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

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1880.

NO. 114

and soul of man.

The Bishop fears that too many advocates of temperance lose sight of this fundamental truth, and lean too much on the hope that a prohibitory liquor law would save us from all the evils of intemperance. By constantly appealing to the State to save us, by legislation, from the evils of intemperance, we virtually admit that Christianity has, in this instance, failed as a reforming and regenerating

which seems the improp agreement.

We have, up to the product improve the control of the first Control of the product of the control of the control of the product of the control of the c

VOLLS

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OUR STOCK IS MOST

WE make the most of the control of the

Shono Alessandro Gavazzi's glowing stories of the progress of Protestantism in traly are hardly supported by facts, and correspondent of the Christian Union seems to think they are not. This correspondent went into a Baptist chapel, and had some talk with the minister.

"After the sermon I had accoveration with him in which he said, among other wardles of the state of search and the minister.

"After the sermon I had accoveration with him in which he said, among other or a great obtained from which we see a great obtained from which we see we all on the State to effect things, that the divisions among the Protestants in his face, and that quarrels among them, especially between the Free Church, "a to Sozza," had been scandalous.

Leaving out of the account treat is an elegiblat to protect the control of the Christian the same and increase in the summer all truth, and lean to a machine state of the correspondent of the Christian thin state of the propers of the propers of the progress of Protestantism in trady are hardly supported by facts, and correspondent of the Christian Union seems to think they are not. This correspondent went into a Baptist chapel, and had some talk with the minister.

"After the sermon I had accoveration which brighteness are placed basis of the memperance, and the ministry in the best of the propers of the world. It is only "the unspotted law of virtual and a sign proper training is the only best way of around the law of the heact the beauting, in the beauting, is the late of which brighteness and laboration. It has the heat; the best of the propers of the pre

The Century Plant.

I had a brother—a sailor lad was he,
And many a gorgeous gift he brought over
the Eastern sea;
Passionate rubies, languid pearls, and a diamond, whose eye
Gleamed 'neath a lid; of molton gold, like a
star in a sunset sky;
Pink-checked shells with musical lips—blossoms without a name.

soms without a name.

And a wonderful bird, whose brilliant wing lighted her cage like a flame. But rarer far than these, my brother brought

The Genil of the East Ind Johnson
bowers,
And prisoned the soul of a thousand blooms
in its mighty emerald towers,
And doomed it, as the Wandering Jew of
the short-lived race of flowers.

In the garden's sunniest spot, when summer's face is fair.
Yearly I throne the exile plant, with its sad and stately air.
Near it the roses bend and blush, the lilies censers swin-

And stately are.

Near it the roses bend and blush, the lines censers swing.

And over it flutters my wonderful bird on her strangely radiant wing.

But whether it shines, or whether it snows—whether in chamber or tower.

It answers my care with an added leaf—but never with a flower.

So one may the constraint of the

Sunsnine and shadows may fall, seasons may come and go—

Spring may reopen the May-flowers grave, and kiss its pale eneeks into glow;
Or winter may frighten the timid leaves, with the white ghost of the snow;
Whether the clouds are alive with light, or black with the coming doom.
Whether the skylark searches for morn, or hides from the evening's gloom.
The spell-bound heart of the Century Plant never bursts into bloom!

"No—no, I cannot promise to marry him. Oh, dearest papa, dearest mamma, do not ask me."
"And why not, Mina?" said d'Auban, looking vexed and disappionted.
"Because, papa, it would make me mistrable; because"... a flood of tears stopped her utterance. She wept with what seemed passionate sorrow.

Whether the clouds are alive with light, or black with the coming doom.
Whether the skylark searches for morn, or hides from the evening's gloom.
The spell-bound heart of the Century Plant never bursts into bloom!

Hearts and faces will change, and the warm-set loves grow cold.
Before its silent and mournful lips open in blossoms of gold;
Its interpreted life-long dream, those eyes will never behold.
Glorious will be its awakening hour—yet I cannot cover life feir.

will never behold.
Glorious will be its awakening hour-yet
I cannot covet its fate;
Weary and faint grows the traveller, if he
lingereth long at the gate,
And the hardest lesson a heart can learn, is
to think of the future- and woif.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"Enough, dearest, enough. I am more than satisfied," exclaimed d'Auban, who felt he had unintentionally slightly wounded his wife's feelings. Any destiny wounded his wife's feelings. Any destiny out of the common order, any transgression of the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and to be always his sister; and it common that the most favorable circumstances, and the common order, any transgression of the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and it common order, any transgression of the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the usual laws of society and the usual laws of society, even under the most favorable circumstances, and the under the un apparently eradicated, tends to arouse slight emotions, delicate susceptibilities, which are like faint traces left on the soul of what once has been, visible only by certain lights."

old man's real feelings; he was so thorough-ly happy at the thoughts of an alliance family to which his own had much, so full of delight at acquitowed so much, so full of delight at acquit-ting a debt of gratitude as regarded the past, and he kindly added, pressing his friend's hand in both of his, "in incurring a fresh one in the shape of the holy and beautiful child he asked of them for his that it would have been playing an unkind and ungracious part to reject, from a false delicacy, the proposal so cordially made. He seemed a little surprised, indeed, when d'Auban stipulated that the betrothal was not to take place unless his little girl gave her full and free assent to it,—that her mother had made him promise this.

"But surely," said the Baron, "a young lady as well educated as Mademoiselle l

educated as Mademoiselle Mina, and of as amiable a disposition, would never dream of opposing her par-

ents' wishes on such a su swered, "Mina's education, not a bad one, thank God, has yet been in many respects peculiar. Events, more than teaching, doubtless obey our orders, but her mother's ideas on that point are strong, and she would never compel her daughter to marry, or to promise her hand to anyone she did not herself freely choose."

The idea of young ladies choosing their husbands was quite a new one to the baron, and utterly distasteful to him He would like to see Bertha and Isaure think of choosing for themselves, indeed! He would like to And as to Raoul, when he had informed him that he was about to ask for Made-moiselle d'Auban's hand for him, he had behaved as well as possible, and expressed his perfect submission to his grandfather's

"But I suppose your daughter is not likely to object to the chevalier," he said. "He has, I hope, made himself agreeable to her since she arrived here?"

"I should think your grandson as likely as any youth I have ever seen to win a young lady's heart," answered d'Auban; "and I trust that I may have the happi-

ness of calling him my son."

On the morning of the next day, which On the morning of the next day, which was to be the last but one they were to spend at the Chateau de la Croix, Madame d'Auban sent for her daughter into her room from the library, where she had gone with Isaure, to copy some passages out of an old book of poetry they had been reading together, and when Mina came bounding into the room, she found that the form into the room she found her father and mother sitting together. They made room for her between them, and he said to her: "Have you been very happy here, my

"Yes; very happy," she answered.
"Everybody has been so kind to me, and
I love them all very much." They are all very fond of you, Mina.

The baron has been speaking to me about you."
"I was afraid he was a little angry with

me, because I told Oseo to go away, instead of calling to the sentinels."

"Well, he seems to have forgiven you. He told me you were a brave little girl.
I suppose you will be sorry to part with
Isaure and Bertha?"

Yes; and with Raoul also." "Ah! you like him. I am glad of that. I have taken a great fancy to Raoul. He is very pleasing, and so good and noble hearted."

He ought to be good, for his mother, oh, dearest papa! she is quite a saint. I like so much to watch her when she is is, and she lets me help her She does not speak much, but the few words she says are full of love and sweetness."

"Then you would be glad to live some day with Madame Armand?" I would give the world to be like

"Then I think you will be glad to hear, my daughter, that she would like to call you her child?"
"Would she?" answered Mina, innocent-

From the last voyage he ever made across the trembling sea

A beautiful broad-leaved Century Plant—a growing mystery.

The Genii of the East had found it in their their the search of the East had found it in their th ly; "then I wish she would."
"What I mean is that she and the

to rim."
Madame d'Auban's heart beat fast as Madame d'Auban's heart beat fast as her husband said this. Mina drew her arm from her neck and her hand from her father's, and sat up between them with her eyes fixed on the ground and the color deepened in her cheeks. She did not speak. They remained silent also for a few minutes, and then her mother acid.

exclaimed her mother; and her father said with impetuosity:

"You are no longer a child, my daughter: and I cannot brook this infatuation about Indians. You do not suppose that

time that she has feelings of her own.

about Indians. You do not suppose that we should ever consent to give our daughter in marriage to a red man?"

"I know you would not, papa, and I will never ask you to do so. But I wish to keep my promise."

"A child's promise." which does not bind you in the least. Mina."

"Expressed with suppose that the has feelings of her own. Feelings, forsooth! do you know, my dear d'Auban, that you have gained some strange ideas in the New World?"

"Or by staying out of the Old one, my dear baron. It is wonderful how absence modifies one's views of certain things. It takes time to tune oneself to the key of the proposal with supposal with the proposal with supposal with the proposal with supposal with the proposal with the proposal with supposal with the proposal with the proposal

to keep my promise."
"A child's promise! which does not bind you in the least, Mina."

"Then, mamma, if I am too young to be bound by one promise, do not tell me to make another. I told Ont ra I could not marry him, when we were at the Natches; and after he was baptized in Natches; and after he was baptized in Parial said so again; but when he was un."

"Your daugnter mus rank."
"Indeed, she does; but truly, my dear friend, she is too much of a child fully to appreciate yet the honor you do her."
"But why is she then so tall? she takes remember that one day in Paris, when Julie d'Orgeville had been talking to me about her cousin Jeanne being forced to marry the old Count d'Hervilliers, and I asked you if you would make me marry baron's obse ain lights."

A conversation d'Auban held that evenmamma, when you said it, I don't know

But Mina, darling, you like Raoul,

she murmured:
"I could not be happy if I broke my

were friendless then; we were prisoners; and he had parents and friends, and

will never marry.

The heavenly expression they sometimes noticed in their child's face shone in it, as she looked up and said: "I would give up anything to keep that

"And if, which I never shall, I was to

say you might marry Ontara, would you marry him?"

marry him?"

Mina closed her eyes, thought a moment, and then said "Yes," but in a tone that made her mother thrill all over, there that made her mother thrill all over, there that made her mother thrill all over, there is the said, raising her tearful eyes to his, "who is a savage "" was something so peculiar in the child's way of saying it. She made a sign to her husband not to

press the matter further; and they talked to her gently and soothingly, and said she "There are such different kinds of love." to her gently and soothingly, and said she should not be asked to make any promise to Raoul or anyone else; that she might remain a child for some years to come, and plant flowers and sow seeds in a cottage garden at St. Denys.

She kissed them and went straight out to the store which lad to the should be should b

on the steps which led to the church. At that moment Madame Armand's poor that moment Madame Armand's poor people were passing through the gate on their way to the room where she received them. A woman was staggering under them. A woman was staggering under them. A woman was staggering under the weight of a sick child, and seemed

ready to drop.
Raoul, who was passing through the court with the dogs, whistling a merry tune, caught sight of the beggar, and tak-ing her baby in his arms, carried it to his It was one of those indeliberate impulses which show the tone of a man's impurses which show the tone of a man's feelings. He was off again in a moment, not, however, before he had slipped an alms into the woman's hand. He seemed to thread on air, his handsome face was harming with results. beaming with animation, and snateness of an old French song burst from his lips as he passed the foot of the stairs. He did not see Mina, who had been watching the earning with animation, and snatches of not see Mina, who had been watching the little scene. She went into the church, and prayed a long time. It is said that St. Catherine of Sienna, in one of her mysterious visions, was offered her choice

CHAPTER IX.

Too seldom crowns with peace affliction's Mrs. Hemans.

How often, oh, how often.
I had wished that the ebbing tide Would bear me away on its boson O'er the ocean wild and wide!

For my heart was hot and restless, And my life was full of care, And the burden laid upon me Seemed greater than I could bear. But now it has fallen from me, It is buried in the sea. And only the sorrow of others Throws its shadow over me.

It had not been easy to induce the Baron de la Croix to give up his favorite ide of a betrothal between Raoul and Mina: but her parents and Madame Armand, to whom Madame d'Auban had confided the grounds of her daughter's re-fusal, and her own belief that time would overcome her determination to lead said:
What is my Mina thinking of 7 Tell
us, dearest, will you promise to marry
single life, out of fidelity to her promsse
and affection for her deliverer, found
means to persuade M. de la Croix that the means to persuade M. Se la Croix that the engagement must be deferred, and the ring of espousals which he had sent for from Moulins put aside for the present.

D'Auban assured him that, on the

whole, it was better the young people should be free till they met in two or three vears, and could better judge of their own

feelings.
"But I never heard of feelings in my "But I never heard of feelings in my youth," cried the baron. "The will of any father was the only feeling spoken of when I married Madame de la Croix; and nothing ever answered better than our marriage. But let it be as you wish. Wherever you are in the three years' time—whether at the north or south pole—I shall send Raoul to ask for the hand of that pretty little heroine of yours who. I that pretty little heroine of yours, who, I hope, will not have found out by that time that she has feelings of her own.

European civilization.

"Ah! she has seen and felt too much for

one so young."
"Ah! feeling again! Feeling and thinking will be the ruin of the present

generation."

There was truth, in one sense, in the Baron's observation. The thinking of Voltaire, and the feelings of Rousseau, made wild havoc with the happiness, and ing with the Baron proved to him the justice of his wife's appreciation of the old man's real feelings; he was so thorough-The old emigre who said to Madame de Coigny, one of the cleverest women of the "But Mina, darling, you like Raoul, and you would be very happy with him."
A troubled look came into little Mina's face; some large tears gathered in her eyes. She heaved two or three deep sighs, and then hiding her face in her mother's bosom, she minimized:

"But Mina, darling, you like Raoul, and you would be reversely with him," and longing of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of this century, "Madame, control the cleverest women of the beginning of the century women of the cleverest women of the cleverest women of the cleverest women of the cleverest women of was 1.1, pernaps, attogether wrong, though it must have been tempting to answer, as she did, "Ah, monsieur! et pourguoi donc ne l'avez-rous pas sauvee!" But poor Mina's feelings were not of Rousseau's, or her father's philosophy of Voltaire's school; promise."

Madame d'Auban fondly pressed her lips on her head, and, looking at her husband, smiled. Her womanly instinct was not at fault. She guessed what was passing in her child's heart.

"Mina," said her father, gravely, "if it is that me she was a modest and guileless child, and that his old friend was as staunch a Catholic as ever lived; but there was something he did not quite understand about them, something a little ahead of his own ideas

would not be really keeping it. If you when his mother told him little Mina order me to break it in that way I must, but my heart will break too. Mamma, word, has yet been in many respects equilar. Events, more than teaching, and but it on my head, when Osseo was going to force me away from you? We going to force me away from you? pony once more, and two or three times he saw her large dark blue eyes filling and he had parents and friends, and brothers and sisters. We were condemned to death, and he saved me. He saved papa, who saved us all. And now he has only me—only me to love him, I must keep my promise."

