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The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

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

NO. 59

"CLERICAL."

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

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

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1879.
Sunday, 30—First Sunday of Advent. *Sicut*
December.
1st—St. Andrew, Apostle. *Double.*
2nd—St. Cyprian, Bishop. *Double.*
3rd—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor. *Double.*
4th—St. Peter, Apostle. *Double.*
5th—St. Nicholas, Bishop and Confessor. *Double.*

Death of Prince Imperial.

BY FATHER A. J. RYAN
Wailth a woman, "Oh my God!
A hopeless yearning in a broken breast—
A hopeless yearning for her dear
Can words catch the chords of the winds that
When love's last life lies dead in the vale?
Let her alone
With the infinite moon
Aht, sing you may echo the sound of pain,
But you never may shrine,
In sacred of line,
The pang of the heart that breaks in twain.
Wailth a woman, "Oh my God!
Wind-driven waves with no hearts that
Why do your passionate pulses thro?
For storm-tossed waves ye break evermore,
Adown the shores and along the years,
In the wide ocean of the saddest tears,
And we, as ye old waves, gray waves,
Drift over a sea more deep and wide,
For we have no god when heart oppressed,
As you and beautiful shores at rest.
Oh waves! sad waves! how you flowed
The crownless Prince and the exiled Queen?
Wailth a woman! oh! my God!
Her hopes are withered—her heart is
For the Love of the love is cold and dead,
A starless and pathless night hath rushed
On the Light of her life—and far away,
In an Aric with her eyes on dead child,
Lies the heart of her heart—let her alone
With her infinite moon,
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 doom in names?
Is there doom in names?
Who, what did the cruel Zulu spears
Care for the Prince or his mother's tears?
Ah, what did the Zulu's ruthless lance
Care for the hope of the future France?
Grief the Empress—"Oh my son!
He was her only and her only one,
She had nothing to give him but her love,
Swearing to him on earth—Above
She gave him an inheritance in God—
Let her cry her
Over her own and only one,
All the glory is gone—gone,
Laid to her broken hearted sigh.
Monneth a mother,—"Oh my child!
And who can sound that note of woe?
Homeless—thronless, ev'ness, now
She looks her son on earth—above
(So Fame and all the grandeur go).
Let her alone
Lament
With her infinite moon,
Oh! my God!

HAMILTON LETTER.

CONFIRMATION AT MILTON—ENTERTAINMENT—THE EVENING CLASS.

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 congregation, though small, is increasing in number since the opening of the Credit Valley Railroad.
The church in Milton has recently been fitted up at a considerable expense by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, P. F., 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 Milton.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged in the preparations for the coming entertainment for the benefit of St. Vincent's Home, are pushing matters very energetically, and judging from the number of tableaux 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 themselves very entertaining, amusing 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'Reilly 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-

retical geometry, mathematical and landscape drawing, perspective, figure and plaster. The course, which commences this week, will last till the first of May, 1880. *CHERCHMIL.*
Hamilton, Nov. 24, 1879.

CONFIRMATION IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PERSONS RECEIVE THE SACRAMENT.

On Wednesday, 19th inst., the good people of the above-named mission were blessed with a visit of their beloved Bishop, who had come to administer the sacred rite of Confirmation to a large number of candidates. On the evening previous Rt. Rev. Bishop Walli, accompanied by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, and Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irish- town, arrived at the settlement, where a hearty welcome was extended to them by the worthy pastor, Father Moran, and his devoted flock, who thus testified their sincere appreciation of possessing in their midst the chief pastor of the Diocese of London.
Early on Wednesday morning a large number of carriages of every style and shape were coming from all directions, and wending their way towards their beautiful brick church. The candidates for Confirmation were all clad in a neat and elegant attire. The sacred office had been beautifully decorated by the ladies of the congregation. Previous to administering the holy rite, His Lordship went through a careful examination of the children. Their correct and ready answers gave unmistakable evidence that their zealous pastor, Father Moran, had well succeeded in preparing them for the worthy reception of the sacrament. The examination over, High Mass was sung by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, assisted by a very efficient choir. At the end of the Holy Sacrifice His Lordship addressed those present on the nature of the sacred rite they were about to receive, the serious obligations it imposed on those confirmed, and on the necessity of professing openly their faith, less by their words than by the sanctity of their lives. His Lordship dwelt principally on the duties Catholics owe to their church. He pointed out in plain but forcible language the claims of the Catholic Church to the obedience of her children. It was established by Christ Our Lord, it will last till the end of time. That church alone is One, Holy Catholic and Apostolic. In its bosom only is salvation to be attained. The other churches which are seen scattered over the land are all the work of men, and were notations of sin, bad morals. All, therefore, who wish to be saved must seek their safety in that Ark, the Catholic Church, out of which there is no salvation. This address was followed by the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and thirty children and adults.
Monsignor Bruyere then addressed the congregation in French on the importance of perseverance, and the means of preserving the gifts of the Holy Ghost they had received. The rev. speaker insisted in a special manner on the necessity of avoiding the occasions of sin, bad company, immoral or heretical books, and dangerous amusements, wherein too often the innocence and purity of youth suffer a sad shipwreck. He recommended fidelity to morning and night prayers, frequent reception of the sacraments, and the attendance at Catholic schools, where Christian instruction is consistent with the basis of all education. Monsignor Bruyere, having concluded his remarks, His Lordship administered the temperance pledge to all boys who had just been confirmed, till they were twenty-one years old.
Thus closed a day which will be long remembered by the people of the French Settlement. In the evening of the same day His Lordship returned to London.

rogatives intrinsically vested in his office. It is true that he is a priest, but he is a bad and unworthy one. The priest, therefore, must not only be a man of eminent piety, but he must also be well and practically versed in the sacred science of theology. Thank God, the clergy of this Province yield to none in the sanctity of their lives and in their unswerving fidelity to the altar which it is their glorious privilege to serve, and although they possess, as I have abundant reason to believe, a competent knowledge of their theology, it must be conceded at the same time that to their own private industry, as far as I know, this happy consummation is to be exclusively attributed. As temptations to idleness, want of system in the prosecution of their studies, and such like, are apt to exist when priests are left to their own individual resources, it is necessary that provision should be made by the competent authorities calculated to prevent the occurrence of such disorders. I speak under correction; but as far as I am aware, to your good Bishop, Mr. Editor, belongs the exclusive honor of establishing in his diocese an institution fraught with innumerable good and one which in any laudable opinion, affords an excellent subject for the sister dioceses to imitate.
Your truly, SACERDOS.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

ARRESTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ATTEMPT TO STAMP OUT FREE DISCUSSION.

London, November 15.—Michael Davitt and Jas. Boyce Killen have been arrested in Dublin, charged with having used language in public speeches calculated to incite a breach of the peace. Jas. Daly, editor of the *Cannought Telegraph*, has been arrested at Castletown for a similar cause. The prisoners have been conveyed to Sligo for examination.
Dublin, November 19.—The three prisoners have been remanded until Monday to await the production of important witnesses. Bail was refused. Representatives of the press were excluded from the preliminary inquiry. It is anticipated that the Solicitor-General or the law adviser to the crown will conduct the prosecution on Monday. A public meeting to denounce the arrests will be held here on Friday. Seven members of Parliament will attend. It is stated that seventeen warrants have been issued for the arrest of other persons, charged with seditious conduct, including several clergymen.
London, November 19.—A correspondent reports that great consternation prevailed here when it was known that the *Irish Times* was to publish an article, which would be read in the name of a sub-inspector of police and a strong escort in front and rear. Daly's newspaper, the *Cannought Telegraph*, has not been suppressed.
London, November 19.—The Home Rule Executive Committee to-day passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Davitt, Daly and Killen while defending the rights of Irish tenantry. The meeting resolved to call upon Irishmen in Great Britain to establish local defence funds to collect funds to secure a fair trial for the prisoners.
London, November 20.—A Dublin correspondent says it is believed the arrests of Davitt, Killen and Daly are due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet on Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of the tenants of the Wicklosh estate, limited to resistance to the law. *The Irish Times* blames the Government for molesting the meagre and smaller agitators, who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The Government's action may revive Parnell's exiring influence.
The Freeman Journal says the arrests are the unconstitutional, and an arbitrary power, intended to paralyze the land agitation by terrorism.
London, November 20.—A special meeting of County Magistrates at Sligo has been convened for Saturday to consider a memorial from the Lord Lieutenant, which largely argues the case for a stay.
Liverpool Home Rules do not intend to hold a meeting at present, but will wait to see what turf matters may take.
London, November 21.—Parnell does not think his arrest probable. Reports have been circulated that Irish and English legal advisers of the Government differ as to the advisability of such a stay. Two companies of soldiers arrived at Boyle en route to Balla, to be in readiness in the event of a disturbance at the forthcoming meeting. Agitators declare that the Government wishes to provoke a collision.
Manchester, November 21.—A London correspondent telegraphs that those who disapprove of the arrests say the Government has provided Parnell with a cry which will give his followers the greatest strength at the elections and compel the more moderate men to close with them in defeat or an agreement in some form with Parnell.
Queenstown town commissioners have passed a resolution condemning the arrest of Davitt, Killen and Daly.
At a meeting of delegates from the Home Rule organizations of London to-day a telegram from Dublin, was read stating 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 to-night to denounce the arrest of Daly, Davitt and Killen, 2,000 persons were present. Gray, member of Parliament, was present; Parnell, Snaythkirk, O'Leary and Biggar. The chairman counselled moderate language. Parnell moved that the meeting call upon Irish-

