

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

NO. 62.

"CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins. Prices Low.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

December, 1879.
Sunday, 21—Fourth Sunday of Advent. Semi-Double.
Monday, 22—St. Thomas, Apostle. Double.
Tuesday, 23—Of the Virgin. Double.
Wednesday, 24—St. Stephen, Proto-Martyr. Double.
Thursday, 25—Nativity of Our Lord. Double.
Friday, 26—St. Stephen, Proto-Martyr. Double.
Saturday, 27—St. John the Evangelist. Double.

Life.

BY FATHER RYAN.

A Baby played with the surplice sleeve
Of a gentle Priest—while he accented low
The sponsors murmured the grand "I be-
lieve."
And the Priest bade the mystic waters
Flow—
"In the name of the Father, of the Son,
And of the Holy Spirit"—Three in One,
Spotless as a Lily's leaf!
"Whiter than the Christmas snow"
Not a shade of sin or grief—
And the babe laughed sweet and low.

A smile flitted over the baby's face—
Or was it the gleam of its angelic wing.
Just passing then, and leaving a trace
Of its presence, grew the face once fair,
A hymn, when words and waters
To grace and life a child of sin,
Not an outward sign or token
That the child was saved from woe;
But the bonds of sin were broken,
And the babe laughed sweet and low.

A cloud rose up to the Mother's eyes
And out of the cloud fell grief's rain fast;
Came the baby's smiles and the Mother's
Sighs,
Out of the future or the past?
Ah, gleam and gloom must ever meet,
And call must mingle with the sweet!
Yes, upon the baby's laughter
Trickled tears—his mother's
Mothers dread the dark hereafter;
But her babe laughed sweet and low.

And the years, like waves, broke on the
shore
Of the Mother's heart and her baby's life;
But her lone heart drifted away before
Her little boy knew an hour of strife!
Drifted away on a summer eve
Ere the organ had ceased to groan,
Her humble grave was gently made
Where the roses bloomed in Summer's
glow.

He floated away from his mother's grave
Like a fragile flower on a great stream's
tide,
He heard the moon of a mighty wave
That welcomed the stream to the ocean
wide,
Out from the shore, and over the deep
He sailed away and learned to weep,
Furrowed grew the face once fair,
Under storms of human woe,
Silent grew the dark brown hair
And he wailed and sobbed and low.

The years swept on as erst they swept,
Bright wavelets o'er—dark billows now;
Wherever he sailed, his path followed now;
A cloud hung o'er his darkened brow;
Over the deep, and into the dark,
Wild roses watched the mother's tomb,
God only knows the baby's doom,
That laughed so sweet and low.

BOTHWELL.

GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE.

It is most encouraging to see what rapid progress is being made in forwarding church and school work in the country parishes, and in none is there to be seen more rapid advancement than in that under the care of Rev. Father McGrath, of Bothwell. On next Monday evening, Dec. 22nd, a concert and lecture will be given in the Town Hall of that place. The choirs of the Bothwell and Thamesville missions, assisted by some foreign talent, will combine to afford those who attend a musical treat the like of which is seldom heard in the village. The lecture will be delivered by Father O'Mahony, of the cathedral. We hope the good people of the surrounding country will turn out in large numbers, and thus show their appreciation of the energy and earnestness of their good pastor. We can promise them an evening's entertainment which will well repay them for the small outlay.

RIDGETOWN.

PROMENADE CONCERT AND PRIZE DRAWING.

A grand promenade concert and drawing of prizes will take place in Ridgetown on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 20, 21 and 22, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a Catholic church in that place. The list of prizes is large, comprising one hundred and thirty-five articles of considerable value. We hope the people of this district will assist their good pastor in his efforts to give them a church wherein they will be able to receive the consolations of our holy religion. Tickets for the drawing of prizes, and all information may be obtained by addressing Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., Chatham, Ont.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—Parts 21 and 22 of this magnificent work, issued by Benziger Bros., New York, is just out. An agent is canvassing for the work, and those who give him their order, or who send direct to the above firm, in New York, will, we feel confident, never regret being in possession of such a really valuable book.

THE VENERABLE MOTHER BARAT.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT THE SACRED HEART CONVENT.

Friday last, the 12th inst., was a day of general rejoicing for all the members of the Sacred Heart, and that community here in London joined with its sister houses scattered over the world in celebrating the centenary of the birth of their venerable foundress. The rapid growth of this community is something extraordinary and the good work that it is performing is indeed great. It is seldom that we see within a century a community assume the immense proportions this has. Commencing some eighty years ago with a few pious ladies, directed by a holy and zealous priest of God, it claims to-day a membership of nearly six thousand. In this age of irreligion it is certainly consoling to think that there is such an army of pious souls as this constantly knocking at the door of Divine Mercy, in behalf of poor sinners, and winning, by the holiness of their lives, a passport to God's regard. Their houses are to be found in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, England, Ireland, Spain, Austria, United States, Canada and South America, and in all these countries are winning golden opinions from those who, though they view their work with no partial eye, yet are obliged to testify to the great good done by this society.

The good ladies of the Sacred Heart are remarkable the world over for the exquisite taste they display in decorating the resting place of God, and on Friday last they surpassed themselves in ornamenting the altar on which was to repose the sacrament of God's love. Immense lights burned around the altar, and in the center of which contained the Blessed Eucharist, and which rested on its throne above the tabernacle of the altar. In the morning solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Tierman, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, and in the evening, after the benediction a sermon, preached, of which the following is an imperfect synopsis:

The world has ever endeavored to keep alive the memory of those who have been public benefactors, and in its desire to perpetuate their names it has spared no trouble or expense. When we consider the object of their beneficence, and consider how great has been that relief brought to suffering humanity by the exercise of their philanthropy, we cannot but admit that it is but just that their names should be remembered with gratitude. There is, however, another class of public benefactors which demands from us even a higher degree of gratitude than those whose charity has been confined to relieving the wants of the body. I mean those heroic souls who have endeavored to advance the standard of Christian perfection, and whose lives have been given to that work, charitable and heroic, of bringing souls nearer to Jesus Christ. There is a love for admiration natural to man, and in this may be found a great incentive to deeds of charity. It is true that this motive is not the highest, nor is it always the principal one, but it sometimes has more to do with our actions than we would wish to admit even to ourselves. Comparatively few indeed can be found in the world to extend their love beyond the present, and find in the rewards of a future life the incentive to deeds of self-sacrifice. The world is slow to approve of what is opposed to its feelings, and will ever throw obstacles in the way of those who, in the interests of the soul, point to a more perfect life than that to which it invites its votaries. . . . Thus it is hard to estimate how immense has been the work of those moral benefactors who have endeavored in their lives to be the sacrifices of the religious life. The interior struggle which must be gone through before they can bring themselves to embrace a life so adverse to all the promptings of human nature, must to a certain extent be undergone in winning natures to the cause they have espoused. It is not a work of little labor to mould dispositions to that degree of self-denial so necessary to the working of a religious community, and it is often a task almost impossible, or at least attended with great difficulty, to induce others with all the terrible results of their lives, and in the customs of their day which separates them so much from us that we are liable to lose sight of their example. This is not the case with those who may be said to be of our own times, and the peculiar circumstances of whose lives we can readily understand. Amongst these is the Venerable Mother Barat, whose memory we to-day honor. In her life we will find abundant food for profitable meditation. Born in France at a time when the dark cloud of anarchy rested on that fair land, her mind was early impressed with all the terrible results that follow when men give free rein to their passions. It would seem as if divine Providence cast her days in these evil times, that her soul, being strengthened by sight of the persecution raised against the Church, she might be better able to cope with the obstacles which she was to meet in the prosecution of her holy work. Increasing in virtue and zeal for God's service with each succeeding year, and storing her mind with that knowledge so necessary for that position to which God had called her, we find her

ever docile to the voice of duty. In 1800 the Sacred Heart community had its beginning. It sprang into existence during one of the most trying periods of modern history. Society was disturbed and fearful outbreaks already threatened to work the destruction of all I would order. The faith of the founder of a religious community is one always strewn with thistles, and certainly the life of Mother Barat was no exception to the rule. Notwithstanding these, so admirably did she plant the tree of the Sacred Heart family that to-day its branches spread over many lands, protecting in its shade the souls of thousands of lovers of Jesus Christ, who by the holiness of their lives, no less than by the admirable training they give those under their care, are winning souls for the kingdom of God. Well, indeed, has its title been selected. Whether we regard the Sacred Heart as the model after which it has fashioned its copy, or whether we look upon that Heart as the object of its special love, the peculiar appropriateness is manifest. In the first days of the society impious hands were raised against the holiest institutions of the Church, blasphemous tongues denounced by many and ungodly apostles that Christ had delivered to his Apostles, every insult that the malignity of infuriated and impious men could suggest was hurled against God. It was his Sacred Heart that felt these fearful injuries and it was but fitting that that heart should be consoled by the earnest devotion and love of his chosen disciples, the sweet offering of whose tender attachment might stay the anger of God and plead before the shrine of Christ's heart for sinful and degraded man. Like a faithful band of gallant warriors, they came to the aid of their King, and in the moment of his despair, they came to his aid, and offered their lives as a reparation to the wounded honor of his country, with such heroic heroism have the members of this religious order devoted their lives to the glorification and love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus depicted in the world, and in the multitude. Were it permitted to penetrate the secrets of Divine Providence, how many wonders might we behold brought about by the devotion to the Sacred Heart! How powerful has been its aid in our time, but telling advocacy that has gone forth, and which we cannot but feel proud to have been the work of the members of this religious body! How tender heart of Jesus must open to their eloquent appeal. Looking at it in this light, it is impossible to estimate the good that has been done. When we examine their lives, and see the world we will find that it is but just that their Divine model and that the spirit of their union teaches them to keep ever before their mind, that their lives should be the copy of that of their Redeemer. His heart was meek, and his love should shine your lives, and pointed out to the members of the Sacred Heart as the virtues which should characterize their dealings with the world. The heart of Jesus was kind and sympathetic—see it instanced in the case of Mary Magdalen. The Venerable Mother Barat's heart was kind and sympathetic, and her practice was ever to leave their hearts to the poor and needy, and we cannot find sufficient to eulogize their noble work, but there is a class of society exposed to special danger from the position they occupy in the world, and to these have the daughters of Mother Barat devoted themselves, working thereby a good that is simply incalculable. But there is a practical lesson to be derived from these considerations, and it is this: The virtues of your venerable foundress should not only be the subject of your admiration, but should also be the model after which you should strive to live. Let then the offering which you make to-day be the resolution to imitate her virtues. By doing this you will one day merit to be united to her in heaven.

A man named Daniel Winger residing in Norwich, was killed by being thrown out of a wagon Wednesday last.