"Mina, said her father, sitting down again by her, "you are too young to understand what you give up when you say you will never marry."

he saw her large dark blue eyes filling with tears, as Berth and Isaure said affectionate things to her. And when he whispered, as he helped her off her horse in the court of the castle, "You are not sorry to part with me, Mina; you care only for my sisters!" she blushed deeply, and said, "I do care for you, Raoul—only—"

"Only what?" he asked, as they both

"Only what?" he asked, as they both She did not speak, her heart was so full; she was afraid of crying.

"Only you like a savage better than me.
Ob, Mina, I cannot forgive you."
"I never said so," she said, hiding her

face in the pony's mane.
"I know all about it," he said, stamping his foot. "I guessed it immediately. I

"But I cannot bear you to love him bet-

'I don't know; I should like to die for

"No; I will never be anybody's wife."
"I do not believe that, Mina. But will you make me a promise? Will you promise not to marry anybody else, till I come in three years to see you in the Isle de Bourbon?"

"I don't want to make any more pro. mises," Mina answered sadly. "I do not think promises are good things. One must keep them, you know, Raoul. But I am sure I shall not marry till you come."
This was said with a look which was

very like a promise. He felt it as such, and he told his mother so. And after Mina went away, he was always thinking of these words, and of her look when they were said. And he often patted the dun pony, and he fed it out of his hand; and his sisters smiled when they saw how fond he was of it; and Isaure peeped into the room, one day, and saw on his table the hook of old youngaryth by and saw of his table the like so much to watch her when she is speaking to a poor person, or dressing their wounds. There is a little room, quite out of the way, where they come to her every morning; but I know where it least, because it was like the one our Lord had worn. Had two different visions also passed before Mina's cycs, and had she made a similar choice?

It was the book Ontara and she were to finish reading when they met again, and she had left it behind at the chateau? Not that she knew of, but her mother some-

that she knew of, but her mother some-times thought so.

Some months elapsed, and a ship was nearing the Isle de Bourbon. The pas-sengers were standing on deck watching the coast becoming every moment more distinct. This vessel had had a long and wearisome passage. For three weeks it had been becalmed. Madame d'Auban thought of her passage to America when the German emigrants, when her despair was at its height, and could not find it in her heart to complain now of the deep stillness which reigned on the sea; of the breezeless days and the sultry nights. Not but that she and her husband had anxious thoughts about the future. Not but that she dreaded, she scarcely knew why, the arrival at Bourbon. She had a presentiment—d'Adban had never per-suaded her out of her belief in them—that a crisis in their fate was at hand; and | erhaps, in spite of all the inconveniences of the voyage, she dreaded its coming to an end. But now the shores of the fair is-land, its verdant undulating hills with their grand background of mountains, that rose before their eyes as they went on deck at sunrise, St. Andre and St. Suzanne, and the bright little river of St. were successively pointed out to them. As they drew nearer they discerned the

hats. "Oh, mamma!" Mina exclaimed, "there is a concession, and such a pretty habitation! And, oh, look at those palmtrees, and at those pines, and at the oleanders and the orange-trees, and the black women gathering the blossoms. Is it not beautiful? Is it not like Louisi-

negroes at work in the fields, and the planters' houses, and the people almost all dressed in white, and wearing straw

As the ship glided into the port, crowds gathered to the landing-place to watch the disembarkation of the numerous passengers. A Government officer cam board to examine the passports. They were handed to him, and as he read the names, he also attentively looked at the sons who presented them. When lonel d'Auban's was given to him, he looked up quickly, and then said, in a low voice, to one of the men who accompanied him: "These are the persons the governor expects. He i to be immediately informed of the control of th formed of their arrival. Send this pass-

port at once to the government house."

Madame d'Auban overheard the whisper, and turned as pale as death. She was obliged to catch hold of her husband's arm to support herself. She instantly apprehended that a quicker sailing vessel that their own had previously arrived and brought oredrs to arrest them. This blow eemed almost more than she could bear. D'Auban had been looking ill again, and she had fixed her hopes on the benefit he would derive from a warm climate and a settled mode of life. The fear of fresh roubles and miseries seemed quite to over-

whelm her.
"It was hard," she thought, "if they

were not suffered to live in obscurity in this remote island."

Tired and exhausted, she began to weep

bitterly, regardless of the bystanders. It was that sort of weeping induced by fatigue even more than by grief, but which, when joined with it, can neither be stayed or checked. Her husband, who lips on her head, and, looking at her husband, smiled. Her womanly instinct was not at fault. She guessed what was passing in her child's heart.

"Mina," said her father, gravely, "if it shat foolish promise that weighs on your mind, Ontara would, I am sure, relieve you from it."

Madame d'Auban shook her head. Mina st rted up. "Oh, papa, that would not be really keeping it. If you order me to break it in that way I must,"

a modest and guileless child, and that his old friend was as staunch a Catholic as ever lived; but there was something he did not know the cause of her distress, hurried her on shore. Though the passing her had not been returned, no one optoes their landing. Madame d'Auban and Mina were conveyed in a little to the house of M. Thirlemont, a gentleman to who, with the well-known more, than of what falls below it.

Raoul was very angry and very unhappy when his mother told him little Mina order me to break it in that way I must,

a modest and guileless child, and that his old friend was as staunch a Catholic as ever lived; but there was something he did not know the cause of her distress, hurried her on shore. Though the passive that not been returned, no one optoes their landing. Madame d'Auban and Mina were conveyed in a little to the house of M. Thirlemont, a gentleman to who, with the well-known hospitality of the Bourbon creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about them, and who, with the well-known hospitality of the Bourbon creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about not creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about not creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about not not content to the house of M. Thirlemont, a gentleman to who, with the well-known hospitality of the Bourbon creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about not not content to the house of M. Thirlemont, a gentleman to who, with the well-known hospitality of the Bourbon creoles, had invited the new conters to take up their about not not not not not not abode with him. He was one of the wealthiest landowners of the island, and his habitation, just outside the town, almost a palace. When the litter, carried by four palace. When the litter, carried by four blacks, stopped in front of the entrance door, he came out with his wife to greet their guests, When Madame Thirlemont caught sight of them, she cried out, "It is Madame d'Auban, monsieur, I told you it must be her."

it must be her;" and to the astonishment of that lady she clasped her to her breast, At the first instant neither Mina nor her mother recollected who she was, but after a minute both exclaimed almost at the same time, "Madame Lenoir!"

"Ah! not any longer Madame Lenoir, answered their hostess, as she led them through the hall into the drawing-room.

"A life of single blessedness did not suit me at all. M. Thirlemont came on business the state of the stat me at all. M. Thirlemont came on business to New Orleans soon after our deliverance from those abominable savages. I am sure we can never be thankful enough to Colonel d'Auban," she turned around and bowed to him, "for so gallantly coming to our rescue. Ah, my charming Mina, I hope since you have been in Paris, you have got over your preference for those wicked wretches who so nearly "But I cannot bear you to love him better than me."

"There are such different kinds of love. You never saved my life; you never adopted me; you have everything to make you happy, and he has nothing;"

"If he has your love, Mina, he has everything I care to have. But you say you have a kind of love for me. What sort of love is it?"

"I don't know; I should like to die for him if it meanly to love it was more wicked wretches who so nearly murdered us. But as I was telling you. M. Thirlemont offered me his name, and I have really had no reason to regret having accepted it, though of course I did not do so without much hesitation, seeing all I had gone through in consequence of my first marriage. Not that I mean to say that it was M. Lenoir's fault, poor man! Ah, Madame d'Auban; when we used to talk over our mutual sorrows, I was most talk over our mutual sorrows. to be pitied. Providence was, however, preparing for me a happy compensation." This was said with a sweet smile and glance at M. Thirlemont, whose jovial counten-ance and loud cheerful laugh seemed indeed calculated to offer a contrast to the tragical passages of Madame Lenoir's his-

TO BE CONTINUED.

There is a balm in Gilead to heal each mortal wound, In Hagyard's Yellow Oil the sure remedy is

found; or internal and in outward use you freely may apply it,
r all pain and inflammation you should
not fail to try it,
only costs a quarter, 'tis worth its weight in gold, every dealer in the land this great remedy

The world should be aroused to the de-The world should be aroused to the depolar plorable condition of the females of our land! The enfeebled frame, the pale, bloodless cheeks, hollow eyes, nervous debility, and the various distressing forms of female weakness, are matters that every

DR. FRASER AGAIN.

Since his marriage the Bishop of Manchester has been gradually developing more and more into a quite intelligible character. The Fraser vagaries seem to have come to an end. It seldom now falls to the lot of the Manchester Guardian to have either to correct onto cerrect or to threaten this once very sprightly ecclesiastic. Dr. Fraser is "settling down," as the sailors call it, and will no doubt soon cease altogether to make sport for the silk aprons and shovel hats

equeathed to us by the eighth Henry. But there is still a flavour of the old spice about Dr. Fraser—an echo of a voice that has ceased. Take the following as a speci-

Last night the Bishop of Manchester spoke strongly on the want of enthusiasm in Church of England worship, and re-marked that a vast number attended service to criticise the singing and preaching as they would a concert. He pointed to the devotion of worshipers in the Church of Rome, and said that while he would not did wish to see congregations a little more

Why go into the pulpit of a Church of England place of worship for the direct varpose of taunting the unfortunate congregation with that in their service which they cannot help—namely, formalism and frigidity? And this, too, from one of their own bishops—the professional upholder of all that is mawkish and straight laced, frozen and "Bumbleish" in public church service!

And, in the next place, why complain of

And, in the next place, why complain of And, in the next place, why complain of the want of enthusiasm in those who have never been taught enthusiasm in God's service?—and, then, why praise Catholic devotion and hold it up as an example to be followed, while, in the same breath, the argument is writed by

The fact is, that the Bishop of Manchester is no more able to be dealt with logically row than he was when he underwent impalement at the hands of the Bishop of Saltford some few years back.

There was a path which led across a swamp near Edinburgh. One night Hume, while wending his way over this path, fell into the swamp. Finding himself stuck into the swamp. ship?
The fact is, that the Bishop of Manches-

ally row than he was when the substance of the Bishop of Saltford some few years back.

He wishes his congregations to be fervent without anything to excite fervour; he puts before them the spectacle of the piety of Catholic congregations, saying at the same time, Beware of the Catholic practices.

In his reasoning Dr. Fraser resembles a man who, while scolding a cripple for not running, should endeavour to urge him to running, should endeavour to urge him to while some few years back.

There same the way over this path, fell into the swamp. Finding himself stuck in the mud, he called to a passing woman to help him out. She went her way, apparently indifferent to his cry. The philosopher called again, earnestly and loudly. Turning back, she came nigh and asked him: "Are na ye Hume, the atheist?" "Well, well, no matter," replied Hume; "Christian charity commands you to do the attempt by pointing out to him the beauty and the speed of an accomplished pedestrian, nevertheless taking care to conclude with the remark that the latter was

violent death.

The Church of England people should The Church of England people should really take it very ill on the part of the Bi-hop of Manchester, this trifling with that which is their deep misfortune; and this, too, after we had all been given to understand that he was a wiser if not a constant that he that which is their deep misfortune; and this, too, after we had all been given to understand that he was a wiser, if not a sadder, man since he becrme "the husband of one wife."

The law-established religion is precisely trine had made an erring man.

The law-established religion is precisely as fervent an institution as it is possible for the civil power to create, and it is mere cruel mockery and unmeaning verbiage for one of its chief officers to push about amongst the rank and file of this State association, upbraiding right and left of him because of the want of resemblance between the means of the state of t

HOW SIR WILLIAM NAPIER KEPT

One bright summer's day, as Sir William Napier was taking a long, quiet country walk, he met a little girl in great trouble. Poor little thing! she was sobbing and crying bitterly over the fragments of a broken bowl scattered about the road, and kindly Sir William stopped at once to question and console her. "It's—it's the best yellow basin; I took father his broth in it, and—and I—I tumbled over a stone, and it is broken all to bits. Oh! what shall I do?" she moaned, wiping a little greasy pinafore over her tearful eyes, as she shook her curly head sadly and disconsolately at the fragments. "Well, well, don't cry, little maid; mother won't say anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened." "Oh, but she will she's always anything when you tell her how it happened to ccity, and which he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel her cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may nevel travel. The cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may nevel travel. The cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may nevel travel. Thought her cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel. The cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel. The cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel. The cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he cann consolately at the fragments. "Well, well, don't cry, little maid; mother won't say anything when you tell her how it happend." "Oh, but she will, she's always so cross if anything is broken. You don't ink you could mend it for me somehow, sir—do you?" she added, eagerly, as he stooped to look at the remains scattered here and there. "Not exactly that, but I think I have seen basins like this one for sixpence, so if I give you sixpence you can go and buy one, and then mother will not be cross, surely."

She jumped up, clapping her hands, and thanking him delightedly as he opened his purse; but alas it was empty! The bright eyes filled again, until kind Sir William told her that he would meet her at the same place to more upon the same place upon same place to morrow, and bring the six-pence. "Tell your mother all about it, and er not to scold you, for that she shall afraid; I promise to be here, my little maid, at one o'clock, so make yourself hap-So with a smiling nod at the now py." So with a smiling nod at the now comforted child, he went his way. On his arrival at home he found an invitation to a party at Bath, to meet some clever men he had long wished to see, and at once sat down to write an acceptance, when sudden. he had long wished to see, and at once sat down to write an acceptance, when suddenly occurred to him that if he went to Bath could not be ir time to meet the poor child, who had trusted in his promise, and would be waiting in the lane. He had no one whom he could well send in his place, and so his answer was that he must decline the dinner, as he had a previous engage-

ment.
"I cannot disappoint the child; she trust-ed me," was this true gentleman's thought.

GREAT MERIT.

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

THE BODY OF SAINT CLARE.

A church and convent occupy the site of the house in which Saint Francis of Assisi spent his infancy and youth: the room he slept in, or rather the site of it, the cellar his father locked him up in, the doorway leading to the stable in which he was born are seen with interest by those who are attracted by such reminiscences. A little further on rises a noble church; it is the Pasilica di Santa Chiara, built, by order of the Pope, within seven years of St. Clare's Basilica di Santa Chiara, built, by order of the Pope, within seven years of St. Clare's death, in henor of this holy virgin. It is a magnificent building in the Italian Gothic style, and consists of one broad long nave. In front of the sanctuary you descend a noble flight of marble steps into a subter-ranean changle takers are hurning in the ranean chapel; tapers are burning in the distance, you pass round an altar, which stands under the high altar of the Basilica; you hear the voices of women; as you ap proach the grating you behold the majestic figure of a woman laid out in a splendid habit embroidered with gold and silver; Rome, and said that while he would not introduce any superstitious practices, he have failen away, but the dark cheeks, troduce any superstitious practices, he id wish to see congregations a little more evout.

Now this was just the Dr. Fraser style a ew years ago, and of which it was thought

This is St. Clare, and the voices you hear Now this was just the Dr. Fraser style a few years ago, and of which it was thought that matrimony and good advice had cured him.

Why go into the pulpit of a Church of Why go into the pulpit of a Church of the pulpit of the pul

DETERMINED.

