ODS HOUSE. EET.

all this Month of " DRY GOODS ners were served lively times. We r!

N & CO.

The Catholic Record,



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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

NO. 59

When love's last lily lies dead in the vale?

Let her alone
Under the rod
With the infinite moan
Of her soul for God.
Ah! song! you may esho the sound of pain,
But you never may shrine,
In verse or line,
The pang of the heart that breaks in twain.

Walleth a woman.—Oh! my God! Wind-driven waves with no hearts that Wind-driven waves with no hearts that ache,
Why do your passionate pulses throb?
No lips that speak,—have ye sonis that sob?
We carry the cross,—ye wear the crest,
We have our God:—and ye, your shore,
Whave the heavens of holy prayer,—
An have the heavens of the ly prayer,—
An have the shores and along the years.
In the whest foam of the saddest tears,
And we, as ye, oh waves, gray waves!
Drift over sea more deep and wide,
For we have sea more deep and wide,
For we have only the compest's breath,
But we have God when heart oppressed,
As a calm and beautiful shore of rest.

Oh waves! sad waves! how you flowed The crownless Prince and the exiled Queen ?

Waileth a woman! oh! my God!

Her hopes are withered — her heart is crushed,
For the Love of the love is cold and dead,
The Joy of her Joy hath forever fled:
A starless and pittless night hath rushed
On the Light of her life,—and far away.
In an Afric wild lies her poor dead child,
Lies the Heart of her heart,—let her alone
Under the rod
With her infinite moan,
Oh! my God!

He was beautiful, pure and brave,
The brightest grace
Of a royal race,—
Only his throne is but a grave;
Is there fate in fames?
Is there doom in names?
Ah, what did the cruel Zalu spears
Care for the Prince or his mother's tears?
What did the Zulu's ruthless lance
Care for the hope of the future France?

Crieth the Empress—"Oh! my son!"
He was her own and her only one,
She had nothing to give him but her love,
'Twas kingdom enough on earth, —Above
She gave him an infinite faith in God;—

Let her ery her ery Over her own and only one, All the glory is gone—is gone, Into her broken-hearted sigh.

Moaneth a mother,—"Oh! my child!"
And who can sound that depth of woe?
Homeless,—throneless, crownless, now
She bows her sorrow-wreathed brow.—
(So Fame and all the grandeurs go.)
Let her alone
Beneath the rod
With her infinite moan,
Oh! my God.

HAMILTON LETTER.

CONFIRMATION AT MILTON-ENTERTAIN-

From our own Correspondent On Wednesday last his Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton administered confirmation to a number of children and adults at Milton, county of Halton. The on the above subject from a circular of His congregation, though small, is increasing in number since the opening of the peared in a recent issue of your valuable Credit Valley Railroad.

The church in Milton has recently been fitted up at a considerable expense by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, P. P., Oakville. This young and devoted priest is one of the students who came from Ireland with his Lordship shortly after his confirmation. He attends, besides Oakville, where he resides, and Milton, also the churches of Trafalgar and Wellington Square, in all of which places he is very highly esteemed and beloved. This was the first time that confirmation was ever administered in The church in Milton has recently been confirmation was ever administered in

The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the preparations for the coming entertainment for the benefit of St. Vinentertainment for the benent of St. Vincent's Home, are pushing matters very energetically, and judging from the number of tableux vivants under practice the affair will be a great success.

Our different societies are also getting ready for their winter's campaign, and the citizens of Hamilton may promise

November, 1879.

Sunday, 30—First Sunday of Advent. Semi-Double.
Docember, Monday, 1—St. Andrew, Apostle. Double.
Tuesday, 2—St. Biliana, Virgin and Martyr. Semi-Double. Major (Fast Day).
Thursday, 4—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop and Doctor. Double. Semi-Double. (Fast Day.)

Friday, 5—of the Feria. Semi-Double. (Fast Day.)

Sacred rite of candidates. On the even...
previous Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, and Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown, arrived at the settlement, where a hearty welcome was extended to them by the worthy pastor, Father Moron, and his devoted flock, who thus testified their sincere appreciation of possessing in their midst the chief pastor of the Diocese of London.

The ACITATION

SERRICH BAT THE SERVICE STATE OF SERVICE for Confirmation were all clad in a neat and elegant attire. The sacred edifice had been beautifully decorated by the ladies of the congrega-tion. Previous to administering the holy rite, His Lordship went through a careful

energetically, and judging from the number of tableux vivants under practice the affair will be a great success.

Our different societies are also getting ready for their winter's campaign, and the citizens of Hamilton may promise the citizens of Hamilton may promise and instructive entertaining, amusing and instructive entertainments from that source.

The evening class so much spoken the profession which it is his purpose to embrace. Now, the priesthood, being the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of and instructive entertainments from that source.

The evening class so much spoken the profession which it is his purpose to embrace. Now, the priesthood, being the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of the bad harvest in Irelating that the meeting which was then being held there was a great success and that 20,000 were unable to gain admittance.

Dublin, November 21.—At a meeting the across the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of the bad harvest in Irelating that the meeting which was then being held there was a great success and the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of the most necessary of all earthly avocations, it is clear that a full and practical knowledge of the requirements proper to the office is indispensable on the part of the most necessary of all earthly avocations of London ton the most necessary of all earthly avocations of London to the o and instructive entertainments from that source.

The evening class so much spoken about is an established fact now. The untiring energy of the Rev. Father O'Leary brought about this useful and instructive class. It will be opened this week, and there is every prospect that the different classes will be well attended. The branches instructed will be book-keeping, arithmetic, practical and theo-

ATTEMPT TO STAMP OUT PREE DISCUSSION.

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Prices Low.

Do.

We have a Large Stock of
Broa boards. They will add to principal the cost of preliminary proceedings and the interest on the sum borrowed, allowing two years' grace; repayment therefore will commence at the beginning of the third year. This concession will only take effect in districts which the Government will deslare to come under the

Louden, counsel for Dailey, applied for a copy of the notes, which the Government short-hand writer had taken at the meeting. Application granted.

The Suspension Bridge, fell over the bank on Friday night and was not discovered till Wednesday. He must have been instantly killed.

John Crozens, Financial Secretary, Toronto, of the Typographical Union, has absconded. It is said he has defrauded the union of about \$120, and also victimized some members of the church which he attended. Crozens of the church which the strength of the control of the church which he attended. Crozens of the church which the strength of the strength

which dollars of expense.

e, four Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, nature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by medicine dealers. Price 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

The Voice of the Poor.

BY SPERANZA; (LADY WILDE.)

Was sorrow ever like to our sorrow?
O! God above!
Will our night never change into a morrow
Of joy and love?
A deadly gloom is on us, waking, sleeping,
Like the darkness at noontide
That fell upon the pallid mother, weeping!
By the Crucified.

Around us are cries of famine and dis Around us are cries of famine and dis-pair! Where is hope for us, or comfort, or salva-tion— Where—O! where? If the augels ever harken, downward bend-ing,

They are weeping we are sure,
At the litanies of human groans ascending
From the crushed hearts of the poor. When the human rests in love upon the

human
All grief is light;
But who bends one kind glance to illumine
Our life-long night?
The air around is ringing with their laugh-

ter—
God has only made the rich to smile;
But we—in our rags and want and woe—w
follow after,
Weeping the while.

And the laughter seems but uttered to deride

When, 0! when,
Will fall the frozen barriers that divide us
From other men?
Will ignorance forever thus enslave us?
Will misery forever lay us low?
All are eager with their insults; but to save
None, none, we know.

We never knew a childhood's mirth and Nor the proud heart of youth free and

brave
O, a death-like dream of wretchedness and sadness sadness
Is life's weary journey to the grave.
Day by day we lower, sink and lower,
"Till the God-like soul within
Falls crushed beneath the fearful demon

of poverty and sin.

So we toil on, on with fever burning
In heart and brain,
So we toil on, on through bitter scorning,
Want, woe and pain.
We dare not raise our eyes to the blue
Heaven
Or the toil must cease—
We dare not breath the fresh alr God has
given

given One hour in peace. We must toil though the light of life is burll-

O, how dim! O, how dim!

We must toil on our sick-bed feebly turning
Our eyes to Him,
Who alone can hear the pale lip faintly say-

with scarce moved breath,
While the paler hands uplifsed and the praying, "Lord grant us death!"

THE TWO BRIDES.

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

Her eyes turned to the picture of the Assumption, and a faint flush as of a heavenly joy suffused her features. Mr. D'Arcy left the room with the Duke, after having communicated to Dr. Shore

cliffe his daughter-in-law's request.

The Duke would not intrust to any one else the task of driving his friend to the The fleetest horses in his stables were harnessed to a light carriage, and were soon flying across the country on their errand. Rose was in the drawing-room with the Marchioness when the carriage drove up to the door, the younger being out in the magnificent s. This unexpected arrival was in gardens. This unexpected arrival was in itself sufficient to startle the two ladies. But Rose, whose soul had been clouded all day with a sadness and foreboding she flew through the intervening rooms to the hall door, and met her grandfather, as he came up the steps, with a face as white as marble, a fixed stare, and a heart that seemed all at once to stand still. She would have fallen if Mr. D'Arcy had not heatened to clasp her to his heart.

"What is it, grandpapa?" she gasped.

"What has happened?"

"Nothing to be frightened at the steps with a same to the steps of the steps of the steps of the same to the same the same that they sought to conceal from the way eyes of Louisa De Beaumont either the weight of sorrow that oppressed them, or its cause. She saw that the same the same the same the same the same that they sought to conceal from the way eyes of Louisa De Beaumont either the weight of sorrow that oppressed them, or its cause. She saw that the same that the same the same the same the same that the same the same that the same the same that the same that

"What is it, grandpapa?" she gasped.
"What has happened?"
"Nothing to be frightened at, my love,"
he said. "Your mother has had some fainting fits, and will not be easy in mind till she sees you and your sisters.

"Is it nothing worse, grandpapa?" the girl inquired, as she tried to read his countenance. "Tell me all—I can bear it," she continued, bursting into hysteri-

it," she continued, bursting into hysterical weeping.

By this time Senora d'Azara, or Dona Catalina, as her family called her, had joined the group at the door, and was scarcely less moved than Rose by the story she could read too plainly in the eyes of both gentlemen. She, however, mastered herself and helped Rose into a little reception-room, near the entrance, where the afflicted child soon found relief.

"You are needlessly alarmed, my

"You are needlessly alarmed, my child," Mr. D'Arcy hastened to say, when Rose was sufficiently composed to listen to him. "Your dear mother is not dead, to min. "Your dear mother is not dead, though she is in danger, and wishes to have you with her immediately. Her little Rose is so necessary to her at all times, but more especially when she is ailing more than is her wont."

"Oh, I know I can relieve and soothe her, grandpapa," Rose exclaimed. "Let us go at once!" "You will not help or calm her if

are yourself overcome, my dear," said her grandfather. "And then I want you to break this news to your sisters. Your mother's life may depend on your being, all three of you, calm and quiet."

"I understand, dearest grandpapa," said the brave-hearted girl, throwing herself into his arms. "Yes, I will be calm

and strong."
"Yes, dear," he replied, "you must now be your mother's angel guardian, and a model to your sisters. And now let us call them and prepare at once to return to

'Come, Rosita," said Dona Catalina. "we must go for the girls, and not alarm

So the ladies went off, composed themselves as best they could, found the four bright, happy children disporting like butterflies among the flower-beds, and broke to them as gently as they could the intelligence of Mrs. D'Arcy's sudden illness. Not so gently, however, but Genevieve divined that matters were more serious than they would acknowledge. The Duke urged in vain Mr. D'Arcy to partake of some substantial refreshment before setting out for Seville. The old gentleman could only be persuaded to take a little bread with a glass of milk and

with him in his carriage. Dona Catalina accompanied Mr. D'Arcy and his grand-daughters. On the way he explained to Rose that an operation had been judged to be indispensable, and that she and her sisters were keet in increases. sisters were kept in ignorance of it, less sisters were kept in ignorance of it, lest their emotion might prove a new source of danger to their mother. By degrees he made the girl understand, without destroying all hope in her heart, that it was only a question of time; that, from the present day and hour, she, Rose, must act the part of second mother to her sisters, and be to her father and brothers the averaged her worther had ever been. Poor the angel her mother had ever been. Poor Rose wept bitterly, with her head on the strong shoulder that had hitherto supstrong shoulder that had hitherto sup-ported it in unclouded joy and happiness only. The old gentleman said nothing of

'Oh, darling grandpapa," she exclaimed sobbing and looking up at him through the mist of her tears, "and am I not to be

anything to you?"
"Yes, my love," he replied, "everything that your mother is and has always been,—the very pearl of my heart."
"Oh, I will, I will! indeed you know I will, my own darling grandpapa.

And in such sad speeches, mixing con-solation with their forebodings, the party were borne back in the gloaming to the beautiful city, oh,—so beautiful in the soft twilight of that December day! White their horses sped along the banks of the broad Gaudalquivir, the Angelus bell from the Giralda broke upon the stillness, calling on men to lift their souls in adoracalling on men to lift their souls in adora-tion and praise to Heaven. And soon from every steeple in city and country the call to pray was echoed. Both car-riages stood still at the sound, and gen-tlemen and ladies alighted and knelt to worship the God of Bethlehem. Oh, with what fervor did Francis D'Arcy and his grandchildren pray in that solemn hour of their deep distress!

Onward through the lamp-lit streets

and squares the carriages swept. As they approached Mr. D'Arcy's residence the numerous passers-by saluted in respectful silence both the Duke and his friend, as if shence both the Duke and his lifeld, as it they heartily sympathized with the afflic-tion that weighed on both. And, surely, they did sympathize. Mr. D'Arcy's car-riage was the first to reach the gate, riage was the first to reach the gate, which was instantly thrown open, and the party, struck by the death-like silence that reigned in the house, began to cross the patio in order to reach Mrs. D'Arcy's ante-room. They had not gone far, however, before Mr. D'Arcy's piereing eye caught sight of a figure leaning near an open window,—the tall figure of a young man giving way to his grief. It was poor Charles weeping for his dead

CHAPTER XIX. HIAWASSEE'S ERRAND TO MORTLAKE.

"Howbeit all is not lost;
The warm noon ends in frost,
The worldly tongue of promise,
Like sheep-bells, die off from us
On the desert hills cloud crossed!
Yet, through the slence, shall
Pierce the death angel's call,
And Come up hither, recover all.
Heart, wilt thou go?
—I go!

-I go! Broken hearts triumph so," Louisa de Beaumont's journey from Fairy Dell to Mortlake had nearly cost her her life. The lateness of the season, the agitated condition of the country, and her own advanced age, made traveling both irksome and dangerous. Soon after

blow. He did not dare to communicate them to his sister, whose situation was still very critical, nor to his son, to whom they would only cause cruel and needless anxiety. He was only waiting to see Mrs anxiety. He was only waiting to see Mrs. De Beaumont fairly out of danger, to set sail for Europe and be with his wife in her sore need. But Mrs. De Beaumont lingered on, hovering between life and death for weary week after week, till January was far advanced, and then, one Sunday morning, about the middle of the month, Mr. D'Arey was startled by his son Gaston's arrival from Fairy Dell. Gaston was the bearer of two letters

Gaston was the bearer of two letters from his grandfather to his father, and, a he was aware of the nature of his mother' disease, he could not rest till he ascertained what message these letters bore with them from Seville. So, leaving Frank Montgomery, who had come on a New Year's visit to Fairy Dell, in charge of the estate and the factory, Gaston had hastened with the letters to his father.

The first, dated only two days later than Mrs. D'Arcy's letter to her husband, added but little to what the lady herself said of her condition and hopes. The other, bearing the date of December the 25th, gave a detailed account of the opera-

on and of its tragic termination:
"After I had left her," the write the writer went on to say, "to bring back the girls from the Duke's country-house, she seemed for a time to slumber sweetly under the ina time to slumber sweetly under the in-fluence of the anodynes administered to her by the Sisters of Charity. The Arch-bishop and Don Ramon would not leave the room tillthe physicians had pronounced her out of immediate danger, and Charley and Dr. Shorecliffe were by the dear patient's side—the latter with his finger on her pulse, watching anxiously for the slightest variation. The Duchess and the good Sisters were praying fervently

and in silence.

"About a quarter of an hour before sunset a fearful hemorrhage declared itself, followed by another death-like swoon, from which our angelic sufferer only rallied for a moment, to see Charles kneeling before her and holding her left She looked round as if seeking for hand. the girls and me, and then, with her eyes fixed on her boy with a gaze of unutter-able tenderness, she passed away, just as the first tones of the Angelus bell struck

our ear.

"The dear boy was watching for us at the open window of his mother's ante-room when we arrived. Rose, who could not be kept back after we had alighted ertake of some substantial refresiment of the kept back after we had alighted effore setting out for Seville. The old entleman could only be persuaded to take a little bread with a glass of milk and cater. Stimulant of any kind he would ot taste.

The Duke took his daughters back

"For several hours even Dr. Shorecliffe feared that the daughter would follow the mother, so deadly and protracted were the swoons th t followed each other without intermission. As I write to you she is still in a state of extreme nervous prostration, suffering from a slight brain fever, and, perhaps happily, only half conscious of her loss. The physicians, however, entertain no apprehension of any serious

consequences.
"The younger girls had not shared Nor had they been, like Rose, their mother's inseparable companion for so many years,—like you, dear Louis, almost her second self. As it is, Rose, in her short intervals of full consciousness, will scarcely permit me to leave her a moment, and calls piteously for you and

Gaston.

