith or morals. How much more in keeping with this Christian festival would this gift be than the trinkets on which many foolishly spend their money.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

An incident which occurred recently in the French Chamber of Deputies might be studied with advantage by some of our English statesmen. For some time past the trade of France has been suffering, and the depression has kept on increasing, until many find themselves, through want of employment, in absolute distress. In this trying want the legislators of France are neither idle nor silent, but with that paternal care of the subjects for which this country is remarkable hasten to the relief of the suffering. A motion was made by the Minister of the Interior that five millions of francs be voted for the purpose of assisting those in need. Nor did he stop at this, but in the course of his remarks said that if this sum proved insufficient, the Government would not hesitate to ask for a further grant. On his motion being put to the chamber, it was carried by an overwhelming majority, the vote standing 524 to 3.

How differently do they do things on the other side of the channel! There a considerable portion of the United Kingdom is threatened with starvation, and urged by the prospect of the ruin that stares them in the face, they have raised their voices to protest against such a state of affairs. We do not find British statesmen proposing any means of alleviating the suffering of the unfortunate. From the premier down to the veriest hanger-on of the Government skirts, all pool pooh the misery that weighs upon the Irish portion of her majesty's kingdom, and instead of undertaking something to bring the people help, we find them increasing the number of military forces, and imposing fresh

burthens on the country. Evidently starvation, in the eyes of many of them, is good enough for the Irish, whilst the eminently charitable would suggest the breaking up of Irish homes, and the inception of a new colony in Zululand.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

POPE LEO XIII. has conferred upon Dr. Ward, of the Dublin Review, the Comanda of the order of St. Gregory the Great, for his services as a Catholic journalist.

It really seems that every "Romish priest" who has soiled his clerical vesture, is yet clean enough to be an edifying Methodist. We say it sadly and wonderingly, not harshly.—Plot.

THE Duchess of Marlborough has written to the Times appealing to England for funds towards the relief of the distress in the west of Ireland. The Times warmly supports the appeal.

IN Boston a committee appointed to investigate and report in regard to the present status of the Moody converts, reports that with very few exceptions, the converts have returned to their former ways.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH arrived home Friday morning. He was met at the station by a numerous deputation of the clergy, leading laity of the diocese, and others, and was escorted by a torchlight procession to St. Michael's Cathedral, where appropriate services took place.

AT the close of the Plymouth prayer meeting Friday evening, Beecher, speaking of the American Bible Society, said: "For me, I won't give a dollar to a Society that prints a Bible notoriously false in some parts, and which the Society knows is false."

GREAT preparations are being made for the celebration of Christmas at Rome. It is rumored the Pope intends to appear on the grand balcony of St. Peter's, and give the benediction to the city and world, which has not been given since the capture of the city by the Italian forces.

PARNELL has sailed for America, having left Queenstown on the 20th instant. A deputation of tenant farmers, leading citizens and town commissioners, bade him God-speed. A large crowd assembled to witness his departure, and a band played a number of Irish airs.

THE regalia of an Orange Lodge was lately sold in Montreal for the rent of a hall where their meetings were held. This is deplorable. The emblems of our civil and religious liberty sold by auction for non-payment of rent. But what's the use of keeping these things in stock, when they can't be worn on the street. It may, after all, be a stroke of business.

IN IRELAND it makes a vast amount of difference whom you strike. A man in Canada, or any where else, would be sentenced to about thirty days in jail for knocking down another individual. But in Ireland it is vastly different. The evicted tenant who a few weeks since assaulted his landlord, without inflicting any serious injury, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. We do not approve this man's conduct, but we cannot for the life of us see why the person of a landlord should be held in such high regard before the law. If it were another "mere Irishman" who was struck down, 2s 6d would in all probability satisfy the majesty of the British constitution in Ireland.

SOME funny reasons are given for divorce among our neighbors across the lines. In New York Catharine Bargemman wishes to get a separation from her lord and master because he sometimes came home intoxicated, and threatened her life with a large stick. Gustav, in response, says he kept the stick beside him at meal times to frighten his mother-in-law, and protect himself against her propensity for throwing forks at his head. Some time ago we heard of a damsel who wished to be separated because her husband amused himself by squeezing her hand on a red-hot potato. What a convenient thing a divorce court is at times!

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE delivered an address on the 20th at a great Conservative demonstration in Leeds. The Government, he said,

would take measures to alleviate the distress in Ireland without an uprising of the population. While taking care of the material prosperity of the Irish the Government would, above all, insist upon the maintenance of order, and would never coquette with any demand for Home Rule, which reasonable, responsible statesmen of all parties knew to be impossible. Sir Stafford might have approached the truth more closely had he said: "We will give a small measure of relief to them Irishmen when the state of the country and public opinion forces us to do so. We will give it sparingly and begrudgingly. We will take care of the material prosperity of the Irish with the same solicitude as we have that of the Zulus.

In an article in the Christian Union, on current literature, Mr. M. F. Sweetser speaks of the pernicious papers published for boys and girls. He says: "The most serious attack of unbeneficial literature is made upon the youth of the country, and its avenue of advance is through the flash newspaper and the low grade of cheap novels. The number of the former is legion, and their general uniform is illustrated by sensational head-lines and tawdry woodcuts. No fewer than twenty-five of these papers are published in New York alone, and it is estimated that they have three million readers every week. Many others are printed in other cities and count their added millions of readers. Besides the ordinary channels of the mails they are scattered broadcast through the country by the news companies, and their coarse illustrations are seen on every news stand and in the stationery shops of the remotest hamlets, amid the pastoral innocence of the hill-country and the prairies. There is no other agency which is so effectually leavening the nation, for the flash paper penetrates to solitudes where even the circuit-riding never appears, and far beyond the blue and white signs of the telegraph companies.

BONA FIDE PROFESSORS.—We are aware that Judge Booth and others connected with the Law School were sceptics and unbelievers in the Bible, and that some of the medical professors were in the same predicament; but we were not aware that the students in some of these schools amused the classes by mock prayers to God, and that they are wont to speak of the necessity of a law regulating and (of course) licensing abortion to prevent the too rapid increase of population, and the nuisance of tramps. Such things are now said by one and another to be done. A medical student informs us that mock prayers are no novelty in the college where he is matriculated; and a graduate from the Law School last June undertook to prove to us that the religion of Christ had not improved but injured the system of law and jurisprudence among men.—Cynosure.

We find this quotation from a Chicago paper in the New York Witness, which otherwise, so far as we know, does not protest against the iniquity of bringing up a people irreligiously, one of the fruits of which, as it might have inferred from this extract, is already perceptible here in the realization of the old curse, that those who administer the law shall be corrupt.—Brooklyn Review.

A PITTSBURGH dispatch, dated 22nd, says a pitched battle occurred in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church last night over the election of the Rev. Navin Woodside as pastor, his opponents refusing to permit him to preach, and endeavoring to substitute another minister. The police were called in and succeeded in quieting the riot. Several arrests were made. The church this morning presents a sorry appearance. The pews are broken and remnants of gas globes strewn over the door. Hyatt globes and Bibles are scattered in all directions, and a large quantity of hairpins and bangs have been gathered up. The utmost indignation prevails in church circles. The matter will be investigated by the Presbytery. The rival pastors were in the thickest of the fray.

SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL FOR 1880.—By J. A. LYONS. It is with genuine pleasure we hail this neat little annual. Without any doubt it is, both as regards literary merit and typographical workmanship, one of the very best we know of. From one of the very best we know of, we expected much and in past years were not disappointed. We are happy to add that his effort for 1880 is fully equal, if not superior, to anything he has hitherto given us. The astrological predictions are as rare as ever, whilst the different articles evince a high order of literary merit. The poetical selections, too, are choice and well-sustained the character this spicy little annual has already won for itself. The oration of Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, delivered at Notre Dame University in 1868, is one that is alone worth the price of the book, and we recommend it to our young men as a masterly composition, the perusal of which cannot but be profitable to them. We extend our hearty congratulations to Prof. Lyons on his eminent success.

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AL FOR 1880.—By ith genuine pleasure annual. Without s regards literary ical workmanship, we know of. From own ability we ex- past years were not re lay to add that e already won for us to Prof. Lyon's

Christmas is Coming.
Christmas is coming!
Over the land the tidings are borne.
Borne by the snow-farries, borne by the frost spirits,
Christmas is coming!—God's peace to all
Christmas is coming!
Into our houses the echoes are to-night brought.
Brought by the home-echoes—brought by our little ones,
Christmas is coming!—Good will to all!
Christmas is coming!
Down in our hearts old graves are open wide,
Come and give us back treasures departed
Christmas is coming!—God help us all!
Christmas is coming!
Out of the steeples the church bells are pealing,
Pealing sweet music, pealing old anthems,
Christmas is coming!—God bless us all!
Christmas is coming!
Creation is ringing with ecstatic singing,
Singing of Angels—of Saints and of good men,
Christmas is coming!—God loves us all!

LECTURE BY HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

that there are Gods, or when he does admit, does not also acknowledge, that it is to their particular protection our immense empire owes its origin, its growth and its preservation. "Submittit Romæ," cried out Agrippa to the revolted Jews, "the Gods are for her; without the aid of the Gods could she have conquered the world, and caused so many warlike nations to pass beneath her yoke? Without their aid could she have governed the world, to conquer which it was but necessary to show the dazzling arms of her soldiers?" And Polybius, who wrote before either Livy or Cicero, was struck with the mysterious aspect of affairs, when he observed that "events were bringing the world to a certain unity." It was Catholic unity which was being prepared in the unity of the Roman world.

Men then wrote and felt as if under a divine influence, and as if breathing an atmosphere impregnated with the divinity. They felt that all those great events which were transpiring were controlled and directed by a supernatural power, for some hidden and mysterious end. In fact, it is impossible not to recognise the hand of God in the greatness and glory of the eternal city and of the empire of which it was the capital. The lever of events raised up that city from the obscure marshy village of Romulus to the mighty marble Rome of the Cæsars. The Roman legions marched to the conquest of the world—their eagles flapped their wings in triumph over the boundaries of the discovered earth—Rome sat enthroned on the seven hills, the queen of nations, the mistress of the world, and with her feet on the seat of empire and of royalty to christianity, which has sat enthroned on it ever since, and will until time shall be no more. "Those," says the infidel Gibbon, "who are curious to contemplate the revolutions of mankind, may observe that the gardens and cities of the East, which were once watered by the blood of the first Christians, have become far more renowned by the triumph of the persecuted religion. On that same spot Christian Pontiffs have erected a temple that far transcends the ancient monuments which bore the glory of the capital. Deriving their pretensions to universal empire from an humble fisherman of Galilee, they have succeeded to the throne of the Cæsars, and after giving laws to the barbarian conquerors of Rome, have extended their spiritual jurisdiction from the shores of the frozen ocean to the banks of the Pacific."

Never was there a historic point of view so vast, so true, and so well authenticated. Daniel foretells it, Livy and Cicero bear it witness, Bossuet traces it out in his immortal discourses on universal history, and Gibbon confesses it. This point of view was that of the wisdom and mercy of God disposing events for the salvation of the world. Looking at the facts of history from this standpoint, we assist at a majestic scene where all the intrigues of policy are disentangled and seen through, where all the destinies of nations are knit together and explain each other, and where Cyrus and Alexander the Great, the Cæsars, Constantine and Charlemagne figure as the actors in a sublime drama, as the personages of a mighty plot which finds its consummation in Christ and his church. Why were the nations whose empires built up but to be destroyed? Why were thrones raised and then shattered into fragments? Why was Rome helped on by Providence to crush dynasties—to trample down thrones—to sweep away in the tide of victory the barriers that had hitherto divided nations and peoples, and to allow in its place the distinct nationalities in its own? Why was it divinely helped to bring the nations within its pale, to govern them by the same code of laws and instruct them in the same language—the Latin?

For the best and wisest of purposes, "The Dawn of Nations" was the work of the Saviour of the entire world and not merely a part of it. His religion was to be universal. Now, in order that this might be the case—in order that His holy religion might extend itself rapidly over the earth—it was necessary to knock down all those barriers and walls of separation that had hitherto divided the races of men—it was necessary that mankind should return to its primitive unity.

Since the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel, the human race was cleft asunder and split up into distinct tribes whose respective languages were a gulf of separation between them. In those days men of different nations rarely met save on a battle-field. But, at the time marked out in the eternal decrees for the redemption of the world, it was fit that the human race should be established on the basis of its primitive unity, that there should once again *become family* in order that all the members of that family might partake of the benefit of the redemption. This the Roman legions effected. The various peoples subdued by their brilliant victories lost their distinct nationalities. The human race had become one family in the Roman Empire, and had one common language—the Latin. The decree of the confusion of tongues was revoked; for, as before that decree, according to Genesis, chapter xi: "All the earth was of one tongue, and of the same speech," so at the period of which we speak, ac-

ording to Pliny, the naturalist, (His Nat. iii. 5) "Rome had brought back to a common language the savage and discordant idioms of the human race." The world, therefore, was so constituted that Christianity on its coming would find mankind in one great family speaking a common language. The Gospel could make rapid marches and quickly reach the various members of that family by means of the great military roads which had been opened from one end of the Empire to the other. The Apostles could preach the glad tidings to the children of men in one language, so that every eye could see and every ear hear the revelation of the word and of the glory of God. Thus did God make use of Cyrus, of Alexander the Great, and of the Cæsars to carry into execution the prophecy of Isaiah the prophet, (Cap. 40-53, 45), "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the wilderness the paths of our God, every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall become straight, and the rough ways plain, and the glory of God shall be revealed, and all flesh together shall see that 'the mouth of Lord hath spoken.'"

I fear, my dear friends, I have trespasses too much on your patience, and yet I have succeeded in giving but a very imperfect sketch of what I consider the principal means employed by providence to prepare the world for the advent of the Messiah. We have in the first place seen how wonderfully God preserved the recollection of His primal promise of a Redeemer, even amongst the nations which were buried in the night of pagan darkness. The recollection of that promise burst as a star in their dark firmament and lured them on and bade them hope; it preserved them from despair, filled them with an ardent yearning after the Holy One that was to come to deliver them from their miseries and dispose them to receive him and his saving doctrines with outstretched arms. The Jewish people—their rites, ceremonies and sacrifices, preached the coming Saviour, and kept the world in restless expectation of Him.