A century ago the Scottish peasantry held their religious opinions with tenacity. They were not, however, as charitable as argument is ruined by an allusiou to "superstitious practices," which is evident-ly Dr. Fraser's name for the Catholic wor-

dude with the remark that the latter was certainly doomed to disaster, if not to a charity there, "answered the woman, I'll do naething for you till ye turn a Christian yersel." Ye maun repeat the Christian yersel. "Ye maun repeat the

creed, and was then helped by the woman, whose love for sound doc-trine had made her uncharitable towards

ENTERTAINING COMPANY.

The whole philosophy of hospitality is ammed up by Emerson in the following: I pray you, O excellentwife, not to cumyourself and me to get a rich dinner this man or this woman who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at the village. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behaviour, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what cret of true hospitality, as Emerson has stated, is in its coming from the heart.

A RAILWAY EPISODE WITH A MORAL.

As a family composed of three persons, father, mother, and a little son, a bright little fellow, were making a trip to one of the railroads that run through Williamsport. Page little incident coursed which port, Pa., a little incident occurred which port, Fa., a little incident occurred which is worth repeating. The day was a balmy one and the window was raised to admit the fresh air. Little Fred, like all children, insisted on putting his head out of the open window to see what was going on outside of the train. The father somewhat clarmed at the conduct of his son tried ask her not to scold you, for that she shall bave the new basin to-morrow. Don't be afraid; I promise to be here, my little warious plans, without resorting to force, maid, at one o'clock, so make yourself haphe siyly shipped the nat off the fittle one's head and concealed it. As soon as this had been done the child began crying and could not be appeased. Finally pater familias told him to look in another direction and he would whistle the hat back again, all the state of which was your wastly down and the of which was very neatly done, and the happy parents settled back in their seats and began to converse very pleasantly and began to converse very pleasantly, thinking that they had cured little Freddie; but not so, for in a very short time he seemed to brighten up suddenly, and away he sent his little hat through the car window, shouting as it disappeared: "Papa, whistle again." Moral—never beceive your children .- Waverley.

> Perchance thou deem'st it were a thing to wear a crown, to be a king, and sleep on regal down. Alas, thou know'st not kingly cares! far happier is thy head that wears that hat without a crown.—Hood.

Y OF SAINT CLARE.

d convent occupy the site of which Saint Francis of Assisi cy and youth: the room he her the site of it, the cellar ed him up in, the doorway stable in which he was born interest by those who are interest by those who are ach reminiscences. A little es a noble church; it is the ta Chiara, built, by order of in seven years of St. Clare's in seven years of St. Clare's r of this holy virgin. It is building in the Italian Gothic ists of one broad long nave. e sanctuary you descend a marble steps into a subtertapers are burning in the pass round an altar, which he high altar of the Basilica; roices of women; as you ap-ting you behold the majestic man laid out in a splendid ered with gold and silver; te visible; the nose seems to way, but the dark cheeks, th and chin, enclosed in their t once strike the beholder of reverence and homage. re, and the voices you hear

Poor Clares who e Poor Clares who, having m dinner, and having just it in the little chapel of San is within their inclosure) ing, speaking to their holy nonoring her as though she Abbess. You could hardly seven hundred years had e rested from her labors, or t had been presiding and long centuries in that holy But so it is.

ago the Scottish peasantry grous opinions with tenacity. , however, as charitable as

ETERMINED.

cious. A man unsound in was looked upon with susskeptic was regarded as a outlaw. A story told of the infidel, illusrates this musing manner. a path which led across a ourgh. One night Hume,

his way over this path, fell p. Finding himself stuck called to a passing woman r way, apparently indiffer-

The philosopher called y and loudly. Turning nigh and asked him: Hume, the atheist?" no matter," replied Hume; rity commands you to do one."

charity here, or Christian answered the woman, I'll for you till ye turn d.'" Ye maun repeat the e] theere as I fou'd ye." l philosopher, really afraid earsed the prayer and the then helped out of the mud whose love for sound docher uncharitable towards

AINING COMPANY.

hilosophy of hospitality is Emerson in the following: excellentwife, not to cumd me- to get a rich dinner or this woman who has gate, nor a bed chamber too great a cost. These are curious in, they can get the village. But let this he will, in your looks, in behaviour, your heart and ir thought and will, what at any price, at any village hich he may well travel Certainly let read and the bed be dres r, but let not the emphasis e in these things. these things. Honor here they are simple to the ip, so that the intellect is the laws of the universe, ps truth and love, honor ow into all deeds." One of mforts of having a home in it we have a place for angers—rooms, more than ds of the family and extra extension table." The sespitality, as Emerson has coming from the heart.

Y EPISODE WITH A MORAL.

omposed of three persons, and a little son, a bright re making a trip to one of at run through Williamsincident occurred which ng. The day was a balmy ndow was raised to admit ittle Fred, like all children, The day was a balmy ting his head out of the o see what was going on in. The father somewhat onduct of his son, tried conduct of his son, then rithout resorting to force, thin bounds, but without oright idea came up in his red" said the father, "keep the wind will take your er to frighten his hopeful, ed it. As soon as this had

ild began crying and could
Finally pater familias
in another direction and e the hat back again, all ery neatly done, and the ettled back in their seats onverse very pleasantly, y had cured little Freddie; in a very short time he en up suddenly, and away hat through the car winit disappeared: "Papa, Ioral—never beceive your eley.

a deem'st it were a thing to be a king, and sleep Alas, thou know'st not happier is thy head that thout a crown.—Hood. "Nay, I'll Stay With The Lad." BY HERMAN MERIVALE.

[In Hutton seam No. 3, they saw two bodies—fatner and son—clasped together. One of the explorers knew the man, and knew that after the explosion he had been asked by one of the men afterwards rescued togo along with him to another part of the workings, and the father replied: "Nay. I'll stay with the lad." It was the belief of the explorers that these had both died, with one or two others near, from the after-damp. They were lying peaceably, having made pillows of their jackets and clothes.—Daily News. September 11th.]

News. September 1ith.]

"Nay, I'll stay with the lad;"
Down in the deep, black seam,
Hudded together, dying and dead,
Far from the day, world overhead,
Far feon the day, world overhead,
Far et o face, by a sudden fate,
With a horror of Night precipitate;
Hidden away from the merciful sun,
The death and the burial all in one,
By their fiftles cut off in vain,
More than a battle counts its slain,
Huddled together, man and horse,
In the grip of the fire-damp's watchful forceUnsung heroes of simple mould,
All unchanged from the race of old,
To the golden truths, with a martyr's cry,
Out of the depths they testify,
And never has deed been read I deem,
Nobler than that in the deep black seam,
of Love and Courage, the message sad—
Only, "Nay, I'll stay with the lad:"
"Nay, I'll stay with the lad:"

"Nay, I'll stay with the lad;"
Down in the deep, black seam,
They found in living, and strong and sound
In spite of the terror underground;
And they bade error underground;
And they bade the some and live again
In the light, bright some of living men,
And once more took the sare of the mace
And gladden in earth's beloved embrace,
But he looked at his boy, dead or dying
In the midst of the shattered fragments
Lying.

See Figure with the action of the seed of

law and based upon it, by which these great estates were handed down from father to estates were handed down from father to his eldest son, and from eldest son when he became father to his eldest son. A man was only a life owner of the property. He was not able to sell it. He had not himself to improve. He received the rent from it and the most that he could get out from it and the most that he could get out for my part I should rather regard and rather discuss measures of relief and

The following is a translation of the letter which Mr. Charles Wood, President of the English Church Union, acting in the

we would not not one analysis of the control of the

which so many of the Irish people are just now contestiding, and are even in a certain sense in open revolt? It come down from the system of great proprietors established by this monorable and statement are being dead of unpleasant of two centuries ago—(hear, hear)—creat proprietors with great estates, and with the states, many of them, mortgaged and enharmassed, transmitted from generation, under the command only to a large extent of nominal and life owner.

Some of the statements that are made—point in the system of great proprietors with great estates, and with the blood of property in Ireland (hear, hear).

LET NO MAN SAY THAT I who plant dear, hear). I should think it a misorant proprietor and their class are being demounced to a large extent of nominal and life owner.

Some of the statements that are made—pointed on the system of great proprietors stated, and that there is a great deed, and then the speak or you who listen and applicated the speak or you who listen and applicated the proprietary class. There is a proprietary class in France, and in the statement the other day that about a hard the country, their rents are being demounced to a large extent of nominal and life owner.

MEN WHO VERE AISENTERS, which property is a real the collection of rent is concerned, have been stem-onely maintained and insisted upon, and the duties of property in a vast number of cases have been for the most part greatly in the control of them had a season that the state of things, then the permitted to continue the state of this clab as and the collection, and it might be further to continue the state of this clab as and the collection of rent is concerned, have been for the most part greatly property in Ireland (hear, hear).

The property is real and bolt-deads of the statements which the series is a proprietary class. There is a proprietary class in France, and in the country is offered of them had assembled in Duble only a great proprietary class in France, and in the country is offered them had nearly brain the state

THE PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

The Catholic Mccord

Annual subscription....

a cause they consider just, expect ADVERTISING RATES. ents per line for first, and five cents for each subsequent insertion. Ad-nents measured in nonpariel type, 12 to an inch.
tract advertisements for three, six or
e months, special terms. All advertises
should be handed in not later than

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ch week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

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 one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London. Mr. Thomas Coffey, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1880.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The Irish land agitation has assumed a graver aspect. The decision of Chief Justice May refusing an extension of time for the commencement of the state trials in favor of Mr. Parnell and his associates has liberal administration. The leading excited a feeling of distrust as to the impartiality of the Irish Bench, which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to allay. The Irish Judiciary has never been characterized by a scrupulous regard for the amenities of procedure which obtain in other countries. Too often the bench in Ireland has been made the doing nothing more. Yet they are refuge of worn-out politicians who, after betraying their country in Parliament, disgrace it by an infamous and shameless disregard of justice on its judicial seats. The patriotic Irish lawyer may have learning, talent an i skill; he may be versed in the jurisprudence of modern and mediæval nations; he may be intimately acquainted with the procedures of foreign and domestic courts: he may have that clearness of perception, that purity of life and that industry in research so essential to The Irish nation, just risen from the just judge, but his promotion to the prostration of famine and the bench he cannot expect unless want, declares its purpose never he abandons his country and enters on unrelenting host lity to its people. There have been, indeed, and are natural gift and blessing essential to now, just judges in Ireland. But national progress and happiness. these are the exceptions. They were Family influences and other claims ment of God's bounty. It will never tion. Free from the overshadowing guilt of treason to fatherland, they at large has sat in judgment on it. The enjoy the respect and confidence of a people ever ready to esteem even in opponents the qualities that exalt and ennoble manhood. The judge who has by time-serving and political profligacy, earned his promotion to the ermine, cannot enjoy the esteem of a people keenly alive to the dignity of the bench and the impartial administration of justice. Having, by a selfish disregard of his country's interests, forteited all claim to public confidence, he loses no opportunity in his judicial capacity to insult andpersecute a people on whose calamities he has ridden into place and preferment. The outside world was most painfully surprised on reading Mr. Justice May's ferocious refusal to extend the date for the commencement of the trials. The delay asked for was brief in itself, and unimportant as far as the main issues involved are the Democrate leaders, and must concerned to either party. But the therefore, for the present, fall to the occasion was too good for Judge May to lose an opportunity of venting his long pent-up hatred on the Magistrate, and during that period people of Ireland and their chosen exercised in full the many oppor leaders. He recognizes his position tunities offered him to amass foron the bench not as that of a just and tune. He was the recipient of a large impartial magistrate, who blends salary, and besides accepted numerseverity with moderation, and tem- ous valuable gifts from individuals pers judicial exactitude with liberal- for reasons best known to them and invoke his decisions. He views of office a splendid opportunity to himself as the paid supporter of a strengthen the Republican form of system of government pledged to Government in America. His party

contempt and condemnation on the brought eclat and prestige to the

lordism.

consideration and impartiality from such a judge as this fanatical magistrate? The people, though accustomed to the rankest injustice from the bench, have been appalled by this latest display of judicial tyranny. The circumstances of the case, and the utterly unprovoked assault made by the judge on the traversers, who were not as yet arraigned, show a fixed pre-determination on the part of Judge May, to bring about peace in Ireland by the unjust exercise of hispowers. The Irish press and people have already spoken out bravely in short-sighted but mischievous man. That portion of the British press animated with any sincere desire of seeing the Irish question settled on a permanent basis, has also expressed an unqualified disapproval of his conduct. The question now arises whether the government will permit this fanatical judge to preside at the generally a document worthy careful trial of the traversers. He has already declared his unmeasured hostility to them. He has in fact prejudged their case. He cannot, if the government have any desire to see justice done, be permitted to sit once more on the case of the traversers. The action of the government in indicting the leaders of the agitation, must be considered a fatal political blunder on the part of the present members of the government themselves had frequently, in and out of Parliament, deplored the condition of the Irish tenantry and proclaimed the necessity of radical measures of relief to secure for Ireland anything of true peace and abiding content. The Irish agitators did and are for this service to their country to be brought to the bar of justice as criminals. Can any one doubt that such action must intensify the agitation? Men who previously held aloof from it now join it through motives of sympathy for men whom they look on as persecuted. Within a few weeks the land league has spread itself over the whole land. Its influence is now felt throughout the entire island. The people obey its laws and respect its mandates. again to try the world's charity. From Heaven they receive every not chosen for political services. between the people and the enjoyagain so stand. Its blighting influ ence is fast disappearing. The world landlords had every opportunity to defend their cause. But they were found wanting. Their rule had led to starvation, death and national impoverishment. The decree of humanity has gone forth that the system must die. There will, indeed, and must be, till the end of time, landlords and tenants, but the future Irish system of land holding will be one of well Jefined rights and protected privileges on both sidessystem of steady but certain national

Chief Justice May. How can men

accused of exciting public feeling in

GEN. GRANT AND CONGRESS.

growth.

