

Written for the Record.

Ireland!
Heads are falling, mothers wailing.
Hope is drooping, and grief is aching.

JOHN BRIGHT'S GREAT SPEECH.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.

WITHERING REBUKE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, the whole of the proprietors of Ireland—what are the proprietors? I do not mean people who own a garden, or as much as their house stands upon, but what we call landed proprietors—the whole of them are probably 10,000 or 12,000 in number. What are the tenants of their farms? They are 600,000 in number. There is about one real proprietor to about sixty tenant farmers, and of these 600,000 farmers, 500,000 are equal to something less than 3,000,000 of people, but probably exceeding 2,500,000—they are tenants at will, having no lease, liable to have their rent raised, or notices of eviction served upon them by gentlemen, enforced by some six or twelve months' notices, at the will of the proprietors, with whom they are connected. (Cries of "Slane!" "Well, but that is not all. I must tell you that a very large proportion—some people say one-half (I hope it is not so many)—of these proprietors are not as called absentees. That is, they do not live in Dublin or in Ireland. Many of them live in this country, and spend their incomes, it may be, in London; others in another country—they spend their incomes in Paris. But they are absentees, and need not tell you the rent follow the owners. (Hear, hear!) If the owners are in London, or in England, the rents come to London or England; and if they are in Paris the rents go to Paris; and thus Ireland pays an annual tribute of several millions a year of the produce of its soil to owners who fail to do a portion of the duties of owners, and who indulge in none of that expenditure on the spot where the wealth is created which would tend to increase the industry of the neighborhood, and to afford employment and living to the people. (Hear, hear!) You will say that all this is bad enough; but this is not the whole of the bad. (Interruption at the hall, and a voice "Put him out." Do not turn anybody out. (Hear, hear!) You may rely on it that whoever makes any objection on the score of my facts, and I think of my arguments, had need to stay in to be a little instructed. (Cheers and laughter.) I said there was another matter to be remembered when you are speaking of discontent and disloyalty, and that there is a shadow of past and grievous wrongs over the whole of the land-occupying question. There is a tradition of many most cruel confiscations in that country. In the reign of James I. people went over from England and Scotland—mostly, I think, from Scotland—and were settled—what they called planted—in the north of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Under that transaction 3,000,000 of acres were taken from the native owners of the soil and were put into the hands of those new comers from this island. (Cheers.) Later on, in the time of Cromwell, it is said—I hope the statement is in excess of the truth, but I cannot find that it is—I find, in what are considered authentic histories of Ireland, that the time of Cromwell something like seven or eight millions of acres were transferred from the native owners to those who followed the Cromwellian armies, and to those who settled in that country after the disturbances and insurrections were quelled. And later on, coming nearer our own times, in the time of William III., after the battle of the Boyne, another million of acres was confiscated and placed in the hands of persons from this country, who were supposed likely to be more faithful to the new government and to the arrangements which followed upon the revolution which placed William III. upon the throne. Now, if this be true, it follows that all the land of Ireland and all its visible and real property were taken from those to whom it of old and legitimately belonged, and it was placed in the hands of strangers. And since then, following all that cruelty and injustice, there followed the additional cruelty of the penal laws, which remained until the end of the last century, and inflicted untold and indescribable injustice and wrong and cruelty upon the Catholic population in Ireland. The fact is, to such an extent did this work that I have seen it stated that more than one-tenth to one seventh of the land of Ireland of late times has been in the possession of Catholic proprietors.

TRADITIONS OF THE PAST.

Well, then, remember that all the tenants have all these traditions about the country—that they are all tenants at will, nearly; that they are subject to the

fiercest competition for land; that there is no other industry for them except in the north of Ireland, in the linen country; that there is no other industry for them, or almost none, and therefore they struggle for the bit of land they hold as being their only chance of living. And you may imagine how men in such a condition of great distress, even to desperation, and are willing to accept the wildest theories that offer them any possibility of relief from the sufferings which they endure. (Applause.) With this fierce competition there is a constant tendency to the rise of rents. I do not believe the rents are not so high as they are in England and Scotland; but then, the cultivation is in infinitely worse, because, under these circumstances, there can be no general, good and successful cultivation. Now, the effect of this state of things is to breed in every tenant's mind a feeling of uncertainty. He knows that his rent may be raised, and he cannot help it. He knows that he may be evicted and cannot help it according to law, and he becomes, you may be quite sure, careless and slovenly in his cultivation because he knows if he puts either on his farm or in his family an appearance of success and prosperity, he merely invites an addition to the rent which is demanded of him. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Now, I must ask you one question. I need not tell you that there is a great suspicion engendered by this system—a suspicion that breeds a state almost of war between the tenantry and the agent or the tenantry and the landlord. I ask you then—is any remedy needed for this state of things? ("Yes")—and, again, Do you think that any remedy is possible? ("Hear, hear.") There are things for which there is no remedy; this may be one. It may be too late to remedy it. But I think there is a remedy which may be tried (cheers) with a fair chance of a considerable or a great success. Where shall I look for the proof that there is a remedy? Go to France, go to Belgium, go to Prussia, go to Switzerland, go to all Europe and ask all Europe what is the remedy, and they will tell you to look about you and what you see in those countries applies to Ireland as the only possible remedy in the case. ("Hear,")

MR. BRIGHT'S PLAN.

What I propose is this, and what I have proposed for many years is this—that some measure should be taken by which occupying farms in Ireland should be transferred and transformed into owners—(Hear, hear!) and cheers.—and that this should be done by a process which should be absolutely just, not to the tenant only, but as just to the landlord himself. (Renewed cheers.) May I ask your attention for a moment to two or three—two at least—of the plans that are offered often from Ireland, with a view to settle the Irish question. You who read the Irish newspapers, or the speeches of Irish members will often hear of the term "fixity of tenure." They say they do not want to get hold of the land or to be defrauded or injured by the proprietors, but they want a settled and fixed tenure at what they call a fair rent. Well, now I am in favor of fixity of tenure and of fair rents. Nothing seems to be more just; but what they propose is that the rent of the land shall not be fixed by the tenant or the landlord, or by the two conjointly, but by some third party who is supposed to be independent and not interested in the matter. ("Hear, hear!") Well that seems on the face of it a reasonable proposition, but to my mind its reasonableness is only in the proposition. I do not think it would be reasonable if it were put in practice. For example, who is to decide what is a fair rent? And what is a fair rent? The rent upon a given twenty acres of land on which one Irishman would be prosperous would be a rent, I fear, on which another Irishman would be impoverished, and, perhaps, ruined. I do not speak of the different qualities of land, because that might be accounted for; but how would it be possible to hand over to some lawyer, Crown Court judge, magistrate—some one in authority—the determining of the rent of all these farms between the tenant and landowner? At any rate, that is a principle which we do not admit in our market and in our exchanges, and I think we ought to try every other plan that offers a chance of good before we depart from the universally observed principle that economic law teaches that those who are interested in a bargain should be those by whom the bargain is agreed upon and completed and accepted. (Cheers.) Now, others say fixity of tenure under different circumstances, that is, that there should be a permanently fixed rent, that the landlord in future should have nothing to do with his land but to receive his rent which has been agreed to be paid, and if that rent is paid the tenant should be forever in the same position as if he was the landowner. ("Hear, hear!") Well, if the landlord chooses to agree to that no one has any right to object to it. I know an Irish member Parliament who has, he told me, landed property in three counties, and he said if his tenants would agree to give him ten per cent. more than his present rents he would have no objections to make such an arrangement as that with them. But what would happen if you were to divorce all the landowners from the land, as under our feudal laws the tenants are to a large extent divorced from ownership? This result would follow. Instead of having half the rents going out to England or to Paris as a tribute to be spent there, you would probably have the whole of them. Those gentlemen who have rentals of from £5,000 to £20,000 a year and have nothing to do with the land, would still enjoy their rents. They would not live in Ireland at all, but would live here or abroad, and the tribute which Ireland pays absenteeism would, in all probability, be absenteeism would, in all probability, be absenteeism. (Cheers.) Now, I think neither of these plans is the better. I do not say that nothing may be said for one or the other; but I think neither of these plans is the better—that they are not consistent with sound principle. And it were easy, if there were time, to name other ventures against them than those I have ventured to offer to you.