On Saturday, a man, lately convicted of killing a horse by over-driving, was sentenced at the St. Catharines Sessions to three years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Mrs. R. Brown has been arrested this morning as an accomplice and assistant in the murder of her husband and daughter, at West Winchester. The trial commences before seven Justices of the Peace and Jas. Dugwell, Esq., County Attorney.

Alex. Gibson, charged with a robbery at Princeton, and theft of an overcoat at Brantford, was tried at the Police Court, Brantford, on Monday, found guilty in both cases, and sentenced to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

At Cobourg, Thursday night, a stranger attending Court here entered the Arlington Hotel and called for a drink. Mr. Herbert Stanton, the clerk, refused to attend to his wants, whereupon the stranger drew a revolver and shot at Mr. Stanton, but fortunately missed his victim, and shattered a plate glass mirror. He has not yet been arrested.

James Burbridge, a prominent and highly respected citizen of this village, while hunting in the wood near Jarvis, on Dec. 12, had his wrist blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a shot gun. The arm was almost severed by the charge and lacerated in a fearful manner. Dr. Laughin was obliged to amputate at half way between the wrist and elbow.

HAMILTON LETTER.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Home, of which I spoke in my last correspondence, came off last night in Mechanics' Hall. The noble mission of charity carried on in this institution is deserving of the heartiest support by the whole community, and the crowded hall gave witness to the fact that its work is appreciated.

The programme was an excellent one, combining a pleasing and instructive variety. The first tableaux, "The old woman who lived in a shoe," prepared the audience for the high and grand, and manly shoe, crowded with about forty youngsters, in and around the shoe, and the old woman about to punish a disobedient child, presented itself to the audience. This picture delighted those present so much that a repetition was necessary. As the curtain rose the gigantic shoe was crowded to its utmost capacity with youngsters, who appeared from the hall like a slipper full of marbles.

The second tableau was the "death warrant of Mary Queen of Scots." The ladies who acted in this tableaux went to great expense in preparing and obtaining the historic costumes for this picture, the Queen particularly being represented with historic truth. The same may be said of the gentlemen who brought the 15th and 16th centuries back to our sight, with their glittering armour and battle-axes. I never saw a better or a more historic looking Queen Mary on a stage than the one represented by Miss Theresa Hagan. The attendants were represented by the Misses Taverner, Mary Powers and Josephine O'Brien; Leicester Major Moore; Melville, by Mr. Andette; Sheriff, by Mr. Routh; Duke of Kent, by Mr. Grier.

No. 3. Statuary, "Spring," by Miss Dolan. Spring was here represented by a young flower-crowned girl with flower wreath. The face and arms white, drapery white and antique. A pure white postament gave this number, with the addition of his and red light, a marble-like appearance, and was well received and applauded by the audience.

No. 4. Song, "Infelice," by Ernani, was sung by Mr. F. Filigiano with excellent taste, and was deservedly encored.

No. 5. Tableau, "Execution of the Queen of Scots." The same persons as in tableaux No. 1, with the addition of the headman, by Mr. Jas. O'Brien.

No. 6. Statue, "Summer," by Miss Aggie Hogan. This statue was well received and had to be shown twice.

No. 7. Song, "Once Again," by Arthur Sullivan, delivered in a usual brilliant style by Mr. N. L. Power, the principal star of St. Mary's Cathedral choir.

No. 8. Tableau, "Rebekah at the Well." Rebekah, Miss Greig; Maidens, Miss McKeown, Miss McHenry, Miss O'Brien, Miss Walsh, Miss Kerrigan, and Mr. Andette.

This tableaux had also to be shown twice.

No. 9. Statuary, "Autumn," by Miss Walsh. This statue was very much admired and had to be shown over again.

No. 10. Miss Lizzie Egan delivered "Let Me Dream Again," in her usual grand style. This lady, who is an ornament of St. Mary's choir, in her last night again gave proof of her high ability as a vocalist. As an encore she gave "Come Back to Erin," which also gained great applause.

No. 11. Tableau, Act IV. Scene III, Henry V.—King Henry, Mr. M. J. Walsh; Duke of York, Mr. T. Egan; Pages, Soldiers of the time, &c. This tableaux was also well arranged, and much applauded by the audience.

No. 12. Statuary—A group of children among the flowers with their guardian angel hovering over them—this marble-like group, with their snow-white drapery, white faces and flowers, presented a pleasing sight to the audience. The names of the little performers were, Misses Rosie Fitzpatrick, Walsh and Duffy.

No. 13. Violin Solo, "The Carnival of Venice," by Dancia; delivered by Mr. E. Deville with fair precision.

No. 14. Tableau, Joan of Arc—Joan of Arc was represented by Miss Taverner; Duke of Burgundy, by Mr. George Stanton.

No. 15. Statue of Canada, by Miss Annie Taylor. This statue, with flag, shield with Canadian coat of arms, and colonial crown, looked like a chiselled figure, and was much admired.

No. 16. Song—"Will of the Wisp," by Mr. M. Walsh. Mr. Walsh a member of St. Mary's choir, has a very fine baritone voice, and knows well how to use it. He well deserved the hearty applause bestowed on him.

No. 17. Tableau, "The Challenge," by Frank Egan and Mr. George Stanton.

No. 18. Statuary Group: Industry, Justice and Education—represented by Miss Aggie Hogan, Miss Dolan and Miss Walsh. Except the statue of Canada, this was the best production in statuary, and was much admired.

No. 19. Song—"The Marseillaise," delivered by Mr. Filigiano. The old and respected favorite of our Hamilton audiences earned new laurels last night again. Ever young and fresh, time does not seem to have anything to do with our old friend; the same fire which enlivened his song thirty years ago seems to inspire him yet.

No. 20 "Allegorical picture of Ireland," by Miss Theresa Sullivan, the guardian Angel of Ireland, by Miss Aggie Hogan, one of the best representations of the night, with the drapery of green and gold, and the beautifully gilded lamp, kindly lent for this occasion by Mrs. Philip Mantin. The graceful figure of Miss Sulli-

van made the whole picture a magnificent representation of the Emerald Isle.

The entertainment closed with the grand tableaux, No. 22, "God Save the Queen," a grand mélange of all tableaux and statuary, and with a beautiful display of Bengal lights, to the greatest satisfaction of a highly pleased audience. Mrs. T. N. Powers deserves the greatest praise for her enterprising energy and taste in arranging the groups of the tableaux and for her push and promptness. The Rev. Mr. John Kavanagh also deserves much credit, having labored day and night to make the entertainment successful.

A great deal of credit is also due to Mr. Summersville, who furnished the armors, some costumes of the time, and an excellent representation of a house, for scene and tableaux No. 2 and No. 5. The Statuary was arranged and set in their respective positions by Mr. H. A. Wilkens, the sculptor, who had every one of his pieces to show twice.

Mr. Moody, of this city, furnished the colored and Bengal lights. Prof. D. O'Brien, organist of St. Mary's Cathedral, presided at the piano. There is no use of bringing up the old stereotyped phrase: "in his usual brilliant style," as every one of your readers know the young and talented professor well enough to suppose that his style of accompaniment gave an immense surty and stay to the performers.

Amongst the audience I noticed the Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Glaven, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Rev. Fathers Keough and McGuire, St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Father Bradman, St. Joseph's church, Hamilton. From Dundas, the Rev. Father Lemon, with quite a number of his congregation which gave ample proof of the high esteem the rev. gentlemen held in by his flock in the valley city.

On Tuesday, December 7th, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to quite a number of candidates in Cayuga, and on Monday, December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, administered Confirmation at Walpole. CHERUBIM, Hamilton, Dec. 17th, 1879.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

FORCIBLE LETTER ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

St. Louis, November 4, 1879.
MY DEAR DR. PHILLIPS:—In reply to your letter, I have much pleasure in expressing my entire approval of your acting as chairman at the public meeting held in your town on the 17th inst. and I request you will assure the meeting that the objects for which they will have assembled, and which are so well and wisely expressed in the printed resolutions to be proposed, have my deepest sympathy.

For weeks and months past since the first of the distress appeared amongst us, I have been making every effort to provide means of relief. I have found many landlords, indeed, all I have conferred with, both in this country and in Roscommon, most anxious to assist their tenants and to promote public works for the general relief of the laboring class. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, when I waited some weeks ago, with other prelates, as a deputation from the bishops of Ireland, gave us assurance that the Government would use every available means to meet the impending distress, where local resources would be found inadequate. It would be unwise, as well as unwise not to acknowledge freely and gratefully such humane and generous dispositions as these, and I am sure they will be gladly recognized and attested at your meeting. It must, however, be admitted and proclaimed that neither the Lord Lieutenant nor the Government, nor the number or class of landlords nor the intentions of the executive, are a remedy for

THE CONSTANT AND INEVITABLE EVILS OF THE IRISH LAND LAWS, which crush the energies of our people and waste the very soil of the country. It is not in the nature of things, it certainly is not consistent with the spirit of our times, the peace, contentment, union of classes, or prosperity can exist amongst us so long as the tiller and the child of the soil is deprived of its fruits and treated as a revolting injustice, and as a source of acres waste and unoccupied, and to keep the greater part of the arable land of the country undrained and unimproved, notwithstanding half its natural produce, whilst countless families have been, for want of land to live on, obliged to become exiles from their country, and seek elsewhere the means of existence refused to them at home. Our land laws are

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE DISEASES OF SHEEP AND CATTLE, of the periodical famines, and the permanent distress of our people, and whilst they are maintained by the State there must be deep discontent as well as misery in this country. It is, therefore, clear that the great object of the Roscommon public meeting and others should be to obtain, by every constitutional means, the repeal of these land laws, to substitute for them a system of land tenure which, while recognizing and maintaining the just rights of landlords—I mean the rights consistent with the public welfare—will fix the tenant in the soil, either as its owner at a fair price, or as a tenant at a fair rent. I am thoroughly convinced that the tenant will not only improve the soil, that landlord and tenant, Celt and Saxon, will live together in peace and mutual confidence; and that English law will be respected and cordially obeyed amongst us. As it is only by the Legislature that such changes in the law can be made the members who represent

our counties in Parliament should be expected and required to advocate them in the House of Commons, and press them with untiring earnestness and perseverance.