"Our dear Mary had been looked upon as an angel from her first appearance, both in Malaga and in Seville, as well as at Ronda. In truth, the be-utiful soul did seem, as the end approached, known to Heaven alone, to shed an unearthly beauty on her features. And even I, who knew every depth in that innocent and most generous spirit, could see how much of spiritual perfection every day added to a life that she had ever studied to make God-like.

added to a life that she had ever studied to make God-like.

"So, when Seville heard of the opera-tion to be performed, the most intense and heartfelt sympathy was shown by clergy and laity,—by all classes of citizens, indeed. Her sudden death has called forth the most touching expressions of forth the most touching expressions of sorrow. She was buried yesterday in the Duke's family vault, all Seville seeming to be present at the funeral service in the Cathedral, as well as the most dis-tinguished personages from Malaga and Ronda.

"It was impossible to look on her face, "It was impossible to look on her face, as it lay so beautiful in the calm sleep which is the symbol of the eternal rest, without feeling that the happy soul, in parting from the body, had left somewhat of its new glory on her features. I do not believe that any person could have looked, even for an instant, on that face, clovified by death, without feeling glorified by death, without feeling prompted to higher aims and deeds. "On the eve of the fatal day she seemed

to seek every opportunity to speak to me about you and Gaston, and little Mary. Your photograph was always near her during the few days she was confined to her room, and your miniature, which she never parted with, was on her heart in ath, and now reposes there forever.
"The last word she spoke in my

before the surgeons began their perilous work, was a message of undying love to you, and, as I have said, her last look sought you, and rested on her boy's face, because he has your blue eyes.

"I am but a weak old man to support and comfort you in this great trial, my dear Louis. But you know your father's heart, -that it has ever been devotedly your's. All its love and tenderest symathy now go out to you.
"Do not fear, with your dear one

clinging to me here for support, that I shall allow my grief to overcome me. We both have long learned, as we traveled the road of life together, where to find com-fort and strength in the extremity of our need. The extremity has now come, and the Helper will not fail us.'

Let us draw a veil over the manly grief of Louis D'Arey and his son. They found their sole consolation where such as they ever seek and find it,—in their Faith. It

your silence. Is Mary worse?"

"She is; there has been a most danger-

ous operation performed."
"How has she borne it?" she inquired, fixing her eyes on her brother's counten-

ance.
"Not so well as the physician hoped."
"Then she is dead!" she said, with a
gasp. "Oh poor Louis!" And she
stretched out her arms to him, and took her now utterly unmanned brother to her sisterly embrace.

CHAPTER XX. MEETING IN GRIEF.

'Dear friends, far off, my lost desire,
So far, so near in woe and weal,
So far, so near in woe and weal,
There is a lower and a higher;
Known and unknown, human, divine;
Sweet human hand and lips and eye;
Dear heavenly friend that can'st not
die,
Mine, mine, forever; ever mine.

Diego De Lebrija, who had been taker into great favor at the Court of the Tuilleries, soon found himself a principal personage in the political intrigue set on foot against Mexico. On the very day when Mrs. D'Arcy breathed her last, he was on his way to Vienna, bearing letters accredhis way to viella, bearing letters acted the strength in as the confidential envoy of both the French and Spanish courts. It would be presuming too much on the most richly-gifted souls to affirm that the young man of twenty-five did not feel somewhat intoxicated by this sudden elevation, and by the brilliant prospects which were thus opened out before his ambition. Not before his arrival in ambition. Not before his arrival in Vienna did Diego learn of the dreadful blow that had fallen on Rose.

To his father and to Mr. D'Arcy he wrote letters full of heartfelt sorrow; the messages of sincere brotherly sympathy for Rose were sent to the latter, and by him conveyed to his granddaughter. At that moment, however, Rose was in such a critical condition that she could scarcely understand their import. And for several weeks both mind and body lay benumbed and almost prostrated by the force of her sudden bereavement.

It was only by slow stages, by the most

watchful care on the part of Dr. Shore-cliffe, and the most tender nursing of tha of her family, that her system recovered from the shock. Her grandfather's presence and voice were to the drooping girl what sunlight and a warm, moist atmosphere are to the sickly flower. The genial influence of the Andalusian climate did the rest. Toward the end of February, Mr. D'Arcy removed with his grandchildren to Ronda, where the bracing mountain-air, so natural to Rose, soon

restored the color to her cheeks and vigor to her frame. During this tedious, nervous fever, the girl had also grown considerably, so that the ensuing summer beheld her in the full perfection of her

beheld her in the full perfection of her lovely maidenhood.

The middle of April brought to Ronda, together with Don Ramon and Diego, the family of Frederick Ashton, of New Orleans, old and valued friends of the D'Arcys. Mrs. Ashton had been a schoolmate of Mrs. D'Arcy, and had, though a steadfast Episcopalian, been the life-long and devoted friend of the dear departed. and devoted friend of the dear departed. Indeed, though widely separated by their religious faith, the two families were in all else most united, each admiring in the other the high and delicate sense of honor, the unbending integrity, the pure and disinterested patriotism, and the chivalrous devotion to principle, so characteristic of the first age of our Republic. acteristic of the first age of our Republi and still so highly cherished in the old families of North and South alike. Frederick Ashton had filled, with no

little honor to his country and himself, me of the most arduous diplomatic missions, besides having served for many years his native State in various public offices. His own princely fortune had placed him above the reach of the sordid motives that governed the lower classes of politicisms. And his ardent patriotism rendered him, at any moment, ready to

make the most generous sacrifices for the public good. Like Francis D'Arcy, whose junior he was by nearly twenty years, and whose passionate love of liberty he had admired passionate love of liberty he had admired from his youth, Mr. Ashton was a devoted lover of the Union,—in politics an "old line Whig." His two sons, Willis and Henry, were much like their father in ability and character, educated with extreme care, and both brought up to the profession of law: Two daughters, Susan and Marion, respectively, and and Marion, respectively aged twenty and eighteen, had been educated at home and eighteen, had been educated at home by a governess, under their mother's direction, and had just added the last finish to their education, by spending a year at one of the most celebrated female

cademies in Germany.

Mr. Ashton, whose health had been faile ing for some years, had been glad to escape from the angry political debates of 1858-59, to find rest in Europe, spending the summer months in Switzerland, and the autumn and winter at Pau and Vintimiglia. No sooner had Mrs. Ashton heard of the arrival at Malaga of Mrs. D'Arcy and her daughters than she conceived the project of joining them with her husband. But this would have taken her too far away from her daughters; and, besides, Mr. Ashton found his residence at Ventimiglia most salutary and most de Nor could they well dispose of lichtful. the beautiful villa which they bad at Latte, a land well named a flowing with the richest milk and most delicious honey without speaking of the glories of mountain, sea, and sky. And, if the truth must be told, Mr. Ashton found endless enjoyment, in exploring, by easy walks and leisurely excursions, the white villages perched high up among the rocks, the orange and lemon groves, under whose shade he imbibed health with every breath of perfumed air, and world of quaint mediæval art, and modern and ancient ruins, that spoke so elo-quently of so many ages of pagan and Christian civilization.

When, however, he had learned of the cruel loss that Mr. D'Arcy had sustained by the death of his daughter-in-law, he resolved to lose not one moment in joining his friend. In this he yielded to the pressing solicitations of Mrs. Ashron, whose motherly heart yearned to be near Rose D'Arcy and her sisters. As they had resolved to take their daughters with them to Spain, and thence to New them to Spain, and thence to New Orleans, many delays occurred. So that it was not before April that they could set out from Ventimiglia.

On the steamer from Marseilles to Barcelona they formed the acquaintance of Diego de Lebrija, by the merest accident, that he was then on his way Of his connection with the and learned that he to Ronda. D'Arcys they had no need of being told; their intimacy with the family had made them acquainted, from the beginning, with the plan formed for Rose's future.

It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that both Mr. and Mrs. Ashton found themselves thus thrown into the company of one whom they looked upon as destined soon to become the happy husband of their favorite. Rose happy husband of their favorite, Rose D'Arcy. Susan and Marion, besides the pleasure of having for their traveling companion the young and brilliant Spanish nobleman, felt a natural curiosity in studying the character of the man who was to be the life-companion of their Briend Rose.

"Senor de Lebrija tells me," said Mr. Ashton to his wife, as they were nearing the Spanish coast, "that he is going to Mexico in a few weeks, and intends paying a short visit to the United States on his way thither."

"I hope you will visit New Orleans," the lady said. "It once belonged to Spain, as you know, and you will find there more than one distinguished family who keep a warm corner in their hearts for the country of their forefathers." "It was my purpose, madam," he re-

plied, "to stay for some time in your beautiful city, and the great pleasure derived from forming the acquaintance of such as you, will only increase my desire to

"And to enjoy its hospitalities, Senor Count," she said. "Such as you are privileged to have opened to them the doors of our old families." doors of our old families, into whose circle but few strangers find admittance." "I know what a privilege it is," he said, with a bow, "to be received into the intimacy of such families as your own and that of Mr. D'Arcy."

"And you must give me the opportun-ity of proving to you that Mr. D'Arcy's New Orlean's friends can welcome you as if you were, like him, an American of the Americans," said the lady.

"By the way," asked Mr. Ashton,
"have you any idea of the time fixed for Mr. D'Arcy's return!"

"That, I believe, must depend on the state of Miss D'Arcy's health," replied the Count, with a little embarrassment.

do not know of anything else which may

should be so delighted to have your company."
"Oh, if the D'Arcy's and ourselves could only go together!" said Mrs.

Ashton.
"I fear I shall have to forfeit such happiness as that of being one of your delightful party," said the Count. "I must leave Liverpool for New York within tendays. Governments do not always allow their servants to make out an itinerary that may suit their own pleasure or con-

venience

"Then your visit to Ronda can only l a brief one?" Mrs. Ashton inquired.
"I must be in London in six days from now," he answered. "Consequently, my visit to my family is only a flying visit."
"Then I fear we shall only see you at New Orleans after you return from Mexico ?" Mr. Ashton said.

"I certainly intend to go there on my return, at least, that is, if the war between the Free and the Slave States does not prevent my doing so," was the answer.
"Oh, there will be no war," Mr. Ashton

"On, there will be no war," All Ashorisaid, a little piqued at hearing a foreigner so speak of his country.

"But there is war," replied the Count.
"Have you not heard this morning's

"What news?" inquired Mr. Ashton.
"Why, that on the twelfth of this
month the Confederates opened fire on
Fort Sumter, and that on the fourteenth

Fort Sumter, and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the government!" Diego said.

"Great God! this is news indeed, and the worst possible news," Mr. Ashton said, with deep emotion.

"Thank God, the victory is for the South!" said Miss Susan Ashton.

"There could not be much of a victory.

"There could not be much of a victory to boast of," replied her father, "unless the garrison had been reinforced and sup-'Neither the one nor the other accord-

ing to the telegrams from Queenstown,

said De Lebrija.

"It must now be war in earnest," Mr. Ashton said, gloomily; "and war that can only end by the utter exhaustion of one side or the other."

"The South is ready for them, papa," said the rebellious Susan.

"Because the leaders of the South are like you, my child,-more full of hot

passion and overweening confidence than of sagacity, prudence, and forethought," was the father's gentle rebuke.

"It is not unlikely," Diego ventured to say, "that France and England may in-

passion and overweening confidence than

Not in favor of the Federal Government," said Mr. Ashton; "both powers are too jealous of the United States for " No, but in favor of the South, who

"Can you, Count, without betraying diplomatic secrets, say that either of these governments has held out promises or encouragements to the new Confederacy?" asked Ashton. " Promises—formal promises of efficient

aid-I dare say they have made none. Encouragements they most certainly have given. That is no secret," answered the

"Encouragements solicited by the Confederates ?" again asked Mr. Ashton.
"Courted by them, rather," was the Then the Confederacy is doomed to

be short-lived, even though every able-bodied man within its borders should fight for its duration," said Mr. Ashton.
"But wny so?" inquired the Spaniard.
"France and England have interfered in

favor of the independence of Italy, and that is rather a guarantee of the stability of the new kingdom of Italy," said the Count.
"The war in Italy is a revolution

which is led by one Italian the others, and abetted by ments of the two great western nations," replied the statesman. "The war which opens at Fort Sumter is a civil war between two sections of a free people, and woe to the section that calls in to its aid foreign bayonets or even foreign coun-

Of course you are not aware that the Confederates are most anxious for the sympathy and the support of the Eng-lish and French Governments," Diego "I am perfectly aware of it," was the

reply. "As a Southerner, I deeply regret it, both as impolitic and unpatroitic." "Ah, but you are against the South," Diego ventured to say.

"Now that the die is cast, and war has

begun, I, and every true Southern man with me, must be with the people of our own States in their struggle," Mr. Ashton "But that is not Mr. Francis D'Arcy's

view or sentiment," said Diego.
"Pardon me. I know Francis D'Arcy well, and cannot be mistaken as to hi opinion on this matter, or as to the course which he and his will be likely to pursue. The part of North Carolina in which he lives has always been opposed to slave-holding and in favor of free labor. He has been himself a life-long advocate of free labor and gradual emancipation. Therefore, so long as his State, or a real majority of its electors, has not cast its lot with the Confederacy, he is only consistent with himself in opposing secession and maintaining the Union at every risk." "You would have me believe, then,"

Diego went on, "that were Mr. D'Arcy a planter of South Carolina or of Louisiana, that he would support the Confederacy "He would, assuredly," rejoined t

Louisianian.
"I confess I do not see wherein would be consistent in so doing," said the young man.

TO BE CONTINUED

People in England imagine that the Church property in Italy has been taken possession of by the State for the benefit of the nation, for re-establishing institu-tions beneficial to the poor, but this is a which the spoils of the Church and the delusion. Can one instance be cited which the spoils of the Church and the religious orders have been put to any such purpose? Great ignorance seems to exist in this country, even among Catholics, as to the real state of Rome and Italy. People are not aware that in some parts of Italy, nuns who have been dispossessed of everything receive a pension of seven or eight centines a day to live upon. The largest amount given to any priest or "And when, may I ask, do you propose to leave Europe for your journey to Mexico?" asked Mr. Ashton. "Pardon me for putting such a question; but we parts of Italy, nuns who have been dispossessed of everything receive a pension of seven or eight centines a day to live upon. The largest amount given to any priest or religious does in no case exceed five grander civilization."

hundred francs a year. Numerous instances have occurred of nuns dying of starvation, and many more would die if it were not for the help they receive from their friends.—Tablet.

THE NUPTIAL MASS.

It is greatly to be regretted that in this country so few marriages are contracted with the accompaniment of a Nuptial Mass. This must be attributed to a want of practical faith and of a proper spirit of obedience to the wishes of the Church, which desires all marriages to be celebrated, as much as possible, with a Nuptial Mass. This is clear from the instructions contained in the Roman Ritual on the Sacrament of Matrimony. It says that it is becoming that marriage should be celebrated chiefly in the church, but that if it have taken place in a private that if it have taken place in a private house, the bridegroom and bride should come to the church to receive the nuptial come to the church to receive the nuptial blessing. It admonishes the priest, in this case, to be careful not to again have the consent renewed by the parties, but merely to impart the nuptial blessing, Mass being celebrated. The Father of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in the Pastoral Letter addressed by them at the close of the Council to the clergy and laity of their charge, speak in the follows. the close of the Council to the clergy and laity of their charge, speak in the follow-ing urgent manner of this matter: "Bear-ing in mind the sanctity of marriage, and the time-honored usages of the Church in the administration of the Sacrament, we cannot too strongly uses upon you the the administration of the Sacrament, we cannot too strongly urge upon you the importance of contracting it before the altar of God, and with the Marriage Mass, so as to receive that especial blessing which carries with it so many graces, to enable those who enter upon this holy table to fulfil its most important duties."

enable those who enter upon this holy state to fulfil its most important duties." Nor is the Nuptial Mass of recent origin. Tertullian, who flourished in the latter part of the second, and the earlier period of the third century, speaks of it as follows: "How can we express the period of the third century, speaks of it as follows: "How can we express the happiness of the marriage union contracted under the auspices of the hurch, consecrated by the oblation of the Hoby Sacrifice, and sealed by the benediction which the angels have witnessed, and which the Eternal Father has ratified?" Ad uxorem lib. ii., cap. ult.)
The excuses which are given for not

complying with the earnestly-expressed desire of the Church in reference to the Nuptial Mass, are, as a rule, of the flimsiest character, and such as a Catholic should blush to bring forward. Generally speaking, they simply amount to an in-direct acknowledgment of the absence of a truly Catholic spirit, and of a want of a ready compliance with the expressed desires of Hely Mother Church. We greatly fear that constant intercourse with such as are not of the household of faith has caused the majority of our young people to imbibe false notions, if not theoretically, at least practically, in young people to imbibe false notions, if not theoretically, at least practically, in regard to the manner of celebrating marriage. Persons about to get married should take a pride in carrying out to the letter not only the really positive commands, but also the ungently expressed wishes of the Church in the matter. This should be done more restigularly are should be done more particularly now-adays, when, in the eyes of those who are outside of the pale of the Church, mar-riage has lost its sacred character of a Sacrament, and is hardly considered to be as sacred and binding a contract as one that is made on occasion of a mere business and monetary transaction. Catholics should take well to heart those words of that great Father and Doctor of the Church, St. John Chrysostom: "Christians should banish from their weddings all devilish pomps and the like, and introduce the servants of God and His priests, to have Jesus Christ in person amongst them, as He was at the marriage of Cana." (Serm. xviii.)—Baltimore Mirror.