men to pronounce by public meetings their condemnation of the action of the Government, which is unconstitutional and illegal, and thus show the world that Irishmen are not to be intimidated by persecution. Parnell accused the Government of entrapping Irishmen by the means of paid spies. He advised Irishmen to be calm, because if they attempted to intimidate the Government in illegal action or violence or disorder then they would be doing what the butcher and destroyer of Afghan and Zulu desires them to do. Parnell said no other earthly power could ever succeed against the united and determined efforts of Irishmen. He said that the Government in illegal action or violence or disorder then they would be doing what the butcher and destroyer of Afghan and Zulu desires them to do. Parnell said no other earthly power could ever succeed against the united and determined efforts of Irishmen. He said that the Government in illegal action or violence or disorder then they would be doing what the butcher and destroyer of Afghan and Zulu desires them to do.

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Sligo, November 24.—The prisoners arrested last week were charged before the Magistrates to-day with sedition. The enquiry will be very protracted. Parnell and a number of priests were present. There was no demonstration. The prisoners were brought to the court under a heavy escort. There was a great deal of excitement.
Montroe, in opening the case for the prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence, but anything calculated to incite dissatisfaction or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call the attention of the court to the case of the prisoners.
Reo, solicitor of Belfast, himself once a political prisoner, defended Killen. The prisoners all looked well and chatted unconcernedly. The court room was crowded, though admission tickets were necessary.
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Mr. Monroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gorteen, hinted to the alleged use of inflammatory language and the presence of men armed with initiation books, and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal notices. After the witnesses present at the meeting had been examined, Monroe applied for the commitment of Dalley, who was accordingly committed for trial, bail being accepted. Killen and Davitt were remanded for further examination.

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London, November 22.—A great meeting was held to-day at Lennamore. The chair was occupied by John Louden, President of the National Land League, and other prominent gentlemen were present. Resolutions were passed against the recent attempt of the Government to stifle the voice of constitutional agitation and drive people to violence; also calling upon the people of Ireland to maintain the attitude of self-reliance, and cordially abstain from giving the Government an excuse for inaugurating the policy of coercion which they contemplate.
London, November 22.—Later advices from Balls indicate that extraordinary precautions have been taken by the Government. More than one hundred policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the immediate vicinity ready for immediate action. Parnell spoke. Besides the resolutions already mentioned, one was passed expressing regret that the intended evictions had been allowed, and another urging the people to continue the struggle. Great excitement prevails in Balls district and adjoining counties.
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London, November 23.—The services of a Liberal member of Parliament, Callan, in defence of the Sligo prisoners, was declared at a large meeting of Irishmen, Irish sympathizers at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday held meetings; also on Sunday at Leeds and Manchester. There were 3,000 present in Birmingham and the hall was crowded. All passed resolutions against the arrest of Davitt, Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Mayo, was held in Swinford on Saturday. There were 20,000 farmers present. Parnell spoke, supporting a resolution which condemned the action of the Government.
London, November 24.—A pastoral of Archbishop McCallan of Dublin, was read in all the Catholic Churches yesterday, declaring that all must take part in bearing the burden of the bad harvest in Ireland; that they must take care not to drive God from their side by a violation of the law. The pastoral also says, "Unfortunately, much proclaiming sympathy for the people are disseminating doctrines which, if pushed to their logical conclusion, strike at the root of good faith and mutual confidence."
Manchester, November 24.—A London correspondent says: Lord Beaconsfield on Saturday requested the attendance at his official residence of a very active member of the Home Rule party, with whom he

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Payne, hotel keeper, of Bowmanville, on Thursday shot a man named Coleman as a felon.
The Dunkin Act has been passed in the township of Colchester, Essex county, by a ninety-one majority.
A daring burglary was committed at the Belleville Post Office on Saturday evening. The thief did not secure any booty.
A man was arrested in Montreal Saturday for stealing railway tickets. Over \$400 worth was found on his person.
At Millbrook, on Saturday, Mary Hunter stabbed her brother in the side with a butcher knife. Recovery doubtful.
A tumor weighing fifty-one pounds was removed from Mrs. John Row, of Sidney, on Friday, by a Belleville physician.
Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, of Mount Pleasant, were badly injured on Saturday at Brantford by a team of horses running away.
An Italian musician was arrested in Montreal on Thursday charged with manslaughter. The offence is said to have been committed in Jersey City.
During the heavy gale of Wednesday night the schooner Regnia went ashore at Nine Mile Point, near Port Elgin. She was loaded with supplies for the shanties on the fishing islands.
Michael Sexton, a G. W. R. watchman on the Suspension Bridge, fell over the bank on Friday night and was not discovered till Wednesday. He must have been instantly killed.
A Yorkville butcher was to have been murdered Thursday night. The bride was in her place and the guests were present, but he did not show up. Suit for breach of promise.
The body of an old colored man named William Coleman, Chippawa, was found in the Welland River, on Wednesday. He was last seen alive on Saturday, and it is supposed that he fell in and was drowned. His wife was to be married again on the day his body was found.
Thursday afternoon Samuel Cheyne, son of Mr. R. Cheyne, of the G. W. R., Woodstock, met with a very serious accident. He had been engaged at a circular saw in the foundry of Mr. R. Whitlaw, when, by some means, his hand slipped, striking the saw and severing the left hand at the wrist.
His Excellency the Governor-General has presented two medals, gold and silver, to the University of McGill College. The gold medal will be offered for proficiency in modern languages, the competition to be open to students in all faculties, and the silver medal will be awarded to the student taking the first place in the senior year in applied science.
St. John, N. B., November 23.—The latest report relative to the boating accident at Spencer's Island, near Barrington, Saturday night, 14th inst., says seven persons were drowned. The people on shore could see seventy persons in the boat, two of them women, one of whom had a little child in her arms. Pitch darkness shut down on them, and when morning came the boat was found bottom up about a mile from where they had anchored. Four bodies were washed ashore, three men and one young woman.
Ingersoll, 21.—Mr. Wm. Dempster was arrested last night by Constable Capron, at his residence, on a charge of forgery of a note at four months dated August 8th, which he had signed for \$100, and which John W. Riley and endorsed by Elijah Stevens. He was brought before D. M. Robertson, P. M., this morning and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to Woodstock for eight days. J. C. Heglar was for defence. The scene at his residence, when the arrest was made, was a humiliating one, his family clinging to him in an agony of despair. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the community here, and the family have the sympathy of all.