If our Irish members unite in doing their duty in this respect, our system of land tenure, old and vicious though it is, will be soon reformed; and I feel great pleasure in expressing my belief that in advocating and effecting this reform the most influential Irish landlords will unite with the representatives of the tenant class. We cannot censure landlords for using rights conferred on them by law, if they use them with moderation. Education and traditional prejudice make them view those rights as justly belonging to their class, and even as conducive to the public good. We might ourselves, if in this respect, justify and defend our privileges with equal, if not greater, zeal. We must not blame individual landlords for the unjust and ruinous character of those land laws; we must lay the blame on the Legislature and Government; and it is to them we must go, with moderation as well as firmness, to look for the necessary reform. I have every confidence that your meeting will be conducted in a manner worthy of our great and influential country; and that the people, as well as the speaker, will manifest a spirit of justice and moderation, which will give weight to their demands. I should be grieved indeed, were anything said or done that would cause division in our own ranks, or give reasonable offence to the good landlords of our country. I remain, my dear Dr. Phillips, sincerely yours,

F. L. GILLOOLY.

CANADIAN NEWS.

At the County Court held in Cobourg on Dec. 11, Almon Drinkwater was convicted on a charge of bigamy before His Honor Judge Boswell, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Mr. Powell, one of the owners of the Gladstone gold mine, Madoc, on Friday weighed a brick of gold, and it turned the scales at three pounds and a half. It is valued at \$850. Mr. Powell states that this is the result of 143 hours' crushing. The average yield to the ton was \$40.

Belle River, Ont., Dec. 12.—This morning a man named Hugh Kennedy was found dead on the side of the track of the G.W.R. near this place, some passing train having struck him. The papers in his possession give his name as above, and also that he has been in the army, a discharge being amongst his documents.

Penetanguishene, Dec. 15.—Yesterday while a number of the young people of the village were out on the bay skating, a young man named Joseph Gendron, and a young girl named Amelia Cloutier, while crossing a weak part of the ice, broke through, and, although a number of people were with them on the ice, before they could render them any assistance, they were both drowned.

St. Thomas, December 15.—On Saturday last, about midnight, three tramps, named Kelley, Andrews and Riley, broke open the C. S. R. station at Rodney, and ransacked a trunk and valise, taking therefrom three suits of clothes and several other articles of wearing apparel. They also opened the money drawer, in which they found but a few coppers. The news was immediately telegraphed to Detective Raynour, of the C. S. R., who traced them to Essex Centre, and in less than eighteen hours had them in St. Thomas jail.

Norwich, Ont., December 12.—This morning Thomas Whitefield, who lives four miles from here, in the township of Windham, was found dead in his house. He was a bachelor and lived alone. When found he was lying on the floor, his clothes covered with blood, and several wounds covered his face and head. When sober the deceased was a respectable, hard-working man. He has been drinking very hard of late, and to this is attributed his death. Some suspicion of foul play has been rumored. An inquest will be held on Monday morning.

Amherstburg, Ont., December 12.—At 8:30 this evening a terrific explosion occurred which startled the whole town, and shook every building in the place, breaking windows in many places. The plate glass in the front window of Johnston's Bank and all the windows of Turner's grocery was shattered. It has been learned that it was the nitro glycerine and several powder stored on Fox Island by Dunbar for blasting at the lime kiln. There was about three tons stored there. There has been no use for three weeks and it is supposed that some one has been meddling with it, or it may have been caused by the bush burning on the Island. Fear is expressed that damage has been done on Ely Island. Some of Dunbar's men will go to the Island to-night to ascertain the cause. Great excitement prevails here. The citizens ran out in the streets, thinking their houses were falling on them. There was one large flash, and the ground shook, and then the report, which was stunning. The shock was felt for forty miles on the Canada Southern Railway line.

Stamford.—A little girl named Eliza McOrgan was arrested by stealing articles of clothing from Mrs. Magee on Dundas street, a few days since. There are few people in the city who are not acquainted with the operations of this little girl. She travels under various assumed names, she tells a most plausible tale wherever she goes, and generally succeeds in obtaining quite a large amount of articles. We believe there is no necessity for this child begging, and what can be said of parents who would let their little girl run about the streets after this fashion.

The World From the Sidewalk.

Did you ever stand in the crowded street, In the glare of the city lamp, and see...

THE TWO BRIDES.

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

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SHADOWS STILL DEEPENING.

"Today death seems to me an infant child Which her worn mother, life, upon my knee...

It was now about the middle of May—oh, how different from that peaceful birthday celebration at Fairy Dell, two years before...

Even during her short stay in the Western metropolis, Rose could not be without her book...

Charley, as he had travelled westward from New York, and as the stern determination of the men of the Free States grew fiercer...

The young American, wherever he went, felt that it was not so much sympathy for the suffering South...

sage at Liverpool, he saw the Stars and Stripes displayed on a few ships in the harbor...

It was not that he had a strong leaning toward the South, in which he was born and had been reared...

In these sentiments he was encouraged to persevere by Mr. Bingham, whose soul was enlisted in the cause of the Union...

During their stay with Mr. Bingham they received a most pressing invitation from a dear old friend in Kentucky to spend a day with him...

All these circumstances made Mr. D'Arcy hesitate to accept the invitation so cordially extended to him...

In this they did wisely. Both banks of the Ohio were then alive with men bent on aiding to their utmost one party or the other...

Mr. Hunter was delighted to see his old friend. He had invited to meet Mr. D'Arcy the most influential men in his neighborhood...

In the last week of May, therefore, the travellers wrote he knew perfectly how to make what each deemed the good cause triumph...

Rose felt a sort of repugnance to part with her sick patients. She thought of Diego de Lebriz on his mission to Mexico...

She had opened her virgin soul to Mr.

Bingham during her delightful stay near him. He had been the trusted spiritual guide, both of her parents and her grandfather...

"What do you prophesy of my little Rose?" Mr. D'Arcy had asked him, on the eve of their departure for home.

"That I shall be blessed with possessing my darling grandpapa for twenty years more," Rose hastened to reply...

"Should I point out the day and hour when she is to leave all things to follow?" "Her husband!" said her grandfather, merrily.

"The imperious and irresistible call of love!" replied the priest. "How many years is it now since you called me to Augusta to unite her father and mother?"

"I remember the day well," said Mr. D'Arcy. "And I remember, too, your prophesying so truly of the lady's union with dear Mary..."

Our travellers met with Hiawasse and Jamie McDuffie at Lebanon. A most joyous meeting it was, amid the dangers of high education...

He without heeding what was said or done around his bed, absorbed in his own fixed heroic idea, directed only a little strength to the administration of the last Sacraments to be brought him...

With unspeakable emotion his attendants took up that body which all along the road swayed from one side to the other at every step they took...

"My friend, we are both about to appear before our good God. Shall we make the journey together? I have come to assist you, and to bring you the succors of this last hour..."

"A few moments later, the Minister of God made a last effort to raise his head over the head of the forgotten one, and the words of Absolution fell like dew upon that resuscitated soul."

"The priest called, 'Extreme Unction!' he said. The necessary things were brought him for administering this sacrament. 'Lift my arm and give me your hand,' said he to his attendant..."

When the holy task was over, the priest pressed the heavy head he had just moistened towards him, and in a soothing tone said to him in a low voice: "Ave, reviv, non auri!"

His heavy head now dropped upon his breast, his weary arms hung listlessly beside him, his eyes closed, and along the weary journey home one would have thought him dead...

Not far from Bakersville, Captain Hunter met with some men of his own side, and two of them volunteered to join the party for further security.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HOW A DYING PRIEST SAVED A SOUL.

Among the priests attached to the Church of Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis, in Paris, was a Spanish priest, remarkable for his tall stature, his fine black hair, and his dark and grave countenance.

"On a Yankee bumpkin would call a 'Dandy priest.'" From his military walk, it was easy to guess that this priest had once wielded the sword...

"This priest was Padre Capella. After spending some years at Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis, where he won the esteem and affection of everybody, Father Capella was appointed to a little cure on the outskirts of Paris."

It was on the eve of his death; the last Sacraments had been administered to him, and he was wrapped up in his thanksgiving, which was about commencing to God. At this moment a woman came suddenly into his room, and going to his bedside said to him:

"Father, such-a-one, whom you know very well, is very sick; we are very uneasy about him, because he won't allow a priest to go near him; and when Father R. came to see him, he turned his back upon him and wouldn't listen to him."

"What a pity! such a good fellow," said Father Capella, with sorrow. "And if I was not dying myself, perhaps he might have received me."

"She did not finish the sentence. A sublime idea gleamed upon the soul of the priest; raising himself up in his bed and joining his hands together, he said: 'My God! grant me only a little strength!'"

Overcome with surprise, no one ventured to move. Stupefied, they listened to that expiring voice, which had so gained his tone of command, to do an impossible thing, and they began to think he had become delirious."

"Dress me!" he repeated, in a voice not to be disregarded. A smothered exclamation broke forth from every one present.

But the dying man, whose remnant of life had centered in his unshaken will, held out his trembling arms, and his already motionless limbs, and as if by some sort of electric impulse, his attendants silently proceeded to dress that body that seemed to call back its life that it might hasten to save a soul.

"Now carry me to the sick man," said the priest. "Ah! mon Dieu! he will die on the way," they all cried in despair.

He without heeding what was said or done around his bed, absorbed in his own fixed heroic idea, directed only a little strength to the administration of the last Sacraments to be brought him.

"My friend, we are both about to appear before our good God. Shall we make the journey together? I have come to assist you, and to bring you the succors of this last hour..."

"A few moments later, the Minister of God made a last effort to raise his head over the head of the forgotten one, and the words of Absolution fell like dew upon that resuscitated soul."

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TO BE CONTINUED.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

"The busiest are the happiest." "Employment produces cheerfulness." "Work is the salt of life."

"The practice of duelling is abominable, and, in my mind, no proof at all of courage, at least, not moral courage, which dares do nothing (however pleasing to man), that is offensive to God."

"If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor."

"The man who labors most to augment the happiness and contribute to the pleasure of others, will, in spite of all adverse circumstances, be the happiest of all men himself."

"Never condemn your neighbor unheard, however many the accusations preferred against him; every story has two ways of being told, and justice requires that you should hear the defence as well as the accusation, and remember that the malignity of enemies may place you in a similar situation."

"Friendship is a vase which, when it is flawed by heat, or violence, or accident, may as well be broken at once; it can never be trusted after. The more gracefully and ornamentally it was, the more clearly do we discover the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state."

"Love, it has been said, descends more abundantly than it ascends. The love of parents for children has always been far more powerful than that of children for their parents; and who among the sons of men ever loved God with a thousand part of the love which God has manifested to us?"

Life is full of sermons—of stirring themes for the essayist, moralist and philanthropist. Its mistakes, misfortunes, crimes, appeal to us with many tongues. Our sympathies are often touched at points where, perhaps, we ought to condemn, and we frequently condemn, doubtless, where in all charity we ought to condone and sympathize."

By the fathomless depths of the sea the waters are stiller; the heaviest weight of grief and woe is that which the afflicted spirit bears in uncomplaining silence; the purest and deepest love is that which speaks through the looks and touch; the greatest joy has no voice or language to give it expression; the most impressive prayer is wordless; the most impressive preacher of morals is the silent one whose lips are cold in death."