THE CHURCH AND IMMIGRATION.

From an address delivered by Hon. Richard Reid, September 18, 1879, at the picnic given by the St. Thomas Benevolent Society, for the benefit of the Mt. Sterling Catholic church.] After reviewing the history of the Irish

Catholic immigrants and their labors in the progress of the Church and the development of the country, Judge Reid con To deepen these grand lessons, we are

pleased to note that the Catholic Church in the United States is lending her best in the United States is remarked by the powers and sturdiest energies. She powers and sturdiest energies. She hold of all her children. If her prayers and labors can avail, she suffers none to wander away from her fold. She brings all the potency of her ecclesiastical migh and all the gentle persuasions of mother-voice to the field of her good works. She inculcates the doctrimes of peace and good will, of submission to the owers that be, of love for the home er children have found a place of refuge like "the shelter of a great rock in a weary land," and where she herself can unfold her powers for usefulness, unfettered by hostile legislation and unterrified by the edicts of German imperialism. She has curbed the restless Irish spirit; and by the stringency and viger of her moral forces and spiritual functions transformed him into a law-loving, law-keeping citizen. She has ministered to the needs of the soul and body; has visited him through her ministers, in his hovel, in prison, in the hospital, on the battle-field, on the sick bed, in all the walks of life, and striven to teach him the fear of God and the beati-tudes of a higher life, to lead him from the life that perishes to the life that is immortal. She has taught and is teaching him the beauty of holiness, the sancity of the marriage tie, and the wealth that springs from home life and culture. She has provided and is providing schools, seminaries and colleges, homes for orphans, asylums for the unfortunate, and munificent charities and endowments for every form of distress and want. where, as far as her long and merciful arms can reach, nursing the dying back into the light of life and day, and lifting up her people from the bondage of igno-rance. May these social and religious forces continue to work out their destined end; may the Irish love America, and America cherish the Irish more and more; may the two currents—the Celt and the

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IAL MASS. e regretted that in marriages are con-companiment of a must be attributed eal faith and of a desires all marriages uch as possible, with s is clear from the inin the Roman Ritual Matrimony. It says hat marriage should

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AND IMMIGRATION.

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ese grand lessons, we are nat the Catholic Church tates is lending her best tradiest energies. She enignant hands and takes hildren. If her prayers vail she suffers none to vail, she suffers none to m her fold. She brings f her ecclesiastical might tle persuasions of the field of her good rill, of submission to the love for the home where found a place of refuge of a great rock in a weary e she herself can unfold usefulness, unfettered by and unterrified by the imperialism. She has is Irish spirit, and by the riger of her moral forces nctions transformed him ig, law-keeping citizen. as visited him through her hovel, in prison, in the battle-field, on the sick alks of life, and striven to ar of God and the beati-life, to lead him from the s to the life that is ims to the life that is lin-is taught and is teaching of holiness, the sancity of e, and the wealth that he life and culture. She nd is providing schools, olleges, homes for orphans, unfortunate, and muni-

and endowments for every and want. She is everyter long and merciful arms ag the dying back into the day, and lifting up her he bondage of ignothe bondage of igno-ese social and religious o work out their destined Irish love America, and the Irish more and more; crrents—the Celt and the re met and commingled on phere like two mighty together, serene, harmoni-l, to higher conquests and The Sanctuary Lamp.

Oh, happy Lamp! how sweet 'twould be If I could, day and night, like thee Within the holy temple stay, And burn my weary life away With love for A m who for us died. And on our altars doth abide To be our Comfort, Food and Stay, Our Life, our Truth and only Way.

How oft, sweet Lamp, we envy thee Thy chosen place so dear to me, When kneeling at the sacred shrine Illumined by no light save thine; As day is drawing to its close, And nature sinks in sweet repose, Tis then I'd love to linger there, And with thee thy sweet office share.

But if, dear lamp, I cannot stay And watch with thee both night and day, Oh may my heart the vigils keep. E'en while my body is wrapt in sleep. That should the Bridgeroom come at night, He'll find my lamp still buralng bright, And may I hear the summons sweet.... Come rest forever at My feet!

My God! forever at Thy feet My I then hope for rest so sweet?
Ah, yes! since in that little shrine
Thou dwell'st a prisoner divine;
And even in this faithless breast
Will sometimes deign to take Thy rest—
I know Thou'lt not refuse to hear
A lone b, homeless orphan's prayer.

LECTURE AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.

" THE GROWTH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

Last night Rev. Father Dawson delivered a lecture at St. Patrick's Church on the "Growth of the Catholic Church." It was attended by a very good audience. The reverend gentleman began b instituting a comparison between the great growth of the church under the persecutions of the early centuries, which were supposed to be so severe, and its positive decadence under the modern penal laws. He pointed out the fact that the modern He pointed out the fact that the modern penal laws were much more searching and continuous than the old persecutions. He also referred to the Oxford movement as one of the means of growth of the modern church; and dwelt with particular emphasis on the growth since religious liberty had been established. The whole lecture was able and interesting; and the lecturer's tone of moderation and charity, in dealing with other denominations, was particularly admirable. In the general course of his lecture, the reverend gentleman used the

copal Sees. By the year 1876 there were no fewer than 88 Archbishops and Bishops who exercised the duties of their sacred office throughout the same territories.

CANADA.

Canada presents a striking illustration of the growth of the Catholic Church in these latter days. In 1869 Canada east and west, counted 10 dioceses and 779 churches. Including Sherbrooke, Chites for cateation than any other European country, comes up to this standard. The increase of Catholic people everywhere keeps pace with the building of churches and the establishing of Catholic schools and other religious institutions. This was shown at some length, chiefly from the actual increase in several cities.

UNITED STATES.
From the epoch of independence, 1776. the Catholics, at that time, 25,000, had grown to 1,500,000 in 1840. From 1855 and more taugible to 1776, the increase was from 2,000,000 to 1776, the increase was non-control to 6,500,000. This increase is not merely nominal, or made up from the immigration of foreigners. Although so great, for a period of twenty-one years, it vigorous and a healthy growth. This was rigorous and a healthy growth. This was shown by the number of clergy, together with the religious and educational institutions required for the instruction and spiritual comfort of so great a flock. There are 5,358 priests, with 56 bishops and archbishops, 5,046 churches, 3,711 oratories and missionary stations. Religious houses have also inversed. gious houses have also increased according to the increase of the Catholic popula-tion. In 1855, there were only fifteen religious houses for men in all the States. fifteen ere are now 95. Communities of religious women also flourish. In 1855 there were 50; there are now 225. Educational institutions of a religious character also abound. In 1800, the United States counted only one Catholic academy for girls. There are now more than 400. In the same period colleges have increased from 2 to 64.

GENERAL INCREASE OF CATHOLICS Rather more than thirty years ago the number of Catholics in the world was, according to the Scientific Miscellany, 234,-655,000. Considering the great increase in countries, with the statistics of which we are familiar, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, within the last thirty or obs.,000. Considering the great increase in countries, with the statistics of which we are familiar, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, within the last thirty or thirty-five years, some 40,000,000 have been added to their number. That would bring them to something like would bring them to something like number of Protestants was, according to the Scientific Miscellany, 48,989,000. According to Drs. Behm and Wagner, they lead the has been obliged to resign the the Scientific Miscellany, 48,989,000. According to Drs. Behm and Wagner, they have doubled since that time, and are now 101,000,000. Allowing Catholies to have

increased in the same proportion, their number, at the present time, would be 509,300,000. But the estimate of the emiment statisticians, Behm and Wagner, may safely be considered rather high as regards both the Greek and the Protestant churches. If the statements of Train and the Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, may be accepted, the number of non-Christian people in the world is not so overwhelming as has been world in the same truth. I proclaim the same truth of God comes fresh from the throne of the Eternal, and it does not alter in climate or geography (hear). I advise you to be united, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a leading Presbyterian, I never compromised a truth. I proclaim the same truth of God comes fresh from the throne of the Eternal, and it does not alter in climate or geography (hear). I advise you to be united. When the people of a nation determine to do a certain thing they can do it, and it is your own fault if you don't do it (cheers). Be united, and you can accomplish your aim. Let no influence drive a point of their incomes—in fact, such a reduction of their incomes—in fact, such a reduction as will make it to the truth of God comes fresh from the throne of the Eternal, and it does not alter in climate or geography (hear). I advise you to be united. When the people of a nation determine to do a certain thing they can do it, and it is your own fault if you don't do it (cheers). Be united, and you can accompliant the same truth of Sunday and Saturday. The truth of God comes fresh from the throne of the Eternal, and it does not alter in climate or geography (hear). I advise you to be united. When the people of a nation determine to do a certain thing they can do it, and it is your own fault if you don't do it (cheers). Be united, and you can a world is not so overwhelming as has been hitherto believed. They state the popu-lation of China at 100,000,000 only. This reduces the heathen world to something like 650,000,000. So, taking into our reckoning Protestants of all denominations, as well as the Greek Church, it is not so difficult to balance accounts with

the non-Christian world. Catholics. 90,000,000 Protestants ... 101,000,000 7,000,000 Ottawa Free Press.

THE FINEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

AS SEEN BY CHESTER GLASS

The following are a few extracts from

with other denomination, and in addition to this lecture, the reverend gentleman used the following statistical information, which, as it is of general interest, is condensed with some degree of accuracy.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Form 1857 to some degree of accuracy.

In the period of 20 years, from 1857 to 1857, the increase of the church in England had been quite extraordinary. In 1867 the number of Catholic churches and chapels was 894, with 1,115 priests. In 1877 churches and chapels were 1,315, priests 2,088. At the former date there were only 21 religious houses for men in all England. In 1877 there were 73. In 1857 there were 97 convents, or religious houses for women. In 1877 the number had grown to 239. In the same period of 20 years Catholic colleges and seminaries had more than doubled.

THE RRITISH COLONIES.

In the British colonies, including British America, Australia, India, and the West Indies, there were, in 1856, only 44 Episcopal Sees. By the year 1876 there were on fewer than 88 Archbishops and Bishors.

The University of Sarbonne, which for over two hundred years has been the most celebrated seat of learning in France, offers gratis to any one who will take the trouble to walk into its halls the advantages of listening to lectures on law, medicine, coutimi and the vicariates apostolic of Notthern Canada, there are now 13 diocesses in the Provinces of Quebes and Ontario, while, during the seven years anterior to 1876, there was an increase of 173 churches, making in all 1,171. In the same period religious houses had increased from 73 to 196. Education of a religious character is, at the same time, setates of 173 churches, making in an 1,171. In the same period religious houses had increased from 73 to 196. Education of a religious character is, at the same time, amply provided for. There are 3,139 parochial schools for a population of 1,882, obools. This without including educational institutions of a more private kind, which are very numerous in Lower Canada, allows one school to every 600. It may be doubted whether neople. It may be doubted whether reported in the same time of the present unapproachable reputation of Paris as the propose of the present unapproachable reputation of Paris as the great centre of arts and literature. Neither Cambridge nor Oxford will bear a favor-micro and make a settlemen.

The same period religious houses and in days of difficulty and danger, when all sorts of learning was worse than at a stand still, these men carefully nurtured the rice mines of the classic literature and history of the past, and by establishing and endowing universities endeavored to and finally succeeded in b inging about a newer and a better era. To this source the past. How can I forget the past?

As I came along the road this morning, and heard the word Culmore, I could not help thinking of Dowera, one of those classic organization. This morning the stern justice of true Christianity, to the stern justice of true Christian great masses of the people. These are only instances of the many inducements offered to students. At the head of this admirable system is the Institut de France, which consists of a body of the most dis-tinguished scholars, satesmen, lawyers, painters, sculptors, musicians and philosophers of France, whose object at their perio dical meetings is to promote by discussion and more taughble assistance the general prosperty of the higher branches of learn-ing in the State. To be one of the 225 members of the Institute is the longedfor goal to which every man of ambition from the struggling artists to the wealthy

aristocrat, directs his eyes.

In connection with education I forgot to mention the National Library of Paris. Amongst the libraries of the world this one stands first and that of the British Museum at London second. This vast collection of three million books is open free, and any person is entitled to become a reader and to explore its priceless treasures. Here, as in the case of its English rival, can be seen novelists and journalists. rival, can be seen novelists and journalists of both sexes and book-makers and writers of all kinds collecting material for the work which they have in hand. I will not advert to the picture galleries of the Tonore, also opened gratis to the public, and whose salons are nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, nor to its galleries of sculpture, containing the much admired Venus of Milo, as the slightest notice

Indeed, I have found among Catholics a higher tone of thought, morals, manners, and society, than I have ever found, with

would far transgress the limits of a letter.

presided. We take from an Irish paper this report of his address:— Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was received with enthusiasm, in supporting the resolu-tion, said—Men of Inishowen and Derry-

Columbkille, we come before you to-day as the representatives of the Ulster Home

as the representatives of the Ulster Home Government Association—[a voice—You are welcome]—and we come before you to stretch out the hand of Ulster once again (cheer-). "Who fears to speak of 98" [A Voice—Who blushes at the name?] (cheers). "When cowards mock the patriot's fate, who hangs his head for shame" (cheers). I don't (cheers). I never did (cheers). I am the son of a United Irishman, and I stand forward at all times when I can do it to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constituan times when I can do it to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constitu-tionally, legally, and religiously (cheers). Well, I would just say why should we feel astonished when we are called rebels? What does that mean? [A Voice—Fighting The following are a few extracts from general contents of the The following are a few extracts from a letter recently received from Mr. men—cheers]. Loyalty means obedience to law, and if I obey the law I ought at we commend you in life and in death. Napoleon used to say that Providence was

on the side of the biggest battalions. He was mistaken, and his name hereafter will be a stench in the mostrils of honest men. France is now a republic (cheers). I have got some advice lately from some of the Derry papers—a mean-souled craven—has gone the length of calling me "hoary-headed." Now I will give them a sentence

not much at home, thought he would come over here and make a settlemen. I could not help thinking of Cahir O'Doherty. Forget the past! (A Voice—Never). The nation that forgets the past deserves to be forgotten (cheers). Well, but when I got into this mood, your faces, but have af Deposed in several settlements. Never). for when I got into this mood, your faces, brothers of Donegal, in every sense your faces arouse my emotions, your faces bring up recollections of the past. I remember coming to Derry once about fifty years ago, that they might take me to stand on

Alleach, the palace home of Giun Dhu. Forget the past! No, this meeting does not look like forgetting the past (A Voice—and never will, and loud cheers). I must be new a little more confidential. When Cecil of the English Government forged their lying letters, and O'Neil and orged their lying letters, and O'Neil and O'Donnel from Suilling—never call it Swillo—left the land, the Scotch pedlar James (laughter)—came here and declared upon his royal honor that the land was his. There are a great many ugly words in the English tongue and some of them I cannot comprehend properly, such as "property escheated," "property sequestrated," "property confiscated." I am here to tell you that the land did not

annot comprehend property, such as "property escheated," "property sequestrated," "property confiscated." I am here to tell you that the land did not belong to the chieftains of the clan. O'Neill and O'Donnell did not own it. It belonged to the people, and when a childless man like myself died, the land that the land the land that the land that the land that the land that the land the belonged to him was taken and divided among the clan. James came, and what did he do? He was like the clergyman fond of money (laughter). He proposed to divide it into lots of 2,000 acres, 1,500 acres, and 1,000 acres, and he would then allow certain Christian men to come over here to civilize the people (laughter). He sold it to the London Companies—the Mercers, the Haberdashers, the Master Tailors, the Clothworkers, the Grocer, the Goldsmiths the Skinyers and the S

(cheers.) I am a man of peace, and I would not fight unless I saw some chance. I want you to be united. I have been, I believe, in the presence of the Searcher of

plish your aim. Let no influence drive a wedge amongst you. What is all the honor of a life in London? I am afraid it is sometimes expensive, and the only feeling that I have on the subject, and the only pleasure I would have in moving into a new circle would be—my Catholic fellow-countrymen have trusted me, and

I will never deceive them (loud cheers).

A Voice—Three cheers for Mr. Nelson (cheers, and shouts of "We will put him into Parliament.")

If there is houor in London, I, for the life of me, cannot find where it is. It has been said: "We will send you a hundred rapscallions," but I think we have been sending nothing but rapscallions to Parliament (hear, hear). If you had twenty honest men representing you, you would get what you want. I would pass away from life with a feeling of gratitude to my Creater if I could be the means ere I go of blessing the land with freedom and with honest men representing you, you would get what you want. I would pass away from life with a feeling of gratitude to my Creater if I could be the means ere I go of blessing the land with freedom and with

safe a continuance of the present com-paratively genial weather, will leave the poor man's prospects, during the ap-proaching winter and spring, as cheerless and dreary as any witnessed since the and dreary as any witnessed since the famine years. Let remunerative employment be promptly and largely given to the people; let the landowners, even those whose lands are set on equitable terms, participate to some extent in the general distress by their charity and benevolence; and especially let those among them who, heedless of the first principles of humanity, have not hesitated in more prosperous times to double and treble the income drawn from their lands beyond their worth, as estimated by public valuation, display their sympathy for their wretched.