London, November 24.—Daly, applied for a copy of the Government's Government short-hand writer had taken at the meeting. Application granted.
Mr. Monroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gorteen, hinted to the alleged use of inflammatory language and the presence of men armed with initiation books, and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal notices. After the witnesses present at the meeting had been examined, Monroe applied for the commitment of Dalley, who was accordingly committed for trial, bail being accepted. Killen and Davitt were remanded for further examination.
On the news of Daly's liberation, reaching Castletown there were great rejoicings and illuminations prepared to celebrate his arrival. Mayo will insist upon his being its future representative in Parliament.
Dublin, November 24.—A number of police were examined to prove the general character of the Gorteen meeting and the incendiary words on which the indictments against the prisoners are founded. In consequence of the Magistrates leaving the Bench, caused by the disposition of a prisoner, the Magistrate left the Bench without adjuring the jury to remain in the court. Application overruled.
Sligo, November 24.—Daly was required to give £500 security and find two sureties, of £250 each, to answer the charges against him in the next session.
London, November 24.—A great demonstration took place at Dundee, Scotland, to-night. There were 3,000 present. The resolutions condemned the arrest of the Sligo prisoners.
London, November 25.—The excitement throughout the west of Ireland shows no sign of abatement. Large meetings are being held in all popular places in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. Parnell, addressing a large meeting last night in Sligo, asked the people to persevere in the agitation and remember his advice, keep firm grip on the land.
Sligo, November 25.—The court to-day was again crowded. Killen and Davitt appeared cheerful and fearless. Monroe, Queen's Counsel, said that if he could prove the utterance of Davitt's alleged words, "That the manhood of Ireland should be the landlord and landlordism no longer," the Magistrate would be bound to convict him. Police evidence was called to prove this utterance. Davitt, who had been occupied all morning preparing a written defence, before commencing to deliver it, looked at the witness and remarked that he had already experienced the cleanness of the Crown, and declared that he was innocent of the charge on which he was convicted in 1870. Daly, since his release from jail, complains of his treatment while in prison. Monroe, in the course of his remarks, said that Davitt was probably the most ignorant of the Irish agitators, and especially pointed to his language comparing the Zulu assaigi to the Irish pike.
Davitt declared he had been convicted of Fenianism in England on the evidence of a professional perjurer. His cross-examination of police witnesses failed to weaken the evidence against him. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

London, November 25.—A Government engineer has surveyed the districts bordering on the Shannon River in Ireland, with a view to the commencement by the Government of a scheme for their drainage, to cost \$100,000. The prospect of employment for laborers in these districts is regarded with great satisfaction.
A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the brisk trade in Irish farms in old Government titles.
John Crozes, 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. Crozes left a wife, four children and an invalid mother almost penniless.
A deputation from St. Catharines, composed of Mayor Carlisle and Mr. McCarthy, are said to have interviewed Sir Alexander Campbell a few days ago for the purpose of having a new post office erected in the city.

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The Voice of the Poor.

BY MRS. ANNA; (LADY WILDE.)

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

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. Shorecliffe his daughter-in-law's request.
The Duke would not intrude to any one else the task of driving his friend to the villa.

with him in his carriage. Dona Catalina accompanied Mr. D'Arcy and his granddaughters. On the way he explained to Rose that an operation had been judged to be indispensable, and that she and her 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 angel her mother had ever been.

CHAPTER XIX.

HAWASSEE'S ERRAND TO MORTLAKE.

"How tall is not lost;
The warm moon sinks in frost,
The worldly tongue of promise,
Like sheep-bells, die off from us
In the desert hills of frost;
Yet, through the silence, shall
Pierce the death angel's call,
And come up higher, recover all,
Heart, with thou go?"
Broken hearts triumph so."

CHAPTER XX.

MEETING IN GRIEF.

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

"For several hours even Dr. Shorecliffe feared that the daughter would follow the mother, so deadly and protracted were the swoons that 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 their sister's previous fatigue and anxiety. 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.

"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."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH.

"The South is up in arms to support the Confederates, and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the Federal Government."
"Great God! this is news indeed, and the most horrible news," Mr. Ashton said, with deep emotion.

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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 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 school-mistress, and had, through a chance acquaintance, been the life-long 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, the pure and disinterested patriotism, the pure and disinterested patriotism.

Frederick Ashton had filled, with no little honor to his country and himself, some 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 politicians. 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 political opinions he had inherited 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.

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. Ashton, 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, a natural curiosity inquiring the character of the man who was to be the life-companion of their friend Rose.

"I am perfectly aware of it," was the reply. "As a Southerner, I deeply regret it, both as impolitic and unprofitable."

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH.

"The South is up in arms to support the Confederates, and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the Federal Government."
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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 ten days. Governments do not always allow their servants to make out an itinerary that may suit their own pleasure or convenience."

"Then your visit to Ronda can only be a brief one?" Mrs. Ashton inquired.
"I must be in London in six days from now," he answered. "Consequently, my visit to your family is only a flying visit."

"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.

"The South is up in arms to support the Confederates, and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the Federal Government."

"I am perfectly aware of it," was the reply. "As a Southerner, I deeply regret it, both as impolitic and unprofitable."

CHAPTER XXIV.

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"The South is up in arms to support the Confederates, and that on the fourteenth the garrison was forced to capitulate. The whole North is up in arms to support the Federal Government."

stances have occurred of the Church of starvation, and many more would die if it were not for the help they receive from their friends.—Tribd.

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 as marriages to be celebrated, as much as possible, with 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 house, the bridegroom and bride should 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 following urgent manner of this matter: "Bearing in mind the sanctity of marriage, and the time-honored usage of the Church in 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 special blessing which carries with it so many graces, to enable those who enter upon this holy state to fulfill its most important duties."

Nor is the Nuptial Mass of recent origin. Tertullian, who flourished in the latter part of the third century, and the earlier part of the fourth century, speaks of it as follows: "How can we express the happiness of the marriage union contracted under the auspices of the Church, consecrated by the *Station of the Holy Sacrifice*, and sealed by the benediction which the angels have witnessed, and which the Eternal Father has ratified?"

"No, but in favor of the South, whose cotton they need," replied the other.
"Can you, Count, without betraying diplomatic secrets, say either of these governments has held out promises or engagements to the new Confederacy?"
"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 Spaniard.

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 concludes:

"To deepen these grand lessons, we are pleased to note that the Catholic Church in the United States is lending her best powers and her best energies. She reaches out her benighted hands and takes 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 light and all the gentle persuasions of her mother-voice to the field of her good works. She inculcates the doctrines of peace and good will, of submission to the powers that be, of love for the home where her 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 unfettered by the odious of German imperialism. She has curbed the restless Irish spirit and by the stringency and vigor 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 beatitudes 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 sanctity 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. She is everywhere, 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 ignorance. 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 Saxon—that have met and conmingled on this new hemisphere like two mighty rivers, move on together, serene, harmonious and tranquil, to higher compact and grander civilization."

Numerous in- of nuns dying of more would die if help they receive

MASS.

regretted that in marriages are com- companionship of a faith and of a desires all marriages such as possible, with and with the in- in the Roman Ritual Matrimony. It says that marriage should in the church, but in place in a private and bride should to receive the nuptial

The Father of the in- of Baltimore, was addressed by them at special to the clergy and in this matter. "Bear- of marriage, and sac- of the Church in of the Sacrament, we urge upon you the racting it before the Marriage Mass, an special blessing it so many graces, to enter upon this holy most important duties." "The Mass of recent

the earnestly-expressed ch in reference to the and such as a Catholic ng forward. Generally ally an impediment of the absence of a with, and of a want of a with the expressed Mother Church. We constant intercourse of the priesthood of the majority of our mible false notions, if at least practically, in manner of celebrating about to get married in carrying out to ly the really positive ch in the matter. This

more particularly now- eyes of those who are of the Church, mar- a hardly considered to be a occasion of a me rary transaction. Cath- ed to hear those words and Doctor of the chrysonom: "Christians on their weddings all the like, and the in- of God and His priests, ist in person amongst the marriage of Cana." *Milwaukee Mirror.*

AND IMMIGRATION.

delivered by Hon. September 18, 1879, at the by the St. Thomas Society, for the benefit of Catholic church.]

the history of the Irish church and the develop- Judge Reid con- grand lessons, we are that the Catholic Church is lending her best earliest energies. She enigmatical hands and takes hold. If her prayers avail, she suffices none to her fold. She brings together, she reconciles, she persuades of or the field of her good declares the doctrines of ed, of submission to the love for the home where found a place of refuge vigorous 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 3,258 priests, with 56 bishops and archbishops, 3,945 churches, 3,714 oratories and missionary stations. Religious houses have also increased according to the increase of the Catholic population. In 1855, there were only fifteen religious houses for men in all the States. There are now 95. Communities of religious women 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*, 254, 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 thirty-five years, some 40,000,000 have been added to their number. That would bring them to something like 290,000,000. About thirty years ago the number of Protestants was, according to the *Scientific Miscellany*, 48,000,000. According to Drs. Behm and Wagner, they have doubled since that time, and are now 101,000,000. Allowing Catholics to have

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 Him who for us died. And on our altars ever be. To be our Comfort, Food and Stay, Our Life, our Truth and only Way. How oft, sweet Lamp, we envy thee Thy chosen place in that shrine. 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, Thy then I long 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, Even while my body is wrapped in sleep. That should the Bridegroom come at night, He'll not my lamp with burning bright, And may I hear the summons sweet, Come rest forever at My feet! My God! forever at My feet! My God! forever at My feet! Ah, yes! since in that little shrine Thou dwellest, a prisoner divine, And even in this faithless breast, Will sometimes dawn to take Thy rest— I know Thou wilt not refuse to hear A lone, homeless stranger's prayer.