We have said in the second place, that God suffered 4000 years to lapse ere he sent the Redeemer, and this for a special purpose. During that long period fallen humanity would see that, unaided by heaven, it could do nothing towards its own regeneration, it would feel the acute pang of its moral disease, and would therefore appreciate a heaven-sent remedy, it would grow appalled at the dark abyss of its degradation, and would therefore grasp with avidity at the succour held out to it by the Messiah. The bottom of this abyss it had reached, as we have seen, and from its depths he brought "the heavens to distill in dew and the clouds to rain down the just One."

In the third place, we have given a rapid glance at the material, or political state of the world, and have essayed to show how admirably and providentially Rome was prepared to be the site of the new kingdom which was to be established by the Messiah, a kingdom which was not to be transitory, like terrestrial kingdoms, but one that was to endure in perennial beauty and undying vigor for all time.

At this period a strange presentment seized mankind; there was a hush of expectation over the whole earth. All the ancient traditions of a Redeemer, hitherto so scattered and confused, now acquired force and consistency and converged to a common centre. They were like a thousand echoes of the one voice that was heard in Paradise filling the earth with strange sounds, like rivers flowing far from distant countries and meeting at last at their home in the ocean. From east to west mysterious whisperings of a great event traversed the world as mighty messengers and summoned nations to adore the great God. All peoples turned their eyes towards the east as the pole of their common expectations. The heart-sick, fallen world seemed at last to feel the descent of the divinity upon it. A Chinese Emperor, Ming-Ti, sent deputies towards India in order to adore the Holy One who was to come; crowds of Gentiles went to Jerusalem to see the Saviour of the world. The Jews, conscious of the near approach of the Messiah, and falsely believing that He would be a powerful temporal prince, engaged in a bloody contest against the colossal power of Rome, in order to win back their lost liberties, whilst Herod, conscious of the near approach of the birth of the new king who was to rule the world, and ignorant of the object of his mission, passed a decree of death against all male children under the age of two in his jurisdiction. At this solemn period of the world's destinies a profound peace prevailed—the sword rusted in its scabbard—the war horse crunched his oats at leisure, or neighed in savage freedom along the pastures of his master—warriors reposed from the toil and tumult of war—the temple of Janus was closed at Rome.

In the words of Milton:
No war or battle sound,
Was heard the world around,
The idle spear and shield were high uphung,
The hooked chariot stood,
Unstained with hostile blood,
The trumpet spoke not to the armed throng,
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their Sovereign Lord was by.

Amid this profound peace, the prince of peace made his appearance in the world. He came not amid thunders and lightnings as on Mount Sinai. He came gently as the dew of heaven and in the helplessness of infancy. He came not in the splendor and pomp of a temporal prince. He first appeared to us in the swaddling clothes of a poor child and in the squalid poverty of a stable. Though infinitely rich he became poor that he might give us a share in his infinite riches; that he might give us a share in the eternity of his happiness. He but touched the earth and fountains of living waters sprang up and overflowed the world, cleansing and regenerating it, and changing it from a dreary desert into a blooming garden. At the approach of this sun of justice the dark clouds of ignorance were dissipated and man walked abroad in the dignity of a new manhood—redeemed, regenerated and sanctified. On the ruins of the Roman world He established His kingdom that shall never

be destroyed, and His reign, which never shall end, till time shall be no more. The sea shall waste, the skies in smoke decay, fall to dust, and mountains melt away, but His kingdom shall stand forever. His realm forever lasts, our own Messiah reigns.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The ladies of St. Mary's parish presented an address and a beautiful set of furs to the Rev. Father Dillon on last Saturday. The gift was a thoughtful and kind one, and we are sure that it will be appreciated by the rev. gentleman. It is often the lot of the Catholic priest to toil in the interests of others and to see his labor unacknowledged and unrewarded. True it is that he seeks not his reward in this world, but looks to an hereafter for the recompense of his labor. However, it is always gratifying to see one's efforts appreciated even in this life, and we are sure that the kindness of the good ladies of St. Mary's will only tend to increase that zeal so characteristic of Rev. Father Dillon. St. Mary's has already won a name for itself for that cordial unanimity with its priest which is ever so productive of good, and we are sure that the kindness of the good ladies of St. Mary's will only tend to increase that feeling a hundredfold. We cordially congratulate Rev. Father Dillon, and wish him many years in which to work in the interests of St. Mary's. The following is the address:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER.—The accompanying humble offering we beg you to accept, as a slight, a very slight testimony of the sincere respect, yet, not without the sincere affection, which animate us towards you, and also of our deep appreciation of your unremitting toil in our interests. We know full well that you seek no human approbation, that there is but one whose esteem you covet, yet, notwithstanding, we will venture to say how our hearts have long felt, that in your unwearied labors in our midst we have a portraiture of the zeal and charity of our divine Master, who for our souls' welfare has allotted to you this portion of His vineyard.

We feel confident that we express the unanimous sentiment of your flock, when we beg that God may bless you with His choicest benedictions, and spare you long to minister to the spiritual wants of your grateful devoted people.

Signed on behalf of the ladies of St. Mary's parish,
MRS. CONROY,
KATE REGAN,
MRS. LARKIN,
MRS. HARGREAVES.

The reply of the rev. Father was couched in the most touching language, and showed how deeply he felt their kindness.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Catholic World opens the new year with a strong and attractive array of articles. The opening article, entitled "The Plea for Positivism," is a review of a positivist reply to Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living?" The article is plainly the work of a man fully competent to discuss the high moral and philosophical questions raised by Mr. Mallock. The positivist plea receives rather severe handling. "The Polemics of Light Literature" is a lively incursion into the lighter regions of polemics. "The New Educational Law in Belgium" and the "American Side of the School Question" are both articles dealing with living subjects and giving food for reflection to those interested in the vexed question of education. The paper "On Man's destiny" will interest the philosophers and theologians. The third of the admirable series on "Christian Art" takes us to Italy and discusses the great Italian master, "Washington and the Church," traces in a most minute and loving manner the connection of our first president with Catholicism. "Lord Castlereagh" is a bright historical sketch of a memorable character. "My Christmas at Barnack" ends as joyfully as it began. "Our Christmas Club" is a seasonal story. "Fullette" gets better as it goes. There is an important letter from the World's Roman correspondent, and the number closes with the review of "The Year of Our Lord 1879."

Five dollars per annum; single copies, fifty cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Montreal.

ELECTRICAL WONDERS.