Against slander there is no defence. He cannot boast so fond a friend, nor man deplorable so full a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a look, with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which even the most weary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable—'tis the moral sting of the deadly adder. Murder is its employment—slander is its prey—and ruin its sport. Loathe it as you would, contagion, for it clocks an infamous presence—the devil—whose favorite garb it is."

Religion exalts the nature of man; it tames his rebellious passions; it gives proper direction to his aspirations, controls his actions and animates his hopes. Without it he would be like rudderless vessel amidst the storms and tempests, the sport of every gale of passion and at the mercy of the waves. It is the most precious of all its titles, the most sublime of all its prerogatives, and the chief of those attainments that likens him unto God. He possesses nothing that he can compare with it; ancient descent, proud name, possessions, great learning, popularity—all these are mere vanity compared with dignity which religion imparts to him."

In judging of human infirmities we seldom take into account the motives, often many-sided and mysterious, which lie behind human action. And this is natural, for the action is necessarily open, while the motive is usually concealed. At best, all human judgment must be more or less fallible, for the reason that it can only appertain to the surface of things. It can know nothing of the inner spirit that moves the mental machinery and control the mind in its every action. That the best of us were not born thieves or murderers is no credit to ourselves, but is rather due to fortuitous circumstances over which we had no more control than we had over our own birth. Therefore, it becomes us all to be charitable—not of evil, but of the evil-doer."

Religion exalts the nature of man; it tames his rebellious passions; it gives proper direction to his aspirations, controls his actions and animates his hopes. Without it he would be like a rudderless vessel amidst the storms and tempests, the sport of every gale of passion and at the mercy of the waves. It is the most precious of all its titles, the most sublime of all its prerogatives, and the chief of those attainments that likens him unto God. He possesses nothing that he can compare with it; ancient descent, proud name, possessions, great learning, popularity—all these are mere vanity compared with dignity which religion imparts to him."

"I never performed a more reasonable, a more manly act, or one more in accordance with the rights and dignity of human nature, though not done save by Divine grace moving and assisting thereto, than when I knelt to the Bishop of Boston, and asked him to hear my confession and

reconcile me to the Church, or when I read my abjuration, and publicly confessed the Catholic Faith; for the basis of all true nobility of soul is Christian humility, and nothing is more manly than submission to God, or more reasonable than to believe God's on His own authority."

Let us continue to write, not for glory, but for Jesus Christ. Let us crucify ourselves to our pen. If nobody should read us in a hundred years hence, what does it signify? The drop of water that falls into the sea has gone to swell the flood, and the flood never dries. "He who has been of his time," says Schiller, "has been of all time." He has done his work. How many books are now forgotten on the shelves of our libraries that contributed three hundred years ago to bring about the revolution we are now witnessing! Our forefathers themselves are unknown to us, but we live by them. I advise you strongly to go on working, and if I were the director of your conscience I would lay it on you as an obligation.—Father Lacordaire to Ossian.

AN ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE ARRESTED MEN.

A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Sligo, gives the following sketch of Mr. Davitt and Mr. Killen:—"Mr. Michael Davitt, a Catholic, and the son of a tenant-farmer, was born at Strah, near Castlebar, in the County Mayo, in the year 1846. His father was evicted in 1851, and the family went to reside in England; they settled in Lancashire, where they remained for 25 years. Michael Davitt went to work in a cotton mill at Haslingden at the age of 9, and he was a year at the labor when his right arm was crushed by the mill machinery, necessitating its amputation at the shoulder. For five years after he attended to the Wesleyan school in Haslingden, and at fifteen he obtained employment as an assistant letter-carrier and bookkeeper in the printing-office attached to the post-office there. Leaving that in 1868, he became a commercial traveller, dealing extensively in fire-arms, an avocation which brought him into difficulty, as a large quantity of his goods found their way to Ireland. On the 14th of May, 1870, he was arrested in London, with a gunsmith named John Wilson, from Birmingham. He was tried at Newgate on a charge of Penitentiary, and on the 17th of July, 1870, was sentenced, by Chief-Justice Cockburn, to 15 years' penal servitude; Wilson being awarded seven. Corydon was the informer on the occasion, and Davitt declared solemnly that he had never seen Corydon before in his life till he confronted him in the dock. Davitt underwent his imprisonment in Clerkenwell, Newgate, Millbank, Dartmouth, and Portsmouth for a short time, and then was sent to Dartmouth again, till, on the 19th of December, 1877, after being seven years and seven months in prison, he was handed a ticket-of-leave and discharged. He then went on a lecturing tour through England and Scotland, speaking in London and Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, and on the 21st June, 1878, was examined before the Royal Commission, of which the Earl of Kimberley was the President, appointed to inquire into the working of the penal-servitude acts, and the management of convict establishments throughout the Kingdom. The evidence given by him on that occasion fills fifteen pages of the Blue Book, and contains several suggestions as to the classification of prisoners, etc. On the 23rd of July, 1878, his health being in a precarious condition he went to America, and delivered a course of lectures through the States. He intended bringing back his mother and sisters, who had gone to America previous to his imprisonment. However, he decided to leave them a year or two longer, until times would mend in Ireland, and he again landed in this country on the 21st of December last. It was his intention to engage in the whole of the year in Dublin, but he abandoned that idea for a more favorable opportunity, and took to literary work and lecturing in England. He is the correspondent of the Pilot, and of an Irish-American paper in New York, and also occasionally contributes to Irish provincial papers. The part he has taken in the Irish land agitation, and which has led to his arrest, is well known."

Mr. James Boyce Killen, barrister, is a Presbyterian, and lives at No. 5 St. George's Place, North Circular Road. He has a wife and four children. He is the son of Samuel Killen, farmer, and was born at Kells, in the County of Antrim, in 1844. He received his early education at the Belfast Academy Institution; subsequently entered the Queen's College, and became a gold medalist. M. A., and L. B. of the Queen's University, in 1869. He was called to the Irish Bar, and in that same year delivered a lecture on the "Spirit of Irish History," before the Queen's College Literary Society, the sentiments of which brought him into collision with the College authorities. Articles were published in the Dublin conservative journals, severely criticising the lecture, and the matter was brought under the notice of Parliament by the member for Armagh City. Some time after Mr. Killen went to America. He never practised much at his profession, having principally devoted himself to literary pursuits, and he was to some extent connected with one of the National weekly journals. During the years 1876, 1877, and 1878 he was Barrington Lecturer on Political Economy in the Statistical Society of Ireland. Mr. Killen's grandfather was one of the men who participated in the rebellion of 1798.

The Ritualist ministers of England frequently attend Mass in Catholic churches. One of them, Mr. Grant, defends himself in a Ritualist paper in the following language: "I know of no law in the English Establishment, nor of any attending Roman services, which precludes me from attending Roman services at my pleasure." Mr. Grant is not alone in his practice, for he has among the Ritualists of St. James's, Hatcham, I have met several members of the choir at Roman services."

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THOS. COFFEY,
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LONDON, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its name 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.

Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1879.

"AND THE WORD WAS MADE FLESH."

"Oh, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His ways." One of the most illustrious of those glorious saints of God, whose names and memories are enshrined in characters of gold in every Catholic heart throughout the world, lost in the contemplation of the perfections of his divine master, and of his wonderful mercies towards his fallen creatures, exclaims in the fulness of that mighty faith and love which marked the specific character of his splendid soul: "Oh, the depth of the riches, of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His ways." The tremendous mystery of the Incarnation of our Sovereign Lord and Master, which is so shiningly reflected in this glorious solemnity of Christmas, in virtue of which the Eternal Son of the Eternal Father assumes all the form, reality, and substance of our mortal nature, and the extraordinary manner in which this great mystery of love has been accomplished, afford us excellent reason for lifting up our hearts and souls in like manner, and of exclaiming with the great Apostle of the Nations: Oh, the depth of the riches, of the wisdom, and of the knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His ways." Not thus did he manifest his mercies towards those myriads of unhappy angel spirits who had rebelled against his sovereign majesty. They belonged to that order of creature, the fairest and most perfect that were ever fashioned by the Omnipotent hand of God. They were creatures specially dear to God, enshrined, so to speak, in the innermost core of His affections, for they were the masterpieces of His creative power, they were beautiful beyond comparison, and they shone before Him clothed with a splendor that surpassed the embodied glory of ten thousand suns. These Angels had had the misfortune of offending Almighty God. They sinned but once, and by a mere sin of thought, and for this were they stripped of the splendor of their glory, for this were they expelled from heaven, expelled irrevocably, without hope of pardon, or redemption, of recall.

Let us change the picture. A creature formed from out the slime of the earth, an animated lump of clay, of a nature inferior in every respect to the angelic nature, appears next upon the scene. This wretched worm had the infamous ingratitude, the unparalleled effrontery to rise up in impious revolt against His Sovereign Master and Creator, and strike at the Majesty of God. What was the result? If the Almighty had not manifested to us the wonders of his goodness, most assuredly we would be forced to admit that in the might of His offended justice he struck this worm to the earth, and doomed him to a punishment far more dreadful than that which he had inflicted on the rebellious Angels. Oh, the depth of the riches

of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His ways. What was the result? The bowels of God's infinite mercy were moved to pity in behalf of His fallen creatures. He pardoned His guilty but most unhappy child. He promised him a Redeemer, a Divine Mediator, who should stand between him and his offended Father, whose blood should wash away the hideous stain of sin which had disfigured the incomparable beauty of his soul, whose prayer should rise to heaven with all the strength of God, and purchase back for his fallen creature the glorious inheritance of heaven which in strict justice he had irrevocably forfeited. The long night of spiritual bondage which for four thousand years had lain like a hideous pall upon the bosom of the world has passed away forever. The sleeping world is at length awakened, and a voice from out the wilderness rings upon her expectant ears with all the strength and clearness of an angel's tongue.—Oh, people of Israel, do penance, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Prepare the way of the Lord, make straight His path. Every valley shall be filled up, every mountain and hill shall be overturned, crooked ways shall be made straight, rough ways plain, and all flesh shall see the salvation sent from God. *Rorati, coeli, desuper, et nubes pluant justum.* Let fall your dews, ye heavens from above, and let the clouds rain down the just one. Oh earth! thrice blessed and sanctified, rejoice. Rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for the great promise of heaven is fulfilled. The light of God streams in upon the darkened world. The happy time is come that witnesses the accomplishment of the most stupendous mystery of love that the Omnipotence of God has been ever known to manifest. The glory of heaven comes down to hold loving intercourse with earth, the great God of heaven and earth divests Himself, as it were, of the splendor of His divinity to put on the form and substance of our mortal nature, the Creator becomes a creature, God annihilates Himself, and all for what? To give us signal proof of the marvellous love He bears us, to preserve us from the dreadful consequences which our own sinful folly had entailed upon us, and to save a sinking world from destruction. Oh, the depth of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God, how incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable His ways. This, therefore, is the great mystery of the Incarnation, whose mystic excellence it is our loving duty, during this holy and festive season, to commemorate and praise. This is the blessed fountain, whence issue every choicest gift and blessing in unceasing streams of love and mercy on the world, purifying every defilement, staunching every wound, and preparing our souls for their happy entrance into the glorious home of God which the prayers and blood of Jesus Christ have permanently and unreservedly secured for us. This is the pivot of our glorious faith, this is the blessed ark which is alone capable of preserving us poor tempest-tossed mariners upon life's ocean, and of leading us safely over the troubled waters of the world to the haven of perpetual happiness and peace. Let, therefore, this blessed Christmas time fill our hearts with memories and feelings of the holiest and most grateful kind. Pour forth thy praises, oh my heart, in an unceasing stream of gratitude and love to God. Rejoice and be glad, oh ransomed, happy soul, for this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ your Lord. SACERDOS.