NO VIOLENT REMEDIES.

Now, I am for no sudden, and what is called, heroic remedy. I do not believe that you can bring a country from the condition of Ireland to a condition we should like to see in by a clause in an act of Parliament and a great and revolu-

tionary though legal measure. ("Hear, hear!") I am against violent remedial because I believe there is generally a mode of treating political questions in which violence is not required. (Applause.) Now, there are two things I would do. First of all I would stop—absolutely stop—by withdrawing all encouragement to it, the constant growth of the accumulation of great estates. (Applause.) I would say that whenever met, owing land died without will their landed property should be subject to exactly the same rule of division which is now applied to their personal property. (Loud applause.) Well, then, I would put an end to the system of entail, by which it should be rendered impossible to tie up land—(applause)—so that the man who has quiet forever in the churchyard should not have the power of determining the ownership of the estate which he possessed. (Applause.) I would so legislate that the present generation should be the absolute owners of the land—(Hear, hear!)—and that the next generation should be the absolute owners. Neither this, nor the next generation should be able to dictate to future generations who is to rule it—(applause)—and I would have compulsory registration of all landed property, so that it would be easy, at the expense of only a few shillings, to transfer a farm or an estate from one man to another by an absolutely legal and definite sale. (Applause.) Now, these are things that are done elsewhere; they can be done here just as easily, if you will only lay hold of the landed proprietor and lay hold of the lawyer. (Laughter.) They tell me that is a very difficult thing to do. ("Hear, hear!") But still it has been done elsewhere, and it must be done here; because if you and others like to speak out it shall be done. (Applause.) That is a step which ought to have been taken in Ireland—first, when the Encumbered Estates Court Act passed; second, it ought to have been done by the Land Act of Mr. Gladstone; but it was not done. (Cheers.) Well, now, I come to the second portion, because that I have referred to is a matter which, though beginning to act immediately, would act, as you can understand, only with a certain slowness, and would produce great and visible results only after a certain lapse of time. But I come to the second proposition, which I wish to state to you, and that is a mode by which the occupying tenantry in thousands and thousands of cases might in a very short time be made not occupying tenants, but occupying landowners—positive owners of their farms. (Cheers.)

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

In the act of 1870—Mr. Gladstone's Land Act—there are clauses which are called, or should be called, the purchase clauses of the Land Act. They are often in Ireland, as you will observe in the papers, associated with my name—(cheers)—because I had suggested that mode of dealing with the question years before the Land Act was propounded. Now, the clauses of that act were to this effect:—That if an estate was going to be sold, having on it a great number of farms—some estates in Ireland have hundreds, some five hundred different farms upon them—if an estate was going to be sold through the Landed Estates Court that it was the duty of the Landed Estates Court to sell, wherever it could be conveniently done to the tenants, if the tenants were willing to buy. But it was the duty of the Landed Estates Court to get the best price it could for the landowner who was about to sell and to do the best it could in transferring farms to the tenantry. But then this followed—that if there were one hundred farms on a given estate and only eighty farmers were able to buy their farms, what was to be done with the other twenty? There was no provision for that, and I am sorry to say that the following year the Landed Estates Court was put in force for the whole of these farms, the whole of these tenants offered, then the Court was obliged to sell to the person who offered the £5 more, because it was its duty to get the best price it could for the owner of the land, and thus the tenants themselves were not defrauded—of course it was not a fraud, but they were prevented from getting the benefit which the Land Act intended for them. Well, the result has been that, with very few exceptions, the act has been a failure. I think out of the million which the act proposed that the State should advance to enable tenants to buy their farms not more than half a million has, in the ten years which have elapsed since the act passed, been expended for that purpose. But if you look at the Church Commission you will find a very different state of things. When the Irish Church was abolished in 1869—that is, the year before the Land Act—there was a commission appointed to take up all land that belonged to the Church—glebe, bishop land, and so on—and the commission was put in force, absolute possession of it. It was taken from the Church and given to the commission, and the commission were empowered to make such arrangements as would enable them to sell the farms to the tenants then cultivating them, if they wished to buy them, and the consequence is that a great success has attended the working of the Church Commission, and they have made, I believe, several thousand—I forget the number—proprietors of farms, who, before the Church Act was passed, were merely tenants living under the bishops and clerical corporations. Now, last year and the year before there has been a commission of the House of Commons, over which my friend, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the member for Reading, presided. I cannot tell you how much we all owe to his labors, and how much by and by it will be seen that Ireland owes to the care he has taken upon this question. (Cheers.) I was on that committee, we had there evidence of the most conclusive and unanswerable kind to show that the plan of the Landed Estates Court had failed; that it was necessary to change the act of 1870—the Land Act of Mr. Gladstone—to establish a separate and independent and powerful commission for the purpose of doing this great work among the tenantry of Ireland. Now I will just tell you how it is done. The proposition is, that if a man comes to buy a farm which his landlord or anybody else is disposed to sell the Treasury will lend a certain portion of the money—it may be two-thirds and it may be three-fourths. If, for example, it costs £400, the Treasury would lend, I will assume, £300, and the farmer himself must find £100, and then the farm is transferred to him, and he goes on paying his rent, not to the land-

lord, because the landlord is away—he has sold it—but paying his rent to the commission, which is the interest on the money that he has borrowed from them, and after a certain number of years—thirty-five years—he has paid all the interest and all the principal of the £300, and the farm becomes his own as long as he chooses to hold it. (Applause.)

AMSTERDAM FILLS TO SELL OUT.

Now, I want the government and parliament to pass a law which shall compel London companies, for example, who are the owners of great estates in the county of London, to sell their estates under an act of this kind. ("Hear, hear!") I want also to see the commission to be appointed shall have the power of taking over absolutely any estate ordered them for sale which they might think a desirable estate. So that having it in possession as the Church Commission had the Church lands in possession, they might hand it over to the various tenants upon the estate who were willing to buy. Now, I do not want a commission to go there and to sit down with good salaries and to do nothing. (Laughter.) They should have a suitable office and they should have a suitable staff, they should have a good lawyer upon it, and they should have a man thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of land and with the people in Ireland. And they should advertise and let all the tenantry know that "the imperial government has sent us to Dublin for this purpose—not to open an office and give us a salary and to establish a new system of patronage; but that we should come here and hold out a helping hand to every honest and earnest and industrious tenant in Ireland who wishes to possess his farm, and who sees his landlord is willing to sell to him he will find us willing to provide him—say, three-fourths of the money—and to give him a transfer of the estate." Now, besides what I have said about the London companies I have an idea which I have no doubt somebody who writes in some newspaper to-morrow will ridicule and scoff at. There are, as you know, many English noblemen and English gentlemen who are not in the peerage who have large estates in Ireland, and who, except they go for a few weeks sometime in the year as a matter of duty, do not live in that country. Now, I believe that, if Parliament were to take the course that I have pointed out, and if the public sentiment were to support the policy of this new arrangement you would find many of the Irish proprietors living in England, believing that it would be of great good to that country and ending the difficulties of Irish proprietorship, which will not be put an end to even if the present disturbances are put down. I think many of these noblemen and gentlemen who have no interest whatever in the peerage would make no sacrifice by what they did, have no interest whatever except in the good condition of Ireland—that they would be willing to see this commission transfer the estates, the farms, to the tenantry upon those farms, and to receive a fair and just compensation, which the government would be able to give them. Well, then, very likely somebody will say, "What is to be done about the money?"

WHERE TO FIND THE MONEY.