LECTURE AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.

"THE GROWTH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH."

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 by 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 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 clarity, in dealing with other denominations, was particularly admirable. In the general course of his lecture, the reverend gentleman used the following statistical information, which, as it is of general interest, is condensed with some degree of accuracy.

ENGLAND. In the period of 29 years, from 1857 to 1887, 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 229. In the same period of 20 years Catholic colleges and seminaries had more than doubled.

THE BRITISH COLONIES. In the British colonies, including British America, Australia, India, and the West Indies, there were, in 1855, only 44 Episcopal 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 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, Chicoutimi and the vicarates apostolic of Northern Canada, there are now 13 dioceses in the Provinces of Quebec 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, at the same time, amply provided for. There are 3,139 parochial schools for a population of 1,882,000 souls—altogether 3,630 elementary schools. This without including educational institutions of a more private kind, which are very numerous in Lower Canada, allows one school to every 600 people. It may be doubted whether Prussia even, which possesses greater facilities for education 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, 23,000, had grown to 1,500,000 in 1830. From 1850 to 1876, the increase was from 2,000,000 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 was vigorous 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 3,258 priests, with 56 bishops and archbishops, 3,945 churches, 3,714 oratories and missionary stations. Religious houses have also increased according to the increase of the Catholic population. In 1855, there were only fifteen religious houses for men in all the States. There are now 95. Communities of religious women 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.

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A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN'S SPEECH AT AN ULSTER LAND MEETING.

At a great meeting of farmers on Oct. 20th, at Carrinagh, Co. Donegal, Ireland, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a leading Presbyterian minister of the North of Ireland, presided. We take from an Irish paper this report of his address:— Rev. Isaac Nelson, who was received with enthusiasm in supporting the resolution, said—Men of Inishowen and Derry-Columbkille, we come before you to-day as the representatives of the Ulster Home Government Association—a voice—You are welcome—and we come before you to state out the hand of Ulster once again (cheer). "Who fears to speak of 98?" [A Voice—Who blushes at the name!] (cheer). "When cowards mock the patriot's fate, who hangs his head for shame?" (cheer). I don't cheer. I never did (cheer). I am the son of a United Ireland, and I stand forward at all times when I can do to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constitutionally, legally, and religiously (cheer). Well, I would just say why should we feel astonished when we are called rebels? What does that mean? [A Voice—Fighting with enthusiasm, and I stand forward at all times when I can do to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constitutionally, legally, and religiously (cheer).] Well, I would just say why should we feel astonished when we are called rebels? What does that mean? [A Voice—Fighting with enthusiasm, and I stand forward at all times when I can do to advocate the cause of my country, peacefully, constitutionally, legally, and religiously (cheer).]

THE FINEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

AS SEEN BY GILBERT GLASS.

The following are a few extracts from a letter recently received from Mr. Gilbert Glass, son of David Glass, Esq., Q. C., of this city. We are sorry we have not space to give his letter entire. His portrayal of persons and things has a remarkably fluent style, and is given in a candid, honest fashion, which proves at a glance that this clever young man has no pre-judices to ponder to, and is determined to do justice to everything he writes about:—

Paris, France, 29th Oct., 1879. The capital of France is the rendezvous in Europe for the leaders and students of the professions, the arts and the sciences. To this cradle of learning students flock from all parts of the world, as here they not only have the best masters, but receive the greatest degree of encouragement. In many cases lectures and institutions are provided by the State free to every person who cares to take advantage of them, and in addition to this prizes of great value are offered for competition. For instance, the school of the Fine Arts, which is attended by over 500 pupils. Here the lucky fellow who succeeded in carrying off first prize in painting, sculpture or architecture, is sent to Rome for further study, and is left there for four years at the expense of the French government. The result of this is that Paris has a recognized and influential school of Art. Somebody called the English "a nation of merchants." This is doubtless true, and the great cause of that country's marvelous wealth and prosperity; but England is not of importance in the field of art, although they have purchased an extensive collection of paintings for the National Gallery, still there is not that atmosphere of refined art which prevades the large continental cities, and particularly Paris. True, there are distinguished individual British artists, but to a great extent it is every man for himself, and they do not belong to an organized band of men whose sole object is the furtherance of the interests of their craft.

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, mathematics, natural science, the classics, history and theology by the best professors of Europe. To all powerful Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine and to other prelates of the Church of Rome, France owes a debt of deep gratitude. In the dark ages and in days of difficulty and danger, when all sorts of learning was worse than at a standstill, 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 bringing about a newer and a better era. To this source can be traced the cause of the present unapproachable reputation of Paris as the great centre of arts and literature. Neither Cambridge nor Oxford will bear a favorable comparison with Sarbonne in respect of this freedom of higher education to the 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 distinguished scholars, statesmen, lawyers, painters, sculptors, musicians and philosophers of France, whose object at their periodical meetings is to promote by discussion and more tangible assistance the general prosperity of the higher branches of learning in the State. To be one of the 225 members of the Institute is the longest-for goal to which every man of ambition, from the struggling artist 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 foremost 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 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 Louvre, 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 would far transcend the limits of a letter.

Indeed, I have found among Catholics a higher tone of thought, morals, manners, and society, than I have ever found, with fair opportunities, among my non-Catholic countrymen; and taking the Catholic population of the country even as it actually is, under all its disadvantages, there is nothing in it that need make the most cultivated and refined man of letters or of society blush to avow himself a Catholic.—*Dr. Brownson.*

The Rev. John Egan, owing to delicate health, has been obliged to resign the Vice-Rectorship of the Irish College, Rome.

ARCHBISHOP MACHALE ON THE IRISH DEPRESSION.

At a preliminary meeting preparatory to the great monster meeting held Nov. 1, at Athery, the following letter was read from the Archbishop of Tuam:— St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Oct. 18, 1879. Rev. Dean Simeon.—The benevolent and patriotic desire of the clergy of Athery to assemble in that town on All Saints' Day the inhabitants of the neighboring districts, with the view of sending forward their joint petition to the Government, calling upon the rulers of the country to hasten the relief of the people in this season of almost universal distress, has my warm approval. The notorious faithless observations indulged in on recent occasions in the capital of our country by the honorable of the Exchequer and by the members of the Legislature, and the persevering agitation outside Parliament, and by renewed and combined constitutional action on the part of Ireland's representatives in the British House of Commons. The existing high rents of prosperous years, which in many instances have been the cause of the ruin of the poor man's property, together with the depreciation of every commodity that the poor man can dispose of, leave no room for hesitation respecting the existence of widespread pecuniary difficulties as regards the great majority of our poor people. Add to this the present crop, and to a great extent considered as hopelessly lost, that the oats crop is in many places seriously damaged; and that the death of fuel, unless the Almighty should vouchsafe a continuance of the present comparatively genial weather, will leave the poor man's prospects, during the approaching winter and spring, as cheerless 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 not yet rentable 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 from their lands beyond their just worth, as estimated by public valuation, display their sympathy for their wretched serfs by reducing proportionately their rents in these gloomy days. There are a few tenants in the neighborhood of Milltown who, in the year of the potato famine, were let at a high rent, and secured for grazing purposes, was parcelled out, without even a fine, amongst them for agriculture. Those tenants have asked for no abatement, and I believe they expect none. Still, as an 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, JOHN ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, Rev. Peter J. McPhillip, C. C., Hon. Secy., Dunsandel, Kiltullin, Athery.