Pilot: Among recent deaths is that of the Countess Montijos, mother of the ex-Empress of France. She was the daughter of a Scotchman named Kirkpatrick, who filled the post of English Consul at Malaga, and married there. Not long after her own marriage the Countess Montijos went to France with her two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Alba, and the other Empress of France. When Eugenie heard of her mother's illness, she hastened to Madrid to join her, but arrived too late to see her alive. Nine years have brought many sorrows to the woman whom Louis Napoleon made the sharer of his power in France.

The loss of a throne, exile, the death of her son, and now the death of her mother. Few women have had deeper grief in so brief a time.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The Free Press maintains that Ireland enjoys the "benefit of equal laws with the rest of the empire." The Free Press is too Free in many respects; too Free with broad assertions, not one of which can be substantiated—and too Free in condemning people and causes of which it is totally ignorant. How can it be said that Ireland enjoys equal rights and laws with the rest, or with any portion of the empire? Take Canada for instance. Does Ireland possess the power of legislating for itself? We obtained this vital privilege after the rebellion of 1837, and were England to attempt to rob us of this right and privilege to-morrow Canada would arm itself, to a man, and treat England to a rebellion such as she has not experienced since the days of Bunker Hill.

Equal rights with the rest of the Empire! What arrant nonsense. Why, Manitoba is better treated. British Columbia enjoys more rights. Each of those Provinces with populations varying from six to eighteen thousand, are little kingdoms in themselves; they make their own laws, levy their own taxes, provide their own charitable institutions, their own schools and colleges and courts of law, &c.

Since this Province of Ontario began the work of self-legislation, what a change for the better has been experienced in every market city and village. Toronto, the seat of Government, has nigh doubled its wealth and its population, every other city and village has advanced in almost equal proportions.

Let England try the same experiment with the settling of Irish difficulties, and who can doubt of a similar result? And surely, if provinces of the size and extent of Ontario and British Columbia be capable of self-government, why not Ireland with its population of six millions.

But the Solomon of the Free Press will cry out: What could they do with their self-government that is not done for them now? What, indeed! Well, they could have an equal share with England and Scotland of the revenues of the United Kingdom, whereas now they do not get one cent.

2nd. They could have their own system of education, their colleges and a University, whereas now they have none.

3rd. They could have their County Councils elected by the people, as in Canada, instead of a grand jury of aristocrats appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

4th. They could impose a tax upon absentee landlords, and make it profitable and honorable for them to stay at home and spend their capital of \$20,000,000 every year in Ireland.

5th. They could open a direct trade with France, Spain and America, establish a National Policy against English manufactures, exactly as Sir John A. has done, and as the Free Press advocates is the very best thing to be done, and thus set up Booms and Illus in Ireland which would soon make factories and furnaces spring up in every seaport and inland town of the country.

6th. They could, in years of famine or unwonted scarcity, prohibit exports of provisions from Ireland, and thus, at the expense of a few monopolists, save the lives of millions.

7th. They could abolish the poor law tax, the most exorbitant and most grinding on the nation, viz.: 2s. 6d. on the £1, or 120 mills in the dollar. And that in the most simple manner possible, by turning over the union workhouses to the Sisters of Charity, who would run them on the same principle as our Orphan Asylums and Houses of Providence are conducted in every Catholic country.

For these, and many other considerations too numerous to hint at, it can be seen at a glance how obtusely ignorant and blind the Free Press is in its appreciation of Irish laws and rights, and of Ireland's wants and grievances.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The evacuation of Rome by the French, the storming of the Porta Pia, and the subsequent capitulation of the eternal city, were occurrences which followed closely on each other in the eventful but gloomy autumnal days of 1870. Then came the plebiscite, a mockery of popular suffrage intended to secure sanction for an act of robbery.

We have a very particular regard for popular suffrage duly regulated and conscientiously exercised. We have at times in these columns found fault with Catholics in continental Europe for their very great negligence in exercising this essential right of citizenship. In doing so, we felt impelled by a conscientious feeling of right and encouraged by the efficacy of such action, as shown in recent Swiss and Belgian elections. But for plebiscites and universal suffrage we have a particular dread and horror. They are a mockery of freedom, a prop of tyranny (we mean the tyranny of demagoguism), and a bulwark of fraud.

We have a very distinct remembrance of the last plebiscite under the Imperial regime of France. We recollect very clearly the enormous majority rolled up in favor of the Imperial dynasty and the amended constitution.

Yet of what avail was that majority on the 4th of September following? A few months elapsed, and an angry mob in the French metropolis overturned all that the plebiscite had set up. The Roman plebiscite of 1870 was the highest scandal in its way that ever shocked public honesty. It brought Victor Emmanuel to Rome, to keep him there a few months, and then consign him to an unhonored grave. But did it bring happiness to the people, respect to the nation, stability to the Government? We deny it, and challenge contradiction.

The Italian nation was never, we affirm, less at peace with itself, less respected abroad, less steady in its adhesion to its governing system than at this very moment. The unification of Italy has been a source of taxation, licentiousness and beggary. It has no redeeming quality. We know that many of the former Italian principalities were mere remnants of feudal imbecility, and have no wish to see them re-established. But the temporal power of the Papacy was an honor and a safeguard to Italy. Its Government was wisely and efficiently administered. The people subject to its sway were happy. Whatever of unhappiness did exist could be traced, not to the Government, but to the anomalies of the feudal tenure. It was alleged that Rome was a necessity to united Italy. We deny it. Rome was of no more necessity to united Italy than are Trent and Trieste to-day. After nearly ten years of experience, can the Italian statesmen declare that they have been strengthened by the forced acquisition of Rome. Whatever their declaration, whatever their profession as to the result of that acquisition, the scrutiny of honest public opinion can have but one verdict to pronounce, a verdict of condemnation and reprobation. At no time since 1870 did the outlook appear brighter for an early and complete restoration of the Temporal dominions of the Papacy than it does just now. We see Italy without an ally or a friend. To France she owed whatever of greatness she achieved under Piedmontese rule. But in the days of French disaster and humiliation she was found applauding the work of the victor. She was the ally of Bismarck. But now he has spurned her alliance for that of her eternal foe Austria. Whither then, shall she turn? To the icy embrace of a Russian alliance. But in case of hostilities between Russia and the allied forces of Germany and Austria, where would her legions stand in opposition to the gallant troops of Austria? They should be found where they have always stood. They should, after each conflict, be found occupying the post of humiliation and defeat. With their defeat, with the retrocession of Lombardy and Venice to Austria, the Italian kingdom would be speedily rent in sunder. Then the voice of the people, not spoken through a plebiscite, but spoken through the

glad acclamations of a country delivered from the joke of a stranger, would summon the Holy Father to the exercise of his benign sway over his rightful dominions. That that day will come have no doubt. That it will come within a comparatively brief period there is every probability. We desire not the destruction of Italian nationality—we desire not the disruption of the sovereign states into which it is rightfully divided, but we desire to see Italian influence felt in the future as it was felt in the past—in every nation stimulating learning, adorning art, and elevating literature. We wish to see Italy peaceful, progressive, happy. But we wish above all things to see Rome restored to its imperial greatness in the vast domain of Christianity.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

We know not by whom that outrage on truth was first perpetrated which gave to James Anthony Froude the title of historian. If inaccuracy, malevolence and misrepresentation could be construed into claims for such a title, his right to wear it were without a question. But in this age his is not the only ill-gotten title, and though every emanation of his brain given to the public establishes more clearly his unworthiness to enjoy a name so exalted, we must, we suppose, by the inexorable logic of a fait accompli, if not acknowledge the title, at least keep silence as to its legality.

Mr. Froude has now taken the Nineteenth Century for a vehicle of gloomy forebodings concerning the future of republicanism in the United States. He sees danger to their stability in the presence within the limits of the Republic of several millions of Irish Catholics, unassimilated, after years of citizenship, with the mass of the American people, alien in religion, race, and feeling. His language is the language of an unbeliever, an unbeliever in God, an unbeliever in humanity. He declares a "real belief" necessarily intolerant, and then proceeds to show that the weakness of Protestantism lies in the fact that it is not a "real belief," "Protestantism," he declares, "has veiled its crest, and no longer even professes to interfere with conduct at all, and wearied with its confusions and ineffectualities, many amiable persons are inclined to take the Church at its word."

Then he adds:—"Better to believe in the Virgin Mary and the Saints than in the Almighty Dollar on week days, and on Sundays in a religion which has no rule of life to offer, and rattles in its old dress like a shrivelled kernel of a nut too large for it." He has no faith in any religious system to elevate mankind and thus perpetuate republican institutions. He avers contempt for Protestantism, which he very justly repudiates as an expounder of the moral law, but expresses horror at the advancement of Catholicity, which he considers diametrically opposed to liberty, to enlightenment and to the republican institutions of America. The Irish people came from a land which for centuries had been the resting place of oppression, of the most rigid, merciless and absolute type. They were broken in spirit, for they had come from a land wherein intellect was enslaved by ignorance, they were exiles by virtue of an awful visitation, and for years yearned for the land they had left. They came to a land which owed Ireland a great deal, they came to a people who should have been large-minded enough to overlook the failings and excesses of a race guided, even in their vices by generosity. But on their very arrival they were met by an outcry of brutal malevolence and with unmistakable declarations of hatred, which, as a matter of course, at once drew a line of separation between them and their new neighbors.

But with all their disadvantages, with all the hostility, with all the efforts of hatred, prejudice, and fanaticism, the Ireland of America has grown in wealth, in intelligence, in political activity, with marvellous and unprecedented rapidity. On the battle field the Irish citizen of the Republic has shown his adher-

ence to the institutions which protect him in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

The American who first mistrusted him now confides in his honor, and rewards his intelligence by raising him to posts of honor, distinction and responsibility. The religion he follows directs his daily conduct so as to make him the envy and admiration of the thousands who support a system which offers no rule of life.