New York, Dec. 21.—The Herald states that Edison has finally elaborated a lamp for the use of electricity, simpler than any lamp in common use, simple as a gas burner itself, and more manageable. He also contrived a battery for household use which can be adapted to any different arrangement for a number of other uses also. It can light a house at night, and run a sewing machine or rock a cradle all day. After many experiments with platinum, Edison produced a fairly satisfactory lamp, but he has now discarded the metallic burner for a burner of carbonized paper, enclosed in an air-tight globe of glass. He has discovered that a carbonized bit of cotton thread, when incandescent gave a most brilliant light, and resisted the strong current of electricity. Experiments with many other substances disclosed that carbonized paper, thick and round, gave the best results. The entire cost of constructing the new lamp is not more than twenty-five cents. During the fifteen months in which he has been working on the lamp, Edison also contrived a generation machine, electrically operated, of great importance and improvements in the chain of telegrams, and discovered an efficient remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia. It is also rumored that he obtained a chemical preparation which will take from \$200 to \$500 per ton from "tailings" or sand thrown away by miners, as having been worked out, from which the present process obtains nothing.

STEAM HEATING.—The inauguration of the steam heating system in the St. Paul's Church on Sunday was a complete success, the church being kept genially warm despite the great blizzard raging outside. It is the intention to have the system introduced into St. Peter's Church, and the recent tests having demonstrated the value of the steam heating system, it will doubtless be greatly extended in its operations.

Christmas Musings.

FOR THE RECORD,
Their tuneful bells are ringing
Their angelic echoes of the heavenly shore
Once again the minstrel bands are singing
The song we loved of yore.
Once again from hut and hall and palace,
Come Christ's glad worshippers, with
anthems loud,
To chant His praise, to drink of His sacred
chalice,
Low in His temple bowed.
Once again the festive groups are meeting,
And homesteads glow with light and ring
with mirth,
And every heart is to heaven's music
singing
"Good will and peace on earth."
"Good will to men, and unto God be glory."
This creed sublime, O bells of nations, ring
Till earth's remotest nooks have learnt the
story
O Bethlehem's infant king.
O hinged with us, yule-tide glad and holy,
The best bright jewel of the golden year,
Four from your piteous horn to high and
Your gifts of joy and cheer.
Shine o'er us, angel-light, from heaven
descending,
That one of thy shepherds of their savior's
birth;
And let us feel that we too have been
A day with Christ on earth.
Hamilton, Dec. 8, 1879. ANGELOISE,
"Enfant de Marie."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. James Leith, hotel keeper, of Caledonia, was found drowned on Thursday. An attempt was made to rob the Brantford express office on Friday morning last, but was foiled, but was banked by a party inside, who after outside for some time, made the would-be intruder aware of his presence.

An old beggar woman named Jane Barret, of St. John, N. B., was searched, having been accused of theft, and was found to have fifteen bags of money sewed up in her clothes, the whole amounting, it is said, to \$2,000.

In Elora, on the 20th, at the raising of the wind house, on the Credit Valley Railroad, in this place, one of the bents fell, striking Michael Mulrooney, of Guelph, in the head, killing him instantly.

An old man named O'Connor, a shoemaker from Toronto, went to Clarkson on Saturday last, and put up at Farnson's Hotel. During the day he became slightly intoxicated and about three o'clock in the afternoon fell dead from his chair in the bar room.

In the case of Mrs. Brown the decision of two Magistrates for committing her and two against. The matter has been submitted to the County Court Attorney at Cornwall and it is expected he will make as evenly a decision as possible. It is believed he will commit her. The feeling among the people is that she should be committed.

Donald Campbell, a fine young man, aged 22 years, was on Thursday attending his brother's wedding, at Bowwood, East Williams. After the marriage Campbell fired a salute, when the gun burst, blowing his hand clean off. A piece of the barrel cut an artery in his neck and he bled to death in half an hour.

Wm. Morrow, a farmer of the township of Anderson, was drowned by falling through a hole in the dock at the foot of Richmond street, Amherstburg, some time last Wednesday night. Nothing was known of the accident until this morning, when the body was found by a young man named Wilkinson. Deceased having fallen head first into a hole in the ice under the dock, was therefore unable to help himself.

Monday last, the jewellery store of Geo. Walker, in Paris, was broken into by burglars, and plate goods to the amount of \$75 stolen. They affected an entrance through the front window by removing the shutters and cutting a pane of glass out with a diamond. It is supposed they were the parties who entered Allan McNab's fruit store, and Patterson's ticket office, the same evening. McNab lost \$25 worth of goods.

St. Paul, Dec. 20.—A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says an explosion of nitro-glycerine on the Canadian Pacific near Rat Portage killed four men and wounded three. The killed are J. C. Logan, Foreman; John Frazier, Patrick Conroy, and Edger. The wounded are William Conway, seriously; Lawrence Peters and Mike Kearney. One of the men while holding a can of nitro-glycerine slipped, while handing it to a companion.

An affray occurred at Almonte on Saturday evening by which a man named Ellis, from the township of Ramsay, and Patterson were getting their heads out of the water at Wilson's Hotel, when they got into some difficulty. Patterson attempted to strike Ellis, who drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Patterson. The knife entered below the ribs on the left side. Owing to the quantity of clothing Patterson and on, and the knife being a small one, it only penetrated three-quarters of an inch. Ellis is under arrest.

An attempt was made on the life of Dr. Melburn, of Drummondville, while driving through Stamford, about two o'clock Thursday afternoon, by a man named Levitis, a stranger to him, who struck him a severe blow in the forehead with the back of an axe which he carried over his shoulder when met in the road by the doctor. The wound is a serious one, and the doctor lies in a critical condition at his home in Drummondville, attended by Dr. McCarry of the same place. Levitis has been arrested and placed in the lock-up at Drummondville.

Napanee, December 12.—The Commission appointed to investigate the discrepancies in the accounts of the treasurer of Lennox and Addington, Mr. Edward Hooper, M. P., has closed its labors. An idea of the amount in dispute is given when one of the commissioners informed Mr. Hooper that if the interest was compounded upon the amounts unaccounted for, it would go a long way towards liquidating the whole debt of the county. When it is remembered that the total debt is something over \$160,000, the matter cannot be regarded otherwise than very seriously. The Commissioners will forward their report to the Lieutenant-governor in Council within ten days, and it will be laid before the Ontario Government for consideration in due course.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

A GOOD CANDIDATE.—We are glad to see the name of Mr. N. Wilson before the electors as a candidate for alderman in No. 5 Ward. This gentleman is just the kind of men we should like to see managing the affairs of the city. His character is above suspicion, while his business qualifications, are of a high order.

APPOINTED.—The Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has appointed Mr. Samuel R. Brown, of this city, Deputy Director of said Association in Ontario. This is a good appointment, as Mr. Brown thoroughly understands the workings of the C. M. B. A.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Map Winger Company's advertisement in another column.

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

New Advertisements.
AT
W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets,
New Brocaded Velvetines,
New Striped Velvets,
New Silk Fringes,
JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE
LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
DRESS TRIMMINGS.

135 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON.

TO THE
ELECTORS
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—
Having been presented with a largely signed requisition to allow myself to be nominated as Mayor for 1880, I now desire to state that I will accept the nomination, and if elected will, to the best of my ability, serve the city so as to prove myself worthy of the responsible position.

I will attend the different WARD MEETINGS and give you my views concerning matters of importance to the City.
The time being short before the Election it will be impossible for me to make a personal canvass of the whole city; I will, however, endeavour to call on as many of the Electors as possible.
To the requisitionists who so kindly signed the document just past into my hands, I beg to return my sincere gratitude.