FIFTH OF PARALLELS IDEA.

Parrell, being asked if he expected the Irish-Americans to subscribe the 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 redemption 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. We are not lunatics over here. We mean to have the land, but we have a practical method of getting possession of it."

Being further asked "For what then, you appeal to Irish-Americans?" he replied, "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 movement in every county, in every town, and in every village, and out of it in the past and on the platform. We must be prepared to resist the exorbitant demand for exorbitant rents, generally and in individual cases, and we must resist the demand by sustaining the victim in refusing to pay them and still keeping him on his land. Conducted vigorously, we will thus teach the landlords that they are not the only class entitled to obtain a living out of the land; and, persevered in, the landlords must learn that they can only remain landlords by consenting to a very

and, as a Presbyterian, I never compromised a truth. I proclaim the same truth on 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 (cheer). Be united, and you can accomplish your aim. Let no influence derive 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—say Catholic fellow-countrymen have trusted me, and I shall never deceive them (loud cheer). A Voice—Three cheers for Mr. Nelson (cheer), and shouts of "We will put him into Parliament!"

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

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material reduction of their incomes—in fact, such a reduction as will make it to their interest to sell out to the tenants before matters become worse for them." The feasibility of the plan, when stated in full, does not seem so strange, after all.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure 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 distle, is the only plant that grows in barren soil. Grace increases in proportion as man makes use of it.—*St. Catherine of Genoa.* Inspiring thoughts are often the seed of noble purposes, to bear in the future golden grain, and yield luscious fruit. As a sponge in the sea is wholly surrounded and penetrated by the water, so we are in God.—*St. Agostino.* There is an astonishing number of "good young men going wrong" these days. Educate 'em up to the proper way of stealing without being caught.

The friendship of some men is like the jealousy of others—only the paroxysm of the former, which rages violently and then subsides, till a new occasion calls it forth. There are flowers which yield their fragrance to the night; there are faces whose beauty is not unfolded until death's eclipse. No power in nature can deprive a 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 evil of our day, with which the Church of God is contending with might and main.—*Father Barks.* 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 sheltered from temptation. Some men are good companions abroad, and bad at home. They exhaust upon strangers their whole stock of good humor and pleasantness, and bring nothing but moroseness to the family circle. There is a common infirmity 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 vanity, he will despise arguments and impugn 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 dangers to which life is subjected increase, but very little attention is given to the fact, though the eternal salvation of souls is often at stake. To be always prepared for death is the way to live as Christians.—*Paul Richter.* A charitable untruth, an uncharitable truth and an unwise management of truth, or love, are to be carefully avoided in the narrow way.—*Bishop Hall.* Creation hangs as a veil woven out of sun and spirits, over the infinite, and the cherubs 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 immortality of a name! The idol of to-day passes the hero of yesterday out of our recollection; and will, in turn, be supplanted by his successor to-morrow. Humility is a virtue that will preach, few practices, and everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it good doctrine for the servant, the laity for the clergy, the clergy for the laity. Our duty to our fellow-men, which the retrospect of our history indicates, is simply charity; charity in the widest sense, perhaps in its most difficult performance; charity to the peculiar tenants of others. Never attempt to do anything that is not right. Just so surely as you do, you will get into trouble. If you ever suspect anything is wrong, do it not until you are assured that your suspicions are groundless. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own, but the great man is he 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 selfish purposes and whose soul never thrilled with the music born of generous impulses. The life is at last what days have been. Let the children, therefore, look after the day—one day at a time—and not 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 tribulations: "I have not deserved this misfortune." Think of Mary; she had committed no sin, yet had to suffer more than any one else.—*St. 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.—*Mora.* How sweet in infancy, how lovely in youth. How saintly in age! There are 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 afflicted, and 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 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 his life shall last; and so something like this, reserving the supreme claim of duty to the Creator, is the matrimonial contract.—*John Henry Newman.*

CATHOLIC NOTES.

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

Leo the Thirteenth has expended \$5,000 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, albeit 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 forbidding it to pass through the town. The Archbishop had, therefore, to proceed to the cemetery in a carriage, and the other clergy had to go through the town in ordinary costume, putting on their vestments only on arriving at the cemetery. It has only to be remembered with what devotion the French Catholics observe the *Jour des Morts* to realize the sensation this decision of the Mayor's produced in the town.

The Oregon *Scandinavian* informs us that the Catholics of Puget's Sound intend to template the erection of a floating church, for the purpose of visiting the many tribes of Indians scattered along the Sound. In this ecclesiastical ship a grand saloon will be fitted up with seats for several hundred worshippers. Cabins will be appointed for society, library, refectory and dormitory. Indians will man the ship, and a canon shot will indicate the hour of service. In this way it is hoped that much good will be done, while 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. His Holiness presented an address and offering from the Bishop, clergy and faithful of Dunedin diocese, in New Zealand. The Pope expressed himself as greatly pleased by such generous manifestations of the attachment of the pious donors, mostly Irishmen, to the chair of St. Peter and to himself, especially as the present necessities of the Holy See are very great, and fresh burdens continually thrown upon the head of Catholicity.

One of the unpleasant sights of thoughtful people is the fleshy 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 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, 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.

Now we have no laws to properly or suitably punish these children. To put them on an equality with adult criminals is, in the large majority of cases, to make them confirmed members of the vicious classes. A talk with them will show that the true policy is prevention, and that it is largely lost in the direction of this noxious class of literature.

In some parts of the country a movement has been made to stop it through the newspapers, and we have occasion to 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 authorities should take it up, and rigid laws should be enacted to suppress the publication as well as 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 years for the present. As a contemporary remarks: "It will be of little use to punish children for their crimes, unless a way can be found to dry up the source from which their vicious inspiration has been derived."—*Kansas City Journal.*

INCREDULOUS OF MODERN MIRACLES.

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 more Rationalism 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 face 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 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 innate scepticism at once breaks out. Their instinct is to doubt. And so they go, 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 mode of supernatural lives they cast about for explanations to explain them away. They apply to the miraculous element in the lives of the Saints precisely the same treatment which their holder and more courteous brethren 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 there is much which cannot be explained away; much which can be honestly accounted for only upon the hypothesis of truth of the hypothesis of fraud. Now neither of these hypotheses is pleasing to the writers we have in view.—*The Tablet.*

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THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON, ONT.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878.

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 not change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1878.

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.

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, substitutes for the "spirited foreign policy" a "spirited" Irish policy.

We can see nothing but complete discomfiture for the government in 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 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 three 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 they need a gentle, humane despotism."

THE FREE PRESS ON IRELAND.

The Free Press can be irrational 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, referring to the disease, by which we presume 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 regard. We cannot look upon these demonstrations in the same light. Three years ago Gen. Grant retired from office, personally one of the most unpopular men in the union. 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 fuit*, 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 infancy, it tottered at every step, 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 execrated by all classes of citizens, if we except the carpet-bagger and office-holder.

In the North, the incapacity and corruption of his administration earned the most wide-spread contempt. They are, to our mind, the work of party managers, the Caesars 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 education, 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 citizens 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 question.

"Let it be borne in mind," these prelates declare, "that this is distinctly a religious question. With politics, as such, it was never our taste to meddle. We prefer to do 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 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 prevaricating 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 you with unmistakable clearness your duties as interpreted by that teaching."

Setting forth with this declaration as to the time, position and scope of this question which they affirm to be truly, distinctively and undeniably religious, the bishops proceed 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

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 touch 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 dispensation."

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 education."

"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 founded." 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 pastoral 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," they affirm, "that a latent sense of fair play exists in the community at large. Let all Catholics unite in bringing before the minds of their fellow-electors and representatives in parliament these two facts, first: that Catholics have to pay for schools 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 laity of the colony the bishops of New South Wales close their pastoral document of irrefragable argumentative strength—a document which will long remain a standing proof of their devotedness and learning—a document whose teachings and deductions should be imprinted 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 Church countless generations yet unborn.

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 impression that the Herald is a Catholic paper, and that it has my approbation. Now, sir, though I would very much like to give proper encouragement to a Catholic paper in the English language, I must say there 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 censure.