Who is to find the money for buying these estates? Who is to find the £300 which I said a farm of £400 would require to enable the tenant to buy it? Let me just show you how the thing would operate in one instance. I would assume that a tenant comes to the commission, and he says—"I have got a farm of thirty-five acres of land. I want very much to buy it, and my landlord is willing to sell, and this is the price he asks for it. I can't find the money, but I can find my share." Well, the commission makes the arrangement, sees the landlord, looks at the land, sees the tenant, and the tenant says, "I put him in possession—in fact, he is in possession, and keeps himself there. What follows? I believe at the present moment that the sum actually paid as rent for farms in Ireland would be equal to the sum which the commission would require as interest on the sum they advanced, so that every year he would pay—the tenant would pay—the rent he now pays, but every year he would become nearer the time when the farm would be his own. ("Hear, hear!") And if he had thirty-five acres of land, in thirty-five years his rent would pay both principal and interest, and every year that passes one acre would be added to his own land—one acre next year and one the following year—until at the end of thirty-five years he finds himself, or his son or his widow, or somebody whose interest can be established, the absolute owner of the farm, and he would have paid if no such transaction had taken place. Now, I should say that the best way to manage the money, if it were to be established fixity of tenure, for the moment that the tenant gets hold of the land through the commission nobody can possibly disturb him so long as he pays his annual sum to the commission, and so he would come nearer to the time of absolute ownership. Therefore he would have no dread of evictions and of raising his rent. He can cultivate the farm in the best possible manner and be as independent as any in the room, and the whole aspect and atmosphere of Ireland would be enormously changed for the better. Now, then, some people will say, "But that is only a slow process. It is not so slow as they think; but just processes are generally rather slow, but they are generally very sure. (Laughter.) How long would it take to double or quadruple, or increase tenfold the present number of proprietors in Ireland? And in a very few years all those landowners who sell too would be justly treated. No man would part with an acre of land for which he did not get his full recompense, and those who did not sell would feel by a general increase of proprietors all over the country his condition as proprietor was constantly being improved. ("Hear, hear!") At present the 600,000 tenants stand face to face with 10,000 or 12,000 landlords—sixty tenants to one landlord. What is the result? The result is that the opinion in Ireland in favor of tenants, the growing opinion in favor of wild theories, and sometimes of illegal practices, is a vast volume which threatens—and if not for the power of England would not only threaten but do it—to sweep away the whole property and class of landed proprietors in Ireland. (Cheers.) There is no man, not even the tenant, miserable as he is—for he could possibly get away

to America—there is no man so interested in Ireland in taking up the plan I suggested as the landed proprietor himself. We are interested in another way. We are citizens of this United Kingdom, we are here constituents and members of Parliament, we are here with our fortunes bound up inseparably, I believe inseparably, with Ireland, and that being so, I say we have the greatest possible interest in bringing that country into a condition which our government and our people can look upon without sorrow and without humiliation. (Cheers.) However, at present, between tenants and landlords, there is, as you see, anger and injustice. (Cheers.)

CONFIDENCE WANTED.

At present what the Irishman upon his farm wants more than all is to get rid of suspicion, to get rid of the fear of injury, of uncertainty of his tenure, to have infused into his mind the opposite feelings of confidence and of hope. (Cheers.) If you would give to all Irish tenants that confidence and hope every year would see them advancing in a better cultivation and a more prosperous condition. (Cheers.) Does anybody say that hope is of no value in the affairs of men? Who, I might quote from the poet who has—what shall I say—created almost an immortality for our language. He speaks of hope. He says— White-headed Hope, thou hovering angel, Gift with golden wings. (Loud cheers.) Bring this hope into the Irish farmer's family and into his household, and it will have an influence as complete, as blessed, and home-ruling as it will have in the mansions of the rich or the palaces of the great. (Loud cheers.) So far as I have seen Irishmen in their own country and in this they are open to being given a reformation in that country which I believe would quell the suspicion and quell the discontent, and banish the disloyalty which we all lament in Ireland. (Cheers.) As to the present distress, you observe, I have not treated upon that. That is a matter of the time, and a matter which, with such relief as has been given and the return of better harvests, may be removed; but when the present distress is removed there will still remain the great question which I have attempted to explain to you to-night. And I hope, with regard to the distress, that the duty of the government will not be neglected. ("Hear, hear!") I hope they have not spent so much in endeavoring to civilize Zulus and Afghans that they are not able to do something for their poor people nearer home. ("Hear, hear!") Some one has said— These lofty souls have miserose eyes, Which see the smallest speck of distant Whilst at their feet a world of agonies, Unseen, unheard, unheeded, writhes in pain.

A GALLANT IRISHMAN.

On the declaration of war against Russia in 1854 Sullivan was Chief Petty Officer—i.e. boatswain's mate—on board the "Rodney." His ship being ordered into the Black Sea he was chosen for service in the Naval Brigade ashore, and present at the battle of Inkerman where the English and French troops showed their courage, and where their generals displayed but sorry efficiency. The naval Brigade then settled down before Sebastopol, and the siege began in good earnest. Young Sullivan was "Captain" of one of the guns in No. 5 battery, and on him devolved the honor of making the first breach in the Malakoff Tower and blowing up its magazine at the commencement of the siege. He attained so great a celebrity as a "crack" shot that Lord Raglan, Admirals Lyons, Stewart, and Boxer, attracted by his fame came to No. 5 battery to witness the young Irishman's practice against the enemy, and while there had the satisfaction of seeing him dismount one of the heavy guns in the Russian redoubt, which was the third gun he had that day disabled. Pleased with such skill Admiral Lyons, as the senior naval officer present, called him by name, and in the presence of officers and men said—"Sullivan you shall have a commission. In fact you can demand it." This was high praise for the young sailor, but greater eulogy were again to attract attention to him. On the morning of the 10th April, 1855, a concealed Russian battery suddenly opened fire on the advanced works of the allied forces, and in a short time did terrible execution. The allies were disarrayed. Their gunners could take no aim at this hidden foe, whose missiles were devastating their men and destroying their batteries. What was to be done? Some guide must be given to direct the answering fire. Suddenly a volunteer is called for to plant a flagstaff on a small mound between the opposing batteries. The task is a perilous one to undertake; it seems certain death, and all shrink back appalled. A deadly silence ensued, broken only by the terrible boom of those unerring guns

and the moans, the shrieks, and groans of wounded and dying. A few seconds which seem an age, pass, and then out steps the young Corkman, and volunteers for the awful mission. He is thoroughly possessed of—"that sense of danger which subdues the breathless moment,"—and qualifies frail man for a place among the Gods, but the blood of the O'Sullivans is up. He takes the flag, and leaping the breast work, runs steadily towards the mound exposed the while to a galling fire from the Russian sharpshooters. When he gained the mound he was cool and collected enough to take observations, right and left, to satisfy himself he was in the exact line between the Russian and British guns. Then, kneeling down, he scraped with his hands a hole for the flagstaff, and made it secure with stones and clods of earth he collected there. He had time, and leisure, and presence of mind enough to watch one of the sharpshooters firing at him, and to observe he was too excited to do his work well. He then returned to the battery, miraculously unhurt, to receive the applause and congratulations his heroism deserved. The flagstaff served its duty, and the dreaded battery was soon silenced. Soon after this exploit he and his shipmates in the brigade were removed to No. 9 Battery, the nearest to the French forts, and with the French poured shot and shell, thick and hot into the "Russian Flagstaff" Battery. Here, again, he soon had opportunity of distinguishing himself, and the English were running short of ammunition, and strict orders were sent to the batteries to cease firing until orders were received from a superior officer. The Russians noticed the silence of the British guns, attributed it to want of ammunition, and determined to take advantage of it to attack the nearest French fort. By well-planned snipe, the gallant Muscovites dispersed French and British alike, and made great havoc with the former. The battery officer of No. 9 was hors de combat, the "superior officer" was too far off to be sent for orders, and an O'Sullivan, as senior petty officer, the command of the battery devolved. The French, towards whom, as an Irishman, he had a great regard, were being cut to pieces before his eyes, but his orders were strict, and disobedience might mean death. He saw his peril and he saw his friends being slaughtered. For their sakes he dared death as a matter of course, and gave the order to fire. Instantly the four heavy battery guns blazed forth, carrying death through the enemy's ranks. Speaking of that day some years later, he said, "I have often heard of moving lanes through regiments, but on that occasion I saw it, and to such perfection, that it quite staggered the Russian advanced column, which beat a hasty retreat again within its lines. The French were so grateful for the timely assistance thus rendered, that hundreds of them came to see their hero, and to shake his hand. Many of them, too, retained a lively recollection of Mr. Sullivan's service, for some years after. While he was serving on the West Coast of Africa, a French Captain came aboard to pay his respects to the English Captain. Suddenly catching sight of Mr. Sullivan that dreadful day before Sebastopol flashed across his memory, and he rushed to shake his hand, crying, 'We know you, bomb, bomb, Sevastopol; bomb, bomb, Sevastopol,' to the great surprise of captain and crew."