GENTLEMEN,—
I now most respectfully solicit your votes and influence for me during the ensuing year, and remain,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. MINNICK.
London, Dec. 26, 1879.

NEW GOODS!
—FOR—
XMAS

AND NEW YEAR,
Received at
J. J. GIBBONS.

Choles, French Hosiery, Mitts, Scarfs, Brothers, Ladies Kid Gloves, Silk Ties, Handkerchiefs, Jewellery, Hair Combs, Vests, Garters, Breakfast Shawls, and Gents' Furnishings of every description.

XMAS
PRESENTS.

BOOKS & FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—AT—
J. I. ANDERSON & CO.
175 DUNDAS STREET,
Opposite Strong's Hotel.

"CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.
We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doekings, Prices Low.

N. WILSON & CO.

MAYORALTY
ELECTION.

MR. LEONARD

having received offers of support from a very large number of the electors of the city, and having received a numerous signed requisition, has, after due consideration, decided to enter the contest, and is now in the field as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

TO THE RATEPAYERS
NO. 5 WARD.

GENTLEMEN:—
In compliance with a large requisition received by me from many of the ratepayers of the Ward, I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the year 1880, and solicit your votes and influence.
I am your obedient servant,
NICHOLAS WILSON.

NOTICE.

Nominations for Trustees of the Catholic Separate Schools of this city will take place on Wednesday, 31st Dec., 1879, at 12 o'clock, in the various Wards as follows. No. 1 Ward—Residence of Jas. Burns, York St.; Returning officer, Wm. Burns, No. 2 Ward—Residence of Philip McComb, Mill St.; Returning officer, Samuel R. Brown, No. 3 Ward—Office of J. P. O'Brien, Bathurst St.; Returning officer, Chas. McFarley, No. 4 Ward—St. Peter's Separate School House, Clarence St.; Returning officer, John McCrean, No. 5 Ward—St. Mary's Separate School House, Maitland St.; Returning officer, Finlay McNeil, No. 6 Ward—Store of Mr. Quinn, Colborne St.; Returning officer, Mr. Quinn, No. 7 Ward—Residence of Mr. Donohue, Wellington St.; Returning officer, John Donohue, King St.; Returning officer, CHAIRMAN, SAMUEL R. BROWN, SECRETARY, St. School Board.

AGRICULTURAL
SAVINGS & LOAN CO'Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Four and One-half (4 1/2) Per Cent upon the Paid-up Capital stock of this Company has been declared for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1879, and will be payable at the office of the Company, Dundas street, London, Ont., on and after Friday, 2nd day of January, 1880. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to 31st inst., both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
JOHN A. ROE,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!



Don't Fail to See the New Style
LORNE CUTTER!
REVERSIBLE HANDLE,
BEFORE BUYING, BEST IN THE MARKET.

Also new styles in HAND SLEDS, ROCKING HORSES, &c., at reasonable prices and warranted of the best quality.
Where local agents do not keep any machinery, any *Cutter or Sled* will be delivered free of charge, free of charge, and sent by *Blasted Price List*.
Having catalogued my machines, I will be pleased to send you one on application, and on receipt of the price. THE OLD STAND, 50 RICE ROAD ST.
A. E. HOARD.

DOMINION
SAVING & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND No. 15.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year and the same will be payable at the office of the society, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
F. B. LEYS, Manager.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Meeting of the Municipal Electors of the City of London will be held for the nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor at the City Hall, on

MONDAY, THE 29th DAY OF DECEMBER, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that a meeting of the said electors will be held for the nomination of the Clerks and Water Commissioners at the First Electoral Division of the several Wards of the City of London, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Also, that a meeting of said electors will be held at the First Electoral Division of the several Wards of the City of London for the nomination of one Public School Trustee for each Ward, on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st December inst.**, at 12 o'clock noon. Of which all parties are required to take notice.
ALEX. S. ABBOTT,
Returning Officer,
City Clerk's Office,
London, 23rd December, 1879.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Patrick Early, 22, Richmond street, Dublin, died in the Richmond Hospital on Nov. 24th, in consequence of injuries received by being crushed between the buffers of two railway carriages at Spencer Dock.

WICKLOW.

A young man named Loughlan was in charge of a horse and cart when passing through Bullingate, near Carnar, when Mr. Carroll's dog ran out and bit the horse. The animal reared furiously, throwing the young man heavily on the ground. He rallied for a few days, but afterwards succumbed, and died.

KILDARE.

On Nov. 21st, a sad accident occurred on the Great Southern and Western Railway, by which an engine driver, named Michael Higgins, lost his life. It appears that Higgins, who drove the pilot engine stationed at Kildare, was on duty in Athlone, and left that place with the 2 p. m. train, when returning to Kildare. Near that station the piston-rod of the engine broke, and on looking out to see what was the matter, the revolving bar struck Higgins on the head, and killed him instantly.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The tenants on the estate of the Rev. Mr. Ayr, at Ballykealy, in the Queen's County, having been allowed an abatement of 25 per cent. on the last May rents, and a promise of a similar reduction on the last November half-year's rent, when such will be called on. Mr. Owen has given to the tenants on this estate six months' time for the payment of the rents.

MEATH.

The post-office of Kels was watched night and day by the police, and a detective is placed inside, and screened from observation, while a constable remains outside in view of the letter-box. Every posting of a letter is closely scrutinized. The threatening letters received some time ago by the Marquis of Headfort and his agents, Mr. Mathew O'Connor, were posted at Kels. In consequence of this special work, both night and day duty devolves upon eight out of the sixteen police of the station.

On Nov. 24th, at a place called Ballytogether, within five miles of Oldcastle, a farmer named James Monahan fired two shots at a man named Bryan Brady, one of the bullets passing through Brady's trousers, but fortunately without inflicting any injury. Monahan was arrested on the following day, and escorted by a body of police to Trim jail. Monahan holds land under a Mr. Tatlow, for whom, it seems, Brady is agent, and the cause of the shooting is attributed to a dispute about his holding.

LONGFORD.

A man named James Skelly, of Carriegen, parish of Rathelme, on leaving at a late hour the town of Ballymahon, on Nov. 21st, was attacked by a party of men, and severely maltreated. His life is in imminent peril. The following men have been arrested, and lodged in Longford jail:—Thomas Forde, Dan Melia, Jas. Achmuty, and Michael Fox. The serious aspect of the case has created quite a sensation. Skelly is a respectable farmer, in comfortable circumstances. No cause has been assigned for the outrage.

CORK.

The guards at Cork barracks have been increased at night. On Nov. 23d about thirty men were observed in the field adjoining the magazine. They were warned off, and after some time dispersed.

ARMAGH.

On Nov. 23d, a man named William Collins, sixty years of age, met his death by drowning near the village of Waringstown, county Down. It appears that the deceased, who was in a state of intoxication, proceeded homewards from Waringstown with his son on that night. When they had gone part of the way his son left him and went to a place where he was engaged as a farm laborer. The deceased then returned to Waringstown, got some drink, and on his way home fell into a shallow drain, where he was found by his son next morning quite dead.

DOWN.