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 followed conquest, 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 unknown 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 years ago, was her dominion seriously menaced by an uprising of the natives. But that uprising was quelled in a manner at once decisive, 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, £2,721,359; Salt, £6,244,415; Opium, £8,471,425; Stamps, £2,835,368; and various other items, aggregating £51,310,063. The total expenditure for the same year reached the sum of £53,911,747; but from this, deduction must be made of £4,270,629, being extraordinary expenditure incurred in that year for public

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 ports.

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 service.

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 permit.

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 aptitude for the conciliation of the natives than has Britain. We believe it is Montesquien who has it that Rome attained her greatness by 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 Conference, 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!' the irresistible 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 rooms.

In an article in the last Princeton Review, Dr. Schaff has the following remarks on the deficiency of education without religion to perpetuate our free institutions. He says:—"Some look upon universal education as the remedy for all evils, forgetting the inborn depravity of human nature. But intellectual education 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 fellow-men, and urges them on to noble thoughts and noble deeds. Our safety and ultimate success depend upon the maintenance and spread of the Christian religion. This was the conviction of our greatest statesmen, from Washington to Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln."

EDITORIAL NOTES

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

MACKONCHIE, 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 successor to the late Mgr. Conroy. Dr. Scandella 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 chairman.

IT WOULD be well if some of our conferees 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'Donoghue 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 Ireland.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says the council 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 clergyman 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 prematurely 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 for 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 country.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has seen the necessity of relieving Irish distress, which is an admission that there existed a just cause for the present 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 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 make some very inconsistent admissions.

THE Reverend J. Roe, of Liverpool, England, Deputation Secretary to the Irish Church Society, preached a sermon recently in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in which he eloquently urged the need of the society he represented to support in their endeavors to convert the native Irish of the West. The Reverend J. Roe probably sees a good business opening in consequence of the prevailing 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 over their consolation and their hope.

DR. GILLMAN has instituted a suit 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

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

MANY PERSONS doubtless believe that the present agitation in Ireland is confined almost exclusively to Catholics, that Catholics and Catholic priests are manipulating the whole movement. We will also be told by some veridical 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, and we publish in this issue a speech of a Presbyterian clergyman of the North, which, if delivered by a Catholic priest, would call forth from some of our peculiar journalists 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 Non-conformists 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 attended 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 all-powerful Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine 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, these men carefully nurtured the rich mines of the classic literature and history of the past, and by establishing and endowing universities 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 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 always has been, the case, yet they are afraid to say so. Such 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 rumored, he will consider the relation of the Holy See to the government 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 and Prince Bismarck.

THE Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, made a public vow that he would prosecute to the full extent of the law the first church in Boston, of whatever sect or creed, that advertised, set up or promoted a lottery. To his "grief and sorrow" he found that his first indictment must fall on the Cathedral fair. The Rev. Henry Morgan is one of our enterprising preachers. Lotteries instituted for charitable purposes, in the hands of men whose characters are above suspicion, are, in his eyes, very sinful as well as being unlawful. The United States is a free country, and the Rev. Henry Morgan, no doubt, has a right to think as he pleases. We have heard of men who, having poor congregations, left them, to engage in more profitable pursuits. But leaving the ministry to become a detective—abandoning the pulpit for the witness-box—is a new American departure. We would like to hear Mr. Morgan deliver a sermon on divorce in one of the upper-ten churches.

MR. JOHN STORMS, of Odessa, lost two children on Friday night by scarlet fever—a boy and girl. The little girl was sick thirty-six hours and the boy twenty-four hours.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRE.—Duffield's barrel and stove factory, London East, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

APPOINTMENT.—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 office authorities will immediately provide a more suitable place for Mr. Dawson to sell stamps. It is simply shameful to have a person trying to do business with the biting frost playing on his fingers. Give the old gentleman a cozy nook, by all means.

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 that they pleaded guilty. Their names are Fred Norris, of London East, and Fred Marshall, of Simcoe street. They had in contemplation the robbery of Hegg's jewellery store the day before they were arrested.

PASSED.—We observe that Mr. P. Mulken passed a highly successful examination 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. Mulken will no doubt ere long take a leading place among the legal profession in London. His talents and his upright character eminently fit him for a prominent position in this honorable calling.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Monday afternoon an alarmingly sudden death occurred on the 24th 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 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, McGarvey heard a stealthy foot step in the hall. She went out, but did not see any one. Immediately afterwards an overcoat, valued at \$25, was missed 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 Suter's store about 10 minutes previously, but the proprietor refused to buy it. Two men named James Mann and Charles Bobier were afterwards arrested upon the charge, and the stolen coat was found at an hotel where it had been sold by them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few weeks ago Nelly Duck, a little girl fourteen years of age, whose family resides in Detroit, was placed by her father in St. Mary's academy here. At that time she was not in robust health, and was taking some simple prescription. The Sisters were made acquainted with the circumstances of her case on her admittance to the convent, and were asked to see that she regularly took her medicine every night without success. This she did, and on Monday night last the Sister who had her in charge when taking her to bed took two bottles from the press where they were kept—her usual medicine as she supposed—and administered the accustomed dose. As she swallowed the first mouthful, she remarked that it tasted very bitter that night, but she thought it was just the same as she had before, and coaxed her to take the remainder without 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 she had once before. At that time she 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, who had her in charge when taking her to bed, at once pronounced her case a bad one, and had Dr. Coventry called in to assist him. Emetics were administered, and all the means used that skill could suggest to nullify the effects of the poison, but without success, and after lingering in the profound slumber through the night, the child died on Tuesday morning.—Evening Record.

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 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 government 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 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 outbidding one another till they got the rent so high that it was almost impossible for them to make a living; that Ireland exported but very little and therefore did not have to compete with other countries; and finally that the tenants did too much subletting of the land which they rented, because what they rented from the landlords was scarcely sufficient to live upon for one family. They showed that the tenant, if he had a long lease and made any improvements, he derived the benefit of the improvements made. After a lengthy summary of both sides the meeting decided in favor of the affirmative.

LECTURE IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

FATHER O'MAHONY ON POPULAR OBJECTIONS 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 selected three of the most frequent charges alleged against the faith of Catholics, namely: The position of the Church in regard to education, the Confessional, and the honor given to the Blessed Mother of God. The lecturer dwelt at considerable length on each charge, showing that he was thoroughly acquainted with the objections and as thoroughly prepared to refute them, as being not only untenable, but in many respects absurd. Those of our Protestant friends who may have been present are doubtless disarmed of the false notions of which their 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 the law of God and the law of man—that the members of St. Mary's congregation, and 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 true or false, and on the other by those who would not be convinced to the contrary. They seem cherished ideas of religious bigots, and they will lug these false notions to their bosoms, because it pleases their religious phrenzy so to do. The lecturer has the happy faculty of enchainning 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 strengthening the funds of that admirable Society of St. Vincent 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 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 the 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 is 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 statement of their affairs? We doubt if there are ten business men in this city who 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, and is expending and taking in thousands of dollars during the year, and 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 expenditures and receipts of both establishments, 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. It is not at all surprising that such a man should prosper, or that, whilst other 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, 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 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.

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 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 young man who reads this paper, is "Go and do likewise." If you do, we feel certain that you will some day thank us for tendering you this advice.

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 delivered 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 subject.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

At a meeting of the Windsor Branch of the above association, held at their hall, on 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 family of our deceased Brother, W. J. McKEE, Res. Sec. Windsor, Nov. 6th, 1879.

All branches are hereby notified 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), 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.

Assessment No. 19 was issued to the Branches by the Grand Secretary on Monday, Nov. 10. This is for Fr. Connelly, who died at Spencerport, August 14th; 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.

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

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. John's parish, Buffalo, died Nov. 4th; John Caffery, Branch 1, Niagara Falls, died Nov. 4; Michael Schintzow, Branch 15, St. Louis parish, Buffalo, died Nov. 5.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We should feel obliged if our city subscribers will kindly call and pay the subscriptions 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, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 23d instant, the wife of F. Ashton, Esq., E. O. Dept., of twin sons, MARRIED.

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

New Advertisements. NEW GOODS! Opened this week at J. J. GIBBONS.

LADIES' JACKETS AND JACKET MATERIALS, in the latest styles and shades. Knitted Wool Goods, and a Cheap Lot of WINCEYS.