How doe a boast, after all, is the immortality of a name? The idol of to-day pushes the hero of vesterday out of our recollection; and will, in turn, be supplanted by his successor of to-morrow.

Humility is a virtue that will preach,

cent. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant, John, Archbishop of Tuam. Rev. Peter J. McPhilpin, C. C., Hon. Sec., Dunsandle, Kiltulla, Athenry.

PITH OF PARNELL'S IDEA.

Parnell, being asked if he expected the Irish-Americans to subscribe money to buy out the landlords, replied in this

pungent way:—
"We don't ask them to subscribe for any such purpose. It would be a very wild scheme indeed if we proposed to effect the settlement of the land question in that way. I am told there is a notion abroad that we want by a general subscription by Irishmen all the world over to raise the capital ourselves to buy out the landlords. Now, we are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of

Being further asked "for what, then, do

you appeal to Irish-Americans ?" he re-plied, "For money to organize and sustain the movement over here. We won't get rid of landlordism by merely asking for its removal. We must press the subject home and keep at it until it becomes the interest of the landlords themselves to compel the British government to take them out of their false position. We must keep up the move-ment in every county, in every town, and in Parliament and out of it, in the press the Clothworkers, the Grocer, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, and so on. He sold them what did not belong to him. James Stuart—James the First of England, and Sixth of Scotland—sold the land of Ulster, which was not his property. (A Voice—We will demand it with the rifle, too (cheers.) I am a man of peace, and I hearts, as earnest as most men of my class, remain landlords by consenting to a very Newman.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, The trust end of life is to know the life

that never ends,-William Penn. Out of God all is unreal; away from God all is untrue. - Faber.

Pride, like the thistle, is the only plant

Grace increases in proportion as man makes use of it. -- St. Catherine of Genoa, Inspring thoughts are often the seed of

noble purposes, to bear in the future golden grain, and yield luscious fruit.

grance to the night; there are faces whose beauty is not unfolded until death's

substance of its being. The human soul is a substance, therefore no natural power can deprive it of its being.—Catholic World.

Education without religion is the great heresy of to-day with which the Church of God is contending with might and main.—Father Burke.

The difference between those whom the world esteems as good, and those whom it condemns as bad, is, in many cases, little else than that the former has been better

There is a common infirmity in human

There is a common tharminy in human nature that inclines us to be most curious and conceited in matters where we have the least concern, and for which we are the least adapted by study or nature.

It is vain to argue with a man of pride or of passion. He will despise arguments and inpeach motives without reflection and without cause. He cannot feel the force of words, because he is under the influence, and subdued by passion. Without the advance of civilization, the

but very little attention is given to the fact, though the eternal salvation of souls is often at stake. To be always prepared for

A charitable untruth, an uncharitable truth and an unwise management of truth, or love, are to be carefully avoided of him that would go with a right foot in the narrow way.—Bishop Hall. Creation hangs as a veil woven out of

suns and spirits, over the infinite, and the eternities pass by before the veil, and draw it along from the splendor which it hides

—Paul Richter. How idle a boast, after all, is the im

the clergy for the laity.

Our duty to our fellow-men, which the retrospect of our history inculcates, is simply charity; charity in the widest sense, perhops in its most difficult performance; charity to the peculiar tenants of others.

Never attempt to do anything that is not Never attempt to do anything that is no right, Just so surely as you do, you will get into trouble. If you ever suspect any-thing is wrong, do it not until you are as-sured that your suspicions are ground-

lieve they expect none. Still, as an example, which I trust will be followed, It is easy in the world to live after the example, which I trust will be followed, any of them who may ask for a reduction in the year's rent due on the 1st of May, shall be indulged to the extent of 20 per cent. I remain, dear sir, your faithful servant. Jour Archibility of Trust and the who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

There is nothing in this world beautiful to the man or woman whose entire world is themselves and whose greatest pleasure is in ministering to their own self-ish purposes and whose soul never thrilled with the music born of genereus impulses. The life is at last what days have been.

Let the children, therefore, look after the days—one day at a time—and put into each one something that will last—something worth doing, worth remembering, imitating by those who follow.

A Christian should never say in the midst of his trials and tributions: "I have not deserved this misfortune." Think of Mary; she had committed no sin, yet had to suffer more than any one else.—Are Maria.
The joy of repose lasts an hour; the joy

of labor a lifetime. Occupy your minds with good thoughts or the enemy will fill them with bad ones; unoccupied they cannot be."—More.

How sweet in infancy, how lovely in

routh. How saintly in age! There are few noble natures whose very present a few noble natures whose very presence carries sunshine with them wherever they go; a sunshine which has pity for the poor, sympathy for the suffering, help for the unfortunate, and benignity for all.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts towards any one. What if this man had cheated you, or that woman played you false. Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years when

will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the undiscovered country?

It is undeniably a solemn moment, under any circumstances, and requires a strong heart, when anyone deliberately surrenders himself, soul and body, to the keeping of another while life shall last; and

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Rev. James A. Walsh, pastor of the Catholic Church at Long Branch, N. J., sues the editor of the Long Branch Daily News for \$10,000 damages for alleged libel, contained in a communication to the

Lee the Thirteenth has expended 5,000 Lee the Thirteenth has expended 5,000 lire out of his private purse on the repair and ornamentation of the seminary of his former diocese of Perugia, of which he still retains the title and administration, albiet occupying the Pontifical throne.

The Archbishop of Rheims, having intimated to the Mayor that he intended, as usual, to make a procession to the cemetery, there to bless the tombs on the Jour des Morts, the Mayor replied by for-Jour des Morts, the Mayor replied by for-bidding it to pass through the town. The Archbishop had, therefore, to proceed to the cemetary in a carriage, and the other clergy had to go through the town in

of stealing without being caught.

The friendship of some men is like the jealousy of others—only the paroxism of an hour, which rages violently and then subsides, till a new occasion calls it forth.

There are flowers which yield their fra-Sound. In this ecclesiastical ship a grand saloon will be fitted up with seats for several hundred worshippers. Cabins will be appointed for sacristy, library, refectory and dormitory. Indians will man the ship, and a cannon shot will indicate the hour of service. In this way it is hoped that much good will be done, which the conditions of the climate and country render impossible on dry land.

Monsignor Kirby, President of the Irish College in Rome, recently presented to His Holiness Leo XIII. in private audience the sum of £240 from the Bishop, clergy and faithful of Elphin diocese, and £212 from the Archbishop, clergy and faithful of Toronto, in Canada. sheltered from temptation.

Some men are good companions abroad, are brutes at home. They exhaust upon strangers their whole stock of good humor and pleasantries, and bring nothing but moroseness to the family circle.

There is a common infirmity in human test and common infirmity in human test and common infirmity in human test and the strategies of the attachment of the common infirmity in human test. pious donors, mostly Irishmen, to the chair of St. Peter and to himself, espe-cially as the present necessities of the Holy See are very great, and fresh burdens are continually thrown upon the head of Catholicity.

FLASH LITERATURE.

One of the unpleasant sights of thought-One of the unpleasant sights of thoughtful people is the flashy pictures and literature which are piled higher than any other kind on the counters of news depots and periodical stands. And when crowds of youth are seen leaning over them and examining the coarse, immoral pictures, the buyers of them are easily known.

The names too alread daily shown.

the buyers of them are easily known.

The papers, too, almost daily chronicle the acts of immature boys, truants from school, runaways from home, and too often guilty of petty crimes, the cause for which can be traced to exactly this kind of reading. For example, on last Tuesday eight boys were arrested in Buffalo, who confessed to being members of one of these dime novel gangs, and they had committed more than one hundred robberies and even burglaries. beries and even burglaries.

Now we have no laws to properly or uitably punish these children. To put suitably punish these children. To put them on an equality with adult criminals is, in the large majority of cases, to mak them confirmed members of the vicious Humility is a virtue that will preach, few practice, and everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it good doctrine for the servant, the laity for the clergy, the deep for the laive.

In some class of literature.

In some parts of the country a movement has been made to stop it through the newsdealers, and we have occasion to know that is he. know that it has been in many instances successful, the dealers refusing to keep them on sale. But this is but a drop in the bucket. The legislative authority should take it up, and rigid laws should be enacted to suppress the publication as well as sale. The effect of these publications are sale. The effect of these publications are little dreamed of by parents until they are startled by some act that brings with it pain and humiliation for years and anguish for the present. As a contemporary remarks: "It will be of little use o punish children for their crimes, unless a way can be found to dry up the source from which their vicious inspira-tion has been derived."—Kansas City Journal.

INCREDULOUS OF MODERN MIRACLLS.

Protestants have not the idea of a Saint. Their religious system, even when garnished with so many shreds and tatters of Catholic doctrine and devotion as we find in Anglicanism, is after all mere Rational-ism in one stage or another. Protestantism does not in any true sense recognize the supernatural; and therefore it is not strange that protestants should be startled and uncomfortable when they are brought foce to face with the supernatural. The old tradition, where it still lingers, does much indeed to reconcile them to the miracles of the Sacred Scriptures. They miracles of the Sacred Seriptures. They have heard of them from their childhood, and if they do not truly comprehend them as facts, they at all events otiosely endure them as edifying stories. But bring before them any unfamiliar instance of the supernatural and their inmate scepticism at once breaks out. Their instinct is to doubt. And so the signs and wonders wrought by divine signs and wonders wrought by divine power through the Saints are ever a stumbling block to them. Instead of regarding such manifestations as, if we may so speak, the natural incidents of supernatural lives they cast about for explanations to explain them away. They explanations to explain them away. They apply to the miraculous element in the lives of the Saints precisely the same treatment which their bolder and more courageous brethern apply to it in the life of the King of Saints. This is their usual mode of procedure. But it is felt by them very generally not to be satisfactory. For wery generally not to be satisfactory; for there is much which cannot be explained away; much which can be honestly ac-counted for only upon the hypothesis of this or something like this, reserving the supreme claim of duty to the Creator, is the matrimonial contract.—John Henry the writers we have in view.—The Tablet.

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

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. London, Ont., May 22, 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 no and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Records will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,

Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1879.

LECTURE BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

On next Sunday evening His Lordship Bishop Walsh will deliver a lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral. The subject of the discourse will be "The Catholic Church and Divorce." The proceeds of the lecture will be given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Conference of Our Lady of London. This society has been established in this city nearly twenty years, and ferring to the disease, by which we the good work carried on by its members is deserving the encouragement and support of all who are desirous of assisting the deserving poor-We have no doubt the bare announcement that His Lordship is to speak on this subject, will be sufficient to crowd the Cathedral on the evening named.

THE ARREST OF IRISH LAND AGITATORS

The Government has become aggressive on the land question. We ventured some time since in these columns to predict that Lord Beaconsfield would delight to go to the country on an anti-Irish cry. The bungling and cowardice of the Zulu campaign, the disaster at Cabul, the collapse of the Berlin Treaty and the universal contempt in which his "spirited" foreign policy is held at home and abroad, had so far lessened his hopes of a successful issue to the contest about to be entered upon that he, even at the eleventh hour, regard. We cannot look upon these substitutes for the "spirited foreign policy "a spirited" Irish policy.

We can see nothing but complete discomfiture for the government in most unpopular men in the union. its recent action. The land question cannot be solved by the arrest of two or three Irish gentlemen who venture in somewhat warm and emphatic terms to express their views on its various bearings.

The question must be met in a spirit of conciliation. It must be met in a spirit of reform. The direction and extent of that reform could be easily determined by an administration desirous of promoting the welfare of Ireland and securing the safety of the empire.

The arrest and incarceration of Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen can only serve to intensify public feeling | infancy, it tottered at every step, already nearly over-wrought in this land question.

We await with interest further action on the part of the government. Its action in the present instance will draw upon its followers in Ireland, at the next election, the almost unanimous condemnation of the constituencies. Persistence in the policy of high-handed aggressiveness must also draw upon it the condemnation of the intelligent electorate of the three kingdoms.

St. Louis Globe - Democrat :-"Father de Smet spent thirty years among Sioux. He never lied to them; they never killed him, because they knew him so well. It is an unchangeable law of the universe among animals and men, that square dealing and decency always win in the end. Wild men cannot be managed by mere talk. The Indians have lost faith in American civilization and American whiskey. I believe at first | tempt. they need a gentle, humane despot-

THE FREE PRESS ON IRELAND.

The Free Press can be irrationa on certain topics and meaningless on others; but to be ridiculous, for which it must be said it has a strong inclination, it must speak of Ireland. On what our sapient neighbor was pleased to call the "rent agitation in Ireland," he recently assumed a tone of oracular dignity. Informed no doubt by cable despatches from below, he assured us that the 'demon" had been raised by Parnell & Co." Our neighbor refers to certain supposed acts of violence, (news very likely received via Tartarus), committed as a consequence of the monster meetings, and administers a stern rebuke to the unfeeling wretches who declared at those meetings that the landlords should be forced to do justice.

We congratulate our friend on his love of order, and hope his bump of righteousness-and, if there be any such, he can lay a claim to it-may never grow less.

But stay! We are to be told what wise men," think of the difficulty. 'Wise men" the oracle declares. admit the peculiar difficulties that surrounded the land question at this crisis, not in Ireland alone, but in all parts of the three kingdoms.

Parnell, then, must be wise, notwithstanding his having raised that "demon," for no one has so fully admitted the difficulty, and no one more clearly pointed out the remedial measures to be applied to its removal. We shall not follow the oracle through its weary and obscure statements, represume it means the land difficulty.

He is pleased to admit that " new and disturbing forces" will likely demand "a radical change in the former relations between the owners and occupants of the soil.'

This is precisely what the Irish agitators declare. We have spoken of our neighbors being at times irrational. To this quality we may add another, that of gross vulgarity-vulgarity unadorned by a trait of refinement. "The Irish remedy of beatings, burnings and shootings," may be language fit for the pot-house, but should be scouted from respectable journalism.

We pity our neighbor's uncouthness, and leave him to the condemnation of a fair-minded public.

GRANTISM.

To many the recent ovations accorded in the neighboring Republic to Gen. Grant may seem spontaneous outbursts of grateful and affectionate demonstrations in the same light Three years ago Gen. Grant retired from office, personally one of the During eight years of official life he had done nothing to enlist the warm approbation of his countrymen. At the commencement of his first term he had a noble opportunity for the exercise of statesmanlike qualities. The civil war, whereof he might well have said pars magna fui, had been brought to a glorious termination for the Union. The South lay prostrate. It bled at every pore. Its very heart was transfixed, for slavery had been finally and irrevocably abolished; it was well nigh lifeless. But a new South was taking shape, form and life. It was in weakest at times its growing infantile strength lead it to overstep its mark and it fell. A statesman of even mediocre gifts would have gently taken it by the hand, led it over the rude paths of early struggling life, and raised it if it fell.

But Grant seemed to act on the belief that the South was dead and that its progeny should in earliest infancy be likewise driven to death. Every symptom of life manifested by the new South excited his jealousy and anger. In any case wherein he could interfere he sought to crush out its very life, and had his term of office lasted long enough there is no doubt he would

have succeeded. In the south he left a name oxeerated by all classes of citizens, if we except the carpet bagger and office-

In the North, the incapacity and corruption of his administration earned the most wide-spread con-They are, to our mind, the work of party managers, the Caesarists of republicanism.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.

They have, it appears, an educational question in New South Wales, Australia. A system of secular education, distasteful to the Catholic body, because of its antagonism to their religious convictions, has been established by the State.

The Catholics claim with all the force of just and sound reasoning that they are entitled by reason, natural right, and the liberty of conscience, claimed to be granted by the constitution, to exercise control over and regulate, as to them it may seem fitting, the expenditure of all monies contributed by themselves for the education of their children. They maintain that as they have no desire to interfere with or dispute in any way the right of the other inhabitants who believe in and uphold the secular system, to control the expenditure of the monies they themselves contribute to the support of their own schools, that they should enjoy the same right, in regard of the schools they establish on a purely religious basis, and, in fact, when we come to apprehend clearly the position taken by the secularists in this matter of educaton, we must at once notice its monstrosity.

They boast of the freedom of this system. If that system be free which practically closes the school door against thousands of children. then their system is free. If that system which invades and tramples under foot the natural rights and duties of parents, be free, then their system is free. If that system which directly, openly, and violently contradicts and sets at naught the religious convictions of thousands of citizens, be free, then this much-vaunted system is free.

They speak, too, of its justice. Justice! a term almost as much abused as that of religion. Justice, indeed! a justice which compels citi zens to pay not alone for the education of their own children, but for the education of the children of their neighbor's-a justice which opposes reason, subverts harmony, destroys equality and contradicts truth itself. The Pastoral letter issued by the archbishop and bishops of the colony of New South Wales is a powerful document and deserves earnest perusal from all interested in this great ques-

"Let it be borne in mind," these prelates declare, "that this is distinctly a religious question. With they affirm, "that a latent sense of politics, as such, it was never our fair play exists in the community at taste to meddle. We prefer to do large. Let all Catholics unite in our work in peace and avoid the contention of rival parties. But when, not justice alone, but the future of religion itself, is essentially bound | Catholics have to pay for schools up with a certain position-when the question of education is, in point of fact, the great religious question of the day-we should be prevarieating against our bounden duty, and should prove ourselves unfitted for our trust, were we to hold our peace, did we not at the present juncture set forth the teachings of the Church with great distinctness, and point out to laity of the colony the bishops of you with unmistakable clearness New South Wales close their pasyour duties as interpreted by that toral document of irrefragable arguteaching."