THE FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

A well-known writer, a convert to the Catholic faith in England, lays down: "Deeply as every Catholic must deplore the continual advance of these disorders, driven onward by the power of falsehood which reigns absolute in the public opinion of England, and across which, in the most cruel manner, a million of souls are perishing except only for the souls that perish in this warfare against the Vicar of our Lord. Again and again these floods of evil have swept over the Holy See. It has been submerged for a moment and has risen again resplendent as before. The weakness of God is stronger than man. Though national societies, with the aid of the majority of 400 years of departure from God, precipitate itself upon the Pontificate of Jesus Christ, we believe it will stand when the Kingdom of Italy and the Empires of France and Britain will be a mere epoch in history taught to children in a Christian world, to which Europe, though it will be the centre, will be but a point of space."

A PROTESTANT PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO THREE CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Mother Church, Roman Catholic and Apostolic, has always been admitted by friend and foe alike, to be, for better or worse, in the most complete sense, a "missionary religion." Truly, she has sent forth her apostles into all lands; but, perhaps, in no case has she given them a less definite address or a more unpleasing destination than that bestowed on three missionary priests who arrived a few days ago at Kurachee. With luggage labelled "Africa," and instructions, by way of a commencement, to go where the cholera is at its worst, it surely seems probable that the travellers may have some difficulty in reaching their destination. That they may altogether fail to find cholera, will, at any rate, be the advent wish of all their late fellow-passengers on board the *Agor*, who cannot but bear in pleasant remembrance the three travellers, whose unpretending piety, simplicity and kindness would not allow the fiercest Protestant to frown or the most cynical free-thinker to sneer at the little Polish priest in the ways of early Mass on Sunday mornings, when the saloon sofa was transformed into an altar, and the captain's preti-wallah became an acolyte, and rang the brass-fell bell, as softly as might be, when occasion required. Let it not be supposed that we are accusing the good ship *Agor* of smuggling into this land of sweetness and light such foreign and undesirable commodities as fierce Protestants or naughty free-thinkers. Heaven forbid! The British Company has not, in this instance, nor ever will, we are assured, betray so far the confidence bestowed upon it by the Anglo-Indian public. But, at the same time, we may safely say that if our priests manage to make converts as easily as they do friends, their mission will be wholly successful, and no undue surprise need be felt if we have shortly to chronicle the fact that Yakob Khan has entered the Order of Jesuits, and that Abdulla Jan's mother has taken the veil.—*Labour Civil and Military Gazette*.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

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

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

Catholic Record.
LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 20, 1880.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

On Sunday last his Lordship addressed the Cathedral congregation at High Mass. He announced to them his intention of at once commencing to organize for the building of a new cathedral. After speaking at some length on the great zeal shown by Christians, in every age of the church, for the glory of God's House, he explained why the building of magnificent temples to the service of God, has ever been an object dear to the Christian heart. It is the resting place of Jesus Christ on earth, the domicile in which He has deigned to take up his abode amongst men. It is beneath the roof of the church that the greatest blessings of heaven are conferred on the soul, here the waters of Baptism are poured on the head of the infant, here the child receives his first communion, here is the strength of the Christian imparted through Confirmation, here are the solemn vows of marriage spoken, here is the youth consecrated to the service of God within the sanctuary, and hither, too, when the earthly struggle is over, is the coffin borne that the last marks of respect may be shown to the deceased. No wonder then that the heart of the Catholic clings with affection to the house of God, in which he receives so many gifts from heaven. His Lordship expressed his conviction that one and all would unite to make this undertaking a grand success, he said he had been often urged to undertake this work, but now, he felt certain the time had come to begin and to carry to a successful conclusion this work of God. He spoke in glowing terms of the manner in which the other portions of the diocese had exerted themselves in erecting suitable temples for God's service. He stated that within the past twelve years over three hundred thousand dollars had been expended throughout the diocese in building churches alone, independent of the large sums spent on parochial residences and other necessary buildings, and he was sure that the people of London would not be found wanting in this part of their duty. A subscription list has, we believe, already been opened, and we have no doubt that in a short time it will contain the names of every Catholic of London. The new cathedral should be second to none in Upper Canada, and we are sure that our people are just the men to make it a credit to the country, and a glory to our holy religion.

CORRECTION.

Our attention has been called to a theological error, which through oversight no doubt, on the part of the writer, appeared in one of our correspondents letters in last week's issue. It was in the report of a sermon in which the preacher was made to say that Faith and Hope could not exist without Charity. As this is not the case, we hasten to correct it, feeling positive that the error crept in through want of attention on our part, and a misconception of the speaker's words on the part of our correspondent.

MR. FROUDE.

The principles of liberty, says an anonymous writer, may forbid that Roman Catholics shall be refused the same privileges which are allowed to others, . . . but neither liberty, equality, nor justice requires that Roman Catholicism shall be permitted to pursue its insidious methods of attack unchallenged . . . the question will have to be fought out with bullets instead of with balloting papers, &c., &c. (Mr. Froude in North American Review.)

Poor dear Mr. Froude! he is to be pitied. As one born out of time he is a mistake, a failure, an Anachronism. He should have seen light, (such as it was) in the days of bob-wigs, pig-tails, three-cornered hats, square toes, Protestant ascendancy and no surrender. He is out of joint with the times, behind the age, non-isochronous. For the sake of the days he lives in and of himself, he should not be. A liberal of liberals, he is liberal only to all that does not tread on his toes, his corns are as tender as his neighbor's. Professing to be tolerant, he tolerates those only who coincide with him; to all others he is intolerant. Claiming perfect equality he dare not give to Catholicity a fair field and no favor.

In the great race of religion for the sweepstakes of the world, he doubts his own horse's wind and staying powers, and would handicap Catholicity, because she has hitherto always won. "The issue" he tells us, "must be fought with bullets not ballots." So be it, Mr. Froude; Catholicity accepts the terms. Pagan Rome tried it before with the pretor's court, the rack, the rock, the red hot iron, the wild beasts of the amphitheatre and—failed, most miserably failed. "The Rome of the Popes" rose on the ashes of "the Rome of the Cæsars." Protestant Yankeeism may try it again with "bullets not ballots," and will equally miserably fail. It is hard to kick against the good, Mr. Froude; nay more, it is a blunder. God has decreed his Church, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. If you are not of His way of thinking Mr. Froude, at least try gracefully to accept the inevitable, or, if you would have a crumb of comfort, however small, go to Prof. Swing of Chicago. He will tell you Protestantism has not failed. But then he nowhere defines Protestantism.