XMAS CARDS! For Variety, Excellence and Cheapness our Assortment CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

J. I. ANDERSON & CO. 175 DUNDAS STREET, Opposite Strong's Hotel.

COAL & WOOD! The subscriber has a large stock of COAL AND WOOD!

Now on hand, delivered promptly at lowest prices. Weight guaranteed. J. P. O'BRYNE, Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence.

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

AT W. GREEN'S

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

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

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 Will give an Entertainment in ST. PETER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, On Friday Evening, December 5th.

It will be under the able management of Mrs. Crickshanks. 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, GO! as it is a very cheap way of passing a pleasant evening. Admission 10 cents.

THE ENGLISH LOAN COY. 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. Apply to the undersigned for prospectus. Hon. ALEX. VIDAL, J. A. ELLIOTT, Senator, President, Secretary.

W. DODSON. FAMILY BUTCHER, Cor. Dundas and Wellington sts.

[PREPARED at all times to supply the choicest quality of meats at the most reasonable figures. Special arrangements made for supplying public institutions in the most satisfactory manner. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of

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

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

Delivered in Days Without Extra Charge. HUNT BROS.

Orders left at the Golden Sheaf, 905 Richmond Street, or at yard, on Bathurst Street, promptly attended to.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. UNDER THE WINTER ARRANGEMENT, MAIL MATTER

FOR— 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 Mail to'clock same evening. First steamer sails Saturday, 28th inst. F. LAWLESS, Postmaster, London P.O., Ont., Nov. 24, 1879.

The Doves.

From Dr. Joyce's New Poem, "Blind," My little blue doves were born, Were born in the windy March...

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 Gloucester street, were discovered to be on fire.

LIMERICK.

On October 26th, a countryman named Patrick Forde while returning home from Limerick, was waylaid and dreadfully assaulted at Blackboy Pike.

TIPPERARY.

At the Tipperary Quarter Session, now 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.

CARLOW.

Sir Charles Burrow, of Burton Hall, County Carlow, has promised to the tenants of his Graig-na-managh and Knockbooby property an abatement of 20 per cent on the year's rent due last June.

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 bad harvest.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Oct. 27th, the house of a farmer named Patrick Moran, situated at Killarick, was attacked by a party of men. On Moran going to the door a shot was fired at him, without, however, taking effect.

MEATH.

A man named Paddy Murray, aged between thirty and forty, was found hanging, on Oct. 25, in an out-house at the residence of Mrs. McCullough, Slane. 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. McCullough after Mr. McCullough's death.

LOUTH.

On Oct. 26th, Mr. James Kells, 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 deck threw down the hatchway.

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

CORK.

A woman named Mrs. Brown was interred on October 28th, at Fernoy, who had reached the patriarchal age of 102 years. The old lady 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 Cork 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. Consequently little or nothing is being received by Mr. Buckley, 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 travel again. The police arrested three of the culprits on Bantry quay. The fishermen tried to rescue the prisoners, and stoned the police, who fixed bayonets, and threatened to fire.

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 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.

R. A. H. Kirwan, Esq., of Banmore, 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. in the pound in some exceptional cases where his tenants' bottom pastures were flooded, besides giving them grass for their cattle on his own demesne farms until they were able to dispose of them.

A man named Walsh, of Clarenorris, alleges that on October 26th, fourteen or fifteen men with blackened faces, came to his bed and made him swear an unlawful oath. Three respectable tenant farmers' sons, named Hennes (brothers), and another named Hughes have been arrested on the charge, and after a private investigation were admitted to bail, then more of £100 and two more of £50 each, to come up for trial at the next criminal quarter sessions. The event has called forth no small amount of surprise and alarm in the neighborhood, owing to the unquestionable respectability of the accused.

SLIGO.

A monster meeting of tenant farmers was to have been held at the village of Gurteen, which is about six miles from Boyle, on Sunday, 2nd November. William Middleton, Esq., J. P., Sligo, and Ballisodare, of the extensive firm of Middleton & Pollexfen, Sligo, received a letter on Oct. 25th bearing the Collooney 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 & Pollexfen carry on an extensive milling trade in Collooney, Ballisodare and Sligo, from which about several persons employed are paid weekly on an average some £500. In consequence of this letter Messrs. Middleton & Pollexfen threaten to close their works.

John L. Brinkley, J. P., Fortland, Esq., on visiting his Anagh 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 tell them what he proposed 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 Kiltinagh was recently held in the Courthouse, Balla, presided over by the Rev. Father Leonard, P. P., for the purpose of taking immediate steps towards the organization of a tenant defence meeting, to be held in that town at any early date in November, for the purpose of considering the depressed state of the country, and obtaining from their respective landlords a beneficial 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 intentions, a vote of thanks 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, Castlebar, on October 29th, for the purpose of identifying the man Conroy, who is in custody charged with 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 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 sale of rent which had accrued previous to the death of the late Lord Leitrim, and the other for rent which had accrued after the death. The tenants resisted the ejectment. They had

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.

WATERFORD.

Dungarvan, or rather its able and accomplished parish priest, Dr. Cleary, seems alive to the taint of the Times, uttered some eight or ten years ago, that the illiterate were a 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 afforded was felt wholly inadequate for the growing wants of the town.

DOWN.

Arrangements are being made for the opening of the only Lead Mining School in the county, at the town of Newry. 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.

ARMAGH.

The many friends of the late Most Rev. Dr. Coyle, 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 have been elected to their memories in the new stained-glass window at a cost of £320.

ARE LOTTERIES SINFUL?

Our Protestant contemporaries are in the habit, in dearth of other polemical contraband, to hold up the Catholic Church as the abettor 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 Archbishop Williams, his Catholic counterpart, 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 what they are pleased to term Catholic peccadilloes. It is enough that the thing is wrong and that Catholics do it, to make them see the gates of hell ajar. We would ask them to think before they condemn. Are lotteries bad? Of course we mean such lotteries as are set up at Catholic fairs. A charitable man or woman donates a hundred dollars worth. This is his or her share. All cannot give so much, but there are few but may contribute a dollar. Three hundred are asked to donate a dollar each, and an inducement the watch is given by lot to one of them. The charity in whose behoof the fair is held gets three hundred dollars by the proceeding. None but a fool can see any wrong in this. The apostles held a lottery when Matthias was chosen to succeed Judas in the apostolate. An Apostleship is a thing far more valuable than a watch, and more sacred than church 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 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 common sense of the world.—St. Louis Western Watchman.

RHEUMATISM.

From C. H. Reynolds, D.D.S., Stratford, Conn. Dear Sir,—I pronounce the "Mollere Bath" the King of Baths that I know anything about. I have used your Mollere Bath with the securing more copious perspiration at half the temperature, thus avoiding the debilitation and prostration left 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 frequent alternations of heat and cold I consider the greatest single restorative net to electricity, both of which you have applied in the best manner possible. Dr. C. H. REYNOLDS, Stratford, November 10th, 1879.

From W. M. ROBINSON, Civil 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 Rheumatism. The condition of the system afterwards, without violent reaction, indicates its salutary influence, without debilitating it seems to rest and re-energize the body. Altogether I deem it a very valuable agent for the health and refreshment of debilitated persons. W. M. ROBINSON, London, Nov. 8th, 1879.

ALL RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS CURED IN A FEW HOURS. St. Hyacinth, Que. W. V. BRINTON, 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 recommending it. J. H. ST. GERMAIN, M.D. Brinton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid are sold by all druggists.

Settings.

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, 1879. A full attendance of members requested. Election of officers. ALEX WILSON, Secretary.

Sewing Machines. THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS 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. Fessenden Bros., 225 Dundas street.

Professional. STRATFORD—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Indian Block, over Montreal Fire Ins. Co's office, Stratford. 25-26 J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Molson Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-15 DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE, Member of the University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. 2-ly

F. H. MITCHELL, M.D., C.M. Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, per diploma of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Honorary College of Physicians of Pennsylvania; Lecturer on the subject of Venereal Disease, and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 4-ly DR. T. CAMPBELL, M.D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; per diploma of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Honorary College of Physicians of Pennsylvania; Lecturer on the subject of Venereal Disease, and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 4-ly

H. McCLAREN, L.D.S., SURGEON DENTIST, Office removed over Broder's Confectionary Store, opposite the Crystal Hall, 194 Dundas street, London. Teeth extracted without pain. J. B. SABINE, L.D.S., DENTIST, J. B. COOK, SURGEON DENTIST, J. T. O'NEILL, DENTIST, DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38-ly H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, 11—P. O. Box, 275 Hamilton. CHADDUCK & WEEKES, ARCHITECTS, &c., Nitschke's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 4-ly

Educational. CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspices 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. 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 in studies of \$100 and two more of £50 each, to come up for trial at the next criminal quarter sessions. The event has called forth no small amount of surprise and alarm in the neighborhood, owing to the unquestionable respectability of the accused.