The Irish American women, true to the noble traditions of their mothers, are renowned through the land for adherence to those laws of virtue, morality, and decency, disregarded by the Protestant paganism of modern American society.

The assimilation, which Mr. Froude fears will never take place is day by day becoming a reality. But, for the very reason he himself gives, it is not the Irish element that will merge into the American, but the latter into the Irish.

He dreads the persecuting tendencies of the latter. When and where were these tendencies ever manifested? The Irish people, wherever in a majority, have, at all times, exhibited a breadth of feeling which Protestant majorities have never approached. They have thus far shown themselves good citizens of the Republic. They have been brave on the battle-field, prudent and eloquent, as is their wont, in the senate.

Their growth has been marvellous, it has been providential, for, with their growth, and with their possible ascendancy in the future of the nation, the progress and permanency of the Republic is bound up. The greater their influence, the more surely will the moral and social evils which afflict the Union disappear, and the advancement of the people be placed on a solid footing.

The predictions of Mr. James Anthony Froude will be taken for what they are worth, but we are inclined to think that the genius of American liberty will thus address him:—

Prophet of evil, forever boding ill, still most that tongue some wounding message bring. His hostility will draw attention to the causes which have contributed to the advancement of the Irish people in America. It will open a spirit of enquiry which will not rest till it has found the truth. The discovery of that truth will serve the very purpose which Mr. Froude has written to destroy.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

No prelate of the Catholic Church deserved more at the hands of Catholic Irishmen than Cardinal Cullen. Renowned for his learning, he ever shone conspicuous as one of the ablest bishops of his day. As a man of genuine piety and true patriotism, the interests of the Church and of the Irish people were ever nearest his heart, and while his far-seeing prudence enabled him to guard his flock against dangerous undertakings, his voice was ever raised to forward the interests of his afflicted country. Like O'Connell, he was often blamed by men who held extreme views on Irish politics, but even these must acknowledge that his great heart ever sorrowed over the misfortunes of his country and that his prudent restraint of the more turbulent of his flock often saved them from serious consequences. He was an ornament to the Irish Church, and we are glad to see that strong efforts are being made to perpetuate his memory amongst the people he loved most after God. The memorial, we understand, is to take the shape of a grand national Cathedral, and already many of the nobility have signified their willingness to subscribe large sums to this grand national undertaking.

Pilot: THE Irish Catholics of Ottawa, Can., have held an indignation meeting over the slanders published in their city by a paper called the Herald, which is edited by an Irish Catholic. A long report of the meeting has been sent to the Pilot, but we have no space to spare for advertising the petty ignorance of every petty blatherskite who attacks the Catholic Church.

The Vatican has been informed that the King of Abyssinia will shortly release the Bishop of Massala from prison, all the European Governments having interested themselves in his behalf.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Governor-General has presented bronze medals for competition to the Notre Dame Convent, Kingston, and the Ottawa Institute.

ONE of our city contemporaries admits there is a pressing need of relief in Ireland, and charitably urges all Canadians to assist the movement.

It is reported that the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Kirby, the reverend and widely-known Rector of the Irish College in Rome, has resigned that responsible office.

LORD SALISBURY and the Duke of Richmond might with justice be set down as representative tyrants.

THE HAMILTON Times gives away a plug of Myrtle Navy tobacco to those who pay for the Weekly Times in advance.

INSPECTORS SOMERVILLE and Clappe, of Wellington County, in their annual report, say:—Our trustees are crying out against the number of teachers; if they advertise they say they can hardly carry home from the post office the applications which come from the four quarters of the country.

A ROME dispatch says great distress prevails among the poor classes. The Municipal Council is to meet to-day to consider measures of relief.

At a conference of Baptist clergymen in New London, Conn., last Monday, the Rev. W. A. Smith read a paper on "The Personality of Satan."

A DISPATCH from Dublin, dated December 13th, states that a man named Dempsey and his family, who were evicted from their holdings at Lonsborough yesterday by the sub-sheriff of Mayo, with a large force of police, remained upon the scene of their eviction throughout the night.

THE late Bayard Taylor, writing before Victor Emmanuel's seizure of Rome, said:—"The City of Rome has more free public schools than New York, in proportion to her population, and what is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them."

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Catholic Church to education and enlightenment, would take a short lesson from such testimony as that rendered by Mr. Taylor.

REV. MR. BEAUDRY, one of those peculiar reverends who can see nothing good and everything bad in Rome, is again on one of his lecturing tours.

Catholic Standard: ONE of the secular (anti-Catholic) newspapers, in an article intended to give point to its opposition to Catholic Schools, remarked that Catholic parents have an "undoubted right to give their children a Catholic education if they prefer to do so."

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CRIME is generally supposed to be more prevalent among the lower orders of society than among those of higher castes. A strict investigation of facts will show the fallacy of this supposition.

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naught caravansaries, where they can hope for miserable shelter at the best. And they will have to endure all the inconveniences of the wretched winter of the West of Ireland in order to assist the landlords—not to receive their rents (such delusive hopes are being now speedily abandoned), but to turn out their miserable tenants and leave them to die of suffering in the most inclement season of the year by the roadside.

"WEAK, imaginative people, disturbed by theological controversies, are imposed on by the pretensions of a Church, which sits so calmly in the midst of the confusion, and claims exclusive possession of truth."

MR. MALLOCK, in the Nineteenth Century some little time back, wrote: "My criticisms of Catholicism are not the criticisms of a Catholic, but of a complete outsider—a liberal sceptic—who is desirous, in considering the religious condition of our time, to estimate fairly and fully the character and the prospects of the one existing religion that seems still capable either of appealing to or of appeasing."

RELIEF FOR IRELAND. SUBSCRIPTIONS RAISED IN THIS CITY. The following explains itself, the list being in the hands of Mr. D. Glass, Q. C., and Mr. H. MacMahon, Q. C.

THE MAYORALTY. Mr. J. R. Minihnick publishes a card to the electors of the city, in this issue of the Record, offering himself as a candidate for the mayoralty, having been presented with a numerously-signed requisition by some of our most influential citizens.

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

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTIONS. The following are the provisions of the new school act relating to school trustee elections in the Province of Ontario:

SPECIAL NOTICE. We wish to draw the particular attention of our subscribers this week to a matter that concerns us very much.

W. GREEN'S. New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velvetens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED.

REMOVAL.

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

LOCAL NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night Mrs. W. C. Hore, Tall, died very suddenly of bleeding of the lungs.

No. 5 WARD.—Mr. Nicholas Wilson, jr., is out as a candidate in No. 5 Ward for Alderman, and should receive a large support.

THE FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.—This devotion commenced in St. Peter's Cathedral on Monday last, and continued until Friday morning, when it closed by Solemn High Mass.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held on Friday night last.

FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society held in St. Peter's School House on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

STEAM HEATING.—An event occurred in this city on Friday that marked the progress of London.

A SAD PICTURE.—A pitiable sight was witnessed a few days since in this city. A man and woman from Tyrone, Ireland, just arrived out, came into the city on the seven o'clock train and went to the Emigration Office, but found it closed.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO MR. BROUGHTON.—At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway at London, Eng., on Thursday last, the report of Mr. Grey and Mr. Bald, who recently visited America as delegates on behalf of the Company, was submitted, in which it was stated that their negotiations had been fairly successful.

DRAWING, MODELLING, &c.—MR. H. A. Wilkens, late of London, has started classes in Hamilton in drawing, modelling, and the higher mathematics.

BERGARY.—A burglary was committed at the grocery store of Mr. Joseph Holman, corner of Wellington and Horton streets, some time during Sunday night.

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

REMOVAL.—O'Mara Bros. have again removed to Market Lane, opposite the old store, when they will be glad to see all their old friends and new faces.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTIONS.

The following are the provisions of the new school act relating to school trustee elections in the Province of Ontario:

1. A meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of Separate School Trustee shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December annually, or if a holiday on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Separate School Board, and in the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the Separate School Board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting.

2. The Separate School Board shall by resolution name the returning officer of officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the Separate School Board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting.

3. If at the said meeting, only the necessary numbers of candidates to fill the office of school trustee are named, the returning officer or person presiding shall after the lapse of one hour declare such candidates duly elected; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any such office, and a poll in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or person presiding shall adjourn the proceedings for fulfilling such office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, when such election shall be determined by resolution of the trustees.

4. The poll or polls shall be open at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled.

5. The Separate School Board, shall before the second Wednesday, in December, in each year, by resolution, fix the place or places for the nomination meeting, also for holding the election in case of a poll, and also name the returning officer who shall preside at the respective polling places, and forthwith give public notice thereof.

6. The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the Separate School Board, with his solemn declaration in writing, that the poll book has been correctly kept, and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer.

7. The Separate School Board shall add up the number of votes for each candidate in the poll, and as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall at noon, on the day following the return of the poll books, put up in some conspicuous place in the Municipality, and at one or more of the houses of the Municipality, a statement showing the number of votes for each candidate; and a majority in number of the Trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes.

8. In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the Separate School Board who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll, shall at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election.

9. When any supporter of a Separate School resides within the Municipality in which the school is situated he shall be entitled to vote in a ward of division in which the school house nearest to his place of residence is situated, if within a distance of three miles in a direct line.

All the provisions of the Separate School Act relating to the election of trustees, and the annual meetings in Rural School Sections, shall continue to apply to Rural School Corporations, except that the annual meeting and the nomination and election of trustees thereat, shall be held on the last Wednesday in the month of December in each year; or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following.

We hope the Catholics, not only of this city and the adjoining municipalities, but throughout Ontario, will evince an increased interest in school trustee elections. There should be no indifference in this matter, and the annual meetings in Rural School Sections, shall continue to apply to Rural School Corporations, except that the annual meeting and the nomination and election of trustees thereat, shall be held on the last Wednesday in the month of December in each year; or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to draw the particular attention of our subscribers this week to a matter that concerns us very much. Those of our patrons whose year has expired would confer a favor if they would remit their renewals at once.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 13th December, the wife of Mr. Thos. Phelan, of a son.

New Advertisements.

AT

W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velvetens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED.

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

TO THE

ELECTORS

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been presented with a largely signed requisition to allow myself to be nominated as Mayor for 1890, I now aspire to state that I will accept the nomination, and if elected will, to the best of my ability, serve the city so as to prove myself worthy of the responsible position.

I will attend the different WARD MEETINGS, and give you my views concerning matters affecting the interests of the City. The time being short before the Election canvass of the whole city, I will, however, endeavour to call on as many of the electors as possible.