Mr. Froude thinks Protestantism has failed, and Mr. Froude is right. Protestantism has failed, and if in one thing more than another it has failed, it is in its protest (antism) that it has failed, and Mr. Froude is himself the sad umbra of that failure. "Neither liberty, equality, nor justice," says Mr. Froude through an anonymous author, "requires that Roman Catholicism shall be permitted to pursue its insidious methods of attack unchallenged . . . the question will have to be fought out with bullets instead of ballots," &c., &c. Shades of our forefathers, ayes! Was there ever a more complete vindication of mediæval governance? Shades of Ferdinand and Isabella the magnificent! was Spanish Inquisition ever more thoroughly resuscitated? Shades of Coliquy! was ever St. Bartholomew massacre more perfectly endorsed? It is astonishing to us that a man of Mr. Froude's culture cannot see that he is striking with a two edged sword; and that whilst attacking Catholicity, he is Catholicity's most valiant champion. Perhaps he sees it, but hopes others will not. He accuses Catholicism of wishing to subvert liberalism, and hence claims for liberalism the right to subvert Catholicity. This is a return to that mediæval governance which he so severely reprobates. The mediæval governments of Europe never claimed to suppress heresy except on the plea, that Catholicity was right and heresy wrong. The church in danger was to them the State in danger. But this is exactly what Mr. Froude claims for liberalism. In his view liberalism is orthodox, Catholicism heresy; and it is precisely because Catholicity as heresy is a danger to liberalism as orthodox, that he claims for liberalism the right to subvert with bullets, what it cannot subvert with the ballot box. This, if he means anything, is Mr. Froude's meaning. But this mutatis mutandis is exactly what he accuses Catholicity of doing, and it is precisely because he thinks

she does this, that he thinks liberalism has a right to subvert her. But this will cut both ways. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander. Does not Mr. Froude see that if liberalism may subvert Catholicism, because it considers Catholicism a danger, Catholicism may subvert liberalism because she considers liberalism a danger. The Spanish Inquisition put its Moorish subjects to death on the plea, that their Moorish religion was a danger to the State. Elizabeth of England ("England's greatest Queen") put her Catholic subjects to death on the plea, that their Catholicity was a danger to the state. Each was the other's most able vindicator. Mr. Froude would persecute the Catholics of America with bullets not ballots; because their Catholicity is a danger to the state; and thereby vindicates all mediæval governance, every auto-de-fe of the Spanish Inquisition, every wound, every crime and every tear of the St. Bartholomew massacre.

PROF. SWING.

"He then proceeds to show that Romanism has had its great contentions, that it has been a volcano from which violent eruptions have come every now and again" (Prof. Swing in the Advertiser.)

Prof. Swing is evidently unacquainted with the amenities of polite society. The term "Romanism" is the merest slang, and brings the user down with it to the level of the stable boy and the fishwife. If Prof. Swing preached these "remarkable sermons" to an educated audience, his hearers must have been fully alive to the vulgarity of the term, and must have felt astonished and annoyed at this odor of the dung-hill and the fish-market, being wafted towards them from a christian (?) pulpit.

That the Catholic church "has had her great contentions" is true, that it has even been "a volcano from which violent eruptions have come from time to time come," we will admit, and we thank the Prof. for the expression. The duty of volcanos has ever been to belch forth all that filth of scorie and lava and sulphurous vapours, which is generated in the refining of the gold and silver of the earth's centre, and which, if not ejected, would fall back again to pollute and alloy the precious deposit. Such also in the religious world has always been the duty of the Catholic church, to eject from the refined gold of faith all the vile scorie and lava and sulphurous vapours of human opinion, which, if not ejected, would fall back again to sully and alloy the precious deposit, the pure gold of divine faith.

But this is a very different thing from those "contentions" of the non-Catholic world, which have resulted in its dismemberment. If the volcano, in place of ejecting its scorie and lava, were to burst up into a thousand fragments it would no longer be a volcano, nor be performing the duties of a volcano. This is exactly the difference between the Catholic and Protestant church. The one (the Catholic) is a volcano, the other is a volcano hoist with its own petard. The Catholic church, like any other healthy body, is constantly throwing off her exuvia, and it is this very throwing off of exuvia which shows it to be a sound and perfect body. Protestantism, on the contrary, is constantly falling to pieces, each piece again to fall to pieces, until the whole world is strewn with its fragments. And there is another remarkable difference: between the Catholic church and the Protestant. In the Catholic church the exuvia are expelled—in the Protestant the exuvia expel. Prof. Swing will, we suppose, admit the right of every body corporate to expel its mal-contents; though we suppose he will hardly admit the right of the mal-contents to expel the body corporate. In the Catholic church the body corporate expels the mal-contents; in the Protestant church the mal-contents expel the body corporate. It is related of Diogenes that when he was told that he had been banished from Sinope he replied, and I—I banish Sinope. It is some such insane philosophy that regulates the Protestant churches. The non-conformists banished the Anglican church, the Quakers ban-

ished the non-conformists. Prof. Swing will find no such putting the cart before the horse in the Catholic church.

The learned Prof. continues his litany of charges against the Catholic church. "Furthermore," he tells us, "she has tried to coerce men to a unity of sentiment, and has thus injured the spirit of Christ." Prof. Swing, the moment he had finished that sentence in his pulpit, should have "stepped down and out," of his church and out of the United States; for by every word of that sentence he has denounced the constitution of the country from which he claims protection; by every word of that sentence he had "fouled his own nest." Either the United States, under its constitution, had power in the late war to punish the seceding States, or it had not. If it had power, why has not the Catholic church; if it had not, Prof. Swing should "step down and out." He is a poltroon and a coward as long as he remains in a country which has violated its constitution.

The Catholic church, like any other live institution, has the right to expel her mal-contents; she would not be a live church if she had not. To blame her for it is to blame her for being a church. What would become of Prof. Swing to-morrow if his skin refused to throw off perspiration, or if his kidney refused to perform their functions? He would very soon cease to be Prof. Swing, would become a mass of corruption, and would die the horrid death of blood poisoning. And so with a church which has not the power to expel its mal-contents. We do not say, remember, that she has the right "to coerce men to a unity of sentiment;" that is a simple impossibility, and to accuse the Catholic church of having done so, is to accuse her of having done the impossible. There is a wide difference between expelling dissentients and coercing them. The first the Catholic church has always rightly claimed; the second she has never claimed, and where it has been done, it has always been the civil power that has done it, not the ecclesiastical. The Spanish inquisition was a double institution; ecclesiastical as far as the deciding of heresy was concerned, purely civil as far as the punishment of it was concerned. Up to the time of the Reformation and for centuries afterwards, both in Catholic and Protestant countries, heresy was a real danger to the state; for heresy meant revolt against the orthodox state, and revolt against any state, whether prompted by religious or secular motives, has always been held punishable by the civil tribunals. This would be the case to-morrow in the United States, (Protestant though they claim to be), if religious dissent meant revolt against the state. It is in order to get an excuse for persecuting the Catholic church that Mr. Froude is trying to persuade the American mind that the Catholic church is a danger to the state. That he will only too easily succeed with men of Prof. Swing's cast of thought is evident.

Our Professor tells us that "Protestantism has become thoroughly emancipated from coercion." Which Protestantism? English Protestantism? Let us see. A Protestant bishop of Cork, in a letter dated Oct. 17th, 1736, in describing his first "progress" writes, "The laboring class of this country are all Papists. The number of Papists to that of Protestants, through the whole country, including the rich as well as the poor, is at least eight to one, and yet there is one very remarkable town in this county, about twelve miles from Cork, in which there are about 500 persons fit to bear arms, in which there has not been one Popish inhabitant since the Revolution. If a Papist should take or build a house in the town, nothing but a military force could preserve it from being pulled down about his ears."

English Protestantism at least had not become thoroughly emancipated from coercion in the year of grace 1736. SACERDOS.

The present condition of Europe is considered very unsatisfactory and the German Gazette states that Germany, though desiring peace, has been forced, by the action of France and Russia, to prepare for war.

THE FRENCH EDUCATION BILL.

The French Cabinet seems determined on carrying a godless scheme of education into effect. They have now but one obstacle to overcome, that is the half-hearted opposition of the Senate to the Ferry Bill. Everything now points to a solution of the difficulty in favor of the Radicals. Apathy and cowardice on the part of a large number of Catholic electors in France have done not a little in bringing about this deplorable result. We admire the piety of the French people of every age, rank, sex and condition in flocking to the shrines of our Lady to pray for France, but we should be very happy to see French Catholic citizens, or those who call themselves so, and who constitute a majority of the French electorate, flock to the polls in election times, and crush out the radical party. The people of Ireland with a thousand obstacles to overcome, of which ignorance, restricted franchise, landlord terrorism, and military rule were part, and from all of which Frenchmen are free, even turned the wealthiest and most powerful church establishment in the world. Let the people of France pray, but let them also watch and work. Thus only can they do their full duty to God, to church, and to country.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is a worthy successor of the late Zachary Chandler of Michigan, as political manager of the Republican party. If Mr. Hayes owes his occupancy of the White House to the latter, Gen. Grant may have soon to say the same thing of himself in regard to Senator Cameron. That worthy Senator has just made Pennsylvania "right" for Grant. Other States will no doubt require careful manipulation, but Senator Cameron can draw the cords with as much delicacy and precision as the exigency of the case demands. Conkling is out of the way, Sherman is not to be thought of, Blaine is the only other formidable candidate for the Republican nomination, and from present indications he will not have anything like the backing he had in 1876. Grant has a strong anti-Southern record, and that record will be made to do him all service in the campaign. To excite the antipathy of the North against the South, the Republican managers recently worked up an "exodus" (everything about that band of penitential hypocrites must have a scriptural designation) of negroes to such a democratic State as Indiana. The "exodus" has not worked to their profit, but their failure in this respect will not discourage them. They will leave no stone unturned to hold control of the national administration. The Democrats should see to the necessity of retaining a majority, in Congress as the election by the States may be so close as to render the intervention of the national legislature a necessity. If Congress remain Democratic we may "reckon" on a Democratic President.