On Nov. 25th, before Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., a man named Jas. Magee was brought up, charged with being concerned in the death of Mary Shannon, an elderly woman. It appears that very late on Nov. 22d the deceased left her home for Castletellan to make some purchases. As she did not return for some time, her daughter went in search of her. About half a mile from the house the girl heard a woman shouting, as if engaged in a struggle, and shortly afterwards she found her mother insensible on the road. Magee was close at hand, and thought at first, it is said, to run away. He afterwards returned and carried the woman to the house of a neighbor, where she died. Magee, who is charged with having assaulted the deceased, was then taken into custody. The accused was remanded.

CAVAN.

On Nov. 19th an attack was made by some twelve or fifteen men, some of whom were evidently armed with revolvers, on the house of a respectable farmer named Hugh Brady, who lives about a mile outside Virginia, on the road leading to Kells. Several shots were discharged through a window opening into Brady's bedroom, but fortunately for him he was not there. The cause of the outrage, which is at present unknown, is supposed to be of a personal character, but not in any way connected with land or property. Brady is unmarried, and bears the character of a quiet, unoffending man. It is stated that this is the second time an attempt was made on his life, the first happening some years ago.

LIMERICK.

It is stated that Mr. Jeremiah Howe, of the Home Rule executive, native of the county Limerick, has been invited to contest the county on National principles and as a supporter of Mr. Parnell, who approves of his candidature in opposition to Mr. Synanon, whose absence from the land meetings has excited the disapprobation of the Nationalist electors.

CLARE.

Mr. Robert Vere O'Brien, agent to Lord Inchiquin, has given a reduction of twenty per cent. to the tenants of Kilmara, and has written saying that as his mother has the life use of the property he will pay it out of his own pocket. At the rent audit of the property of Mr. W. Wilson Fitzgerald, Adelpin, the tenants were given reductions of from ten to

twenty per cent., according to the circumstances of each individual case. Surgeon-Major Greene, of Ennis, has given leases to his tenants in perpetuity at the Government valuation.

At a full meeting of the Ennis Town Commissioners, on Dec. 1st, Thomas Greene, Esq., presiding, the Board of Works' general circular, offering to poor law guardians and sanitary boards for carrying out reproductive works, in order to give immediate employment to unskilled laborers, was read. The Borough Surveyor was requested to report such works as it would be advisable to carry out.

TIPPERARY.

On Nov. 28th, a farmer's son, named Patrick Barlow, living near Galbally, was found dead on a road, near Moon Abbey, and within half-a-mile from his father's house. The deceased went to the fair of Killorey the previous day to sell a horse, and when coming home he met with the fatal accident. He was found on the side of the road, and the horse and cart he was driving was captured in the dyke. There was no mark of violence on his body.

The Freeman of the 28th says:—It would appear from some information which reaches us from the county of Tipperary that a very great change for the better had come over the demeanor of some landlords and agents who had been noted for anything but civility of demeanor when dealing with their tenants. They have not only given remissions of rent, or time to pay it, but have actually learned to be kindly and affable. All the tenants throughout the South Riding, we are informed—though we take the statement subject to correction—have had the greatest satisfaction in dealing with their landlords or the agents. There is one solitary case, we are told, in which this rule does not prevail, but in this the exceptional party is neither landlord nor agent, but a middleman. Here the last pony is screwed, or threatens to be screwed, out of the tenants. Fortunately his property is a small one, and those who are to suffer are very few in number. It is with sincere gratification that we learn of the changed mood of landlords, agents, and middlemen. There is nothing which can so effectually tend to settle satisfactorily the vexed question which is now occupying all men's thoughts as mutual forbearance and consideration.

WATERFORD.

On Nov. 26th, at Haggerstown, a well-to-do farmer, named Robert Dooley, attended the wedding of a relative. At the wedding supper he took a prominent part, but while engaged in carving for the guests he suddenly laid down his knife and fork, rose and left the room, and without speaking a word to anyone, died in a few minutes. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a widow and two children.

ANTRIM.

An old woman named Eliza Bell was found in Lellan Village, on November 24th, in an exhausted condition, and was taken to the workhouse. Belfast by the constable on duty. She was searched, and concealed about her clothes an Ulster bank deposit receipt, in her own name, for £150 was found. This was handed to the Master, who retains possession of it in the meantime.

On Nov. 24th, while the 9.30 train from Belfast to Bangor was crossing Conyngham Bridge, it knocked a woman named Mary Conville, aged 55, killing her instantaneously. A little girl five years was with the woman at the time, and strange to say, escaped.

ROSCOMMON.

On Nov. 23rd, at Moor, a village about a mile from Castleroa, a child named Coyne, eight years old, was sent out to bring in a cow, and not having returned within a reasonable time, suspicion was aroused and a search at once made, but no trace of him could be found till next morning, when his body was discovered in a bog-hole two or three hundred yards from his father's house. How he got there seems to be a mystery, but it is stated that the deaths of two others are traced to this same bog-hole within the last two years.

SLIGO.

On Nov. 22nd, three prisoners were brought into the Sligo county jail in charge of Constable Connelly and three other constables from Ballymote. They are charged with forming a portion of a mob of men who with blackened faces attacked the house of a farmer named Lavan, at a place called Knockbrack, between the town of Ballymote and the mountain of Keash. It appears that at midnight Lavan's house was surrounded; some gained an entrance. He was pulled out and beaten with sticks, and his head was left covered with cuts. The police were early at the place next morning, and from the description given, Constable Toole, of the Knockbrack police-station, succeeded in arresting three men, named John Boylan, Michael Harter, and Paul Laughton. All of them are young men of the laboring class, who live in the immediate neighborhood. The cause of the attack is supposed to be some suspicion that Lavan paid his rent recently. Lavan at first identified the accused, but when before the magistrate he refused to prosecute. However, the prisoners were remanded. The Guardians of the Drogheda West Union have requested the High Sheriff of the county to convene a meeting of the landed proprietors, clergymen, traders, and tenant-farmers of the barony of Tírreagh, to consider the immediate necessity of urging on the Government the opening of some such works in the district, such as the construction of a railway between Ballina and Ballisodare (30 miles), the erection of one or more piers or harbors

of refuge for the fishermen when overtaken by storm whilst engaged in their perilous vocations along the dangerous and unprotected coast; the drainage and reclamation of lands, and such remunerative and reproductive works as shall be recommended at such meeting, for the purpose of giving employment and assistance so urgently required by the small farmers and laborers of the barony, during the present dismal and distressing crisis. It was also resolved—That a harbor in a convenient place on the Tírreagh coast is most urgently required to save life, encourage and develop the trade of this large barony, as well as to give employment to the laborers and small farmers, who are already on the eve of dire distress; that a fair proportion of the money to be expended on public works be given to the distressed land occupiers to enable them to crop their lands in the spring, under the guidance of local committees in their respective localities, and for draining and reclaiming their lands for their own use only.

GALWAY.

An outrage of an agrarian character has been committed in the vicinity of Shrule. The heads have been cut off four sheep and the tails of three heifers, and a cow. The property of a man named Moran, who recently took a farm from Mr. Hugh McGrath, at the rate of £40, and a higher rent than what his predecessor had been paying for it. At Annaghlagh, on 26th, the haggard of a tenant who paid his rent contrary to the wish of his neighbors was set fire to and completely demolished. A police hut has been erected there, and the force of the neighboring stations considerably augmented.