To the requisitionists who so kindly signed the document just put into my hands, beg to return my sincere gratitude.

GENTLEMEN.—I now most respectfully solicit your vote and influence for Mayor during the ensuing year, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. R. MINIHICK.

London, Dec. 16, 1889.

NEW GOODS!

FOR

XMAS

AND NEW YEAR,

Received at

J. J. GIBBONS.

Choice French Hosiery, Mitts, Searfs, Brocade, Jackets, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Silk Ties, Handkerchiefs, Jewellery, Hair Combs, Vests, Searfs, Breakfast Shawls, and Gents' Furnishings of every description.

XMAS

PRESENTS.

BOOKS & FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

J. I. ANDERSON & CO.

175 DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite Strong's Hotel.

THE

DOMINION

SAVING & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND No. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current year and the same will be payable at the offices of the society, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

623w

Who Shall go First.

Who shall go first to the shadowy land, My love or I? Whose will it be in grief to stand...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

At a meeting of the Tenants' Central Defence Association, held in Dublin on Nov. 18th, Mr. Parnell and about twenty others being present...

WEXFORD.

On Nov. 18th, at Ballyanne Park, New Ross, Mr. Seymour Hawkesley Acheson, son of Mr. Joseph Acheson, J. P., taking a pistol with him, proceeded to the roof of the house...

KING'S COUNTY.

On November 12th Captain Burke, a gentleman residing near Clara, lodged information to the effect that on the previous night a party of men attacked his house and broke several panes of glass...

MEATH.

Mr. Neligan County Court Judge, presided on Nov. 18th, in the Court-house, Trim, and delivered judgment in the Dowth eviction case...

LOUTH.

The Catholic clergy of county Louth, to the number of thirty-one, in view of a general election near at hand, have signed and published a declaration in which they denounce any senseless turmoil and contention in the county by a contested election...

CORK.

Orders have been given to have the barracks at Mallow prepared for the reception of troops during the present winter.

Dennehy, a small farmer living near Banteer, was found drowned near Mallow. It appears that he went security for some of his neighbors, and was sued in the County Court for the amount, and was decreed...

CLARE.

Captain O'Moore Creagh, Bengal Staff Corps who is to receive a Victoria Cross for gallantry in Afghanistan, is another name added to the list of Irishmen who have distinguished themselves during the recent campaigns.

At the collection of the Michaelmas rents on Nov. 14th, on the lands of Lisycroheen and Gurtufoehane, Kildysart district, belonging to Major Thomas Kelly Kenny, the agent, Mr. Matthew Kelly, J. P., notified to the tenantry the desire of the landlords to make a reduction of 10 per cent...

TIPPERARY.

A retreat of unprecedented success is going on in Nenagh. Father McLoughlin, of Mount Alphonse, Limerick, opened it on Nov. 16th. The eloquent gentleman preaches every night. His sermons have drawn the largest congregations ever seen in Nenagh.

A servant girl, named Mary Day, living at Ballyartella House, near Nenagh, the residence of Thomas Rochford, Esq., on Nov. 18th, attempted to cut the throat of a young woman named Mary Anne Loughnane, who was recently married to Mr. Rochford's servant man.

WATERFORD.

A man named Patrick Walsh, residing in Chapel lane, Waterford, on Nov. 16th, entered the room of a man named Broderick, and cut his throat with a razor. The injured man is dying. A woman named Mary McGrath, who went to Broderick's assistance, was attacked by Walsh, who cut her right ear off.

ARMACH.

The commissioners to inquire into the Lurgan riots of August 15 have reported to the Lord Lieutenant. They state that Captain Redmond was justified, as a magistrate, in ordering the men under him to fire upon the mob, the lives of all being in jeopardy.

PROFESSIONAL.

SURATFORDE—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Indian Block over Montreal Telegraph Co's Office, Stratford, Ont. 15-17.

J. B. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Chancery and Insolvency Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 11-13.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office—Nitschen's Block, 272 Dundas street. 2-12.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, etc. Office—No. 1 Wilson Terrace, corner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Ont. 36-12.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Office and Residence, 231 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Throat specialty. 4-12.

H. McLAREN, L. D. S., SURGEON-DENTIST, Office—removed over Bradford's Confectionery Store, opposite Crystal Hall, 194 Dundas street, London, Teeth extracted without pain. 4-12.

L. McDONALD, SURGEON-DENTIST, Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-12.

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST, Office—110, Dundas street. 37-12.

J. R. COOK, SURGEON-DENTIST, Office—opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas street, London, Ont. 5-12.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 4-12.

H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, Office—P. O. Box, 575 Hamilton. 4-12.

CURADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHITECTS, etc., Nitschen's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 4-12.

after a long life devoted to religion and education, and the practice of all the virtues, in the happy seclusion of conventual life. Mother Baptist, or Miss Jane Burke, was a nun in the Dominican Convent as long as almost any of the present generation can recollect; and there was no religious at her funeral who had any knowledge of the time at which she was professed.

MAYO.

Constable Foy, of Ballycroy, who has been very active in hunting for the perpetrators of the "Muhruany outrage," has been fired at while standing at his barrack gate, but sustained no injury.

A man named Kelly, residing in the vicinity of Clardmorris, died instantaneously from the effects of a kick from a mule, on November 18th. Great sympathy is felt for the family he leaves to mourn his loss.

Both the prisoners in custody in connection with the "Muhruany outrage" were discharged, on Nov. 20th, after the case against them had been investigated before the Ballycroy Petty Sessions Court. The first prisoner, James Cooney, a youth of eighteen, was suspected of having formed one of the party by whom the Smiths were assailed.

At the collection of the Michaelmas rents on Nov. 14th, on the lands of Lisycroheen and Gurtufoehane, Kildysart district, belonging to Major Thomas Kelly Kenny, the agent, Mr. Matthew Kelly, J. P., notified to the tenantry the desire of the landlords to make a reduction of 10 per cent, besides his intention of importing new seed potatoes, called "Champions," less liable to disease than any other class, for the accommodation of the tenantry.

An inquest was held on Nov. 17th, at the County Clare Infirmary, Ennis, on the remains of a patient named Neylan, who was found dead that morning in the yard. It is supposed that while in a state of somnambulism he walked through a window and was killed by the fall. Deceased was about 70 years of age. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and reliable cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

Consumption Cured. As old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and reliable cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—Academy for the Education of Young Ladies. The Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, this spacious and beautiful building, situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the convent is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of English and Latin.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, Upon desirable Farm Property in the County of Middlesex, at

EDWARD LE RUEY, Managing Director.

W. D. BODENHORN, CHAIR Manufacturer, 388 Richmond street, opposite City Hall—2nd Floor, London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public something new in his line, and has selected some of the choicest brands of figures as close to the original as possible.

W. J. SHAPER, MANUFACTURER of every kind of Surgical Instruments for Dentists and Watch Makers, Spectacles, Trusses, etc., 61 Dundas St., London, Ont. 4-12.

E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 520 York St., 1-12.

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, &c. Acc. dent. Marine and Plate Glass Insurances in all kinds of reasonable rates. Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest prices. Houses and Land bought and sold. Business promptly attended to. Office—277 Richmond St., London, Ontario. 17-12.

W. J. BRYANTON, DEALER in all kinds of FURNITURE, King Street East, Market Square, London, Ont. Second-Hand Furniture bought and sold. 37-6m.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—WM. STEVENSON, 282 Bechtel Street, has on hand a large stock of Coal and Wood Stoves, tinware, and general house furnishings, which will be sold at the lowest prices. A large stock of coal oil and lamps in stock.

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being made for one of the largest factories in the United States, where the most improved machinery is employed.

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

THE GREAT RISE IN WALL ST.—The "Investor's Guide" exhibits the various methods in the United States, where the operations of the magnates of the Stock Exchange sent free with official reports of the market. Address: PORTER, WRIGHT & CO., 35 Wall St., New York.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

IRELAND.

London, December, 12.—The Grand Jury at Carrick-on-Shannon found true bills against Davitt, Killen and Daily for sedition. Counsel for the Crown presented writs removing the trials to Dublin. Rea, Counsel for Killen, protested, and advised Killen to remain in prison.

The eviction of Dempsey was accomplished quietly. The tenants remaining on the property were forbidden to shelter the Dempsey family, who, at last accounts, remained by the roadside.

London, December 12.—A Dublin correspondent asserts that the Government does not intend to proceed with the prosecutions against Davitt, Daley and Killen.

Castlebar, December 12.—The subprefect of Mayo, with a large force of police, has gone to Loonannara to evict farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 22nd was held.

Carrick-on-Shannon, December 12.—Killen has been allowed to go on bail. This seems to confirm the announcement that the Government does not intend to press the prosecution of Davitt, Daily and Killen.

London, December 13.—A Dublin correspondent says the trials of Davitt, Daily and Killen have been abandoned. Davitt and Daily are practically at large without bail. Placards have been posted throughout the county of Kerry, it is believed at the instance of O'Donoghue, who has hitherto opposed the Nationalists, calling for a monster meeting at Killarney on the 26th inst. The language of the placards is violent, but advises agitation within the law.

London, December 14.—Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland to-day. At Ballina a Catholic clergyman presided. A corps of pikemen surrounded the place. Letters were read from Parnell, Smythe, Power and Gray. Among the speakers were several clergymen and Browne, member of Parliament.

Government reports notes. Browne stated some causes of distress in Ireland were the competition of American products and bad seasons. All the speakers advocated the peasant proprietary system, a resolution in favor of which was adopted. At another meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon Davitt, Daily, Killen and Brennan were present. The Grand Jury at Carrick-on-Shannon returned a true bill against Brennan.

London, December 14.—Eight thousand persons were present at the Ballina meeting, and three thousand at the meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon. No authoritative information has yet been received of the withdrawal of the prosecution of Davitt, Daily and Killen.

London, December 14.—Davitt, Killen and Brennan left Carrick-on-Shannon to-day for Dublin. They were accompanied to the station by a large crowd. The Attorney-General arrived at Carrick last night and was escorted to his lodgings by twenty armed policemen.

London, December 15.—On Saturday in the porch of the Limerick County Club House, an evicted tenant who resides in the County of Limerick, killed Lord Ferny senseless with a cudgel. Arrested.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabal, December 12.—On Wednesday General Macpherson, occupying Sarkh Kotal just in time to prevent a junction of the Kohistanis with a force from Ghuznee. The Kohistanis, who occupied a position near Kotal, were dislodged, leaving their standards. Our loss was a few slightly wounded. General Baker was to move by way of Charasib to take them in the rear, while Massy was to join Macpherson by way of Charke Valley for a combined movement with the object of driving the enemy south, on Baker's command. Massy encountered Mahomad Janed's force, 10,000 Afghans. The Sepoys and his cavalry made a brilliant charge, but without apparent effect. The country is most difficult, and the enemy made for Cabul gorge, but were checked, and now occupy the heights south of Balaissar.