THE SARNIA CANADIAN.

Our friends in Sarnia are at present sparring over some omission on the part of the Sarnia Canadian, for which the Observer takes him to task. The latter journal accuses its contemporary with intolerance in neglecting to take notice of the opening of the new Catholic church, whilst the editor of the Canadian replies that being a Protestant he, on the Sunday of the opening attended divine service in his own church, and consequently knew nothing about what his Catholic neighbors were doing. We trust that the readers of the Canadian are sufficiently interested in the progress of their town to regard with pleasure the erection of such a splendid building as the new Catholic church. It speaks of advancement, not only in a religious sense, but also in a material one; it shows that Sarnia is keeping pace with the other growing towns of Canada, and we pity the journalist (?) who refuses to notice a matter so interesting to the general reader, because those engaged in it hold a religious belief differing from his own. Friend

Canadian the days of intolerance have passed, and he who would fill the role of journalist, and expect from the public a liberal patronage must be prepared to forget these little bigoted ideas that may perhaps pass muster in a missionary meeting, but are hardly suitable to the sanctum of an editor.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

It is rather unfair for the editors of Protestant papers to call the Pecoset child-murderer a fanatic. He only carried out the Protestant doctrine of private interpretation to its logical, or rather illogical, conclusion. Freeman has been declared insane—"emotionally insane." If he is insane, what guarantee have we that the believers in all the varieties of Protestant "isms" are sane? If it be allowable to interpret the Scriptures according to the individual taste of the reader—for private interpretation practically amounts to that—why is Freeman more fanatical for taking things au pied de la lettre than any minister who takes his text on Sunday and "expounds?" Freeman defends his course, and cannot be made to believe himself guilty. He quotes Scripture for the sacrifice, and with fully as much reason as the Methodists, Presbyterians, or Congregationalists quote Scripture in defence of their "isms." A man may cut off his hand with an axe, if it give him scandal, and only follow the "right," which Protestantism has taken the liberty of giving him, of interpreting the Scriptures; he may demand an eye for an eye, and observe the Jewish Sabbath, and what Protestant sect can consistently excommunicate him? Protestantism never claimed the attribute of infallibility, and it cannot forbid its followers to bring their own crude opinions to bear upon the sacred book.—Catholic Review.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. M. J. TIERNAN, chancellor of the diocese, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$160 from Rev. P. Brennan, St. Mary's, and \$127 from Rev. Father Flannery, being the amount of collections taken up last Sunday in their churches for the Irish sufferers.

FULL of years and honors, highly revered even in the sect which he abandoned for the Truth, Frederick Canon Oakley died in London on Friday. Of the numerous books, essays and reviews which Canon Oakley wrote before and after his conversion, many have obtained a wide popularity in this country.—Catholic Review.

The Committee of the Mansion House Fund for Irish relief has received £2,000 from Brisbane, Australia; £500 from Bombay; £200 from the Irish Benevolent Society, London, Ont., and £451 from Newark, N. J. A letter has been received by the Committee from Archbishop Gilbons, Baltimore, expressing sympathy for the sufferers. The total amount of subscriptions is £55,550; total of grant, £24,600.

WE would remind our amiable contemporary the Christian Guardian that it is exceedingly bad taste, and very uncharitable as well, to point out that such and such persons charged with murder are Catholics. We could name many murders committed in Ontario of late years by Methodists, and very brutal murders too. We would never think of parading before the world the fact that they belonged to the Methodist persuasion, and find fault with the enlightening influence of Methodism. We cannot commend newspaper editors who set themselves forward as religious teachers, but who are absolutely devoid of charity.

THEY had a terrible rumpus recently in a Brooklyn church, because of the preaching of a sermon to the Masonic order by Rev. Dr. Wild who is a Mason. Mr. Wm. Brown lately Principal of a College in Belleville, Ont., who is a member of the congregation, found serious objection to introducing the Masonic business into the church, and claimed that the order was anti-Christian. Rev. Dr. Wild defended the Society, and said we cannot get into the Kingdom of heaven, unless we are Masons. We are sorry for this. We hope he will reconsider his assertion, and at least add the editors to the list.

The London Times says the war vessel which the United States Naval Department is to be asked by Congress to dispatch with American contributions will be received in British ports as freighted, not only

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Some of the Irish papers are pointing to the cost of the Viceregal household, and asking that in a time of famine the pomp should be diminished, the salaries curtailed and the balance of the estimate given to the starving people.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish National Land League in Dublin on January 20th, it was resolved that a general public meeting under the auspices of the League, and in furtherance of the present land movement, be held on Sunday, February 22d, in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The Rev. P. Fitzpatrick, C. C. of St. Laurence O'Toole's, Dublin, died on January 23rd. He was born on the 3rd of August, 1849, and having passed a very successful course of studies in Holy Cross Seminary, Cloniff, was ordained by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen on the Feast of the Epiphany, 1874.

A mysterious occurrence is reported from Dublin. On the night of Jan. 16th, at the top of Marlborough street, near Great Britain street, a man named John Freeman was shot at and stabbed and wounded three times on the upper part of the right arm, once in the back, and twice on the right hip.

At Meekick, King's County, relief works have been started in connection with the drainage of the Shannon. Five hundred men are employed at an average wages of one shilling and eight pence per day.

On January 23rd an inquest was held in Tullamore by Mr. William Arnott Young, Coroner, on the body of a young lad named Dunne, who was drowned in the canal on the previous day.

The Very Rev. Canon Daniels, pastor for a period exceeding twenty years of the united parishes of Millane and Ballinacorney, in Westmeath, died on Jan. 14th after an illness of only a day.

An inquest was held at Cloghroe, near Ballinacorney, upon an old man named John Callaghan, who had cut his throat on the previous day. It appears from the evidence that Callaghan had attempted to drown himself in the Lee.

Mr. P. J. Lennihan, brother of the Rev. M. Lennihan, C.C. of Drogheda, county Clare, has been admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and other examining Boards.

Mr. Frankwater, new candidate for Ennis, is about to be renewed on the first opportunity, has made an extensive series of dynamite experiments on the sloe lands which he is engaged in reclaiming on the shore of the river Fergus, in Clare.

On January 16th a sad case of drowning occurred at Donaghadee, near Lurgan. It appears that a woman named Mrs. McCullagh left her home, having previously thrown out mysterious hints as to her intentions. She was soon missed and a man struggling in the water, one jumped in and rescued himself of his coat.

He seemed in danger of being drowned with the man he went to rescue, when his brother officer jumped in to their assistance. The three were finally taken out of the water by a boat which was put off from one of the vessels.

The recently appointed Relief Committee in Mallow, has been kept busy for some time by the increasing distress in that district. Little employment is to be had, and the relief works, in the shape of sewerage improvements, employ no more than one member of a family, who can only get 1s. per day.

At the meeting of the Middleton Board of Guardians, on Jan. 17th, a deplorable account was given of the condition of the laborers and farmers of the district. It was stated that large numbers of laborers in the parish of Carrigrohilly, Cloyne, Aghada, and Castlemartyr are already reduced to actual starvation.

Three men, named Hughes, Hackett, and Woods, were arrested recently by the police of the Tyndrum district, and were brought up at the Petty Sessions Court, Monaghan, and charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. An investigation was held on the case by the magistrates but the proceedings were strictly private.