A suggestion has been offered through the President to Congress, urging on the national legislature the advisability of making some provision for Gen. Grant. The proposal, we learn, does not find favor amongs ground. President Grant for eight years occupied the post of Chief ity towards the feelings of those who to himself. He had during his term starve a nation in support of land- had large majorities in both houses of Congress, and he himself, If anything were wanted to bring as a successful military leader,

to state trials, it is the action of ded with conciliation he might have ted. The State legislatures are alone healed the wounds left behind the cival war. He might have re-established federal authority in the South or the basis of justice and equality. But he did not do so. By a policy of brutal and high-handed aggression he kept the South in ferment. By unjustifiable invasion of State rights he maintained in office in some states tions, such as property and educational men who had never been chosen by the people. He even went so far as to order the dispersion of a State Legislature. Now, after causing animosity and distrust amongst large bodies of the people to the detriment of the best national interests, he seeks a reward for his services. Congress will do well, if the proposal denunciation of the course of this takes any definite shape, to testify in an emphatic manner its abhorrence of the course pursued by General Grant during the long period he ruled the American Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The annual message to Congress of the

President of the American Republic is

perusal and earnest study. It differs from the speech from the throne in our system, in that it reviews and discusses at length the administration of affairs during the year past from the President's own standpoint, irrespective of the feelings and opinions of the majority in the two houses of Congress. Under our system the speech from the throne merely foreshadows the policy of the party having a majority in the popular branch of the legislature. The ministers holding seats in the legislature are given the right and privilege of discussing and defending the course of their past administration of affairs as well as of propounding the policy that is to guide them in the future. In the American system it is quite different. In the United States the members of the Cabinet do not hold seats in Congress. A majority in either one or both houses may have no confidence in their administration, but as they hold office independently of Congress, they are responsible to the President alone for the due fulfilment of their high duties. The President is their mouthpiece to Congress, and his annual message is looked upon as the emanation of the whole Cabinet in justification of its course during the year, and in support of its avowed policy for the time to come. President Hayes assumed office under very grave disadvantages. His title was disputed, and to this day more than one-half of the American people look upon his occupancy of the Presidential seat as an usurpation. He has never had the confidence of Congress, and from his own party received but a half-hearted support. His President's message. These are the prinadministration has therefore initiated no new measures of an important legislative or administrative character. On his ac- pressing questions of legislation this sescessson to office, President Hayes sought sion. But the next Congress will certo remove Southern discontent by with. tainly devote much of its time to the disdrawing federal support from the Republican State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina. These Governments deprived of their only solid foundation, at once fell to the ground. By this action he won the acquiescence of a large body of Democrats in his occupation of the White House, but failed to shake the strength of the "Solid South," and therefore met with severe censure from the leading members of his own party. His Presidential term will occupy no distinguished place in American history. He had neither ability nor opportunity for the dezelopment of a strong policy of national centralization, such as his party demanded. But President Johnson, with even less opportunity, achieved for his own views and principles more decided success than President Hayes. Johnson was, however, a statesman, while Hayes is simply a fortunate politician. The President's last message submitted to Congress on the 4th inst., is in many respects a very peculiar document. He begins by eulogizing the American system of government, referring to the recent Presidential contest as proof that "a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, Dec. 9th, will explain itself:-"Rev. W. C. stability and permanence not found in VanMeter, who some time ago collected any other form of government?" In the money for evangelistic purposes in Italy, very next paragraph, however, the Presi- has issued a circular from Rome stating he dent bewails the want of freedom in the was robbed of the draft while sea-sick exercise of his constitutional rights from which he claims the negro suffers. Instead contributions to make up the loss. It is this grievance, if it really has any exis- as the draft was cashed by a bank in tence, the President indulges in an empty Rome." threat of a "Solid North" against the apparently "Solid South." He goes so far that we refer to this matter. The people s to express his belief that the people of who patronize such arrant humbugs as this the North will ever act together to uphold what he terms the results of the war, deed deserve sympathy. Every week of the enfranchisement of the negro and his their lives they are deceived in a somewhat protection in the exercise of the right of similar manner. All that an ignorant suffrage. The entire population of the and astute preacher requires to reach his United States will be ever found, we hearer's pockets is abuse of popery. He trust, firmly attached to the principle may deny facts, distort history and forge of freedom in the exercise by legally qualitexts to carry on war against Romanism, fied electors of the right of voting. But and he will be patronized. Fraud, mendawe very much mistake the feelings of the eity and vulgarity are the ready wea-American people if such an invasion of pons of the evangelical fraternity. By

cases into the pockets of designing knaves competent to decide on the qualification who manipulate bible societies and prayer of electors. No one can, by the latest meetings. The most regrettable feature amendments made to the constitution, in the matter is that many ill-informed be excluded from the electoral body on but sincere men and women are deceived the grounds of race, color, or previous and robbed by these instruments of satanic condition of servitude. But it cannot deceit. Mr. Van Meter while here delight. on this account be denied that each state ed his audiences with prophicies of the has the right, whether it thinks fit to exearly and complete downfall of Romanism in Italy. Now any intelligent man who ercise it or not, to place certain restrichas read Italian history, every man of tests, on admission to the electoral body travel and education knows that Protes-We therefore fail to see any practical tantism can never find a foothold in that good to be derived from the President's favored peninsula. There has unfortunadeclaration on this subject. His refertely been of late years an increase of infidelity in Italy. This sad result has been ence to the education of the blacks will, owing to the menace with which it is acbrought about by the agency of secret soompanied, be of little service to that uncieties. Besides, the political predilections fortunate race. If the fiery puritanical of large numbers of Italians have led them into seeming hostility to the church. spirit of the Republican zealots of the north rompted them to take active measures But Protestantism has made no progress the education of the poor in Italy. It is devoid of the vitality, colored people, on whom they waste energy and christianizing force required so much useless sympathy, it were for success. Mr. VanMeter is a fitting better for both North and South. type of the modern apostle of evangelis-If the puritans of the North are tic reform. He preaches falsehood and the friends of the negroes they would practices fraud. fain have the world at large believe, they EDITORIAL NOTES. will surely take some step at once to diffuse the blessings of education amongst A TELEGRAM from Toronto says the colored population of the South. the Orange Order is rapidly increas-On the subject of civil service reform the President is verbose without being practical. He assumed office with emphatic

protestations of his purpose to procure

such reform. But the system is as corrupt

and demoralizing as the day he entered

on his duties as Chief Magistrate. Con-

gress cannot be expected to deal effec-

tually with the matter this session. The

bring about an obliteration of that scandal.

Four years ago the President might have

likely to evoke popular support. But it

marital relations, as understood in

polygamy in Utah shocks no one in

Massachusetts or Indiana. In every city

and town of these and other states are

found men and women who have been

married three, four, or five times, if not

more frequently, and whose former part-

ners are still living. Until this evil is up-

rooted it were idle to denounce poly-

gamy in Utah. The divorce laws in force

evil than ever was slavery even in its

worst days. Slavery came in for fierce de-

nunciation from the present patrons of

divorce. Slavery fell, but we fear that

divorce will only cease when the Repub-

We have neither time nor space to dis-

cuss the other subjects touched on in the

cipal topics. Congress will likely give

but little attention to any but the more

sion of the important social and politi-

cal questions raised by President Hayes

in this message, with which he closes an

administration remarkable only for its

EVANGELICAL VANDALISM.

Our readers will no doubt remember a

ertain "Rev." Mr. VanMeter who visited

this city some time ago in the interests of

a something known as Italian Protestant-

ism. As there is no such institution as

Protestantism in Italy, excepting, of

course, the colonies of foreign Protestants

found in all the large trading towns and

seaports, Mr. VanMeter had to go into

statistics to prove the success of the work

in which he claimed to be engaged. Of

statistics he had a very heavy supply.

From this supply he drew so largely as to

affect the hearts and purses of certain

pious men and women in our midst. In

fact he "gulled" them. Under promises of

dethroning the Pope, upsetting the Vati-

can, and abolishing Romanism, he filled his

"bar'l" and left. It has since his depar-

ture leaked out that he is simply a fraud.

The following despatch dated Philadelphia,

crossing the English Channel, and asking

It is not with any feeling of exultation

individual has proved himself do not in-

forced incapacity to do harm.

lie itself has fallen.

most States of the Union are a greater

ing in that city. This will not add anything to the credit of the Queen City at a distance.

GLADSTONE appears to be in an wkward predicament. If he favors coercion he loses two members of his Cabinet, and if he opposes it he will have to submit to the loss of four.

reference to the polygamic institutions of the territory of Utah will certainly not HENRY S. ABBEY has abandoned his intention of producing the Pas-Play in New York. He found the propounded some policy on the subject feeling of aversion so strong on the subject that his fears for the future of is now too late for him to move in the his theatre prompted him to take matter. Polygamy in Utah derives its this course. We are glad that public strength from the contempt into which opinion was the means of putting a stop to this outrage on Christian Christian communities, have fallen sentiment. We would like to see it throughout the Union owing to the preexercised in regard to many other valence of d'vorce. The existence of shows that come around

> It is said that the Rev. Antonio Arrighis has collected \$10,000 in the United States for the benefit of the Free Church of Italy. Catholic priests do not find it necessary to go about collecting money for the purpose of converting Protestants. They come into the one true fold without any pecuniary inducements. Would it not be more in order were Rev. Antonio to labor in England. Protestantism is losing infinitely more in that country than it is gaining in

THE Central News says Mr. Parnell, M. P., has issued a circular to the tenantry on his estates in the part of anyone representing him, that henceforth, until the Irish Laud Land es, no farm tenant on his property shall be called upon to pay any higher rent than the Poor Law or "Griffith's" valuation.

THE Philadelphia Standard makes a strong point in thus referring to a portion of President Hayes' address:

"The subject of polygamy in Utah then discussed. What President s then discussed. Hayes here says about "the sanctity of marriage and the family relation being "the corner-stone of our American society and civilization" is entirely true; but he evidently does not see that the principle he lays down is one which the Liberalism of the age, which he himself evidently sympathizes with, is unable consistently to carry into effect, and, in fact, is fast becoming indifferent to.

THERE is a rumor affoat that the British Parliament will during the present session introduce a measure with the view of preventing obstruction on the part of Irish members The most effectual way of achieving this end is to remove the cause of obstructionLet justice be done to Ireland and we will hear no more of this mode of procedure. The whole matter is simply paying back English members in their own coin. If these honorable gentlemen see fit to obstruct Irish business in the House they should like sensible men make of recommending some means of removing now stated that the circular is misleading, parties can usually play at the same up their minds to the fact that two game.

Brave words indeed are those uttered by the Protestant rector of Brookborough, Ireland, on the occasion of the announcement of the holding of a land muting. It is a severe snubbing of those miserable men who endeavor to place a religious aspect on the Irish agitation. The rev. gentleman wrote the follow-

ng letter at the time in question .-"MEN OF ULSTER,-Some evil-disposed person, desiring to stir up strife and cause bloodshed in our neighborhood, has posted up a notice calling upon the Protestant tenant the domestic right of States, as that threataction of the government in resorting administration. By firmness blen- ened by the President, will ever be toleral large sums of money which go in most ling on Tuesday next the Roman

Catholic tenant farmer, with whom his interests are identical. As your true friend, I call upon you to treat with contempt such advice. Too long has creed been hounded against creed in this unhappy land.'

A sick old man, evicted for nonpayment of rent from a cabin on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, county Wicklow, died while being carried out. Such is the item brought to us in the cable dispatches. We have had like announcements from the estate of Lork Lansdowne. Yet we found that certain newspapers were furnished with letters setting forth that the noble Lord was a most humane person. It will now be in order to hear of some one rising to explain what a generous and tenderhearted man is the noble Earl.

"John Boyle O'Reilly not only dared but has endured much for his country. For years he wore the convict's garb, a mark of honor to freedom-aspiring Irishmark of honor to freedom-aspiring frish-men; and when, at last, he escaped from that terrible Australian captivity, so vividly described in his realistic story 'Moondyne,' he bore away with him to these shores an undying hatred of British dominion in his native land and a love for freedom always."—Buffalo Union.

How different would it be were he and his countrymen fairly dealt with. Few men have left Ireland who now occupies a nobler place in the estimation of the people of the country of the'r adoption than John Boyle O'Reilly, and the story of this distinguished man is the same as scores of others who have made a name and a fame for themselves amongst strangers. Why could they not do so at home? Yes, "Why?" Recent occurrences answer more forcibly than over before.

A person ashamed to sign his name, but calling himself "J. B.," writes a long document to the Christian Guardian of Toronto, finding fault with the statements made in a lecture recently delivered in Montreal by Rev. Mr. Bray, an Englishman. Among other things the lecturer said there was no blacker record in history than the acts of Cromwell in Ireland; he won and deserved the hatred of all Irishmen; and no Englishman could say a word in his favor in regard to it." Rev Mr. Bray herein made a mistake. It appears "J. B." is an Englishman, and he has very many words to say in favor of it. What would be thought of a person who," says J B., "lecturing Sepoy rebellion of India, should hold up for the execration of the civilized world Havelock and his men as monsters of cruelty, because of their spirit and conduct towards the fiends of Cawnpore." He further says: "The resemblance is full and perfect as far as it goes, only that of the concounties of Wicklow, Carlow, Wex- duct of the Sepoys falls far short of ford and Dublin, announcing, in that of the Irish in the rebellion of order to obviste any error on the 1641." James Anthony Froude has attempted to put a coat of historical whitewash on Henry the Eighth. Question is settled on the basis of This other great character of the simple two letters "J. B." now wishes people to look back upon the life of Oliver Cromwell with pride and satisfaction when they picture to themselves the great benefactor he proved himself to be by exterminating them mere Irish Papists. We should not be surprised if now will turn up some one signing two letters to his epistle and telling us that Satan was not, after all, such a very bad fellow. We feel not a little astonishment that the Christian Guardian, a professedly religious journal, should give place to the article in question. writer is most urquestionably neither a Christian nor a gentleman, and respectable journals should consign his productions to that place wherein is deposited the outpourings of narrow and mischievous minds.

FATHER MATTHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Father O'Mahony delivered a very able lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral, on "The sin of Intemperance," to the members of the temperance society, in presence of a large congregation. The lecturer treated his subject in a masterly manner. His words subject in a masterly manner. This words flowed full of expression throughout the whole lecture, with that clear musical utwhole lecture, with that clear musical utterance which marks the speaker, and enables his audience to listen and imbibe his ideas without their making the slightest effort. He pictured lucidly and elucidated by various examples, how very necessary it was for the spiritual enlightenment and salvation of man to eschew all manner of intoxicating liquors. He compared the drunkard to nothing more than a blot on society, as he can nowise preserve order, which is so necessary for society, and without which good society cannot exist. Thus the Rev. Father went on proving to his attentive listeners the on proving to his attentive listeners the many advantages those persons enjoy who do not indulge in stimulating drinks; that not maning in sumulating arms; that it is they who truly live in joy and gladness—a blessing and an ornament to society—that it is they who continue steadfast in the shining virtues of rectitude, denoting society—specific continues and statements. elevating society, calming, not raising, turnoil—in a word, guiding men in the way of salvation, not only by word, but by example.

At the conclusion of the discourse the

At the conclusion of the discourse the members of the temperance society renewed their pledges. The reverend gentleman in touching language exhorted them to remain steadfast in the resolution of the bless. tions they had now taken, and the bless-ing of God would be on them.

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DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, ONT. BOMAN HONORS TO THE NEW BISHOP-HIS CONSECRATION BY THE CARDINAL PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

One of the Roman correspondents of THE CATHOLIC REVIEW sends us the following notes on the consecration of Right Rev. Monsignor James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. They go to show still further what we had already learned from other ources, that it was the intention of the Holy See to confer marked dis-tinction on the Canadian Church through its compliments to the new Bishop. Our correspondent, under date of November 21, writes as fol-

To-day, the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, the new Bishop of Kingston, Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, was consecrated in the Church of the Propaganda, amid circumstances of great pomp and significant honor.

The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Simeoni himself, who was assisted by Monsignor Cleary's former Metropolitan, Archbishop Croke, and the Bishop of Limerick, Right Rev. Monsignor George Butler.