A temporary hut or barrack has been erected at Ratesh, in the parish of Kilkenny, and four of the extra police force stationed at the Tuam Workhouse have been sent to occupy it. The erection of two more is in contemplation—one at Birmingham, and the other midway between Tuam and Castlebar. A military detachment are expected to take up their quarters in the workhouse in room of the police reserve force, who have now been all distributed among the outlying stations. A memorial from the landed proprietors and tenant-farmers of the parish of Kilkenny has been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant showing that the introduction of police to Ratesh is unnecessary and unjust, inasmuch as there could not be found in Ireland a quieter or more law-abiding people.

MAYO.

Colonel Cuff, Deal Castle, Ballina, has through his agent, R. C. Baxter, Esq., given a reduction of 25 per cent. to all his tenants. The colonel has at all times been considered an excellent landlord, and his lands have always been let at the valuation. An organized demonstration of unemployed laboring men was held at Ballina, on Nov. 28th. Large numbers of laborers paraded the streets of the town carrying two large white banners. On the first was painted in black letters the words "The children are starving;" and on the second, "We ask our rulers for immediate employment." At seven o'clock an immense crowd assembled at Mr. Arthur Muffey's large saw-mill yard, where the proprietor addressed them. He said he deeply sympathized with their distress, for the scenes of poverty and wretchedness which he had witnessed, and which he could not describe to his children, and on the second, "We ask our rulers for immediate employment." 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REMOVAL.

The RECORD office has been removed to the building formerly occupied by Samuel Stewart as a stove warehouse, six doors south of the former premises.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, December 18.—Gen. Bright reports that the hill tribes attacked Gen. Gough on the 16th instant. Gen. Bright is sending forward reinforcements. Baker telegraphed from Cabul on the 15th that his troops are in excellent spirits, but gave no other news.

Lahore, December 18.—The Gazette asserts that Gough's brigade has taken refuge in the fort at Juglulluk. Several thousand Ghilzais are threatening it, and throwing up defences on the hills. Gough has only six days' provisions.

Bombay, December 18.—Details of the fighting at Cabul show that the people in the city and the villagers vie with each other in murdering and mutilating stragglers and wounded men of the British army, some being actually murdered within 200 yards of the wall of Shikarpur.

Lahore, December 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that Yakoub Khan's buried treasure, recently recovered at Cabul, was all in Russian gold and some of the Afghan regulars were dressed in Russian uniforms, which in many cases had the Russian eagle on the buttons.

Lahore, December 19.—The state of feeling at the War and Foreign Offices today is one of almost utter consternation. Lord Napier has been summoned from Gibraltar by telegraph to consult with the War Office. The opinion prevails that not only is General Roberts in danger of destruction with his whole army, but that a general mutiny may be expected in India.

A Calcutta dispatch says that in consequence of the exceptionally heavy loss of superior officers in the recent conflicts in Afghanistan, the Indian Government has asked for volunteers, and a despatch goes forward to England to-day, making this known. The Government more especially desires good staff officers, and those skilled in transportation and commissary service. Preference will be given to young and smart officers, and tempting offers of promotion will be held out to them.

Calcutta, Dec. 19.—Gen. Gough left Jagdalak on the 12th for Cabul. Col. Norman, with two native infantry regiments, left Jelabak with Gough's command, who, up to yesterday, had encountered no serious opposition. A dispatch from Roberts, Dec. 13th, says he is at Shikarpur, and able to hold his own.

Gough's advance from Jagdalak has been delayed by scarcity of supplies. Convoys will be dispatched daily from Gmdamuk.

New York, December 21.—The Tribune's cables say that the Afghan disasters excite general alarm and consternation. The Queen is reported as greatly distressed, and she publicly blames Lord Lytton for suppressing and distorting information. The best authorities on Indian affairs say that Roberts was utterly ignorant of the enemy's preparations, and was obliged finally to fight his way round Cabul to Shikarpur Cantonment, where he is completely surrounded. Roberts' position is extremely critical, but he may hold out if a supply of water is secured. Fuel is abundant, but forage is scarce. It is expected that Roberts will be compelled, within a month, to fight his way through the enemy. There is no possibility of reinforcements advancing before February, the transport service being deficient. The German staff derides the inability of the Indian Commissariat Department and regards Roberts' position as most critical.

The Queen considers the mistake so grave that it is reported she is disposed to abandon the Ministers of the Afghan Policy. London, December 22.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Bright reports the movements of reinforcements all along the line. Gen. Gough marched yesterday for Cabul. Azmatullah Khan, Ghulza, chief of Lajmatar, who led the tribes in the recent engagement with Gen. Gough's command, is reported wounded, and his followers are deserting him. Reinforcements have been sent to Daska in consequence of the report that the Mohammads are assembling.

London, December 22.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says the Afghan revolt is due to the cruelty of the English victors. It charges Roberts will gross cruelty towards the Afghans. IRELAND. Rome, December 20.—The Vatican has congratulated the Irish clergy on their attitude in reference to the political agitation in Ireland. London, December 20.—The Duchess of Marlborough has asked the Lord Mayor of London to induce wealthy citizens to contribute to the relief of the starving poor in Ireland. She expresses a fear that the distress will be terrible unless private benevolence assists.

New York, December 21.—The following has been received here: "Queenstown, December 21.—Parnell and Dillon have just sailed. Land League commissions them to receive assistance for the relief of distress, which the League will distribute. The distress is very pressing."

"(Signed) LAND LEAGUE, Dublin." Dillon is a prominent Dublin barrister. It is considered certain that Gilmore's Garden will be engaged for the reception. An admission fee will be charged and the proceeds forwarded to Ireland.

London, Dec. 22.—Parnell, previous to his departure for New York yesterday, said he hoped that the results of his visit to the United States would be to show that the hearts of Americans would beat warmly towards Ireland. He said that if Davitt was put on trial, or if repressive measures were introduced in the House of Commons before the 1st of March, when he intended to return, he would return immediately.

A Montreal family were poisoned on Thursday by some herb purchased in the Bonsecours market for horse-radish. By the prompt use of emetics they are recovering.

NEW BRANCH.—Mr. T. A. Bourke, of Windsor, Superior District Deputy of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, organized a branch of that Order at Strathroy yesterday.

SEE WHAT THE CLERGY SAY.

Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I caught a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in my sermon my throat and my tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was then using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well, became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonees Remedy.

Rev. Geo. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont., says: Mrs. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy, and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. BROWN, Brooklyn, Ont., says: My wife was very low with lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the remedy she was perfectly restored. Price, 50¢ per bottle in pint bottles, \$1; Pills 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

There are generally three classes of persons in all congregations. Some are pronounced friends of the pastor; some oppose him. Both serve to keep things in a state of ferment, and are frequently the causes of scandals. The third class are those who respect the priest for the sake of his office; support him in all works for the honor and glory of God and the advancement of religion. These are truly the friends of God and of His Holy Church.

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 on sale.

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

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 233 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London December 23, 1878.

GRAIN.