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The seller keeps on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest and most improved machinery is employed. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate and guaranteed as good quality of work and finish as any furniture on the continent. Call and see our prices. Princess Louise, Walnut Sideboards at \$200; Marquis of Lorne Bed room sets (walnut) at \$200; Queen Anne Bed room sets (walnut) at \$150; Prince of Wales Hair-cloth Parlor sets, \$500; Sewing Machines, \$200; Whatnots, \$200; Spring, \$200; Apply to J. W. BRYANTON, Dealer in Fine Furniture, 471 & 473 King Street, opposite River House. 4-ly

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—W. STEVELEY, 362 Richmond street, has on hand a large stock of Coal and Wood Stoves, and a general household furniture, which will be sold at the lowest prices. A large stock of coal available in quantities to suit the consumer. W. J. BRYANTON, DEALER in all kinds of FURNITURE, King Street, near Market Square, London, Ont. Second-Hand Furniture bought and sold. 37-40m

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.—This Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in the 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 transition from Greek and Latin. French is also expertly attended to. The degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates. Board, reading and mending, bed and bedding, and doctor's fee, per term of five months, commencing September 1st, 1880. Tuition in civil engineering, commencing in 1880, \$200. Tuition in classical course, 50 00. Tuition in commercial course, 15 00. Drawing, vocal music and use of library not extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For complete information send for "Prospectus and Course of Studies," 15-16m

HURON HOTEL.—THIS POPULAR HOUSE, situated on Richmond St., corner of Maple, is one of the best hotels in the city for the accommodation of the traveling community and the public generally. JOHN LEWIS, Proprietor. 39-ly OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.—P. K. O'FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day. Superior satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. THE PARK HOTEL, LONDON, Ont., EDWARD 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 treated and charged moderate rates. EDWARD BRENNAN, 4-ly

New Publications. THE GREAT RISE IN WALL ST.—"The Investor's Guide" exhibits the various methods, in their successful stock operations, of the magnates of the Stock Exchange. Sent free with official reports of the market. Address: L. PORTER WRIGHT & Co., 55 Wall St., New York.

Leather.—ALEX. JOHNSTON, 148 Richmond street, dealer in Leather and Findings, Trunks and Travelling Valises. 4-ly

Miscellaneous. 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 & FLYLER, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, 24 Dundas street, P. S. CORNER, Joba specialty. Estimates furnished. No trouble spared to please our customers. 22-ly

PERSON'S PATENT HOME BOOK-BINDER.—Enables anyone to bind Magazines, Music, Novels, Papers, &c. Neatly and Durably, at less than half the usual price of binding. Manufactured and for sale by G. S. O'CONNOR, Machine manufacturer for Canada, 91 Dundas street, London. 22-ly

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 Building, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completed transfer. 22-ly

BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any work executed with the best quality of Stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43-ly NOBLE & 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-ly

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the "Princess" and "John W. Stone" Cigars. STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & Co., Contractors, Brass Founders and finishers, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, supplies always on hand. Repairing and jobbing in brass and iron. Proprietary articles of Gas works erected for towns, factories, and private residences. Steam pumps and rollers, steam heating apparatus, &c. 75 King Street West, North side. Office—366 Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-ly

W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR Manufacturer, 388 Richmond street, (opposite City Hall—2nd Floor) London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public something new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest brands of cigars as well as any respectable manufacturer in America. Long experience in the business enables him to supply HOTEL KEEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satisfaction, and to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 4-ly

A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates of hire. 28-ly P. O'KEEFE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Crockery, etc., Front street, Stratford, next to Federal Bank. Agent for the Catholic Record. 4-ly

WASHING MACHINES.—"THE PRINCESS" and "JOHN W. STONE" are the best of the kind. Very essential for Church parishes and for the most delicate fabrics. London visited occasionally, when a trial can be obtained. 4-ly GREER, WIGMORE & M'PHERSON'S is the place to get Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. at the lowest prices. 26 Dundas street, London, Ont. 35-ly

O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER of every kind of Surgical Instruments for Dentists and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, &c., 64 Dundas St., London. 4-ly E. H. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cherry Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgetown, London, Ont., 220 York st. 1-ly

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, Acc. dent, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Fire Insurance policies effected on all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on approved security. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office—373 Richmond st., London, Ontario. 4-ly

W. J. BRYANTON, DEALER in all kinds of FURNITURE, King Street, near Market Square, London, Ont. Second-Hand Furniture bought and sold. 37-40m

MONEY In Sums of Not Less Than \$500, IS ADVANCED BY THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, Upon desirable Farm Property in the County of Middlesex, at 8 per cent. per annum. EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Very favorable terms can also be obtained for choice Loans of not less than \$2,000 on farm property in the counties of Perth, Oxford, Elgin, Kent and Lambton. Apply for particulars at the office of the Company, ODDFELLOWS BUILDING, LONDON, or by post to EDWARD LE RUEY, Managing Director. 50-60m

ESTABLISHED 1842. WRETHING MACHINES FOR HORSE POWERS, FARM ENGINES, &c. &c. &c. J. MACPHERSON, GLASGOW & CO. GLASGOW, MACPHERSON & CO., 215 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price List 10-1-ly

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home made by the instructions. Capital not required, so will start now. Men, women, boys and girls make more money at work for us than anywhere else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as can be done in an hour or so at night. These who are who see this notice will see in their address at once and send for our circulars and terms. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up thousands of money. Address: T. F. A. G. Agosta, Milan.

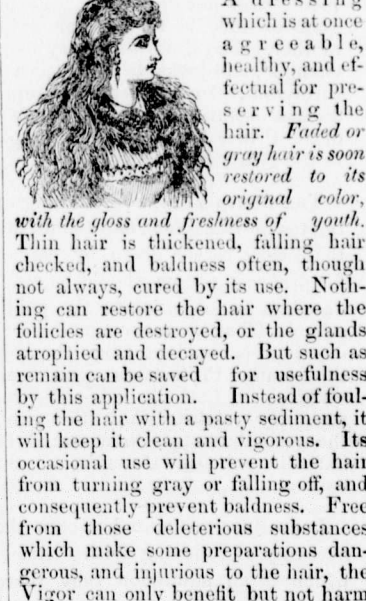
SPECIAL SALE. NEW GOODS.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS. CLEARING SALE before Stock-taking. Great Reduction in Prices. REID'S CRYSTAL HALL DUNDAS STREET. THE CORNER STORE. J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOTT STREETS. Keeps one of the best and cheapest stocks of GENERAL GROCERIES To be found in the city. No old stock on the shelves. Orders delivered promptly. Everything in the line of Family Groceries Kept in Stock. A Full Stock of Wooden and Willow Ware always on hand. 57-ly COAL & WOOD BOWMAN & CO. LARGE STOCKS ON HAND OF THE CELEBRATED Seranton, Grate, Egg, Stove and Chestnut Coal. Also Briar Hill, Cannon and Massillon Coal for grates, Steam coals, Lehigh Lump and Blossburg. Wood, Long, Cut and Split. By the cord or carload. Great care taken to give satisfaction. Lowest cash prices. Office and Yard—EAST END ST. MEET between Clarence and Wellington Streets. 51-3m

Ayer's Hair Vigor. For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. NATIONAL POLICY. GREEN'S Can't be understood, so have reduced the price of building material. Georgian Bay Barn Lumber... \$11 00 Flooring and Siding... 17 00 Warranted shingles, per square... 1 75 Lath, per 1000 pieces... 2 00 4-panel doors... 1 50 Other kinds of Lumber, Sash, Mouldings, Frames, &c., proportionally cheap. Yard and Factory—Corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. 47-ly LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. 287 Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

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