Mr. Sully, R. M. Oughterard, was engaged at Spiddal Petty Sessions, on Jan. 16th, to a very late hour (11.20 p.m.), hearing the numerous charges of assault on the process-server, Tully, and the bailiff, Fenton, whom all the extra police were sent to protect.

The distress at Killarney still continues, and considerable anxiety is felt by the members of the local committee, owing to the fact that all the funds at their disposal are now exhausted, with the exception of contributions from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

On Jan. 23d, six policemen proceeded to Mr. Joseph M. Huban's house, in Barneek street, Loughrea, in search of arms. On entering the house they were met by Mr. Huban, who demanded their warrant.

On Jan. 16th, a man named Michael Hanly, living in the townland of Eavay, parish of Killybegs, was waylaid and very severely beaten by a party of five men whilst returning from the fair of Strokestown.

A large meeting was held in Bruff on January 11th, to take measures for the relief of the distress in that particular district. The Chairman (the Venerable Archdeacon Cregan) complained strongly of the apathy displayed by the landlords of the neighborhood respecting the distress.

The recent death is announced of the Rev. M. Slattery, C. C. of Ballygran, Charleville, who was almost twenty years of age when he was ordained in 1841.

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not far from the house. Her body has not yet been found, although great exertions have been made. It is believed she was in a state of temporary insanity.

The Northern Whig deplores the selfishness displayed by the town of Belfast on the subject of Irish distress. Scarcely any money it says has been contributed from the town to the relief fund, while only one Protestant clergyman (a Presbyterian) has made an appeal to his congregation to subscribe in aid of the distress.

On Jan. 21st, five men—Robert Marks, a gardener; John McKeown, a boatman; Robert Daniel, sailor; Owen Hanlan, laborer, and Patrick Rice also a laborer—left Warrenpoint in a small punt to return to their homes at Omagh.

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At the meeting of the Middleton Board of Guardians, on Jan. 17th, a deplorable account was given of the condition of the laborers and farmers of the district. It was stated that large numbers of laborers in the parish of Carrigrohilly, Cloyne, Aghada, and Castlemartyr are already reduced to actual starvation.

Three men, named Hughes, Hackett, and Woods, were arrested recently by the police of the Tyndrum district, and were brought up at the Petty Sessions Court, Monaghan, and charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Sully, R. M. Oughterard, was engaged at Spiddal Petty Sessions, on Jan. 16th, to a very late hour (11.20 p.m.), hearing the numerous charges of assault on the process-server, Tully, and the bailiff, Fenton, whom all the extra police were sent to protect.

The distress at Killarney still continues, and considerable anxiety is felt by the members of the local committee, owing to the fact that all the funds at their disposal are now exhausted, with the exception of contributions from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

On Jan. 23d, six policemen proceeded to Mr. Joseph M. Huban's house, in Barneek street, Loughrea, in search of arms. On entering the house they were met by Mr. Huban, who demanded their warrant.

On Jan. 16th, a man named Michael Hanly, living in the townland of Eavay, parish of Killybegs, was waylaid and very severely beaten by a party of five men whilst returning from the fair of Strokestown.

A large meeting was held in Bruff on January 11th, to take measures for the relief of the distress in that particular district. The Chairman (the Venerable Archdeacon Cregan) complained strongly of the apathy displayed by the landlords of the neighborhood respecting the distress.

The recent death is announced of the Rev. M. Slattery, C. C. of Ballygran, Charleville, who was almost twenty years of age when he was ordained in 1841.

Mr. P. J. Lennihan, brother of the Rev. M. Lennihan, C.C. of Drogheda, county Clare, has been admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and other examining Boards.

Mr. Frankwater, new candidate for Ennis, is about to be renewed on the first opportunity, has made an extensive series of dynamite experiments on the sloe lands which he is engaged in reclaiming on the shore of the river Fergus, in Clare.

On January 16th a sad case of drowning occurred at Donaghadee, near Lurgan. It appears that a woman named Mrs. McCullagh left her home, having previously thrown out mysterious hints as to her intentions. She was soon missed and a man struggling in the water, one jumped in and rescued himself of his coat.

He seemed in danger of being drowned with the man he went to rescue, when his brother officer jumped in to their assistance. The three were finally taken out of the water by a boat which was put off from one of the vessels.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, 11, Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Sec-Sec.

Situations.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MAN of good business disposition and steady habits, must travel short distances in section in which he resides, in our rooms, 11, Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. References to BREZGER BROS., 31 Broadway, L.B. 267, New York.

Professional.

SMITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS. S. Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. Office—Abbott's Block, Water street, St. Mary's R. Station, C. GRAYSON SMITH, Esq. SYDNEY SMITH 71-5m.

STRATFORD—J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Indian Block, over Montreal Hotel, 100 Queen's Avenue, East, 11-12.

J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office—Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, East, 11-12.

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

MCDONALD, SURGEON-DENTIST. Office—Dundas street, 5 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4-ly.

J. B. SARKIS, D.D.S., DENTIST. Office—100 Dundas street, 3-ly.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE. Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post office, 3-ly.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College, Pennsylvania. Corner for the County of Middlesex, Office and Residence, 211 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 4-ly.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M. Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Graduate of McGill University, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a specialty. Office Hours—From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. 11, Wilson Street, corner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Ont. 3-ly.

H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR. P. O. Box, 378 Hamilton.

CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHITECTS, &c., Nitschke's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario. 4-ly.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Building, London, Ont. 4-ly.

BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone or Marble, at the lowest rates. 4-ly.

EMERSON'S PATENT HOME BOOK-BINDER. Enables anyone to bind Magazines, Music, Novels, Papers, etc. Neatly and Durably, at less than half the cost of any other binder. Office—11, Wilson Street, corner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Ont. 3-ly.

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc. Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent 3-ly.

STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & Co., Contractors, Brass Founders and Engineers. Steam and Gas Fitters, and Jobbing in brass and iron promptly attended to. Gas, water, and steam work. Office—211 Richmond street, London, Ont. 3-ly.

W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR Manufacturer, 288 Richmond street, (opposite City Hall) London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public something new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest grades of cigars, as any respectable manufacturer in America. His long experience in this business enables him to supply HOTEL, KEEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satisfaction. Call and 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. 4-ly.

WASHING MACHINES.—THE "No Plus Ultra" of Washing Machines is "The Princess." JOHN W. STONE, Engineer. Very essential in the household for all purposes, as there is no wear to the most delicate fabrics. Very occasionally, when a trial can be obtained. 4-ly.

E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc. Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 290 York St. 1-ly.

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest factories in the United States, where the most improved machinery is employed. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate than elsewhere. Call and inspect the stock and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut sideboards at \$180. Queen Anne Hair-cloth Parlor sets, \$50.00; Secretary Mats, \$40.00; Whatnots, \$10.00; Springs, \$25.00; Extension Tables, \$10.00. Furniture exchanged. GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Reeves' House. 4-ly.

NATRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, &c. Ass. det. Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all ports of interest. Houses and Lumber bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office—373 Richmond St., London, Ontario. 4-ly.

O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER of every kind of Surgical Instruments for Dentists and Weak Lungs, Supporters, Trusses, etc. 64 Dundas St., London. 4-ly.

LONDON SHEEPSKIN MAT FACTORY—W. J. Robinson, Manufacturer of Sheepskin Door Mats, Heavy Rugs, Carriage Mats, etc. In every description and quantity. Also, long Wool Busters, the most perfect made. First Prize, Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Provincial Fair of Ottawa, W. Robinson, London, Ontario. 4-ly.

HURON HOTEL.—THIS POPULAR HOUSE, situated on Richmond St., corner of York St., one of the best hotels in the city for the accommodation of the farming community and the public generally. JOHN LEWIS, Proprietor. 3-ly.

OCIDENTAL HOTEL.—P. K. FINN, Proprietor. Rates \$1.00 per day. Bathing and Billiards. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. 3-ly.