It is well understood here in Rome that Cardinal Simeoni, representing the Holy Father, desired to show by this act not merely a great personal mark of esteem and honor to Bishop Cleary, but also their affection for the ancient Canadian Church, which has always been so loyal to the Holy

There was a brilliant gathering of dignituries and of famouslay Catho-Nearly every member of the American and Irish colonies in Rome was present. Among the bishops present in the sanctuary were

was present. Among the bishops present in the sanctuary were

Mest Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Monsignor Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross; Right Rev, Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Meath; Most Rev. Monsignor Vally, Bishop of Clifden; Most Rev. Monsignor Clifford, Bishop of Clifden; Most Rev. Monsignor Clifford, Bishop of Clifden; Most Rev. Monsignor Vaughan, Bishop of Salford; and Most Rev. Monsignor Warinelli, resident Bishop in the Vatican and confessor to the Pope. Among the numerous dignitaries present likewise in the sauctuary were the Most Rev. Father General of the Augustinian Order and his secretary. Padre Sepiacol; the Right Rev. Monsignor Kollege, and Dr. Verdon, Vice Rector of the Irish College, and Dr. Verdon, Vice Rector of the Irish College, the Right Rev. Monsignor Mazotti, Secretary to the Congregation of Propaganda, and Padre Zunglie, Under Secretary to the Congregation of Propaganda, and Padre Zunglie, Under Secretary to the Congregation of Propaganda, and Padre Zunglie, Under Secretary to the Congregation of Propaganda, and Padre Zunglie, Under Secretary to the Congregation of Propaganda, and Padre Differi, parish priest of the Vatican; Very Rev. Bernard Smith, O. S. B., Canon of St. Paul's; Very Rev. Dr. Carbury, O. P., Socius of the Father General of the Dominican Order; Very Rev. Pr. Carbury, O. P., Socius of the Father General of the Dominican Order; Very Rev. Father Of Callaghan, O. P., Prior of Santa Maria; Padre Martinglin, O. S. A., Regent of Studies; Very Rev. Father General of the Dominican Order; Very Rev. Father White, Trappist; Rev. Father Porter, S. J., the Vice-Rector of the Under Studies of Measure Studies; Very Rev. Father Of the Scotch College; the Rector and Vice-Rector of the Under Studies of Measure Studies,

AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE. After the consecration the newly consecrated Bishop entertained, at a sumptuous dejeuner, the most Eminent Cardinal Prefect, the Bishops and dignitaries and the entire clerical and lay company above named, all having attended by h's special invitation. In the afternoon, the Cardinal Prefect entertained at dinner the new Bishop and the Bishops who had taken part in the ceremony of the morning. Later in the evening, His Holiness, who had expressly bade Monsignor Cleary to come to visit him on the day of his consecration, received in private audience the Bishop of Kingston, and having conversed freely with him for a considerable time on topics of great interest to the young prelate, chiefly in relation to the state of religion and education in his diocese, His Holi-ress bestowed the Apostolic Benediction and presented him with precious gifts in menory of the great event of

the day. MGR. CLEARY'S DEPARTURE FOR CANADA After a week's further sojourn in the Eternal City, it is the intention of Monsignor Cleary to proceed to Ireland, where he will pass the Christmas holidays with his friends, and then sail for the land of his future labors.

BOYCOTTING.

Dublin, Dec. 11.-Boycotting is now so common that only a small percentage of cases is reported. At Ennis, County Clare, a landlord could not sell his oats, as he had difficulties with his tenants. Callaghan, Limerick, and family is absolutely cut off from communication with the outer world. His servants and laborers have all left. The Colonel and his wife never leave the house without revolvers.

At Swanlinbar and Belcorfars a bellman went about warning the people not to buy or sell except to leaguers. Cattle bought from non-Leaguers were returned to their former owners. Cattle brought to Petti-go market belonging to non-Leaguers could not be sold. At Enniskillen Fair several parties could not sell cattle. Intimidation is extending to an alarming

extent in Tipperary county.

The Irish Times ascribes the present misery in Ireland mainly to the course of the officials at Dublin Castle, beginning with the Lord Lieutenant, and calls for

HAMILTON LETTER

THE NATURE AND NECESSITY OF DIVINE FAITH"-SODALITY RECEPTIONS-SE-PARATE SCHOOLS-CONCERT IN ST. JOSEPH'S-FATHER MATHEW SOCIETY-PRESS NOTES-MUNICIPAL MATTERS-CHEAP GLORY-CURRENT ITEMS-FUN WITH HEADINGS-IRISH REMEDIES-CHRISTMAS TREE.

DISCOURSE BY HIS LORDSHIP.

On Sunday evening, after vespers, in St. Mary's Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon delivered a discourse on the "Nature and Necessity of Divine Faith."
The sacred edifice seldom contained a larger audience, and the good object for which the address was delivered—in aid of the poor relieved by the Ladies' Benevolent Society—must have profited very much thereby. His Lordship spoke in his usual earnest manner, and with that pithy and terse, but comprehensive and logical diction for which the right reverend gen-tleman is so remarkable. The discourse may be briefly summed up as follows: 1st. Without faith it is impossible to please God; 2d. Faith is to believe without doubting God, and Him revealed; 3d. This faith must be true, must be certain and must exclude, because faith and doubt can as ea ily live together as light and darkness; 4th. It must be universal, that is, embrace all revelation of God; 5th. It must also be supernatural, for it has the revelations of God for its object. The faith that has not all these qualifications cannot be divine. Furthermore, in order to believe, it is necessary that we have an infallible authority, otherwise we would be guided by individual opinion which can never be free from doubt. God would never oblige us to be-lieve revealed truth, unless he had pro-vided for us an infallible authority, and this infallible authority was found in the character of the Lord Jesus himself. We Catholics believe firmly in all these truths taught us by the holy church. We accept We accept the sacraments with thanksgiving, as the channels through which His saving grace comes to the souls of men. We rest in the belief that we are in the living church of Christ, the pillar and ground of truth, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. We profess that faith which has peopled Heaven and which overcomes the world: that faith without which we are world; that faith without which we are spiritually dead, and buried in more than Egyptian darkness; that faith which is the greatest and richest gift of God, and which elevates us far and high above this passing world of care and wee; that faith which points to Heaven, which the true and faithful alone merit, and without which

we can never enter. SODALITY RECEPTIONS.

On Sunday afternoon the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the reception of members into the sodality of the Blessed Virgin was performed in this city. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon was present and conferred the medals and badges on the new members. The reception was to have occurred several weeks ago, but in deference to his lordship it was postponed in order that he might be present. It took place in the chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, in the presence of a full attendance of the members, the Sisters of St. Jeseph and members, the Sisters of St. Jeseph and several of the clergy. Six young women were admitted to membership after having undergone, according to rule, a probation of three months. During the pe riod of probation candidates are allowed to attend the exercises of the solality, but were permitted no part in the transaction of its business. In the meantime they are instructed in the rules and customs of the sodality by one of the oldest and most virtuous of its officers, who takes particular pains in filling the minds of the postu-lants with a lively sense of the great spirimembership in the sodality. A good confession and communion are the great pre-liminaries to reception, and it is note-worthy that a holy communion on the day of their consecration to the service of the Blessed Virgin enables them to gain a plenary indulgence. During their probation candidates are under the quiet but careful supervision of a number of consultors, and according to their conduct during that period voters decide on the day of election either as to their admission, exclusion, or still further probation. On the day of reception the prefect, assistants and all the sodalists standing before the altar sing the Veni Creater for the candidates, who hold lighted candles in their hands during the ceremony. At the proper time the Secretary then intro-duces the candidates to the officiating duces the candidates to the officiating clergyman and tells them that their conduct during the probation has been edifying, and that the Sodality is willing to receive them into its membership. In reply to the questions of the Secretary, the candidates then state that they are disposed to cherish with special devotion the Blessed Virgin and their patron spint, that they will faithfully observe all the rules and regulations of the Sodality, that they will do all in their power to promote the will do all in their power to promote the glory of God and devotion to the Blessed Virgin. These resolutions expressed, they are then required to read the formula of admission. This formula was approved as far back as 1563 by Pope Gregory the Great, and consists of an invocation to the Blessed Virgin, in which the candidates declare that they choose our Blessed Lady as their Mother, Queen, Patroness, and Advocate, with a firm resolution never to depart in word or action from their duty to Her, and concluding by asking Her assistance in all their actions throughout life, and especially at the hour of their

a few words of advise, pointing out the spiritual advantages of the Sodality, and exhorting them as members of it to practice all the virtues in an eminent degree It might be well to remark that this odality is in a flourishing condition—it is regularly increasing in numbers, and its members always manifest thorough interest in its progress. The members are allowed every opportunity for the practice of their sodalistic duties, not the least of which is the use of the chapel and parlors of St. Joseph's Convent, kindly permitted them

death. Each member then receives a

badge and medal of the sodality, in this instance from the hands of His Lordship

Bishop Crinnon, who concluded the cere-mony by addressing to the young women

by the ladies of that community.

On the same day, a similar reception occurred in Dundas. It took place in St. Augustine's Church, which was crowded

there is no necessity to repeat them here. Rev. Father Lennon invested the new members with the medal and ribbon of the sodality, and afterwards addressed the congregation at some length. He explained the nature, obligation and benefits of the society, together with a brief reference to its foundation. gether with a brief reference to its foun-dation, originating in love for the Mother of God. He alluded to the great part Mary took in the redemption of men, and showed on that account how worthyshe was of our veneration and love. He concluded by congratulating the members on the public profession of tender love for the most tender of mothers, the ever blessed and immaculate Virgin Mary. Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly then addressed the sodalists,

expressing his pleasure at seeing so n any young women of the parish belonging to the sodality, and heped that before long every young woman would enter its ranks. There was no better proof of the lively faith of a parish the proof of the lively There was no better proof of the lively faith of a parish than a tender devotion to the Mother of God. He also hoped that the young men of the parish would He also hoped form themselves into a society which would be pleasing to God and so beneficial to themselves, and one that would do much to relieve the wants of the poor, viz : a conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Solemn Benediction brought to a close one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed within the

walls of the Church of St. Augustine. CHRISTMAS TREE.

As the time for the holding of the Christmas Tree Bazaar draws near, the ladies in charge of the arrangements are redoubling their efforts to ensure its success. It is acknowledged by everyone that the affair is well worthy of the interest and patronage of all classes. There are more than one hundred inmates of the House of Providence, aged and helpless, whose care and maintenance involve considerable expense. The Sisters of St. Joseph who have the institution in charge give their services gratis, and when they act so generously, it is certainly not too much to ask the public at large to contribute the means necessary to carry out their charitable works. If all will work earnestly and energetically, there is no reason why the coming entertainment should not be a complete success. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The concert recently held here, in aid of St. Joseph's Church, was very successful. The programme as published in a previous issue of the *Record*, contained many excellent selections; the preformance was very creditable throughout, and the attendance as great as the church could contain. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance deserve both praise and thanks for their commendable efforts; and the committee who, under the active direction of Mr. G. S. Gfroerer, labored so earnestly to make the affair a success, must no doubt feel pleased with the gratifying result of their labors. FATHER MATHEW SOCIETY.

The usu I monthly entertainment of the Father Mathew T. A. Society was held in their hall on Tuesday evening last. It consisted of musical rendition, and literary efforts by ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, all which were listened to with apparent pleasure by the large audience present.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The letters of Rev. M. J. Whalen, chairman Board of Separate School Trustees, of Ottawa, gives a different aspect to the condition of the schools from that produced by the secular press. Common de-cency should now force the latter to publish the chairman's statements, and let the blic thus have the benefit of both side of the question.

PRESS NOTES. "Devil may care, as Punch said when he lost Mass," puts a secular paper in the mouth of a certain character in an Irish story. As a joke it was valueless, as it lacked truth, the essential element in real wit. The Irishman who attends Mass holds the great sacrifice high above mockery; when he begins to speak of it irreverently he ceases to attend Mass, and consequently finds the above quoted remark unneccesary.

"The man who insults Ireland, or injure it, who tramples upon it, who denies its gust rights, is an enemy of England as much as an enemy of Ireland," said John Bright at Birmingham. Noble sentiments these, the practical absence of which in British legislation during the past three hundred years has kept Ireland in turmoil and England in a property of the past three hundred years has kept Ireland in turmoil. and England in anxiety. How it must gall Orangeism and the house of Lords to be told by such a competent authority as John Bright that they are the enemies of Eng-

The Times, in the course of a recent article, used some very sensible remarks on the excessive passion displayed at present by young people for the teaching profession. The supply of teachers is far greater than the demand, and as a consejuence wages are decreasing. It pointed out how young men and women might in view of the existing state, turn their atten tion to occupations more profitable and beneficial. It failed, however, to be sufficiently condemnatory of those school authorities who have adopted the "Teaching by Tender" principle. It is quite fashionable now to ask applicant for school. able now to ask applicants for schools to name the price for which they will work, as if school-teaching were reduced to the same level with bricklaying and plastering. It is not many years since a teacher was asked to work for \$150 per annum, and supply firewood for the schoolroom!

MUNICIPAL MATTERS. The Times has very properly repudiated the system of puffing aldermanic candibates who fail to advertise. Under certain conditions newspaper men believe in protection; in other cases they do not object to free trade, but in any circumstance no one can blame them for a just adherence to the

principles of reciprocity.

The candidates for the mayoralty for 1881 are Alderman Carscallen and Mayor O'Reilly. Some people think that the former might wait until he acquired more experience, while others are of the opinion that the latter has had his share in full of municipal honors, at least for the present. January the 3rd will tell which of these

opinions is the more powerful.

Alderman Wm. Kavanagh, of Ward No.

5, having served the city faithfully for three years, has decided to decline re-election. Dr. Edward O'Neill is spoker an eligible candidate for that ward. Dr. Edward O'Neill is spoken of as

to the doors by members of the congrega-tion. Between twenty and thirty young women were admitted. As the ceremon-ies were the same as those given above, there is no necessity to repeat them here. Rev. Father Lennon inves-ted the new members with the with the members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the members with the mean three blocks out of their way the ted the new members with the mean three blocks out of their way the leath. You must not expect, however, to post themselves on the state of your health. You must not expect, however, that every man who offers to shake hands a constitute of the aldernance of the shake hands with you is a candidate for aldermanie honors.

> The county of Wentworth has 90 miles of turnpike roads, on which there are 21 toll gates. A recent proposition to the County Council to have these roads purchased and placed directly under public country. control, was negatived owing to the expense which such an action would entail. waterworks department saved some 83,000 out of its particular appropriation this year, and the members are indulging in self-glorification in consequence.

The County Countil, after some sion, concluded to grant the House of Providence two hundred dollars. It is a cheap way of getting rid of a burden that might have cost the public four times as

Drummondville has lost its name, and hereafter be known as Niagara Falls. Naturally this name carries us farther back into antiquity, but it is a poor tribute to the joint victor of Lundy's Lane that there is no longer in Ontario any place to com-memorate the name of Sir Gordon Drummond. Some other synonym for ingrat-itude than that of Republic will have to be

We notice by the advertisement of the City Clera announcing the sale of market fees, that the once talked of free market has not yet became an accomplished fact.