Setting torth with this declaration as to the time, position and scope of this question which they and deductions should be imprinted affirm to be truly, distinctively and undeniably religious, the bishops pro ceed to establish this affirmation by serried and positive reasoning. They show that the mission of Christ on earth was to renew the world "by the grace of His spirit, His perfect law of life, and by the supernatural revelation of His will to man."

They refer to the civilization of the advanced and cultured paganism of Greece and Rome as having aimed at, but failed to attain, the accomplishment of this great object. Attention is directed to the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, to demonstrate the depths of degradation to which a civilization based on a mere civic virtue can lower mankind.

The moral obliquities of the highest civilization of ancient times are called to testify to the utter helplessness of a new human system established to "civilize the heart, instruct the conscience and direct the will, apart from the influence of true religion," while the history of present times is shown to add its confirming testimony to the teachings of censure.

the history of antiquity. "What paganism," the pastoral continues, 'could not and cannot do, that our Lord did by bringing Christianity into the world-what legislation cannot teuch or philosophy shape or sustain, that our Saviour came to legislate for, to purify and to ennoble, through the gifts and guidance of the Christian dispensa-

tion.' The bishops then proceeded to show the regenerating influence of Christianity, and in relation to the sacraments made the following brief but admirable exposition: "It required the power of Holy Baptism, with its interior and supernatural effects, the light of faith illuminating the intellect and informing the conscience, and the grace of the sacraments, especially of penance and the altar, together with a supernatural life of piety and prayer, to bring their united action to bear upon the world, before man could gain any adequate notion of what Christian civilization really meant, and of the effects on the entire man of Christian

'Christianity," the bishops add, brought into the world also three invaluable gifts: a true knowledge of God, and a divine living model or exemplary, and a clear law of love towards God and man." They then proceed to demonstrate that on the teachings of Christianity "all civilization and legislation, all morality, public, social, and private, are found-They then establish fully and emphatically the duty of parents to educate their children in the knowledge of God, in His love, and in His commandments, and the obligation resting on the Church to see that parents fulfil that important duty. The inefficiency of the secular system is then dealt with and clearly shown. Speaking of these schools the pas-

toral declares: "We condemn them, first, because they contravene the first principles of the Christian religion; and, secondly, because they are seed-plots of future immorality, infidelity and lawlessness, being calculated to debase the standard of human excellence, and to corrupt the political, social and individual life of future citizens." The bishops, with that prudence never so admirable as in the chief pastors of the Church, also point out the means to be employed by their flocks to secure justice for the Catholic body.

"We are profoundly conscious," fellow-electors and representatives in parliament these two facts, first: that which they cannot safely use, and which they consider an evil to the country; and secondly, that whilst they are thus made to pay, no equal provision has been made for them; let the country fully comprehend our grievance and a sense of common, even-handed justice will assist us in working out a remedy." After some sound exhortation to the clergy and mentative strength-a document which will long remain a standing proof of their devotedness and learning-a document whose teachings on every Catholic mind --- a document, in fine, whose exhortations, if responded to, and responded to we trust they will be, with cheerfulness and with courage-will save for the

Catholic Review: - A QUASI-CATHolic paper of Ottawa has been disedifying and scandalizing our brethren in that city and has called for the following condemnation from Bishop Duhamel:-"Many Roman Catholics are under the imimpression that the Herald is a Catholic paper, and that it has my ap probation. Now, sir, though I would very much like to give proper encouragement to a Catholic paper in the English language, I must here is none in Ottawa, and that the Herald has not my approbation, and cannot have it so long as it will be conducted in the manner and in the spirit it has been, at least during the past few months. The leader in yesterday's issue is ample proof of what I have said." If any evidence were necessary to show that the Bishop was right in this case, it could be found in the shocking conduct of the paper subsequent to this

Church countless generations yet

unborn.

BRITISH INDIA.

The ambitious designs of Russia upon India, brought into the full light of day by recent events in Turkestan and Afghanistan, have of late directed public attention to British India.

The history of British connection with India, from the first establishment of the East India Company at Surat in 1613, has been a history of aggression and centralization. Having in 1760 succeeded in completely destroying French influence in India, the British government, acting in the name of the East India Company, directed its attention to the subjugation of the native tribes and to the dethronement and destruction of the native dynasties. Conquest followconquest, massacre succeeded massacre, famine, devastation, and death stalked through the land. We all remember to have read eloquent protestations of the immortal Burke, wherein he showed the iniquity of the Company's rule in India.

No one who has read these immortal discourses can forget his description of the ruin of the Carnatic, a description which gives an idea of the system of warfare carried on in India, by which British supremacy was there secured.

Speaking of the desolation of the Carnatic, Burke calls it "a scene of woe, the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell. All the horrors of war before known were mercy to that new havoc, a storm of universal fire blasted every field, consumed every house, destroyed every temple. The miserable inhabitants flying from their flaming villages, in part were slaughtered others, without regard to sex, to age to the respect of rank, or sacredness of function; fathers torn from children, husbands from wives, enveloped in a whirlwind of cavalry and amidst the goading spears of drivers, and the trampling of pursuing horses, were swept into captivity, in an un known and hostile land. Those who were able to evade this tempest fled to the walled cities. But, escaping from fire, sword, and exile, they fled into the jaws of famine." Such was the character of the wars in India which gave Britain predominance in that devoted and unfortunate country. With a vast but superlatively helpless population, ground to starvation by despotism and superstition, India has been an easy prey to Britain.

Once only, and that but a few bringing before the minds of their by menaced by an uprising of the natives. But that uprising was quelled in a manner at once decisive, that Rome attained her greatness by effective and final.

> Of late years the movement of Russian aggrandizement has been directed toward India. With the control of Indian wealth, Russia would certainly become the most powerful empire the world has yet seen. There can be no doubt that, notwithstanding her reverses and difficulties of late years, her statesmen yet fondly nurse the hope of yet ruling the destiny of mankind, from Constantinople on the one side, and Calcutta on the other. To the attainment of this object everything has been sacrificed. Russian diplomacy has beguiled every cabinet in Europe, and the great powers now stand abashed to find that the southern and eastern boundaries of Turkestan are not to arrest her progress. It is discovered that her secret management of native tribes in Afghanistan brought disaster upon British arms, and now no statesman closes his eyes to the fact that the two greatest empires in the world must soon measure swords for the possession of India, with its vast wealth, inexhaustible resources, and historic prestige. Of the wealth of India some idea may be formed by a glance at its revenue.

For 1875-6 we find that the revenue of India was made up of, Land Revenue,£21,503,742; Tributes,£726,188; Forest, £672,528; Excise, £2,493,232; Customs, £2,721,389; Salt, £6,244,-415; Opium, £8,471,425; Stamps, £2,835,368; and various other items, expenditure for the same year reached the sum of £53,911,747; but from this, deduction must be made of £4,ture incurred in that year for public | coln."

works. But besides these figures we have others of an equally interesting and instructive character to offer, in the shape of Provincial receipts and expenditure. The entire Provincial receipts for 1875-6 were: £17,019,140, and the expenditure £40,486,068. To these we may add the estimated receipts for the same year of twelve native States, aggregating £6,458,792. In a word, we find India yielding in one year the enormous revenue of £108,787,995, while the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the same year amounted to £81,945,535.

These figures are certainly instructive in their way; but let us proceed to the analysis of the trade returns for India. The total foreign trade for 1875-6 amounted to £102,586,658; the imports being £42,413,390; the exports £60,173,268. This trade was carried by 12,640 vessels, aggregating 5,428,986 tons,6,259 vessels having entered, and 6,201 cleared. The entire value of the Interportal trade of India for 1875-6 was £50,326,658, a figure which speaks volumes for the commercial activity of the various

The British army in India numbers 190,108 officers and men, of whom 64,985 are Europeans and 125,123 natives. There are, besides, nearly 200,000 men, mostly natives, but officered by Europeans employed for various police duties and frontier

The number of miles of railway completed in 1876 was 6,948, constructed at a cost of £109,364,867.

The total population of British India is 189,613,238, governed by a Viceroy assisted by a council of six members, beside the Commander-in-Chief. The administrative service is divided into six departments, each under the special superintendence of a member of the Supreme Council. But, besides this Supreme Council with its attendant system of general government for India, the British possessions, divided into nine provinces, have a separate subordinate system of civil government for each province. The government of the country is thus provided for in as efficient a manner as circumstances

Everything in the machinery of government is directed to secure the complete control of the country in the hands of its masters. It remains to be seen whether, in case of a foreign invasion, the natives would prefer the rule of Britain to that of another foreign nation.

Thus far, in her conquests in Central Asia, Russia has shown more years ago, was her dominion serious- aptitude for the conciliation of the natives than has Britain. believe it is Montesquien who has it appropriating to her system of government whatever she found beneficial in the institutions of any foreign State she conquered. If Russia pursue a similar policy if she acquire the friendship and active support of the warlike races of Central Asia, what limit can be assigned for her dominions in the East?

> DR. TUDOR, of St. Louis, said at the recent Evangelical Alliance Conferrence, that the chief reason the masses do not go to church in cities is because the churches are too fine. "Our fine, fashionable churches deter the poor, argue the question as we may. 'Go to your church with this bonnet? And it is all the bonnet I have!' is the irresistable argument on the other side." If a Catholic were to make this assertion he would be accused of bigotry. And have the churches of our separated brethren in some parts really come to this. They were built for the purpose of adoring the Almighty, and they are transformed into millinery show

In an article in the last Princetown Review, Dr. Schaff has the following remarks on the deficiency of education without religion to perpetuate our free institutions. He says: our free institutions. -" Some look upon universal education as the remedy for all evils, forgetting the inborn depravity of human nature. But intellectul edu-cation is worth little without virtue, and virtue must be supported and fed by piety, which binds men to God, inspires them with love for their tellow-men, and urges them on to noble thoughts and noble deeds. aggregating £51,310,063. The total Our safety and ultimate success depend upon the maintenance and spread of the Christian religion. This was the conviction of our great-270,629,being extraordinary expendi- Daniel Webster and Abraham Lines these figures we qually interesting aracter to offer, in incial receipts and entire Provincial were: £17,019,140, ture £40,486,068. dd the estimated ne year of twelve gating £6,458,792. India yielding in rmous revenue of e the total revenue gdom for the same

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EDITORIAL NOTES

A VIENNA correspondent says a report has been received from Rome that a street riot occurred at Pegolia between Republicans and Inter-nationalists, in which one man was killed and several wounded.

MACKONOCHIE, the Ritualist, preached in St. Albans, on Sunday, notwithstanding the decision of Lord Penzance prohibiting him from preaching for three years. He says he does not care for the law.

THE St. John's, Newfoundland, Advocate, learns the Pope has chosen the Most Rev. Dr. John Baptist Scandella, Bishop of Gibraltar, as suc-cessor to the late Mgr. Conroy. Dr. Seandella was born in 1821, educated at Rome, and promoted to the Episcopacy in 1857.

One of our city papers says that a recent meeting of the Irish farmers was a very tame one, less than ten thousand people being present. We have seen in the same paper a long report of a political meeting which was characterized as very enthusiastic, and there were present less than twenty persons, including the chair-

IT WOULD be well if some of our confreres of the press would bear in mind that the time has passed when they can with impunity use insulting language when dealing with Irishmen or Irish questions. The fact of a few hot-headed individuals making intemperate speeches is no reason why the whole people should be set down as a nation of murderers and rowdies.

THE O'Donohue has joined Mr. Parnell's land, agitation scheme, probably because he has been disappointed in obtaining some position from the government. This man can never regain the confidence once reposed in him by the people of Ire-

The Pall Mall Gazette says the couneil of the English Church Union has determined upon a policy of resistance to Lord Penzance's judgment in the case of Rev. Alexander Mackonochie. Mackonochie has expressed a willingness to go to prison. His churchwardens and congregation will prevent another elergyman from officiating in his place without authority from Mackonochie.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie told the Prince Napoleon lately that she had put all thoughts of politics aside, and had no care for anything but the memory of her dead son. She has gone to Madrid to see her dying mother. The Empress is very much changed, and looks bent and prema-turely old. In this issue we reproduce a beautiful poem on the death of the Prince Imperial, from the pen of the gifted Father Ryan.

THE Boston Transcript, in recognizing the private school movement, said that every reason given by parents tion of the Holy See to the governfor preferring them should be considered as an objection to the public schools. That the movement is a serious one is evident from the fact that many Protestants send their children to Catholic schools. One authority states that thirty-five thousand Protestants now attend the Catholic schools throughout the

LORD BEACONSFIELD has seen the necessity of relieving Irish distress, which is an admission that there agitation. Steps are being taken to carry on some extensive public works, and large quantities of coal are to be shipped to the country and and Prince Bismarck. sold at cost to those who are suffering from want of fuel. And now our brilliant Canadian editors will fall into line with Lord Beaconsfield, and admissions.

the Irish Church Society, preached a sermon recently in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in which he Cathedral, Montreal, in which he Cathedral, Montreal, in which he charitable purposes, in the hands of eloquently urged the need of the men whose characters are above their endeavors to convert the native | ful as well as being unlawful. Roe probably sees a good business opening in consquence of the prevailing distress in the old country. We have heard of men and the Rev. Henry Morgan, no doubt, has a right to think as he pleases. We have heard of men and the hot having

Canadian Courts will mete out deserving punishment to this mischievous, sanctimonious libeller who has been the cause of so much bad feeling among the scale of Manie and Save fire on Monday night. ing among the people of Montreal. The Witness will not publish advertisements for liquor dealers or tobacconists, and yet it will, day after day, bear false witness against its reighbors. This is truly the champion Pharisee.

priests are manipulating the whole movement. We will also be told by some verdant bigots that Rome has a finger in the pie. It ought to be borne in mind that the leaders of the Home Rule agitation are Protestants, words of the bitterest condemnation. It would have been sent over the cable word for word by that individual whose despatches are notoriously one-sided and prejudiced.

Another burial scandal, occurring at Calstock, is disturbing the Nonconformists of England. A girl eleven years of age, daughter of Baptist parents, had died, and the rector, the Rev. Thomas Hullah, refused to read the funeral service. whereupon the Baptist minister at-tended the house of the deceased, and read the funeral service. The child was buried in the church-yard, the rector's fee, however, being demanded and paid.

MR. CHESTER GLASS, in his letter from Paris, says that to the allpowerful Cardinals Richelieu and Mayarine and to other prelates of the Church of Rome, France owes a deep debt of gratitude, and that in the dark ages and in days of difficulty and danger, when all sorts of learning was worse than at a stand-still, rich mines of the classic literature and history of the past, and by establishing and endowing univer-sities endeavored and finally succeeded in bringing about a newer and a better era. We have had letters and lectures from many gentlemen, both lay and clerical, who have made a tour of Europe, and yet where it had been sold by them. have made a tour of Europe, and yet how few there are who have, as this young man has done, given credit to the Catholic Church for having fostered education. In their travels they see and they feel that this is, and alway has been, the case, yet they are afraid to say so. Such an admission would not be received an admission would not be received of her case on her admittance to the conan admission would not be received

ment of Italy, and advise true and earnest Catholics to take advantage of their rights as citizens and vote at the polls in all elections, in order to prevent, so far as possible, by that means, further legislation in the Italian parliament adverse to the interests of the Church. It is further hinted that His Holiness will allude to the present hostile legislation in France, and touch upon the Ferry bill, now pending before the French Legislature. It is also reported that the allocution will discuss the new educational law of Belgium, in its bearings upon the property rights of the Church and duties of Catholics under it, and refer to negotiations between the cardinal nuncio at Berlin to the present hostile legislation in existed a just cause for the present bearings upon the property rights of agitation. Steps are being taken to the Church and duties of Catholics tween the cardinal nuncio at Berlin

THE Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, made a public vow that he would prosecute to the full extent of the make some very inconsistent law the first church in Boston, of whatever sect or creed, that advertis-The Reverend J. Roe, of Liverpool, his "grief and sorrow" he found that England, Deputation Secretary to his first indictment must fall on the society he represented to support in suspicion, are, in his eyes, very sin-Irish of the West. The Reverend J. United States is a free country, and

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRE.-Duffield's barrel and stave

APPOINTED.—Mr. James Spearman, of the Inland Revenue Department, London, has been appointed first Vice President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, in the place of Mr. James Noon, who has removed to Cincinnati.

URGENTLY NEEDED .- We hope the post

and we publish in this issue a speech of a Presbyterian elergymen of the North, which, if delivered by a Catholic priest, would call forth from some of our peculiar journalists words of the hitterest condensation.