Table with columns for grain types (Wheat, Red Fall, Spring, Corn, Oats, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat) and prices per bushel.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Table with columns for flour types (Fall Wheat, Mixed, Spring, Buckwheat, Graham, Bran) and prices per bushel.

PRODUCE.

Table with columns for produce items (Eggs, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Cheese, Dried Fruit) and prices per unit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns for various goods (Mutton, Lamb, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Cheese, Dried Fruit) and prices per unit.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in stocks, by the "Two Operating Rules for Success," by 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 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 \$25 to \$25,000, or more, can be used successfully. N.Y. Register Weekly September 20th, 1878, says, "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$50 \$250, or 5 per cent; \$100 makes \$150, or 5 per cent on the stock, during the month according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "The combination method of operating in stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. Read the Journal, April 29th. Our editor made a net profit of \$100 from \$25 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted, government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 27 Exchange Place, N.Y.

THE STAR GROCERY HOUSE

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES! EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap. Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place!

THE STAR HOUSE. Next to the City Hotel, DUNDAS STREET.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

Reaper OR Mower

BE SURE AND CALL ON

CRAWFORD & CO., GLOBE WORKS, LONDON.

THE I X L

IS THE BEST MOWER IN THE MARKET.

NEW FRUITS!!

VALENCIA RAISINS, SEEDLESS RAISINS, TABLE RAISINS, FIGS! PRUNES! CURRANTS!

CHRISTIE BROWN'S BISCUITS & CAKES.

LEMONS, ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, FINNAN HADDIES.

JOHN MOULE, GROCER, 213 DUNDAS STREET.

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST, STRONG'S HOTEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS. A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only. Open on Sundays for Dispensing.

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 testimonials can be seen at his office, from all parts of the country.

Office, 412 Wellington Street. Consultation Free. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SCOTCH TWEEDS AND ORDERED CLOTHING

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

TEN CENTS. A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all druggists.

HARKNESS & CO., DISTENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.



"Birds in their little nests agree." THE BELTZ, HATTER,

IS PUSHING THE FUR TRADE. Selling FURS at reduced prices. Largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs in Ontario. Largest Retail Manufactory west of Toronto. Established since 1858. Hats, Caps, Furs and Robes made to order at Beltz, who SELLS HATS THAT FIT YOUR HEADS.

Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat, LONDON, ONT.

C. F. COLWELL THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER.

Sells the Best Instruments made at Lower Prices than any other legitimate dealer in Canada. I can supply any

GOOD PIANO OR ORGAN

Desired, no matter by whom manufactured. Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange at full value.

A beautiful photograph of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, sent FREE to all applicants, who read this advertisement, and say so.

Office and Warerooms—Albert Block, 213 Dundas St., (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - ONT.

THE SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY. DIVIDEND NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Society has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, London, on and after Friday, 2nd day of January, 1880.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd December to the 2nd January, both days inclusive. By order, JAS. MILNE, MANAGER.

London, 13th Dec. 1878. NEURALGIA AND DEBILITY.

From Miss Augusta Smith. Dear Sir,—For years I was troubled with a neuralgic affection of my head, which caused me great pain and was a constant strain upon my nervous system. I upon the recommendation of my physician, and also my brother, the Rev. J. P. Smith, of Christ Church, who had taken the Electric Tonic Bath at your Institute, I was induced to give them a trial. The result far exceeded my anticipation. I have been permanently relieved, and my entire system strengthened and invigorated. I take pleasure in recommending these baths to all who may be similarly afflicted. London, Oct. 20th, 1878.

From James Ferguson, Esq., Registrar for the County of Middlesex. Dec. 5th, 1878. It affords me great pleasure to recommend the Thermo-Electric Air Bath of Dr. Wilson. For equalizing the temperature and regulating the circulation, producing free perspiration at a low temperature—the head never being subjected to anything higher than ordinary temperatures, and giving tone to the nervous system—I consider it superior to all other remedies on both continents. The summer I made a thorough trial of the Electric Tonic Bath, hence I can speak from personal knowledge, and I strongly recommend it as one of the best health agents I have ever seen. My daughter, too, has taken a course of these Baths.

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

MANUFACTURED ONLY under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co., PARIS AND LEIPZIG. Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 80 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret: The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients, 3/4 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians, and all first-class Druggists. Address:—THE ASHBY BROS. & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N.Y. For sale in London by C. McCullum.

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London.

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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

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

FOR XMAS! S A M X.

New Scarfs, New Ties, New Silk Handkerchiefs, New Cardinal Scarfs, UNIVERSAL SUSPENDERS.

PETHICK & McDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET.

ALEX. McDONALD Has received another lot of NOBBY HATS AND CAPS!

SUITABLE FOR THE COLD WEATHER. FULL LINES OF FUR CAPS AND GLOVES. EDGE BLOCK, \$4.00 RICHMOND ST.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

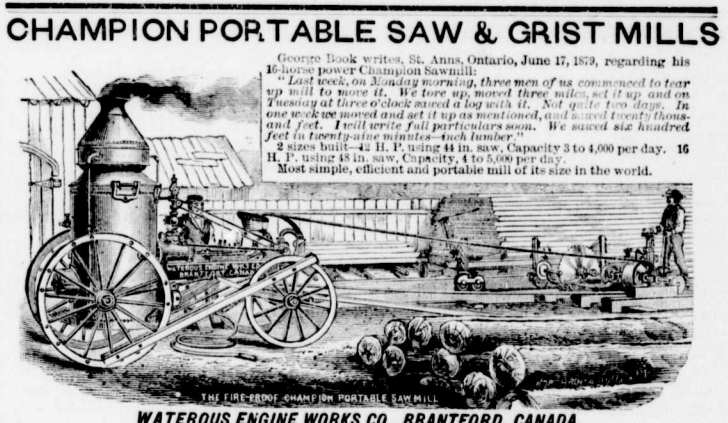
We are Pleased to inform the Ladies of London that we have made a Thorough Change both in MANAGEMENT and in the STYLE OF OUR MILLINERY. We now show the BEST ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY ever offered at the

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

CAUTION! CAUTION! THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Has the Company's Registered TRADE MARK on side of arm, and the words, THE SINGER MILLINERY. We now show the BEST ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY ever offered at the "ARCADE" STORE. 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



George Book writes, St. Ann, Ontario, June 11, 1873, regarding his Champion power Sawmill: "Last week on Monday morning three men of us commenced to tear up willow to make it. We tore up, more or less, set it up, and on Tuesday morning it was ready to run. It cut willow like a hot knife through butter. It will serve full perfectly well. We used six hundred feet in about four minutes—each lumber." 2 sizes 4 1/2 in. P. using 4 in. saw. Capacity 3 to 4,000 per day. 16 in. P. using 4 1/2 in. saw. Capacity 4 to 5,000 per day. Most simple, efficient and portable mill of its size in the world.

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

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

At prices even below. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fail to satisfy his customers.

REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE IN THE DOMINION.

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. M. B. H. T. MITCHELL'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND TOLU

Will be found to excel every remedy tried before for 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 cough in 24 hours. N. B.—If your druggist does not keep it, request him to send for it. Agents for London, Ont., 111 Dundas Street West, north side, London, Ont.

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

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