Tantum Ergo had been chanted by all present, benediction was given by Revd. F. Burke; Revd. F. Lowekamp then read the prayer of the Society and all retired.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

FUN WITH HEADINGS.

"Dundas supposed to be in Blazes," said the Times the other night, and people have been wondering ever since what awful crime did the Valley City commit to merit so severe a punishment!
"Gladstone has Russia's sympathy" wa

a Spectator heading one day last week. No doubt the Czar was thinking of his own little troubles with Poland.
"Serious Runaway" began a city local.

This must be a new variety. There have been so many side-splitting, button-busting, right-down-jolly renaways that it is time there was some solemnity introduced into the performance.
"Outlying Provinces" in the Dundas
"Outlying Provinces" in the Dundas

Banner, proves, if that journal be an authority, that Canadian morality must be at a low ebb. We often heard of certain newspaper men outlying each other, but never whole provinces.
IRISH REMEDIES.

The Hamilton Spectator proposes as a seemedy for Irish grievances—"Protection."
The British press characteristically suggests "Reconquest by the Bayonet."

The landlords would have it: "Rent

without Land." "The brethren in their grand lodges how! ont Orange Supremacy."
The House of Lords decide that it should

law, and Home Rule, right-thinking persons agree.
CLAMCAHILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

Wednesday being the glorious festival

At St. Patrick's the service was also very grand. High Mass was sung by Rev. Fa-ther Walsh, assisted by Rev. Fathers Burke and Lowekamp as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Mozart's twelfth mass was rendered by the choir in excellent style. At the Offertory the duet Ave Maria, composed by Mr. Hamel, who presided at the harmonium now being used, awaiting the erection of the new organ, was sung by two ladies in a most excellent manner. An eloquent sermon appropriate to the festival of the Immaculate Conception was preached by Rev. Father Krien The altars and Sanctuary were gorgeously

decorated. AT ST. JOHN'S High Mass was celebrated by Revd. Mr. Plamondon, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. Hamon, S. J. SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.

A general meeting of the French and English speaking conferences of this un-obtrusive but highly meritorious Society -of which there are twenty-one in all in he city—took place in St. Patrick's Thurch, on Wednesday afternoon, at four clock, being the second occasion on which a like assembly has been held there. There was a full attendance of both the French and Irish members, as well as a good many non-members, the principal officers occupying seats in the sanctuary. The Revd. Father Burke addressed the meeting in a very fervent manner, pointing out the good done by the Society to their fellow beings both spiritually and temporally, as well as to themselves, and drawing a parallel between the works of sacred Charity and those of mere philan-thropy. He reminded them of the great rewards promised to the exercise of this great virtue, and after dwelling on this point he encouraged the members to per-severance in their self-imposed "labor of severance in their self-imposed "labor of love" despite any obstacles that might arise, and concluded by a warm exhorta-tion to those who did not already form part of the Society to do so at once. The report of the "Particular Council" of St. Patrick's, giving a resume of the works of the conferences under their control since the year of their establishment, was then read. In 1848 the necessity was felt of a distinct organization for the English speak-ing poor when the St. Patrick's Council established, to which was affiliated the conferences of St. Patrick, St. Louis, St. Anne, St. Bridget and St. Stephen, (there s another about to be formed at St. Sauveur,) and presided over by Chevalier Muir, whose retirement from the office of General President of the Society in Canada, a few years since, was a subject of general regret. During the thirty-two years of their existence these conferences This is the season for the renaissance of

Although not in a position to point to the foundation of many permanent institutions as their French brethren can do, the Council refer with satisfaction to the large share they were enabled to take in the establishment of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd and to the placing of two beds for aged persons in St. Bridget's Asylum. Next was read the report of the Council for the eleven months of the current year, from which it appears a sum of over nine from which it appears a sum of over nine hundred dollars has been expended. The funds in hand on the first of the month amounted to sixty dollars—since supple-mented by the collection in St. Patrick's on the first Sunday of Advent, and for the pains taken with which the Council thanks the Revd. Fathers of St. Patrick's amounting to three hundred and twenty-four dollars, and interest on a bequest seventy seven dollars; thus leaving four hundred and sixty-one dollars to face the long and dreary winter with. After the reading of these reports in English and Franch the

meeting was addressed in French by Very Revd. Mr. Hamel, V. G., General President of the Society. He also pointed out the benefits and advantages of belonging to the Society. A collection in aid of the Society was then taken up, after which the Blessed Sacrament, which had been re-

moved to the Sacristy previous to the meeting, was brought back and, after the Tantum Ergo had been chanted by all pre THE LAND LEAGUE. A meeting is called for to-morrow night

at the rooms of the ship-laborers' so-ciety for the purpose of forming a branch of the league in this city, and, I presume, to take up a subscriptian in aid of the de-fence of the noble men who are about to stand their trid. The amount of "justice" they may expect can be easily foreseen from the utterances of my Lord Chief Justice May-the modern "Scroggs.

BENEDICTION OF A CHAPEL. On Wednesday last, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the touching ceremony of con-secrating the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, of St. Sauveur, was performed by Monsignor Cazeau; Rev. Father Antoine, Provincial of the Congregation of Oblate Fathers, preached the sermon for the occasion. An immense number witnessed the impressive service. At half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning a nass was chanted in the chapel.

AGRICULTURE.

A very excellent pamphlet on agriculmade its appearance from the pen of Dr. Laroque, Sergrant-at-arms of our Legislative assembly. There is talk of its Legislative assembly. There is talk of its being published in English and from the hasty glance I have taken of it I have no hesitation in saying that such would be most desirable. Our local Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Chapleau, would do a lasting benefit by aiding in that direction. be "Coercion" or "Non-Compensation"
Irishmen themselevs: "An equitable land aw, and Home Rule," with which all Even your western farmers might learn a thing or two from it. BRANNAGH.

WINDSOR LETTER.

THE SAD DEATHS IN THE FAMILY OF MR. ST. LOUIS-THE BAZAAR-RETREAT.

was observed as a religious and statutory holiday. The services in all the churches were very imposing.

At the Basilica the patronal feast was celebrated with great pomp. His Grace the Archbishop entered the church processionally through the chapel of St. Anne, bestowing his benediction on the kneeling crowd as he passed, and afterwards celebrated High Mass. The sermon was preached by Revd. F. Baudevin, S. J.

At St. Patrick's the service was also very and admired by all who knew her. and admired by an who knew her. With a mother's self-sacrificing devotion she gave up her life for her child, as she caught the fatal contagion when she kissed her dying darling's lips. Mr. St. Louis has the sympathies of the whole community in this time of grief and trouble.

The bazaar which came off some days ago in the Opera House, was, both for fun and finance, a complete success, \$1,500 clear being realized by the undertaking, which reflects great credit on Dean Wagner's able management.
On Saturday a three days' retreat for the

young ladies of the parish commenced. It was preached by Dean Wagner, and concluded on the feast of the Immaculate Conception. It was well attended.

Windsor, Dec. 6th, 1880.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The Members of Branch No. 4, London. Ont., are notified, by order of our Spiritual Director, to prepare themselves to ap-proach the Holy Communion in a body, at St. Peter's Cathedral next Sunday, 19th inst., at 8.30 a. m.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1880 Received from Branch 12 Catholic Mutual Benefit Association the sum of two thousand dollars, the amount due the heirs of the late James B. Laverty, deceased, of Branch 12, C. M. B. A., Rochester, N. Y.

ELIZABETH E. LAVERTY.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS. List of Officers of Branch No. 5 Brantford, int., for 1881:

Ont., for 1881:

President—Rev. P. Bardou,
1st Vice-President—S. Schryer,
2rd Vice-President—W. Harrington,
Recording Secretary—J. C. Sullivan,
Assistant Secretary—J. Hawkins,
Trensurer—A: Harrington,
Financial Secretary—James Feeney,
Marshal—John Daly,
Guard—W. Klinkhammer,
Trustees—A. Savage, A. Hawkins, M. Shanahan,

Guard—W. Khirkhammer.
Trustees—A. Savage, A. Hawkins, M. Banahan.
Chancellor and Representative to Grand council—J. H. Barry.
Officers of Branch No. 6, Strathroy, Ont., or 1881. or 1881. Spiritual Director—Rev. Jas. C. Molphy. President—James Healey.

President—James Healey, st Vice-President—H. B. Koppleberger, and Vice-President—J. D. Dewan. Recording Secretary—P. O'Dwyer, Financial Secretary—Thomas Gray, Treasure—P. O'Keefe, Marshal and Guard—John Hart. Trustees—The same as last year. Chancellor—J. D. Dewan. Representatives to Grand Council—Rev. J. . Molphy and J. D. Dewan.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Thomas Wastie is engaged in makng arrangements in connection with his ew paper factory on the Thames.

Mayor Campbell and Alderman Meredith will likely be the only candidates for the mayoralty this year.

St. James' Church, London South, very narrowly escaped destruction from fire a few days since. The hot air furnace was the cause

On Friday Mr. Sheriff Glass received advices by cable that the body of his son, recently deceased, left the old country on Thursday on the steamer Sardinian. It expected to arrive here about the 20th

At the Quarter Sessions the man Allen, who broke into F. S. Clarke's exchange office a few weeks since, and in the most workmanlike manner made his way into the vault and abstracted to \$1,100 therefrom, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seventeen years in the Penitentiary.

The Irish Benevolent Society will make the usual Christmas cheer donations to the poor this year. The Irish Benevolent Society is a real live institution. The members bave plenty of work to do in their laudable undertaking, and their hearts are in their work. May this be always the case in every section, among all Ireland's children.

Inquiries are often made concerning Mr. John M. Tierney, son of Mr. P. J. Tierney, late of London, and now residing in Santa Barbara, California. A late Spanish paper gives some account of his public career. It appears that when he left London, having declined a partnership with the late Mr. Scatcherd, a position afterwards filled by Mr. W. R. Meredith, he went to Britby Mr. W. R. Meredith, he went to Dritish Columbia, where DeCosmos offered him the British Colonist, of which he was then editor, on his own terms. He declined and went to San Francisco. Here he had the best positions—law or newspayer—offered him, but he travelled away have a San Juan. Having taught himself o San Juan. Having taught himself Spanish, he married the daughter of the President, became Professor of Languages in the college there, and held other official positions, next in rank, we believe, to the Governor or President. Mr. Tierney is to be congratulated on having made so notable a mark in life.

We had a public meeting last week. The object was to nominate gentlemen for the office of mayor for the ensuing year. The City Hall was well filled. This is al-ways the case at public meetings, com-monly called "mass meetings." Some people have great faith in mass meetings. A long time ago one of these gatherings was looked upon as a good method of test-ing public opinion. It is no longer so, however. Some of our best citizins attend the modern mass meeting.

make it a point to be present who are not our best citizens. The noisy people attend our best numbers. But they do not conthe modern mass meeting. A great many in great numbers. But they do not con-tribute all the amusement. Aldermen and ex-aldermen, and noisy ward orators, and men who have been fighting the Board of Works for years to have a patch of side-walk placed in front of their premises,— men who want the Exhibition Grounds sold, and men who don't, for purely patriotic reasons—and men who cannot rest at night because of the heavy taxes they have to pay—all these and many more at-tended the mass meeting. There were a host of nominations made at this gathering. Everyone felt like nominating somebody and nearly everyone was nominated. A great number of quarter-hour speeches were made. All these nominated did not make a speech. If they did, the elections would be over before the speeches could be brought to a close. Some sensible remarks were made by many of the speakers Others spoke with the apparent desire of pleasing themselves. They like to be heard. Interruptions flowed in from all quarters. Many citizens while speaking were told to sit down. We would be just as well off were the meeting not held. The proceedings might be summed up thus:— There was a meeting—there was a good deal of scolding—and it adjourned. Public meetings waste a good deal of gas.

THE NEW CHURCH AT BOTHWELL.

The new Roman Catholic Church of Bothwell will be blessed by His Lordship Bishop Walsh on New Year's Day. His Lordship will preach during high Mass, and Father O' Mahony, of London, in the

THE MISSION IN TORONTO.

The mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers in the parishes of St, Michael, St. Basil, and St. Patrick, Teronto, has been productive of much good. It was brought to a close on Sunday. A large mission cross has been erected in the Cathedral to commemorate the holding of the mission. On Sunday afternoon Rev. Father Henning on sunary attendon two. Father Henning established a branch of the Confraternity of the Holy Family among the young men. His Grace the Archishop preached a most affecting sermon at the close of the exercises. The good fathers will now continue their labors in the parishes of St. Paul and St. Mary.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The following is a statement of the result of the lecture delivered by the Rev. W, O'Mahony, on the 25th of November, in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul

This sum has been equally divided between the two Conferences of the city, viz., \$47.59 to each.

At a meeting of the Particular Council of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul on Sunday, the 5th of December, it was proposed by John Wright and seconded by E. F. Goodrich, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Rev. W. O'Mahony for the alcanuent and very instructive lecture the eloquent and very instructive lecture delivered in the City Hall on the 25th of November.

Chancelor—J. D. Dewan.

Representatives to Grand Council—Rev. J.
P. Molphy and J. D. Dewan.

Mr. George Wilson, of Virgil township, got the froth from his epizootic horse in a sore on his hands, and is probably fatally injured by it. His body was swelled up, and an immense abscess formed in his diel. He says he has a burning sensation all over the body.

ford. He said he did not believe the English Government's great resources adequate to perpetuate her government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland, by a power and people who do not live in the country, is impossible. "Look," said Parnell, "at what we have done to this pitiful Government in twelve months! We have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which have obliged them to reverse every princi-ple, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. I don't believe Gladstone can settle the Irish question without breaking up his Cabinet. He could not even pass his miserable little Compensation Bill last year. If I had not been confident that the Lords would re-ject it, I would have had the Irish party re-test it but I preferred to let the Lords do ject it, but I preferred to let the Lords do my dirty work. When John Bull finds my dirty work. When John Bull finds he will have to pay £150,000,000 during the next four or five years to govern this country he will think that the English mode of governing Ireland is very expensive. I do not believe we can settle the national question till we settle the land question. We have 10,000 landlords with 500,000 dependencies arrayed against Ireland's self-government. Of the receipt Ireland's self-government. Of the remaining 5,000,000 souls combined nothing can resist them. The British Government may pass a coercion act—though I don's say I would let them—but if they did the would not be advancing one step. I tell them that all their acts and statues are so much waste paper. It is impossible in these days to continue governing this country against the will of the majority of the people. We stand to day in the position our ancestors stood. We declare it to be the duty of every Irishman to free his country if he can. We will work by constitutional means as long as it will see to be the duty of every firsh his country if he can. We will work by constitutional means as long as it suits us to do so. We refuse to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war when she has not a chance, but I ask any true Irish has not a chance, but I ask any true Irish has not a chance, but I ask any true Irish has not a chance, but I ask any true Irish. try into the horrors of civil war when she has not a chance, but I ask any true Irishman whether he would not consider it the first duty of an Irishman to do what he could to enable his country to keep a place among the nations of the world. (Deafening cheers). If it could be proved to you that fair prospects of success would follow from a sacrifice, I ask you whether it would not be your highest duty to give your lives for your country, that gave you your lives for your country, that gave you birth. I don't wish to be misunderstood. Our present path is within the limits of the constitution. If I ever call upon the people to perchase rifles and bayonets to resist the agitators when occasion arises. people to go beyond the Constitution, we shall do so openly and above board. We shall not ask the people to take a risk we are not willing to share. For the present we will remain within the Constitution, relative to the constitution, the constitution of the constit we will remain within the Constitution, relying on the Parliamentary action of England, and upon the organized national action at home; I believe we have in these power to achieve our ends. We call upon you, if you believe in its use and believe in our honesty, to help us with the ability and genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country. in our honesty, to help us with the ability and genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country.