Passed.-We observe that Mr. P. Mulkern passed a highly successful examina-tion as 4th year student at the recent law examinations at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. This will be gratifying to his many friends in this city. Mr. Mulkern will no doubt ere long take a leading place among the legal profession in London. His talents

Sudden Death.— Monday afternoon in alarmingly sudden death occurred on the 8th concession of London township, the victim being a young lady of the neighborhood named Rachel Smith. She had been out calling on some neighbors, and returned home shortly before supper time. She entered the house of her mother, sat down in a chair and almost immediately fell over dead. Heart disease was the cause of death. The young lady was much liked by her associates, and the sad news of her death cast a gloom over the neighborhood in which she resided.

A BOLD THEFT .- A bold theft was com-A BOLD THEFT.—A bold theft was committed at Mr. McGarvey's residence, on York street, last evening, about six o'clock. Whilst the members of the family were sitting quietly in the back portion of the house Mrs. McGarvey heard a stealthy step in the hall. She went out, but could not see any one. Immediately afterwards an overcest valued at \$250, was reigned. g was worse than at a stand-still, an overcoat, valued at \$25, was missed she mine carefully nurtured the from the peg on which it had been hanging. Information was given to the police, who visited the second-hand stores and found that the thief had offered the coat for sale at Sainsbury's store about 10 minutes previously, but the proprietor refused to buy it. Two men named refused to buy it. Two men named James Mann and Charles Bobier were afterwards arrested upon the charge, and

an admission would not be received with favor by people among whom they spend their lives. They have not the courage to tell the truth, lest it might give offence.

A consistory is to be held the 15th of December. It is expected that an important allocution will be pronounced by the Pope, in which, it is nounced by the Pope, in which, it is rumored, he will consider the relation of the Holy See to the governout opposition. Some time after, on the out opposition. Some time after, on the Sister again visiting her, she complained of great dizziness and sore throat, and was given something to soothe her, which made her vomit, and the sister then felt a strong smell of laudanum. Her fears being aroused, she examined the bottles from which she had taken the medicine, and found that by mistake she had given that drug instead of the usual remedy. She at once informed the Lady Superior, and Dr. Casgrain was summoned with

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.-The members of the above society have begun their semi-monthly debates and readings. They attend in large numbers. By so doing they evince that literary taste which will materially aid in literary taste which will materially aid in their advancement in life. The first debate of the season took place on Thursday evening last, and was admired by all who heard it. The subject was:—"Resolved—that the present agitation of the Irish people is justifiable." The question was well handled, and the affirmative showed up the grievances of the tenant, his loss of crops, the high rents he was forced to pay and the competition he had to encounter from America and other to encounter from America and other to encounter from America and other countries, who did not pay any rent for land, as it was given to them by the government, while the Irish tenant was taxed with a heavy rent which made it impossible for him to sell his produce. The negative showed that the landlords were not to blame for the high rents as the tenants kept outbiddies. vailing distress in the old country. But it will be all in vain, Mr. Roe. The people, if driven to the brink of starvation, will with their last gasp adhere firmly to the faith which has been ever their consolation an itheir hope.

Dr. Gillman has instituted a suit for libel against the Montreal Witness. Damages have been laid at Mr. John Storms of Odess, lost two libel and long lease and made any improve-

LECTURE IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH. FATHER O'MAHONY ON POPULAR OBJEC-TIONS TO CATHOLICITY.

On Sunday evening last St. Mary's Church, Hill street, was crowded to the doors, the occasion being the delivery of a lecture on the above subject. The reverend lecturer ject. selected three of the most frequent charges MANY PERSONS doubtless believe that the present agitation in Ireland is confined almost exclusively to Catholics, that Catholics and Catholic and Ca dwelt at considerable length on CLEVERLY CAUGHT.—Detective Murphy of this city, and Detective Heenan, of Stratford, have succeeded in capturing the pair of rascals who recently burglarized Westman's hardware store. The detectives had worked up the case so well against them that they pleaded guilty. Their response are Read Namis of London. which early training may have implanted in their minds, in respect of the real teachings of the Catholic faith. That this church has fostered ignorance in all ages, that her priests have been in the habit of receiving sums of money for the purpose of forgiving sins committed against both of lorgiving sins committed against both the law of God and the law of man—that the children of the church have been taught to pay that divine honor to the Blessed Virgin which is due to God alone, have for ages been believed by persons who, on the one hand, never took the trouble to find out for themselves whether the charges were tries or false, and on the and his upright character eminently fit him for a prominent position in this honorable calling.

trouble to find out for themselves whether the charges were true or false, and on the other by those who would not be conthe charges were true or talse, and on the other by those who would not be convinced to the contrary. They seem cherished ideas of religious bigots, and they will hug these false notions to their they will hug these laise notions to their bosoms, because it pleases their religious phrenzy so to do. The lecturer has the happy faculty of enchaining the attention of his audience throughout. His arguments were concise and to the point, and were candid and convincing.

The lecture was given for the purpose of

point, and were canded and convincing.

The lecture was given for the purpose of
strengthening the funds of that admirable
Society of St. Vincient de Paul, Conference
of the Sacred Heart, composed of
members of St. Mary's congregation. We
are not at liberty to publish the names
or the doings of this society. Their rules
enjoin that no beast is to be made of their enjoin that no boast is to be made of their work. Their mode of disposing charity is very simple, and efficacious, and many poor families will no doubt during the coming winter be relieved of pressing wants by these earnest disciples of Frederick Ozanam.

A WORD OF COUNSEL TO YOUNG MEN.

In these days of push and business "vim," that man stands a slim chance of success who recklessly launches his bark of destiny on the turbid tide of life, without first having fitted himself for the emergencies of the voyage by laying in a plentiful supply of Commercial lore. It s estimated that nine-tenths of the failures that occur, are clearly traceable to a lack of business knowledge and a systematic practice of keeping, a complete and detailed account of all that pertains to the occupation pursued.

How many of our farmers, mechanics, merchants or professional men could, if called upon, within twenty-four hours, produce a satisfactory and lucid

In this city, on the 21st instant, the wife of statement of their affairs? We doubt if

F. Ashton, Esq., P. O. Dept., of twin sons. statement of their affairs? We doubt if there are ten business men in this city who ould do this. And, vet, without the

could do this. And, yet, without the knowledge necessary to such an end, no man is really safe.

We, however, know one man at the head of one of our most prosperous establishments, who is conducting two different kinds of business at the same time, involving the expenditure and receipt of thousands of dollars during the year, and either of which would generally belowed. either of which would generally be deemed quite sufficient to occupy the entire attention of an ordinary business man; but who keeps, with his own hand, such a perfect and distinct account of all the exnect and distinct account of all the ex-penditures and receipts of both establish-ments, besides superintending and taking part in the various transactions of each, that he may know, any hour of the day, just what his profits or losses are in either branch, and show to a dollar, how much has been received or expended within any specified period. specified period.

specified period.

It is not at all surprising that such a man should prosper, or that, whilst others become insolvent and disappears from business circles, he should be making money and steadily extending his operations.

Young man! you are about leaving home, to battle for a name and place among your fellows. Take the advice of a friend, and do not make the attempt, a friend, and do not make the attempt, before you have paved the way to success by acquiring a thorough knowledge of business customs, and of those branches of education, that will enable you to estimate and properly record the results of all your business transactions. Do this and you are safe, neglect it, and you are almost sure to meet with disaster, and are almost sure to meet with disaster, and

irreparable loss.

In this fair City of London there is an institution which stands very high in the estimation of business men as a practical training school.

training school.

The London Commercial College, under the direction of its founder and proprietor, Mr. J. W. Jones, has long since attained an honorable reputation for the thorough business qualifications which it imparts to its students. No institution in America can show a better record in this respect. Large numbers of the prominent business men in Canada and the United States, received the knowledge which has proved the foundation of their success whilst members of its classes and never before, has it been doing its work so well as at

has it been doing its work so well the present time.

Students from far and near, from remote parts of Canada and the United States, as well as those nearer by, are joining those already here, all anxious to secure the benefits of its unrivalled business course; and our advice to every warfare. for libel against the Montreal Witness. Damages have been laid at \$10,000. Government has put a stop to the spread of immoral Yankee literature in Canada. We hope our stop li

LECTURE IN STRATFORD.

The good parish priest of Stratford, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, and his people, have in store for them a rich treat in the lecture to be lelivered in their church on next Sunday. Father O'Mahony is a pulpit orator of more than ordinary ability. His lectures are always carefully prepared, and evince the most thorough knowledge of his sub-inet.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEVOLENT JUST RECEIVED

At a meeting of the Windsor Branch of the above association, held at their hall, on the 6th inst., the following resolutions

the 6th inst., the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Brother James Devlin, that the charter of this branch be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the members do attend the funeral of our late Brother to-morrow morning in a body.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained, and pray that God may enable them to be resigned to his holy will.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the the family of our deceased Brother. W. J. McKer, Ree. Sec.

Windsor, Nov. 6th, 1879.

Windsor, Nov. 6th, 1879.

All branches are hereby notified that An oranches are hereby houned that Beneficiary certificates issued by them to members, after date of Nov. 1st, 1879, are to have the name of T. J. Cavanaugh in place of Jas. M. Barrett (resigned), insert-

place of Jas. M. Barrett (resigned), inserted in them.

Pres. Wechter instituted Branch 52 at Gardenville, Sunday, Nov. 16. The charter members number 14.

Branch No. 4 at Akron, N. Y., was suspended Wednesday, 12th inst., for non-payment of Assessment No. 17.

Branches are hereby notified that a form of Will Book is now ready for delivery upon requisition to the grand Secretary.

of Will Book is now ready for delivery upon requisition to the grand Secretary.

Assessment No. 19 was issued to the Branches by the Grand Secretaty on Monday, Nov. 10. This is for Fr. Connolly, who died at Spencerport, August 11th; Branches will please respond promptly.

The Supreme Treasurer's draft for \$2,000 was sent by the Grand Secretary on the 15th inst., to Hornellsville to the Treasurer of Branch 33, to pay the heirs of Michael Burns.

of Michael Burns.

Assessment No. 17 is completed and money forwarded to Supreme Recorder by

Grand Secretary.
The Grand Secretary has received notice The Grand Secretary has received notice from their respective Branches, of the following deaths:—Patrick Jourdan, Branch 17, St. John Baptist parish, Buffalo, died Oct. 14; Thomas Norris, Branch 8, St. Bridget's parish, Buffalo, died Nov. 4th; John Caffery, Branch 1, Niagara Falls, died Nov. 4; Michael Schintzens, Branch 15, St. Louis parish, Buffalo, died Nov. 5,

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

BIRTH.

MARRIED.

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LADIES' JACKETS JACKET MATERIALS,

Knitted Wool Goods, and a Cheap Lot of WINCEYS.

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For Variety, Excellence and Cheapness our Assortment

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

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New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets;

New Silk Fringes,

THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

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138 DUNDAS STREET,

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FOR THE POOR! FOR THE POOR!

LECTURE

-BY-HIS LORDSHIP

BISHOP WALSH. Will be delivered

On Sunday Evening, 30th inst., AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, IN AID OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Subject-" The Catholic Church and Divorce,"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS, To be collected at the door

ENTERTAINMENT The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, On Friday Evening, December 5th.

It will be under the able management of Mrs. Cruickshanks. A large number of the best local talent have kindly consented to assist in making this one of the best Entertainments of the season. We would say to all. **C** G** O** 12** as it is a very cheap way of passing a pleasant evening. Admission 10 cents.

THE-

ENGLISH LOAN CO'Y, LONDON- - - - ONTARIO.

Authorized Capital - - - \$6,000,000

Subscribed Capital - - - \$1,500,000

A limited amount of debentures has been issued for sale on the Canadian market, extending over periods to suit investors. Interest, seven per cent., half yearly.

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Hon. ALEX. VIDAI.
Senator, President.
Seriestary.

W. DODSON. FAMILY BUTCHER.

MARRIED.

In St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Church of the Holy Angels, by the Rev. Father Flannery, Mr. Jacob Warney, of St. Thomas, to Miss Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Hurley, of Caledonia, Ont.

Special arrangements made for supplying public institutions in the most satisfactory manner. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of Cor. Dundas and Wellington sts.,

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

W. DODSON LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

X-CUT SAWS, AXES, CHAINS, Cow Ties, Ropes, Scales, Etc.,

CHEAPER THAN EVER JAS. REID & CO., No. 116 North Side Dundas Street.

COAL

Cannel, Briar Hill, Massilon, Grate, Egg, Stove, and Chestnut Coal,

Delivered in Bags Without Extra Charge.

HUNT BROS.

Richard Street, or at yard, on Bathurst street, promptly attended to. 69.1lw POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNDER THE WINTER AR-MAIL MATTER

DESPATCH BY CANADIAN

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

I P. M. WEDNESDAYS.

The latest for Supplementary Mall 4 o'clock same evening. First steamer sails Saturday, 29th inst. L. LAWLESS, Postmaster. London P.O., Ont, Nov. 24, 1879. 69 2w

From Dr. Joyce's New Poem, "Blanid,"

My little blue doves were born,
Were born in the windy March,
Up in the tapering larch
That langhs in the light of morn:
O, so high o'er the meadow!
O, so high o'er the gien!
And they sit in the leafy shadow,
The Joy and delight of men,
Cooing, with voices flowing
In melody soft and sweet,
Their necks with the rainbow glowing,
And the pink on their silver feet.

My little doves lived together,
Unweeting of woe and pain.
Through the days of the winds and rain
And the sunny and fragrant weather;
And the lark sang o'er them in heaven,
And the linnet from banks of flowers,
And the robin chanted at even,
And the thrush in the morning hours
Carolled to cheer their wooing,
And the blackbird merry and bold
Answered their cooing, coolng
Out from the windy wold.

When the daisy its eye uncloses,
And the cowslip glistens with dew,
And the hyacinth pure and blue
And the lillies and the pearl-bright roses
Prink themselves in the splendor
Of the delicate white-foot Dawn,
'Mid the flowers and the fragrance tender
My little dove's heart was thawn
With love by the cooling, cooling
Of the gentle mate at her side,
And they married in midst of their wooli
My bridegroom and woodland bride!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

A destructive fire occurred in Dublin on October 27th. Shortly after eight o'clock the extensive chandlery stores of Mr. Patrick O'Connor, South Glouceste street, were discovered to be on fire. The stores were filled with tallow, parafin, and other oils. Some of the barrels were saved, but a large number were burned. Three members of the fire brigade nar-rowly escaped being killed by the fall of the roof, one of them being actually

knocked down by the debris.

On Oct. 31st, Mrs. Francis Robinson, the wife of a well-known music teacher in Dublin, committed suicide by throwing herself from the roof of the house, No. 3 Deper Fitzwilliam street, in which she lived with her husband. The deceased was long known in Dublin as a brilliant pianist, and clever composer for that instrument, and was highly esteemed in the best circles of society. She had been for many years subject to periodic attacks. for many years subject to periodic attacks of insanity, and it appears that she recently returned from Dr. Eustace's Asylum, and was believed to be quite

well.

On Oct. 25th, a man named William Cowan was working in the hold of a vessel lying at the North Wall, Dublin, when a plank that had been used to cover the hatchway became accidentally displaced and fell on the back of his neck. He was removed to Jervis street Hospital, where he died the part right. where he died the next night.

CARLOW.

Sir Charles Burton, of Burton Hall, County Carlow, has promised to the tenants of his Graig-na-managh and June. In his dealing with his tenants Sir Charles Burton has ever eviced the greatest kindness and consideration. On becoming owner of this becoming owner of this property, about the year 1848, he gave a permanent re-duction of 20 per cent. to all his tenants, as he considered the rent charged by the previous proprietor as exorbitant, and on this reduced rent he is now going to give a further allowan e of 20 per cent.

a reduction of their rents, on account of the bad harvest. A reply was received stating that he would remit 25 per cent., which it was hoped would fairly divide the burthen. A gentleman holding property in Raheen, and residing near Clare, Kings County, J. H. Roe Esq., has most generously and without being solicited, given adatement to his tenants amounting to 25 per cent

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Oct. 27th, the house of a farme named Patrick Moran, situated at Kill arick, was attacked by a party of men. On Moran going to the door a shot was fired at him, without, however, taking effect. Another shot was then fired, and Moran was wounded in the arm, but not dangerously. The cause of the crime is not agrarian. Three men have been arrested and remanded.

MEATH.

A man named Paddy Murray, aged between thirty and forty, was found hang-ing, on Oct. 30, in an out-house at the residence of Mrs. McCullough, Staleen. residence of Mrs. McCullough, Stateen.
He had been for years in the employment
of the late Mr. McCullough, as a kind of
confidential servant, useful about a household, and was retained in the employment of Mrs. McCuliough after Mr. McCuldeath. He had been an inmate of the Mullingar Lunatic Asylum for the past two years, and had been recently set at

On the night of Oct. 27th, the house of a man named McCann, herd to a Mr. Battersby, at a place called Emla, within a mile and a half of the village of Carlanstown, was attacked by a number of men. It appears McCann and the other inmates house were retiring to rest, when they heard some steps coming towards the house, and in a short time the latch was raised, but finding the door secure against them, the intruders commenced smashing and wrecking the windows. The woman of the house, on going towards the door, was struck in the face with some of the glass. Having demolished the windows, the attacking party made off, only three being observed by the occupants of the house. The police of Corlanstown have arrested two men on suspicion. No cause is assigned by the McCanns for the out

On Oct. 30th, Mr. James Kelse, one of the corners for the county Meath, held an inquest on the body of a young man named Matthew McLoughlin, lately employed as a porter in the employment of the Drogheda Steampacket Company. It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th the deceased was employed in the lower hold of the steamer stowing away bales of wool, which the porter on which had occurred previous to the death of the late Lord Leitrim, and the other for rent which had occurred after the death. The

of the bales, 7 cwt., was being flung down it struck deceased, inflicting mortal in-juries. The jury returned a verdict in ac-cordance with the evidence.