London, December 16.—A Chatham dispatch says that in view of the serious nature of the intelligence from Afghanistan troops now under orders for India will be despatched earlier than originally intended. The grave nature of the situation will delay the departure from India of some regiments which were about to return after long service in India.

Cabal, December 16.—Daoud Shah, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, and who was sent by the Ameer to quell the revolt during the massacre of the British at the Ambassy, has been arrested.

Cabal, December 16.—The most difficult position of the enemy was gallantly carried yesterday. Later in the day our troops lost the position which they had before taken.

London, December 16.—The Times says that the news from Afghanistan indicates beyond a doubt that a crisis has been reached in our military operations more important than any through which we have yet passed since the commencement of the invasion. Happily the position we occupy and the resources at our disposal appear to render us better able to meet this emergency than any which has yet preceded it, but our strength is being tested more severely than hitherto.

The victory of India telegraphed yesterday that he had ample forces. Calcutta, December 15.—One mountain gun was lost during Sunday's engagement. Roberts estimates the number of the enemy at 20,000. Their fire was severe. He is confident of his ability to restore British authority in Afghanistan, but says reinforcements are necessary.

UNITED STATES.

Bredford, Pa., December 12.—This morning a conflagration, involving the destruction of the entire town of Red Rock, caused intense excitement throughout the county of McKean. A tank of coal oil, containing 20,000 barrels, caught fire and exploded. The loss by the fire will reach \$200,000. Insurance light. The number of loss of life is uncounted. Three hundred people are destitute. Subscriptions from all parts of the oil country are pouring in, reaching at this hour nearly \$5,000.

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW.—Pain ceases, swellings subside, fever abates, and a healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Electric Oil. Thousands testify to the happiness resulting from the use of this preparation. Why not procure a bottle at once. The cost is trifling, and effect sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from different parts, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical:

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, writes: "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried 'Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,' and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

See what the medical faculty say: Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says: "I have used 'Thomas' Electric Oil' for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case on a broken leg and dislocated ankle, with the best results."

A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Moving Machines, Truemanburg, N. Y., says: "My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured, being away from home for two days, was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I applied the Electric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your Oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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

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

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

REMOVED.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, December 17, 1879. There were pretty fair deliveries of grain to-day, and much to the surprise of farmers wheat took a clear drop of several cents. The average price of wheat was \$2.12 and \$2.15, in opposition of \$2.21 paid on Saturday last.

Wheat, Winter # 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.08
Red Fall " Treadwell " 1.75 to 1.81
Spring " " 1.55 to 1.90
Corn " " 0.90 to 1.10
Oats " " 0.75 to 0.90
Peas " " 0.90 to 1.00
Barley " " 0.85 to 1.20
Rye " " 0.75 to 0.85
Buckwheat " " 0.85 to 0.95
Beans " " 0.90 to 1.00

FLOUR AND FEED.
Fall Wheat Flour, # 25 to 3.50
Mixed Flour " 3.00 to 3.25
Spring Flour " 3.00 to 3.25
Buckwheat Flour " 2.25 to 2.50
Crabapple Flour " 2.75 to 3.00
Cracked Wheat " 2.25 to 2.50
Cornmeal " 1.75 to 2.00
Bran, per ton " 10.00 to 18.00
Shorts, # cwt. " 2.50 to 3.00
Oatmeal, # cwt. " 2.50 to 3.00

EGGS.
Eggs, Store Lots, # doz. 0.18 to 0.20
Farmers' " " 0.10 to 0.12
utter, Crook, " " 0.16 to 0.18
" " " " 0.20 to 0.22
" " " " 0.11 to 0.13
Cheese, Dairy, # lb. 0.11 to 0.12
Factory " " 0.08 to 0.08

LONDON STOCK MARKET.
Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 22, Richmond St., London, Nov. 22, 1879.

Bonds and Stocks.
Huron & Erie " 122 1/4
Ontario " 128 1/4
Dominion " 121 1/2
Agricultural " 111 1/2
Canadian " 109 1/2
London Loan " 105 1/2
English Loan " 109 1/2
London " 109 1/2
Royal Standard " 109 1/2
Financial " 109 1/2

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are poured into our vast amount, and operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5,000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. Register, Weekly September 28th, 1878, says: "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent; \$500 \$250, or 5 per cent; \$1000 makes \$100, or 10 per cent, on the stock, during the month, according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., *Brooklyn Journal*, April 29th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$100 in 200 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circles are formed from all parts of the country. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

THE STAR GROCERY HOUSE

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN

Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY

GROCERIES!

EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap.

Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place!

THE STAR HOUSE.

Next to the City Hotel, 38-ly

DUNDAS STREET.

NEW FRUITS!!

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

CHRISTIE BROWN'S BISCUITS & CAKES.

LEMONS, ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, FINNAN HADDIES.

JOHN MOULE, GROCER,

213 DUNDAS STREET.

THE SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd December to the 2nd January, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. MILNE, MANAGER.

London, 13th Dec, 1879.

LACHINE AND CORNWALL CANALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber for the construction of the Lachine and Cornwall Locks," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on MONDAY the 29th day of DECEMBER instant, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 1st day of JUNE, 1880, of Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of gates for the Upper Lock on the Lachine Canal, and for the new Locks of the Cornwall Canal. The timber must be of the quality described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill, which will be supplied on application, personally, or by letter, at this Office, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved of by the Engineer in Charge of that service. To each Tender must be attached the names of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of the conditions stated in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 31st Dec'r, 1879.

NEURALGIA AND DEBILITY.

From Miss Augusta Smith.

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

London, Oct. 28th, 1879.

From James Ferguson, Esq., Registrar for the County of Middlesex.

It affords me great pleasure to recommend the Thermo-Electric Air Bath of Dr. Wilson. For equalizing the temperature and regulating the circulation, producing free perspiration at a low temperature—the head never being subjected to anything higher than ordinary temperature, and giving tone to the nervous system—I consider it superior to any other mode of treatment. During the summer I made a rough trial of the Electric Topical Bath, hence I can speak from personal knowledge, and can most cordially recommend it as one of the best health agents I have ever seen. My daughter, too, has taken a course of these baths.

London, Dec. 18th, 1879.

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGGIST,

ST. JOHN'S HOTEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

For the dispensing of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, together with domestic and imported goods, open on Sundays for Dispensing.

PROF. SUTHERLAND THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST.

Has returned to LONDON to cure all those who are afflicted with stammering or any form of Impediment in speech. Officers of the Army and Navy, and all those from all parts of the country.

Office, 442 Wellington Street.

Consultation Free. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.



"Birds in their little nests agree."

BELTZ, THE HATTER,

IS PUSHING THE FUR TRADE. Selling FURS at reduced prices. Largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs in Ontario. Largest Retail Manufactory west of Toronto. Established since 1828. Hats, Caps, Furs and Robes made to order at BELTZ, who SELLS HATS THAT "B" HATS. Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat, LONDON, ONT.

W. DODSON, FAMILY BUTCHER,

Cor. Dundas and Wellington sts.,

IS PREPARED at all times to supply the choicest quality of meats at the most reasonable figures.

Special arrangements made for supplying the military and naval forces of the Dominion. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of

Fresh and Corned Meats, Sausages, Headcheese &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. DODSON.

C. F. COLWELL

THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER.

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

GOOD PIANO ORGAN

Desired, no matter by whom manufactured.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange at full value.

A beautiful photograph of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, sent FREE to all applicants, who read this advertisement, and pay 50c.

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

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

MANUFACTURED ONLY under the above Trade Mark, by the European Salicylic Medicine Co., PARIS and LEIZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a staple, Harmless and Reliable remedy on receipt of price. Endorsed by the Medical Academy of Paris; 50,000 cases of Rheumatism and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address—THE WASHINGTON & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N.Y.

For sale in London by C. McCallum.

JOHN M. DENTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Would notify his patrons that he has received a very Choice Line of Goods suitable for the Fall Trade. These goods are Very Superior in Quality and Style, and can be had in this City only at John M. Denton's.

All other Lines Complete in Every Department.

372 RICHMOND STREET, 372

HEADQUARTERS FOR SCOTCH TWEEDS AND ORDERED CLOTHING

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

L. G. JOLLIFFE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER, BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Lead and Steam Pipes, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating stoves with steam or hot water. 575 Richmond St., London, Ont.

FOR XMAS! S A M X.

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

PETHICK & McDONALD RICHMOND STREET.

ALEX. McDONALD

Has received another lot of

NOBBY HATS AND CAPS!

SUITABLE FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

FULL LINES OF FUR CAPS AND GLOVES.

EDGE BLOCK, 400 RICHMOND ST.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN.

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

"ARCADE" STORE. CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. (EATON'S OLD STAND.)

CAUTION! CAUTION! THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

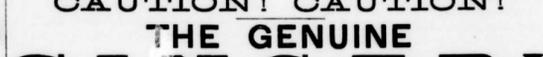
Has the Company's Registered TRADE MARK on side of arm, and the words, THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY PRINTED ON TOP OF ARM.

Office and Salesroom in the Odd Fellows' Hall Building, 222 DUNDAS STREET.

J. R. HICKOK, MANAGER.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS



SEND FOR SAMPLE OF FLOUR. USES BEST FRENCH BURR MILL STONES. SUPERIOR SMUT MILL. CAPACITY ONE & A QUARTER BARRELS OF FLOUR PER HOUR. WATER POWER STANDARD 20 INCH PORTABLE FLOURING MILL. REQUIRES NO SETTING. STONES GRIND OF FACE.

ADDRESS WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD CANADA. SAY WHERE YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of School Inspectors, Trustees, and others to our new improved Seat and Desk. Owing to our large experience in the manufacture of school furniture as a specialty, our attention has been directed to the defects in the existing styles of school desks, with the result, we believe, of having produced a Seat and Desk, perfect in every particular. As will be shown by reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had on application, the seats are slatted and curved to fit the body perfectly, and fold out of the way when required. When folded up for reading, a small ledge keeps the books in place, and the angle of the feet is such that the pupil may sit in an upright and natural position without straining the eyesight in the least. Send for catalogue and price list. BENNETT BROS., London.

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

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufacturers in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fail to satisfy his customers.

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

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

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

JAMES EATON & CO.

A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, Agents, sold by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by

W. M. SCARROW, 235 Dundas St.

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Paddicoombe & Glass, CHEMIST

L. C. LEONARD DRUGGIST,

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Bar Tumblers.

129 DUNDAS STREET opposite Kingsmill's and Powell's.

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