EXCITEMENT STILL ON THE INCREASE.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—Last evening a great banquet was given to Parnell at Waterford. He said he did not believe the Engulate to perpetuate her government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that government's great resources adequate to perpetuate her government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland, by a power and people who do not live in the country, is impossible. "Look," said Parnell, "at what we have done to this pittid Government it. twelve months! We have obliged them to reverse every principal of the meeting that he would hold them responsible for the consequences, and read the Riot Act. The Land Leaguers. The land meeting, at which O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar called upon the Government to protect from the attent of the magistrate ordered him to quit the field. O'Kelly then left, with his followers, who held a meeting further from the village. At the latter meeting O'Kelly protested against the action of the magistrate ordered him to quit the field. O'Kelly subsequently for the magistrate ordered him to quit the magistrate ordered him to quit the field. O'Kelly then left, with his followers, who held a meeting further from the village. At the latter meeting O'Kelly protested against the action of the magistrate ordered him to quit the field. O'Kelly subsequently sent a telegram to Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, protesting against the dispersal of a peaceful meeting, declaring bloodshed was prevented only by the self-control of the people, and demanding enquiry into the cause of the prohibition of the meeting and into the conduct of the local meeting and read. At this juncture, Jamen to protect from the ament to prote

magistrate. The police and cavalry were present during the affair.

London, December 8.—It is rumored that the Lord Chancellor will enter a protest in behalf of the Government, against the general tone of the speech of Chief Justice May at Dublin refusing a postponement of the State trials.

If the indicted members of Parliament succeed in getting out of Ireland they

succeed in getting out of Ireland they will introduce a resolution which will bring the whole Irish question discovering the whole Irish question directly before the House of Commons. It if not likely, however, the Parnell or his fellow-mem-bers will be permitted to leave Dublin when once the trials are called.

It is believed that should Parnell be trested serious consequences will follow. London, Dec. 9.—At Omagh Assizes today, Farmer was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, for firing at his

London, Dec. 9.—A bailiff was shot dead near Cookstown, County Tyrone, while attempting to execute a decree. The man against whom the decree was issued, and who fired the shot, escaped.

London, Dec. 9.—O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar have written to Forster saying that Lord Rossmare in fulfilment of his test.

sacted by the Land Leaguers.

thy presiding, a resolution was adopted that a petition be forwarded to the Queen, through Forster, urging that Judge May be not allowed to try the traversers. It is stated that it has been decided not only to indict Parnell in Waterford for his speech there, but to formit here.

speech there, but to furnish information to the Attorney-General at Dublin, which will be new evidence in one of the counts in the indictment which makes the agita-tor a party to the State trials.

It is announced that Forster will shortly return to London with the conviction stronger than ever that strong measures are inevitable to rescue Ireland from the domination of the Land League.

At Castlebar great excitement prevails, owing to the visit at night of a party with blackened faces to the houses of several herdsmen, when they convenied on their

herdsmen, whom they compelled, on their knees, to swear that they would leave their employers. Shots were fired, and the occupants of the houses were greatly terrified. An attempt was made to strangle on

Sullivan, a process server, near Skibber-een. Lawnessness in Cork is increasing to an alarming degree.

Kavanagh, whose sad and fatal eviction

was yesterday recorded, begged the bailiffs shoot him, as he could not bear to leave his house. He had been fifty years in Earl Fitzwilliam's employ.

Inasmuch as the Government has signification.

The man age issued, and who fired the successful stated, and who fired the successful stated and more in the state oppose the land meeting at Leatstown it oppose the land meeting at Leatstown it oppose the land meeting at Leatstown with a body of armed men, who intend to attack the meeting, and they call on the Government to protect the meeting.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has written to Chief Justice May censuring the latter's intemperate speech in refusing the latter's intemperate speech in refusing the latter's intemperate speech in refusing and his indicted tellow members are allowed to take their seats.

The lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has written to Chief Justice May censuring the latter's intemperate speech in refusing and his indicted tellow members are allowed to take their seats.

be tried by a special commission, issued under the Queen's patent, in order to remove any cause of complaint of unfair trial, in consequence of Chief Justice May's speech on Saturday.

The Times says that Forster's circular to the Magistrates of Ireland proves that in the judgment of the Government matters have grown worse, and that the existing measures of repression are of no avail.

The authors of sedition and its abbettors will laugh at the tardy attempt to use obsolete weapons for quelling lawlessness. The *Times* suggests that the Government should ask an increase of power.

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

you, if you believe in it is us and believe in our honety, to help us with the ability and provided the property of the country, with a view of consistent was such that their governors may the wars was a such that their governors may the wars was the tension of the majority of the Irish people. But if this movement were repressed by force, such a construction of the majority of the people of the country, with a view of each of the property of the country with a view of each of the property of the country with a view of each of the property of the country with a view of the view is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remark able medicinal plants and herbs; the var-

Verees submitting to be tried by the Chief Justice, and recommended an abandonment of the defence. McHugh proposed a resolution that the Land League recommends its representatives in Parliame and before the House of Commons immediately after the Queen's speech.

A circular was read which had been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge summoning the brethren and loyal people to purchase rifles and bayonets to resist the agitators when the occasion arises.

The Judge, in charging the Grand Jury at the oper ing of the Cork Assizes for the four counties of Munster to-day, said:

Some districts were reduced to anarchy, bordering on civil war. The whole population was apparently armed, and out rages were alarmingly numerous.

A large number of person assembled for Land League meeting at Brookhorotz, and the content of the Myrtle Navy and paint of discussion in the County Tyrone, has been arrested.

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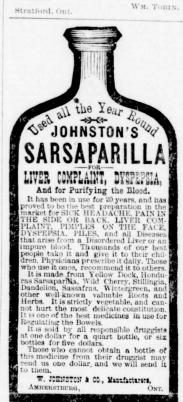
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An Irish porter, closing a shop one rainy evening, took off his coat while putting up the shutters. When asked why he went out in his shirt-sleeves in the rain, "sure," said he, "don't I want a dry coat to go home in?"

"I understand," said the Galvestor Recorder, "that you are a confirmed drunk ard." "Dat's whar you is too soon, Jedge I ain't been confirmed in no church yit but de Blue Light Baptises is gibbing Satar a heap ob worry about me."

For many years Moses, a negro, was a servant at the University of Alabama and waited on the students very faithfully but he was a most notorious hypocrite He was on that account commonly called "Preech," among the boys. One day he was passing a crowd of students, when one of them called to him: "I say, 'Preach,'
what are you going to do when Satan gets
you?" "Wait on students," was the reply. "Your little birdie has been very, very

sick," she wrote to the young man. "It was some sort of nervous trouble, and the doctors said I should have perfect rest and quiet, and that I must think of nothing— absolutely nothing. And all the time, dear George, I thought constantly of you." The young man read it over, and then read it through again very slowly, and put it in his tocket and went out under the silent stars, and kept thinking, and thinking, and thinking. But he didn't say anything. He only kept thinking.—Rockland Courier.

"'Do I think of you?' you ask, dearest," wrote a husband to his wife. "Do I think of you?' Yes, I do, especially when a button comes off, or I find a hole in my stocking." "I am glad you think of me, darling," she wrote in reply. "I used to think a great deal of you when I wanted to go to the concert or the theatre, or when I felt like having a drive; but since I have found a gentleman friend who since I have found a gentleman friend who was willing to take your place I have not been troubled so much." He took the next train for home, nursing a volcane of wrath in his bosom the whole distance. It is needless to say that the conflict was a short one; a man couldn't stay angry long in the presence of her sparkling eyes and merry laughter. But he felt that she had served him right, and his future letters will doubtless show more appreciation of her wifely attributes.

A"Summer Horse,"

The blacksmith shops at the head of Griswold street had scarcely opened their doors yesterday morning, when a colored man appeared at one of them leading an equine which slid and walked and hobbled by turns which shd and walked and hobbled by turns on the slippery snow. If horses ever live over one hundred years, this one had passed that figure. His hair was long, one eye was closed, and he had so many limps that it seemed useless to look for a sound leg. "What I want toknow," began the owner after he had taken four turns around a hitching post with the inch rope used as a halter, "am about what it will cost to shoe dis hoss."

"Two dollars," was the prompt reply.
"For de land's sake! but has iron riz up
to dat pitch? I'll have to dwell on dat for dwelt. He walked around his steed,

looked him over carefully, and then said to

looked him over carefully, and then said to the smith:

"Now, see hyar. If you war' me, wouldn't you sort o' keep dis beast fur a summ or hoss, an'do your winter baulin' on a hand sled?"

"I would."

"Dat's what I war' finkin' 'bout, an' I guess I'll save him over till April, and call myself a hoss frew de winter. Seems like 'stravigance to get butes fur me and shoes fur him all to once. Hold up, dar,' Philander—none o' your pullin' up heetchin' posts 'round yere!"—Detroit Free Press.

Swift's Way of Teaching a Lesson.

Everybody knows that the eccentric Dean of St. Patrick's was a model of a Dean of St. Patrick's was a model of a certain style of writing 'whose character-istics are vigor and force, but he was no less remarkable for his witticisms, and for the eccentricity of his character. I have heard of two instances of the latter, where the dean teaches a lesson in a way likely to remain impressive on the memory.

to remain impressive on the memory.

Swift and a servant of his were once traveling on horseback. They put up at an inn, and all went on well enough till next morning. The dean found that his boots were left dirty, all splashed with mud, just as they were when he had taken them off the night before. He called his servant to account for this; but the latter, with the most ubilosophical coolness. with the most philosophical coolness, answered that the boots would be dirty again after a few miles of road, so there was no use of cleaning them. The dean seemed satisfied with the answer, but on seemed satisfied with the answer, but on arriving at the next inn he spoke privately to the landlord, and gave orders that his servant should not get his breakfast next morning. And so it was done. They pretended to be getting his breakfast ready, and delayed until it was time to start. The dean stormed about the horses not being ready. The man explained he start. The dean stormed about the horses not being ready. The man explained he was without breakfast. To this his master answered that he would be hungry again when he would be a few miles on the road, so there was no use in his losing his time eating then. "It is just like my boots, you know," concluded the dean, and he had to set out without breaking his fast. Swift's boots were very well cleaned from that out. cleaned from that out.

There is another instance of the same

kind. A servant-maid of his asked permission to go to her cousin's wedding. Her request was granted; but when she was some two or three miles on her road she heard some one on horseback coming after her. It was her fellow-servant. All in a flutter she inquired what was the matter. The man said he knew nothing matter. The man sad he knew holding at all about it. His master ordered she should come back directly, that was all. It was quite enough for her. She made all sorts of conjectures, but only to find herself more and more bewildered. At last in a state of palpitation she arrived and presented herself before her master. The mystery was solved when she heard her master quietly saying to her: "How often have I told you to shut the door after you go out? You may go now, only mind and shut the door after you."

Gray hair prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

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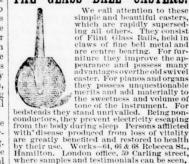
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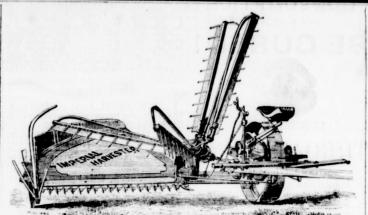
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The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation, 23

and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas,

Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from Disordered Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels or Blood. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFYING TONIC IN THE WORLD. Sample Bottle. IGc. T. MILBURN & CO., SOLE AGENTS, TORONTO. Regular Size, \$1.00

Mrs. Freeman's Worm Powder is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in child.

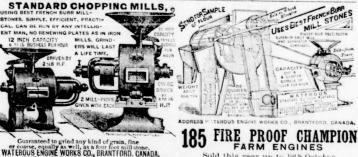
1. Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.

Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes are perfect in every color. For brightness and duralibity they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.

L. C. LEONARD is Positively Selling Crockery Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Fancy China, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN CANADA. No. 432 Richmond St., Next Free Press Office.

LEONARD



Sold this year up to 10th October.

434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS 12 Leading Fire Insurance Companies license the CHAMPION Engine.

PORTABLE Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, GANADA. Farm Engines our Specialty. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the zero. and expense of coming here in person to do the same

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as charged by the advertisers, by addressing THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGÉNCY,

GROCERIES.

Also, Sugars, Teas, Lobsters, Salmon Mackerel, and all kinds of Liquors at a sacri-fice. Oysters the Cheapest in the City. Give

103 Dundas St.

T, E. O'CALLAGHAN,

ALBION GROCERY

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS,

OYSTERS,
CAN GOODS, ETC.
TRY THE
ALBION GROCERY,

JOHN MOULE QUEEN'S GROCERY

Guluaris' Yellow-Seal Port for Medicinal Purposes Finnan Haddies, Bloaters,

Kippered Mackrel and Herring. Salt Water Herring, Fresh Water Herring, White Fish and Trout.

FERGUSON & CO.

THE-GROCERY TRADE.

JOHN SCANDRETT. 175 DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite Strong's Hotel) THE POPULAR GROCERY. THE WHOLESALE TRADE specialty. Country storekeepers wi ar in mind that it will pay them to ca this store and compare prices befor aying orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing com-petition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly. Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT.



RECEIVED NEW TEAS 50 & 60 CTS with any to be had in the city. To be convinced of this call and get a pound for trial.

JUST

SIGN, BIG CHINAMAN 211 Dundas st.

W. COUSINS.

J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Is now prepared to turnish his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the City. A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon.

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS J. W. HARDY, Corner King and Ridout Streets

FITZGERALD.

SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING

GROCERS ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

MA CALL SOLICITED

FITZGEFIALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Boor East Richmond Street. PARLOR PICTURE STORE

O. B. GRAVES CARVER & GILDER

Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors.

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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

222 Dundas Street, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK N. E. cerner Dundas and Clarence streets, old. Repairing and carving done.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY SAVED. THE HOME

SAVINGS CHRISTMAS FRUITS! AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HOUSE HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-Pres PATRICK HUGHES, Esq.

> JOHN FOY, ESQ JAMES MASON, MANAGER.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favora' ie terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without commission or expense.

EDW. E. HARGREAVES York Street, London. July2.zm

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, . . \$1,000,000. Subscribed, . \$600 000. Paid Up, -- \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.

M sey and on Real Estate at lowe thes of interest. Mortgages and Municip ebenturgs purchased. Ap, by personally at Company's Offices for Sans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

ets. - \$720,000.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Bollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

HARDWARE. T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers and Deaters in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND

AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS!