CORK.

A woman named Mrs. Brown was interred on October 28th, at Fermoy, who had reached the patriarchal age of 102 years. The old lzdy retained her faculties to the last, and could recount several of the stirring scenes of the past century with wonderful accuracy to the four generations of relatives by whom she was surrounded.

The Mitchelstown correspondent of the ork Examiner says of the Buckley estates "Unmistakable evidence of the inability of the tenantry on the above estates to meet even the reduced rent is said to be apparent on visiting their holdings. Con-

apparent on visiting their holdings. Consequently little or nothing is being received by Mr. Collier, the kindly English agent, who sits in the office here on Thursdays. I hear that his feelings are touched by the wretched tatters of some that have come to pay."

Thirty men, in five boats, recently boarded the trawlers in Bantry Bay. The boarders were armed with guns, knives, and hatchets, and threatened the captains and crews of the trawlers with death if they persisted in trawling, Resistance having been made on board the Eleanor, of Dingle, the boarders cut the rigging, and lashed the captain and crew to the mast, making them swear never to trawl again. The police arrested three of the culprits on Bantry quay. The fishermen tried to re-Bantry quay. The fishermen tried to rescue the prisoners, and stoned the police, who fixed bayonets, and threatened to

LIMERICK.

On October 26th, a countryman named Patrick Forde while returning home from Limerick, was waylaid and dreadfully assaulted at Blackboy Pike. It is stated that two men lay in ambush for Forde, who was knocked down on the road and beaten into insensibility. Only the slightest hopes are entertained of his recovery.

TIPPERARY.

At the Tipperary Quarter Session, now roceeding, the Cashel branch of the proceeding, the Cashel branch of the National Bank obtained 60 decrees for various sums, on bills which had been renewed from time to time chiefly against the farmers.

farmers.

R. A. H. Kirwan, Esq., of Baummore, county Galway, and of 42 Upper Mount street, Dublin, has given an abatement of 20 per cent. all round on his estates in the baronies of Clare and Dunmore, county Galway, and 6s. 8d. in the pound in some exceptional cases where his tena..ts' bottom pastures were flooded, besides giving them grass for their cattle on his own demense farms until they on his own demense farms until they were able to dispose of them.

A man named Walsh, of Claremorris,

alleges that on October 26th, fourteen or fifteen men with blackened faces, came to his bed and made him swear an unlawful Sir Charles Burton, of Burton Hall, County Carlow, has promised to the tenants of his Graig-na-managh and Knockbodly property an abatement of 20 per cent on the year's rent due last June. In his dealing with his tenants Sir Charles Burton has ever eviced the county of the charles and the charge, and after a private investigation were admitted to bail, themselves in sureties of \$100 and two more of £50 each, to come up for trial at the next sons, named Hennes (brothers), and another named Hughes have been arrested on the charge, and after a private investigation were admitted to bail, themselves in sureties of \$100 and two more of £50 each, to come up for trial at the next criminal quirter sessions. The event has called forth no small amount of surprise and alarm in the neighborhood.

Are lotteries bad? Of course we mean such lotteries as are set up at Catholic. prise and alarm in the neighborhood, wing to the unquestionable respectability of the accused.

post-mark, and purporting to be signed "An Irishman," threatening him with "the death" of the late Lord Leitrim if he attempts to reduce the wages of the tradesmen or laborers in his employment. The Messrs. Middleton & Pollexton carry on an extensive milling trade in Collooney, Ballisedare and Sligo, from which the several persons employed are paid weekly on an average some £500. In consequence of this letter Messrs. Middleton & Pollexfen threaten to close their works.

threaten to close their works,

John L. Brinkley, J. P., Fortland,
Easkey, on visiting his Ardagh property,
was met by about fifty of his tenants.
He told them he did not expect rent at
present, as he was well aware of the disastrous consequences of the present inclement season and unproductive harvest.
He came to tall them what he numered to He came to tell them what he purposed to do for them in order to help them over these trying times. He would give an abatement of 35 per cent. on the year's rent due in May last, and expected to get one-half of it before Christmas.

MAYO.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Kiltimagh was recently held in the Courthouse, Balla, presided over by the Rev. Father Leonard, P. P. for the purpose of toking immediate steps towards the organization of a tenant defence meeting, to be held in that town purpose of considering the depressed state of the country, and obtaining for of the country, and obtaining from their respective landlords a bene-ficial reduction in their present rents (which are entirely too high), to enable them to tide over their difficulties in this most trying season. After appointing a committee for carrying out their in-tentions, a vote of thanks was passed to tentions, a vote of tranks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated. John Sidney, agent to the Marquis of Sligo, and his son, attended at the Mayo prison, Ca-tlebar, on October 29th, for the purpose of identifying the man Cooney, who is in custody charged with camulicity in the Mulrany. "autron" complicity in the Mulranny "outrage. It is stated that they failed completely to identify the prisoner.

LEITRIM.

Great interest prevailed at the Ballinamore (Leitrim) Sessions on October 25th, when a number of ejectments upon Lord Leitrim's estate were heard. The Lord Leitrim's estate were heard. cases were brought at the suit of the Hon. Colonel Clements, against over sixty of the tenants of the late Lord Leitrim. In each case the tenant was served with two processes, one for a gale of rent which had occurred previous to the death of the away bales of wool, which the porter on deck threw down the hatchway. As one tenants resisted the ejectment. They had Digestive Fluid are sold by all druggists.

never been asked for their rents, and accordingly had no opportunity of placing before the landlord the extravagant nature of their rents, which in many instances was more than 100 per cent. above Griffith's valuation, and in the majority over 75 per cent. Decrees were obtained. Counsel for the tenants then applied that all cases be adjourned until next January. The adjournment was refused. refused.

WATERFORD.

Dungaryan, or rather its able and accom Dungarvan, or rather its able and accomplished parish priest, Dr. Cleary, seems alive to the taunt of the Times, uttered some eight or ten years ago, that so illiterare were its people, it was the only large town in Ireland without a book shop; and, again, to statistics of the Royal Commission on Primary Education, in 1870, that Dungarvan was the worst educated town in Munster. Two large schools are now being built, not that the town had previously been without schools, but that the school accommodation but that the school accommodation afforded was felt wholly inadequate for the growing wants of the town.

DOWN.

Arrangements are being made for the opening of the Conlig Lead Mines, which have been closed for the last twelve years. The works lie between Bangor and Newtownards, and when in full operation employed about five hundred hands. The recent advance in the price of lead has induced a Mayo company to commence operations, and there is reason to believe that in a short time the mines will be at work. work.

ARMAGH.

The many friends of the late Most Rev. Dr. Crolly and Most Rev. Dr. Dixon will learn with pleasure that their lives and their labors have not been forgotten by the grateful people of the archdiocese of Armagh. Each of these two great and holy prelates presided worthily for many years over the spiritual destinies of the children of St. Patrick in the ancient and time-honored See of Armagh, and recently there has been erected to their memories in the new Cathedral of that city, a beautiful stained-glass window at a cost of £920.

ARE LOTTERIES SINFUL?

Our Protestant contemporaries are in Our Protestant contemporaries are in the habit, in dearth of other polemical contraband, to hold up the Catholic Church as the abbettor of vice in that she permits lotteries, raffles, and other chance devices at church fairs and festivals. Last week they piped in chorus, led by a sensational preacher of Boston, named Morgan, and preacher of Boston, named Morgan, and Archbishop Williams and his Cathedral Fair are the subjects for nasal torture. Fair are the subjects for nasal torture. This man Morgan has notified the Archbishop that in the event of a lottery being held by him in that city, he will prosecute him to the utmost limit of the law. It was a happy hit for the preacher and the Hub is a unit for the prosecution. Protestant editors have a tender conscience for their Catholic fellow-citizens, and are profuse in their condemnation of

such lotteries as are set up at Catholic fairs. A charitable man or woman don ites string to the unquestionable respectability of the accused.

SLIGO.

A monster meeting of tenant farmers was to have been held at the village of teach, and as an inducement the watch is KING'S COUNTY.

A large number of the tenantry on the Island property, near Tullamore, recently sent a memorial to their landlord, asking a reduction of their rents, on account of the land large account of the large number of the count of the large number of the tenantry on the Island property, near Tullamore, recently sent a memorial to their landlord, asking a reduction of their rents, on account of Middleton & Pollesfen, Sligo, received a letter on Oct. 25th bearing the Collooney the large number of the tenantry on the Middleton, Esq., J. P., Sligo and Ballisodare, of the extensive firm of Middleton & Pollesfen, Sligo, received a letter on Oct. 25th bearing the Collooney the large number of the tenantry on the Middleton, Esq., J. P., Sligo and Ballisodare, of the extensive firm of Middleton & Pollesfen, Sligo, received a letter on Oct. 25th bearing the Collooney the Appearance of the fair is held gets three pive by the proceeding. None but a fool can see any wrong in this. The apostleshin is a thing far more valuable. An Apostleship is a thing far more valuable than a watch, and more sacred than church fair, yet Peter, James, John and the rest

than a water, antime sacret man children fair, yet Peter, James, John and the rest thought it the proper thing to give it to him on whom the lot fell.

Gambling, as a calling, is vagrancy. Vagrancy and idleness are sinful. Gambling pursued for profit is unwise as well as sinful, but taking part in a game of chance, by chance and for recreation, is neither unwise nor sinful, provided the stake be not more than the player can afford to spend for recreation, and the money resulting from the hazard be honestly won. If one of these preachers were called upon to state the difference between the worst kind of gambling and the best kind of speculation, he would be unable to do so. They have no fixed principles of morality. Their code of morals is public opinion, and their theology private prejudice. It is well they do not all blunder in the same direction at one time, or they might upset the religious time, or they might upset the religious common sense of the world.—St. Louis Western Watchman.

RHEUMATISM.

From C. H. Reynolds, D.D.S., Strathroy.
DR. WILSON:
Dear Sir,—I pronounce the "Moliere Bath"
the King of Baths that I know anything
about. Until I tried it I thought the Turkish
Bath was the premium bath, but yours outranks it far in securing more copious perspiration at half the temperature, thus avoiding the suffocation and prostration felt in the
Turkish, and all dangers to nervous patients,
allowing pure air to breathe while the Turkish obliges one to inhale other people's vile
exhalations. The repeating alternations of
heat and co'd I consider the greatest single
restorative next to electricity, both of which
your bath applies in the best manner possible. Dr. C. H. REYNOLDS.
Strathroy, November 10th, 1879.

Strathroy, November 10th, 1879.

From W.M. ROBINSON, Clvil Engineer, London, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in adding my name to the Testimonials already given in favor of the Mollere Bath. My experience in its use has proven it very desirable above others which I have tried for Chronic Rheumatic. The pleasant condition of the system afterwards, without violent reaction, indicates its salutary influence. Without debilitating it seems to rest and recuperate the body. Altogether I deem it a very valuable agent for the health and refreshment of enfected persons. W.M. ROBINSON, London, Nov. 8th, 1879.

ALL RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS CURED IN A FEW HOURS.

St. Hyacinth, Que St. Hyacinth, Que.
W. Y. Beunton, Esq:
I have used your Rheumatic Absorbent for some time in my practice, in the treatment of rheumatic pains, and always with the very best results. I consider it an excellent preparation, and have much pleasure in recomending it.

JH LST GERMAIN, M.D.

JHLST GERMAIN, MD.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held in our new Lodge Rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond street, Monday evening, December 1st, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members requested. Election of officers. ALEX WILSON, Secretary.

Sewing Machines.

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A THE WILLIAM SIX SIXULE 13 A
real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in
Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's
favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See it.
Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade
Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns,
Charts, Fringers, Oil, Parts, &c. FESSENDES
BROS., 23 Dundas street. 42 Jy

Professional.

TRATFORD—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyan-cer, etc. Office—Indian Block, over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-ly J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office — Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-1y DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE Of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M.,

H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. A., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of MeGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a Specialty. Office Hours-From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. office-No. I Wilson Terrace, corner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Out 39-1y CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEM-BER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario: Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42 1y

McCLAREN, L. D. S., SUR-

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-

A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR,

H.-P. O. Box, 578 Hamilton. CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHI-TECTS, &c., Nitchke's Block, Dundas St. adon, Ontario. 41.1y

Moncational.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—

Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Foronto, ont.; under the auspieces of His Grace the Most REV. J. J. LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof. The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year, No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illuess or dismissal.

TERMS:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100.

Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Jeseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-ly

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
Board and Tutton per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOE.
41.19

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.—THIS OCLLEGE OF OTTAWA,—This Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the capital, the resort of statesmen and orators, the theatre of important, instructive events. Its civil engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. French is also carefully attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates.

Board, washing and mending, bed and bedding, and doctor's fee, per term of five months... \$800.00 tution in civil engineering course, per term of Titton in civil engineering course, per term.

term. 20 (Tuition in classical course... 25 (Tuition in commercial course... 15 (Drawing, vocal music, and use of librarental in extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For ample in formation send for the "Prospectus and Course of Studies."

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-dent.

Potels.

HURON HOTEL.—THIS POPU-corner of Maple, is one of the best hotels in the city for the accommodation of the farm-ing community and the public generally, JOHN LEWIS, Proprietor. 39.1y

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. FINN, Proprieter, Rates \$1.00 per day, Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. THE PARK HOTEL, LONDON, Tont, EDWD, BRENNAN, Proprietor. This Hotel, situated on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets, offers the very best accommodation. Farmers and others may rest assured they will be well irreated and charged moderate rates. EDWD, BRENNAN, 41 ly

New Bublications.

THE GREAT RISE IN WALL ST The "Inventor's Guide" exhibits the vari-ous methods, in their successful stock opera-tions, of the magnates of the Stock Exchange Sent free with official reports of the market Address T. Potter Wight & Co., 35 Wall St. Naw York

Leather.

LEATHER-ALEX. JOHNSTON, and Findings, Trunks and Travelling Valises.

Miscellancous.

GAS, STEAM, WATER.—THE above conveniences are now being supplied at reasonable rates by the different Companies, and Pipes, Fittings, &c., for same by McLennan, Lothian & FRYER, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, 241 Dundas street. P.S.—Country Jobs a specialty. Estimates furnished. No trouble spared to please our customers.

EMERSON'S PATENT HOME ESPENSON'S PATENT HOME bond Magazines, Music, Novels, Papers, &c., Neatly and Durably, at less than half the usual prices of binding. Manufactured and for sale by CHAS, CHAPMAN, sole manufacturer for Canada, 91 Dundas street, London. 39.1y

O'MARA BROS.—Don't Forget that O'Mara Bros. have removed to the New Arcade. Grocers and the trade supplied and liberally dealt with. Packing House -Dundas Street, West. Office-New Arcade. JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ing, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 47-ly BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, tion in Prices. Dst. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 ly NO BLE & HARGREAVES,
Painters, Paper-Hangers, Etc., have removed to Richmond street, third door south
Dundas street, where they will be pleased to
see their old friends and the public generally.
40-1f

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE

J. and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines,
Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block.
Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the
Catholic Record.
3-1y STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & Co., Contractors, Brass Founders and fin-shers. Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' supplies always on hand. Repairing and job-ng in brass and iron promptly attended to. 3as works erected for towns, factories, and orivate residences. Steam pumps and low-pressure steam Heating Apparatus. Shop:— 8 King Street West, North side. Office:—366 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31 Jy

Tist. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-ly

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST.
J. office—Holy Dundas street. 37-ly
J. TIST. Office—Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas street, London, Ont. 5-ly
DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of 28-ly
DSTORM AVENUE STREET OFFICE—Opst office.

38-ly
W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR (opposite City Hall—2nd Floor) London, Ont. 4-ly
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Manufacturer, Avenue opposite City Hall—2nd Floor) London, Ont. 4-ly
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HUMOROUS.

Some of our subscribers are trying to kill us with kindness-unremitting kind-

A rimadelpina barber refused to color Bob Ingersoll's moustache on the plea that it should never be said of him that "he dyed an infidel." Philadelphia barber refused to color

A Detroit restaurant-keeper hangs out a sign of "Free chops," and when the loaf-ers come round he shows them an ax and a

"Jennie, did you divide that chocolate with your little brother?" Yes'm; I took the chocolate and gave him the label; you know how fond he is of spelling his letters. A small boy made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bear-ing the words "Take one" from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of

"May I have your ear for a moment?" asked an anxious candidate of a rural delegate. "Which ear?" jokosely responded the rural gent. "Your electioneer, of course," replied the candidate, and then they—smiled.

"Fullness under the eye denotes lan-guage," we are told. So it does, and, we fear, bad language, too, at times. In a recent instance, fullness under the eye de-noted that the possessor had called a man

Darwin acknowledged himself sold when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up after m-ture deliberation, and then the sly puss answered, "Kittens."

answered, "Rittens."

Harper's Bazaar, on table manners, says: "Do not betray by any gesture that you are hungry." Certainly not. For, of course, no one is supposed to go to the table to satisfy his appetite; it is a mere form. Any indication that you go there because you want something to eat is very ill-bred.—Boston Post.