BUILDING HARDWARE CALL AND SEE US JAS. REID & CO., 116 Dundas Street, N.S.

BOOTS & SHOES. WINLOW BROS. BOOTS SHOES

113 DUNDAS STREET. Opposite B. A. Mitchell's Drug Store

ME A TRIAL SOLICITED.



DENTON

JOHN M. DENTON. 372 Richmond st., London, Oxt.

TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE, GEO. BAWDEN & CO.

171 & 173 King Street. Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Sets in Walnut, for \$35.

Our Furniture is cheaper than any other House in the city.

BUSINESS ITEMS

The Westminster base burner stove, made by Copp Bros., of Hamilton, has had the most extensive sale of any stove put in the market this season. We have been using one and it has given the utmost satisfaction. Geo. A. Mathewson, next the Advertiser office, sells the Westminster as well as every other requisite in this

Inc.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given by the 7th Batt. Band in the City Halbon Wednesday the 22nd. The proceeds are to be devoted to aid the city's poor, and will be divided among the Mount Hope Asylum, Protestant Orphan's Home, and St. Andrew's, St. George's and the Irish Benevolent Societies.

For the best photos made in the city go

the Irish Benevolent Societies.

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

a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

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

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN St. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.

L. C. Leonard. Richmond street, next L. C. Leonard, Richmond street, next door to Free Press office has now an immense stock on hand of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers and fancy chind, which he is selling wholesale and retail at prices cheaper than any other house in Canada. Call and inspect the stock and see for recovering

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

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

MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

The Star House, the popular grocery, next to the City Hotel, is the place to procure Christmas fruit of the very finest quality at the lowest possible prices. Everything in the grocery line fresh and good and cut low to suit the times. Call and see the quality of Christmas fruits before buying elsewhere.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNDER THE WINTER ARRANGE-MENT, Mail matter for dispatch by Canadian Steamers sailing from

Halifax every Saturday, will be received at the London Post Office

5 p.m. EVERY WEDNESDAY. L. LAWLESS, Postmaster.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

114.1

In aid of the poor of the City, by the BAND OF THE SEVENTH FUSILEERS (With permission of Lt.-Col. Walker and the Officers of the Battalion), assisted by resident vocalists, will be given in the

CITY HALL, On Wednesday Evening, December 22nd, 1880

TICKETS, 25 cents; galleries, 10 cents. Reserved seats at Nordheimer's 5 cents extra.

STOVES

G. A. MATHEWSON 422 RICHMOND STREET,

Has a fine assortment of COPP BROS. cele brated STOVES. This firm carried off nearly all the Prizes at London and Hamilton shows of last season. THE

WESTMINSTER

LOW OVEN, is a perfect beauty. Everyone ought to have one. The latest improvements. Call and se-it. Inspection solicited.

TINWARE, STOVE PIPING, ETC. GEO. A. MATHEWSON

HARKNESS&CO. Druggists,

REDUCED PRICE LIST. Burdock Bitters All Dollar Medicines at Eighty Cents. ULSTERETTES-

All 75 Cent Medicines Sixty Cents. Electric Bitters 40 Cents Luby's Hair Restorative 40 Cents Canadian Hair Dye 40 Cents Allan's Lung Balsam All 50 Cent Medicines Forty Cents. Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum . 18 Cents Wilson's Comp. Syrup Wild Cherry 18 " Ransom's Hive Syrup 18 "

Wilson's Con.p. Syrup Wild Cherry 18
Ransom's Hive Syrup 18
Thomas' Eelectic Oil 18
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 18
Ayer's Pills 18
Roll's Pill's 18

All 25 Cent Medicines Eighteen Cents.

FELLOWS' SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, \$1,10 We have a large stock of Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Etc.

All Goods Warranted Pure and Fresh. All Goods Warfanger & a.c. Druggists,
HARKNESS & Co., Druggists,
Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sts., London,
decl7.ly
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—ALL persons wishing to get the "Christmas Cheer" from the Irish Benevolent Society are requested to make application on or before Wednesday, 22nd inst., to any of the following gentlemen, who will give them an order for relief: D. Regan, B. Cronyn, Dr. Sippi, J. M. Keary, John Smith, John M. O'Mara, H. D. Long, Chris, Hevey, M. D. Fraser, J. J. Gibbons, Rev. Father O'Mahony and Very Rev. Dean Boomer. D. Ergan, President; Chris. Hevey, Secretary,

BY-LAW

NO. 32,

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the City of London, as follows:

[B] Shall Salter's Grove be sold? and the present Exhibition Grounds be retained for Fair purposes?

Passed in Council, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Mayor.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT, Clerk.

INSPECT OUR STOCK OF BOYS' & MEN'S

CLOTHING OVERRCOATS

And you will find them THE BEST VALUE IN THE

AND ULSTERS!

CITY.

PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

PROVERBS.

stomach, bad breath, indigestio lache easily cured by Hop Bitter Study Hop Bitters books, use the med ne, be wise, healthy and happy." 'When life is a drug, and you have le hope, try Hop Bitters." "Kidney and urinary trouble is univ il, and the only safe and sure remedy op Bitters—rely on it." "Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Orga use the worst of diseases, and Hop B rs cures them all."

Hop Bitters Man' G Co., Rochester, Ne



POST OFFICE MOTICE.

UNDER THE WINTER ARRANGE-MENT, mail matter for the United Kingdom will be received at the London Post Office as follows, viz.:

On Mondays, per Cunard Line, via New York, at 7.30 a.m. On Wednesdays, per Canadian Line, via Halifax, at 5 p.m.

On Thursdays, per Inman or White Star Line, via New York, at 7.30 a.m. L. LAWLESS, Postmaster.

ULSTERS, ULSTERS!

Nothing so Comfortable or Cheap as those fashionable Ulsters of ap Scotch and Cana-

dian Tweeds, at

Are all the rage at GOLDNER'S OVERCOATS-

For \$5.00 upwards, made up in first-class style, equal to Custom Work. BOYS' ULSTERS-

In Black, Grey and Brown, at low figures. Warm, Strong and Nobby.

FURNISHINGS-

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Cuffs, and first-class, in the latest novelties. Everything marked down to the lowest possible figures. Call and see the New

Goods.

J. GOLDNER,

CONSUMPTION

BE CURED!



INSTITUTE. 253 WOODWARD AVENUE,

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

WM. SPENCE

I Have on hand a full assortment of all kinds of

The NEW WESTMIMSTER BASE BURNE



STOP YOUR CUTTER AT BELTZ'S FUR

LAP OR BACK ROBE. BUFFALO ROBES AT WHOLESALE.

Largest Stock of Ladies' & Gents' Furs Ever Offered for Sale at BELTZ'S. All goods in this line ere remarkably scarce in the eastern markets. Beltz has a larger stock than ever before. He wiff take no

FUR HATS THAT R HATS AT BELTZ'S

Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a discount of FIVE PER CENT, will be On or before the 14th of Dec'r, 1880,

Our stock is now complete for the Christmas trade, and being purchased at Special

are able to sell away below any other house in the city.

The following are a few of our special

The well-known reputation of this firm ensures the purchaser a first-class article in

A. S. MURRAY & CO.,

Bucctings.

CAN POSITIVELY



DETROIT

THROAT LUNG

DETROIT, MICH. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., (Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) FROPRIETOR.

Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) PROPRIETOR.

33. Permanently established since 1870. Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz:—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Ashma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Dearness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the

We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the im-mediate cure of all these troublesome afflic-tions. By the system of MEDICATEDINHALATIONS

MEDICALEDIN HALATIONS
Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.
The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, Duties Free. If impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and 'Medical Treatise.' Address, DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG IESTITUTE.

253 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.

377 Talbot Street, OPPOSITE MARKET SQUARE.

STOVES!

n four sizes. The ROYAL BASE BURNER in four sizes. These stoves are all finished in a superityle, and are sold at the lowest rates. Come and see the "Westminster." 111.6w



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CROWELL WILSON, President,
D. BLACK, Vice-President,
W. R. VINING, Treasurer,
C. G. CODY, Inspector

City of London. TAX NOTICE.



A. S. MURRAY & CO.

prices, direct from the manufacturers, we

lines:—Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Pickle Cruets, Card Receivers, Card Cases, Silver Tea Sets, Fruit Stands, Vases (in Porcelain and Silver,) Children's Silver Sets, Silver Mugs, Centre Pieces, Filigree Silver in Brooches, Sets, Bracelets, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold and Diamond Sets and Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gents' Suites, Charms for Chains, Bouquet Holders, Toilet Clocks, Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.

every department.

Richmond Street. 423 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

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

Mrofessional.

TOYS

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BOOKS

BOOKS

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B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. • Office, 110; Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot. DR. W. J. McGuigan, GRADUATE, of McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street.

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-TIST. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38.1v J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office—No. 83 Dundas street, London.

Miscellancous.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE-COR-NER Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto.

tited up with all modern improvements. In
ose proximity to railways. Every convenice and comfort guaranteed at reasonable
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M. A. TROTTER & Son,
Proprietors.

JOHN TALIAFERRA, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING Dundas Street West. 87.4m BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR,

10 MARKET LANE, site the new Bank. Opposite the new Bank. 87.4m

CCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K.
FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day,
Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M.
Depot, Grand Rapids, Mtch.

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, Acc dent, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates, Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done, Business promptly attended to. Office—373 Riemond st., London, Ondario 17.1y K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY,

A. K. THOMPSON S. Land's Boot and Shee Manufactory. First-class rigs at 28-by E. HARGREAVES, DEALER

in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

Call and get what you want in this line at the

WILLIAM STREET WOOD YARD

I don't Sell at Cost price, but will give fair quality and quantity.

A. DENHOLM, JR.

THE LONDON MUTUAL

INSURANCE

(Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE,

Molsons Buildings, London, Ontare Molsons Buildings. London, Ontario. Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issue d. 1,940 policies and in July 2,032 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself. ept by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. That the "London Mutual" was the
ideneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada,
and that its rates have always been placed
s low as is commensurate with the hazar!;
hat, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockiolders, and all profits are added to its reerve fund to give better security to its memiers.

ers. That it is the only Company that has 2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in he Province of Ostario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English Canalian, or American, [vide Government Remeals]

isl.

I. That it has paid nearly a million dolin compensation for losses, having distanted the same in nearly every township the Frovince

I. That its books and affairs are always to the inspection of the members, and should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.

BATHS.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

The first physiological effect of the Moliere Electrie-Vapor Batns is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the skin, to give a living and healthy cuticle, instead of the weak, diseased covering which the majority of people possess. The skin is thus fitted for imbibing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving off the carbon from the blood-two most important processes. To a person liable to take cold from exposure to slight drafts, the feeling of defiance to cold imparted by the Electric-Vapor Baths is one of the most striking results. In no diseases are the effects more magical than in Rheumatism and Gout In northern climates the functions of the skin are to a great extent dormant, and its purpose as an outlet for refuse matters of the system almost nullified by naction. The use Consession and the system almost nullified by naction. purpose as an outlet for refuse matters system almost nullified by inaction. To of these Baths remedies this state of ti giving, at the same time, beauty to the and health to the body. Its utility in eleongestion of the liver and spicen, a constipation associated with chronic ir tion, gout, inveterate depression of securaneous diseases, affections of the k cutaneous diseases, affections of the k

tons goul, inveterate depression of spirits, cutaneous diseases, affections of the kidneys and dropsy thereon dependent, is without doubt. It is common to associate perspiration with debility, and to imagine it to be weakening to the system. This is a mistake, passive means cainnot weaken. Travellers in the East resort to bathing establishments in the East resort to bathing establishments for refreshment and invigoration. Electric Vapor Baths are highly tonic, and the rule is to put weak people in often, as it is conducted to be a superior of the system of

XMAS 1880

LARGEST STOCK

GREATEST VARIETY!

LOWEST PRICE PRESENTS!!

BRYCE'S. DEPOTS-123, 168 & 215 Dundas Street, London.

CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH. Orders by Mail attended to Prompt. GAMES

TEACHER WANTED HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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

Autograph Albums,

Dressing Cases, Card Cases. Games, Blocks, &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRAYER BOOKS In Handsome Bindings.

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT ANDERSON'S 1880 WINTER 1880 175 Dundas Street,

OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL SPECIAL NOTICE!

AVING THOROUGHLY TESTED THE efficacy of our New Preparations, we confidently recommend them to the lie. We have at present a large stock of

ASHBURY'S Cherry Balsam, ASHBURY'S Cough Emulsion, ASHBURY'S Concentrated Extract Red Honduras Sarsaparilla.

Our Cherry Balsam and Cough Emulsion are undoubtedly the two best remedies for the cure of Coughs. Colds, Bronchitis Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Asbury's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a most reliable medicine for purifying the blood. It will be found especially beneficial in the cure of Skin Diseases of all kinds.

ASHBURY'S CANTHARIDINE OIL or preventing the hair from falling out, and romoting its growth.

J.W. ASHBURY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, HE DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Remember the address-

London, Nov. 26, 1880.

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THESE old books for 25c. a piece: Home Narratives, by Charles Dickens; Stories of the Canadian forests; A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place; Goldsmith's Greeian

112.9w

ASSOCIATION. LONDON, ONTARIO. OFFICES - OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE Board of Directors, at A. B. POWELL & CO. their weekly meeting on Saturday, the 27th November, authorized a final issue of Stock, viz., 4,000 shares at ENGLISH LOAN COMPANY 20 per cent. premium, of which 3,190 shares are already applied for. This issue will close the Stock Books of the Company, making the \$1,000,000

Capital fully subscribed. HENRY TAYLOR,

Managing Director. London. 25 New Year Cards, 20cts.; 12 Xmas Florals, 10cts; 25 Gilt Edged Glass, turned down corner, 20cts. National Card House, Ingersoll, Ontario. for McGee,s, Illustrated Weekly Box 2120, New York. JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, Quebec '7.1y

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Male or Female, holding second or third class certificate, for R. C. S. S. Section No. 1, McGillivray. Address, stating salary to DENIS FARMER, Secretary, Centralia, P. O. Nov. 29, 1880. 113.3w

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE

R. WADDELL, with whom is associated

Desks and Workboxes MR. JAMES GILLEAN, SR., are now prepared to insure at lowest rates in first-class English and Canadian Companies. Special rates where Steam Heating is used Prompt Settlement of Losses.

OFFICE:-418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON

DRY GOODS.

FOR WINTER TRADE J. GIBBONS'

New Cloth Suitings, New Cashmeres.

New Cloakings,

Wool Dressing Flannels,

New Jackets, New Wool Scarfs Jersey Jackets. Lined Gloves,

Bed Comforters, Scotch and Canadian Underclothing.

ALL WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

EATON'S PALACE. THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE.

-STILL MORE-EXTRAORDINARY

and Carpet opening, we have a Clothing open-ing. Act Tremendous stock. SE Eaton sells cheap all the time.

JAS. EATON & CO.

GLOVE HOUSE FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

THAN WHAT HAS BEEN!

40C. PER PAIR

The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd.

N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice.

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