He looked up very humbly, and said he He looked ap very humbly, and said he was sorry to be found in such a place, but he could assure the court that he was never in the prisoner's box before. "Never?" askedlathe court with some severity. "Look a here judge," said the culprit, "name the fine, but for gracious sake don't spring that 'Pinafore' gag on a fellow."—Turner's Falls Reporter.

"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these nair a peek of potatoes, that these potatoes contain sugar, water, and starch?"
"No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee, and put a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.

An English nobleman, having appeared at a bal custom given by Mrs.—, at Florence, in the character of Sir Richard Maltravers, was universally interrogated Maitravers, was universally as to the personage he effected to represent. "Sono il mio libro!" (I am my book) replied the viscount, every pompously. "I am "Sono a mao turo." (1 am my book) replied the viscount, every pompously. "I am sure I wish you were," replied a lively Tuscan princess, "for then we could put you on the shelf!"

The following dialogue, which occurred between a lawyer and a witness in a justice's court, is worth relating:—It seems that Mr. Jones loaned Mr. Smith a horse, which died while in his (Smith's) possession: Mr. Jones brought suit to recover the value of the horse, attributing his death to had treatment.

Lawyer, with a bland and confidence-invoking smile, "Well, sir, how does Mr. Smith generally ride a horse?"

Witness, with a very merry twinkle in his eye otherwise imperturable "Astradle, I believe, sir."

Lawyer, with secretary

Lawyer, with scarcely a preceptible flush of vexation on his cheeks, but still speaking in his blandest tones, "But, sir, what gate does he ride?"

Witness: "He never rides any gate, sir. His boys ride all the gates."

Lawyer, his bland smile all gone and his voice slightly husky, "But how does he ride when in company with others?"

Witness: Keeps up, if his horse is able if not he goes behind."

Lawyer, triumphantly, and in a perfect fury: How does he ride when he is alone?"

Witness: Don't know, never was with

Witness: Don't know, never was with him when he was alone."

Lawyer: "I have done with you, sir." Consumption Cured.

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

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3. The No. 1 Power Straw Cutter.
4. The No. 2 Hand Straw Cutter.
5. The Little Boss Horse-Power.

PLOWS.

FARMERS! EXAMINE our stock in Plows. We defy competition either of quality or prices. Don't fail to call and see our ADAMANT PLOW POINTS. We offer you the following celebrated offer you the following celebrated

1. Dominion Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel 1. Dominion Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, Marrow-Furrow Plow 2. The Hill Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, ADAMANT POINT, Sod and Stuble Plow.
3. The No. 13 Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, ADAMANT POINT, General Purposes Plow.
4. The Cast Plow, with Wheel and ADAMANT POINT, General Purpose Plow.
Catholic Farmers will find it to their advantage to purchase their Farm Imple-

advantage to purchase their Farm Implements from us, for the following reasons:

1. WE MAKE ONLY PIRST-CLASS IMPLEMENTS.

2. WE SELL AT LOWER PRICES than other makers, offering a like quality of imple-

makers, offering a like quality of implements.

3. For over twelve years we have been supplying farmers with implements throughout the Dominion. And by pursuing the course of making only first-class, highly-improved implements, and selling them at honest prices, we have now the confidence, and gained the support of the farmers, Orders for any implement can be sent by mail and will receive prompt attention. Price lists and descriptive catalogues fur nished to all who will send for them.

This is the Way We do Business.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Globe Works, London East P. O. NORTH END COAL & WOOD YARD.

The subscriber begs to thank his many friends for past favors, and having purchased my late partner's share, I will endeavor, as in the past, to give satisfaction and good measure. All accounts due the late firm

GEO. McNEIL.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Beth of Purcopper and Tin for Church, a

Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULL

WAURANTED, Callogue sent Free,

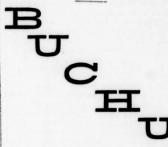
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. LONDON POST OFFICE.

General Debility, York R.—East of Toronto, ngston,Ottawa, Montreal, ebec and Maritime Pro-

H. T. FOR THE FALL OF 1879 HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT



PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

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

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

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all the world, in Rheumatism, Spermatorrhea,

Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains,

Kidney Diseases.

Liver Complaint. Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis. General III Health,

Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Decline, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints. Female Complaints, &c.

the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diz-

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to con-vince the most hesitating of its valuable reme-dial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

Delivered to any address free from observa

OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

CAUTION!

See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

L. LAWLESS, Postmaster. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD

TELEGRAPHIC.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, November 20.—The inquiry obul, November 20.—The indury into the conduct of ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan and his ministers, in connection with the massacre of the British Embassy, has terminated. The report of the commission of inquiry has been forwarded to the Viceroy of India. Nothing transpired to alter the unfavorable opinion hitherto current regarding the Ameer's course.

London, November 20.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that five more Afghan

of India telegraphs that five more Afghan regiments from Turkestan have arrived near Cabul, and will disband and go home. It is probable the remaining regiments of Cabulites in Tukestan will follow this example, as they have no prospect of pay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, November 20.—The Times publishes the rules issued for the guidpublishes the rules issued for the guid-ance of newspaper correspondents with the armies in India, requiring all cor-respondents to carry a license, to submit to absolute censorship, and wear a dis-tinctive badge, placing all correspondents in the field under the Mutiny Act. The Times condemns the rules as fussy, trivial, vexatious, and an insult to the British public

and Austria.

New York, November 19.—Considerable excitement was caused throughout the city yesterday by rumor to the effect that war was expected to be declared at any moment between Russia and Engany moment between Russia and England. Despatches from London to the Associated Press state that Russia had requested Turkey to notify all signers of the treaty of 1856 to send a squadron to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet entered the straits. The feeling runs high in certain circles, and some announced that the English Government had instructed Lord Dufferin, its representative at St. Petersburg, to close negotiative at St. Petersburg, to close negotia-tions with the Government of the Czar. tions with the Government of the Czar. A reporter called on the English consulto ascertain what information he had on the subject. The consul said he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, and that he thought the newswas sensational and without foundation. It was not probable, in his opinion, that so serious a state of affairs could arise so suddenly. Still the rumors might be well founded for anything he knew to the contrary. As yet he had received no official notification on the subject.

London, November 25.—On Saturday it is understood a warrant will be issued

is understood a warrant will be issued committing Rev. Alex. Mackonochie to prison for disobeying the monition of the court and for contempt in tearing down the court's order from the doors of his

committing Rev. Alex. Mackonochie to prison for disobeying the monition of the court and for contempt in tearing down the court's order from the doors of his church.

UNITED STATES.

Oswego, November 20.—The names of the persons lost by the recent lake disaster are as follows, all from the dredge Gordon: Richard Arnold, Rochester; Patrick Regor; Grand Rapids; William Logan, Morrisburg; Samuel Logan, Morrisburg, Geo. Palmer and wife, Vergennes. Three men on the scows were thought to be lost until a despatch announced that they are safe at Walcot, thirty miles west of here. The losses on property are: Tug Tlmyer, \$2,000; tug Barker, \$2,000; dredge Gordon, \$15,000; two derricks, \$6,000; ten scows, aggregate value, \$9,600. One obeach and may be saved. No insurance. Opinion is divided as to whether Manager Arnold or Capt. of the tug Seymour is to blame.

POSTPONED .- The St. Patrick's Bene volent Society have postponed their entertainment from Friday, 28th inst. to Friday, Dec. 5th. This promises to be one of the finest entertainments of the season, and should be liberally patronized.

Overshoes .- Now is the time to be

Overshors.—Now is the time to but a pair of good overshoes, to keep the feet warm. D. Regan, opposite Strong Hotel, has a large stock on hand, as we as rubbers, and an endless variety to boots and shoes suitable for the your and the old of both sexes. The close figures is the rule at this store. CLOTHING .- Now is the time to provi

Chophing.—Now is the time to provie good and warm winter clothing, and we know no better spot in the city to procusuch at a cheap figure, in the latest styl and of the best material, than Pethick at McDonald's, next City Hall. McDonald is one of the best cutters is Ontario, and his partner is a young me who has had many year's experience the clothing trade. Both give ever satisfaction to their customers.

The Supernor,—The Superior Saving

THE SUPERIOR.—The Superior Savin The Superior.—The Superior Saving's and Loan Company is now taking a place among the most successful mometary institutions of the country. Money can be obtained at all times on the most reasonable terms, and the business is conducted in that straightforward, honest fashion which is the cause of the Company's present flourishing condition. A saving's branch is also connected, where the highest rates of interest will be paid depositors. To the energetic and gentlemanly secretary, Mr. Milne, the success of the company is also largely due. This gentleman will at all times afford every information to those who may have business to transact in this line. ness to transact in this line.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SLEIGHS .- John Campbell of this city, the extensive carriage and sleigh manufacturer, is now shipping to Manitoba about forty magnificently-finished sleighs and cutters, double and single-seated. Mr. Campbell is now ficently-finished sleighs and cutters, double and single-seated. Mr. Campbell is now doing an immense trade, both home and foreign. His work is much admired, and financial.

hence the extensive orders he is constantly favored with.

favored with.

The Williams' Singer Sewing Machines.—The C. W. Williams' Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, whose advertisement appears in another column, is one of the most prosperous and enterprising concerns in Canada. A perusal of their announcement will repay any person interested in sewing machines. The great popularity of the Williams' Singer, and the rapid increase of sales, are the best evidences that it is a thoroughly reliable and well-constructed machine. The agents are Messrs. Fessenden Bros., 233 agents are Messrs. Fessenden Bros., 233 Dundas street.

The Moliere Turkish Bath.—In no particular has the developments of the uses and benefits of electricity been more successfully applied, and with more beneficial results, than as a curative or preventative of disease in the human body. From the nature of the electric fluid, the prepare explication to the varient is a jim. proper application to the patient is as im-portant as the electricity itself, and in order to bring about the desired result, it order to bring about the desired result, it is necessary that the greatest care be taken in regulating the conditions of the body. It is claimed for the Moliere improved Turkish bath that it is the most successful combination of luxury and health ever offered to the public, combining all the beneficial results of the Turkish. Passary Flestria and Pusica. London, November 19. The most bitter feeling pervades all classes of society here against Russia. The facts cannot be denied that the worst opinion of Russia is universally expressed, and it is openly avowed that the Czar and his satellites are bent on obstructing the peace of the world. That there will be a great military ball in Europe is emphatically predicted for an early date. At the various embassies the partners are discussed, and generally run France, Russia, and Italy vs. England, Germany and Austra. known in the Dominion. Prof. Wilson's establishment, at 244 Queen's avenue, being the first of its kind in Canada. These baths are highly spoken of on the other side. Much might be written of the luxuries and benefits of the bath, but we would invite all those who are suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, gout or any other of the thousand pains and diseases to which man is liable, to give Prof. Wilson a call and he will be amply rewarded for his trouble. The utmost care may be relied upon by all patients of Prof. Wilson, who is a graduate of several colleges, and has successfully made those baths the study of a life time. several colleges, and has successfully those baths the study of a life time

BUSINESS ITEMS,

Mr. Thos. Payne, of Guelph, and Mr. W. Walsh, are fully authorized to do busi-

ness 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 mathan ever. R chines on sale.

chines on sale.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight vards wide, Matting, Feather Beds to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and

Opinion is divided as to whether Manager Arnold or Capt. of the tug Seymour is to blame.

NOTICES.

Opinion is divided as to whether Manager A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

Friday, Dec. 5th. This promises to be one of the finest entertainments of the season, and should be liberally patronized.

McDowell's Shalehraun Company Is announced to open for a season of five mights in this city, commencing on December 2nd. This is one of the few really talented and respectable companies now travelling. The mere announcement will be sufficient to gain for them that large patronage always extended to them in this city.

OVERSHOES.—Now is the time to buy

	Spring			. 1	00.1	0
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	Spring Flour	**	3	00	to	
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Mr.	PRODUCI					
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rost	Onions, P bag		. 0	80	to	

London, Nov. 22.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and co-operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5,000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. Baptist Weekly September 26th, 1878, says. "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pary \$355, or 7 per cent.; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th: "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. Booklyn Journal, April 29th. "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. 36-6m

THE-SUPERIOR

SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY LENDS MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. In sums to suit borrowers

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH Highest rate of Interest allo Deposits.

OFFICE-98 Dundas St. West, London. JAS. MILNE,

CAUTION!

EACH PLUG

MYRTLE NAVY

-T & B-IN GILT LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

NEW GOODS

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

ample Packages Gratis. JOHN MOULE

GROCER, 213 DUNDAS STREET.

THE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALER.

I can supply any GOOD PIANO

ORGAN

Desired, no matter by whom manufactured

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

Office and Warerooms-Albert Block, 2131 Dundas St., (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - - ONT.

----GO TO---COWAN'S CHEAP HARDWARE STORE

IMPROVED CHAMPION X-CUT SA.W.

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

"NEW ARCADE, DUNDAS ST., LONDON. PETERSVILLE

WOOD & COAL YARD. JOHN EVANS

Is prepared to furnish

COAL & WOOD

Wood Cut and Uncut of the Best Quality Kept under cover, and always on !

Orders left at the Yard, or by Post Card, or ith WM, Spence, 377 Talbot Street Market Square, will have prompt attention 78 Coal delivered in Bags without Extra

PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST, Has returned to LONDON to cure all those who are afflicted with Stammering or any form of Impediment in speech, Scores of tes-timonials can be seen at his Office, from all parts of the country.

Office, 442 Wellington Street. 75 Consultation Free. Send for Circulars and Testimonials, 36-ly

MITCHELL'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND TOLU Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whoop-

ing Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In most cases it will cure an ordinary cough in 24 hours.

N. B.—If your druggist does not keep it request him to send for it.

Agents for London, Ont., 114 Dundas Street West, north side, London, Ont.

39-1y

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Corunna Separate School
a Female Teacher holding a third class
certificate. Applicants will state salary expected and send copy of references, before
the 15th of December. Address—REV. J.
O'CONNOR, Sec. S. S. B., Corunna.
58-17

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. C. Separate School, No. 5, Stephen, a second class Male or Female Teacher. Services to commence on the 5th of January. Applications, stating salary, and enclosing testimonials, to be addressed to Thos. Ryan, Michael Hogan, Trustees, Offa P. O., Ont.
Nov. 17th, 1879. 58-tf

HEADQUARTERS

SCOTCH

TWEEDS ORDERED CLOTHING

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

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT,

ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

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

European Salicylic Medicine Co.,
PARIS AND LEIPZIG.
Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent
Cure Guaranteed. Now exclusively used by
all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless and Reliable remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures
out of 100 cases within three days, Secret;
The only dissolver of the poisonons Uric Acid
which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and
Gouty Patients. Sl a box; 6 boxes for §5.
Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all druggists.
Address— WASHBURNE & Co.,
Only Importers' Depot, 212 Broadway, N.Y.
For sale in London by C. McCallum,
36-1y



MAIL CONTRACTS

TENDERS, addressed to the Postm eneral, will be received at Ottawa unt oon, on FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 187 r the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mall on proposed Contracts for four years, as under, on and from the 1st APRIL next.
Between EVELYN and LONDON: Tenders invited for Twice and Three Times per week service; and LONDON and LUCAN, Six Times per week each way. service; and Leculiar Services are week each way. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contacts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, and at my office.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, } London, 26th Oct., 1879.



INTERCOLONIAL - RAILWAY. RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Engines," will be received at this office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th of DECEMBER next, for the supply of Twelve Locomotive Engines. ines, uns, specifications and forms of Tender be had at the Mechanical Superintend Office, at Moncton.

The Department is not bound to receive the owest or any tenders.

By order,

F. BRAUN, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 7th Nov., 1879.



INTERCOLONIAL RAIL WAY.

RIVIERE DU LOUP BRANCH. POSTPONEMENT of TIME

The time for receiving tenders for Cars, Snow Ploughs, &c.. has been extended until the 9th of December next.

By order

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th Nov., 1879.

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

GOOD PLAN M. B. H. T. LONDON HAT HOUSE 179 DUNDAS STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BIG CLEARING SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND FURS

NOW GOING ON HEAL'S

Secure Some of the Bargains. The ALEX. MCDONALD

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

MILLINER

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

ARCADE" STORE CIRCULARS AND DOLMANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

(EATON'S OLD STAND.)

NEW PEA JACKETS!

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

Our stock being all NEW and of our own manufacture we can show the Best Assortment in the city, at very Low Prices.

PETHICK & MODONALD, RICHMOND STREET.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

THE GENUINE

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

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

OK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.



RECEAN,

HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF AND SHOES!

BANKRUPT STOCKS.

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufactories in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fall to satisfy his customers. REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE
IN THE DOMINION. 88-1y and

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.

BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and Public baildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42.1y

L. C. LEONARD

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Bar Tumblers. 129 DUNDAS STREET opposite Kings-mil's and Powell's. 51-ly

L. G. JOT.LIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Tarner & Burns)
PLUMBER,
STEAM&GASFITTER
BELL HANGER, ETC.
Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and

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

PURE PARAFINE WAX AND WAX CANDLES, For Church and other purposes, manufactured by

WATERMAN BROS. ATLANTIC PETROLEUM WORKS Full supply of Burning and Lubricating Oils always on hand.

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