THE PARK HOTEL, LONDON, Ont., EDWD. BRENNAN, Proprietor. This hotel, situated on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets, offers the very best accommodation. Farmers and others may rest assured they will be treated and charged moderate rates. EDWD. BRENNAN, 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. L. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof. The scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No detention is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illness or dismissal. Terms:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100. Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Joseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 4-ly.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINSTON, ONTARIO.—This institution is pleasantly located in the town of Winston, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments, as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$20; Drawing and painting, \$10; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the great Western Railway, 20 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every important, instructive and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, book-binding, embroidery in gold and silver, water-colors, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid monthly in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR, 4-ly.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.—This Chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the capital, the resort of statesmen and orators, the theatre of important, instructive events. Its civil engineering course deserves special recommendation. The various branches of science and commerce are taught in English, the language of translation from Greek and Latin. Degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred on deserving candidates. The Prospectus and Catalogue, washing and mending, bed and bedding, and doctor's fee, per term of five months. Tuition in civil engineering course, per term, \$20. Tuition in classical course, 25 00. Tuition in commercial course, 10 00. Drawing, vocal music and use of library, extra no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For ample information apply to the "Prospectus and Catalogue of Studies." 4-5m.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$16 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 4-ly.

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 description. No extra charge for Bros Trade Mark Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oil, Parts, etc. FESSENDEN BROS., 25 Dundas street. 4-ly.

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 EIGHT PER CENT.

per annum. Very favorable terms can also be obtained for choice loans of not less than \$2500 on farm property in the counties of Perth, Oxford, Elgin, Kent and Lambton. Apply immediately at the office of the Company, 100 E. LAUREL BUILDING, LONDON, or by post to EDWARD LE RUEY, Managing Director.

O'MARA BROS., FURNITURE PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS, Dundas street west. Office and Retail Store, Market Lane. Grocers and the Trade liberally dealt with. Hotels supplied.

REMOVAL! McBRIDE & BOYD Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with their call. London, January 2, 1886. 6-3m.

ALL RHEUMATIC AND OTHER PAINS CURED IN A FEW HOURS. W. Y. BRINTON, Esq.—St. Hyacinth, Que. 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. Brantton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid are sold by all druggists.

W. DODSON, FAMILY BUTCHER, Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sts., IS PREPARED at all times to supply the choicest quality of meats at the most reasonable figures. Special arrangements made for supplying public institutions in the most satisfactory manner. Deliveries made promptly. A large stock of Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausages, Headcheese, etc. ALWAYS ON HAND. W. DODSON, 5-3m.

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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 & RIDOUT STREETS, Keeps one of the largest and cheapest stocks

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SALE before great Reduc... D'S HALL... STORE... ARDY... OUT STREETS... PROCESSIONS

Kept in Stock. and Willow Ware

Family Pills, of a Family Physic, stomach, Breastr, in Diseases, Bil, umors, Worms, the Blood.

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effective in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain.

Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic employed: cleanses the bowels, and even the contents of one pill a day, restive organs and

been known for a century, and have reputation for their diseased action in various organs of the body.

posed that obstructive can rarely find. They are still the most thorough and searching cathartic employed: cleanses the bowels, and even the contents of one pill a day, restive organs and

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(FRIDAY, FEB. 20.)

LADIES! LADIES! DRESS GOODS

Do not purchase Dress Goods until you have been to T. BEATTIE & CO'S. ALL WOOL FRENCH DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD. IN ALL THE NEW COLORS. THE BEST VALUE YET OFFERED.

T. BEATTIE & CO., 140 Dundas Street.

HUMOROUS.

A poet says: "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow left traces there." What became of the rest of the harness he doesn't state.

For revealing to a man the stars in their zenith, a slippery banana skin on a wet sidewalk discounts the telescope.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews, promptly and not unannually replied: "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

The married ladies of a Western city have formed a "Come home husband Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush at the end of it.

"Do you call that a veal outlet, waiter?" said a customer. "What is an insult to every true calf in the country." "I didn't mean to insult you sir," said the waiter.

At the close of the sermon the minister became impressed. Raising his voice he said: "Judgment judgment!" "out on first!"

An old rail splitter in Indiana put the quietus upon a young man who chafed him upon his bald head, in these words: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."

"What would you give to be as young as I am?" asked a top of Tallyrand. The wrinkled old wit and diplomatist looked at him a moment and said, "My faith! I would almost be willing to be as foolish."

"Do animals have fun?" asks some unobserving individual. Of course they do. When a cow switches her tail across the face of the man who is milking her, steps along just two yards, and turns to see him pick up his stool and follows, she has the most amused expression on her face possible.

"I can told," said Mrs. Gubbins, the other day, "that a good deal of suffering exists among the 'peasants' in Europe, in consequence of their not being able to obtain work." And when Mr. G. kindly suggested that perhaps she meant "peasants," she flared right up, and said "heavens, he said 'catches' her talk ever since he was elected Alderman."

Southern Lord (staying at Highland Castle). "Thank you so much. I shall wearily enjoy your music. I think of having a pipe at my own place." Sandy the piper—"An' fat kin' o' a piper would your lordship be needin'?" Southern Lord—"Oh, certainly a good piper like yourself, Sandy." Sandy (sniffing) "Oh! intert—ye might easily fin' a lord like your lordship, but it's nae so easy to find a piper like me whatever!"

Frederick the Great was very fond of arguing; but as he was known to do it sometimes by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena with him. One day, when he was more than usually disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question. "It is imprudent, your majesty," was the reply "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such strong convictions, and who wears such thick boots."

Any Man Will do. A maiden once of certain age, to catch a husband did engage; but, having passed the prime of life in striving to become a wife, without success, she thought it time to mend the follies of her prime. Departing from the usual course of paint and such, like for resource, with all her might, this ancient maid beneath an oak tree knelt and prayed, unconscious that a graying old owl was perched above—the moving fowl! "Oh, give—a husband give!" she cried, "while yet I may become a bride; soon will may day of grace be o'er and then, like many maids before, I'll die without an early love, and none to meet me there above!" "Oh! 'tis a fate too hard to bear; then answer this my humble prayer, and oh! a husband give to me!" Just then the owl upon the tree in deep base tones cried, "Who? who? who? who? Why, any man, good Lord, ask me!"

The Indian and the Telephone. An amusing application of the wonders of crime comes to us from Julian. Several horses were recently stolen in that neighborhood, and suspicion fell upon a certain Indian as the thief. Some one having introduced a telephone up there, the same was being exhibited, when it occurred to the owner of the stolen horses to get the Indian to come in and hear the "Great Spirit" talk. The Indian took one of the cups and was thrilled with astonishment at being apparently so near the Great Keeper of the unhappy hunting grounds. After some time spent in wondering, the Indian was solemnly commanded by the Great Spirit to "Give up those stolen horses!" Dropping the cup as if he had been shot, the Indian immediately confessed to having stolen the horses, and tremblingly promising his life was spared to return them at once, and he did so.—Union.

OUR YOUTH AND THEIR PERILS.

A thousand times it has been said that the young men around us to-day are the hope of the Church, and the young men, as a rule, appear to be very well satisfied with this honorary appellation, without making very great efforts to deserve it. It is true that there are more young men at confession and communion every week than there were formerly; yet their number, in proportion to what it ought to be, is not large. The Easter duty satisfies many a young Catholic, and, if he does not miss Mass on Sunday, he is satisfied. And, after a time, he drops that. Zeal for the faith is not in him. He knows in a hazy kind of way that there is such a society as that of St. Vincent de Paul, that there are socialities, and Catholic publications, but these things do not interest him. He reads occasionally, but very rarely any book that instruct him in regard to the glorious legacy which he inherited at his baptism. In fact, he does not often read books; the daily papers, with a worthless weekly on Sunday, satisfy all his intellectual requirements. He is not bad, but he is not very good. He has not the miraculous quality of touching pitch cold without being defiled; hence, in looking over those daily papers in which marriages are announced, we so often discover good old Catholic Irish names annexed by minister or magistrate to cognomens of a decidedly non-Catholic flavor. Mixed marriages of this kind are becoming alarmingly common. A young Catholic does not lose his faith at once; he drifts. He forgets his catechism; all the impressions made on his mind in his daily intercourse lead him to think that one belief is as good as another, and when he adopts this theory, his faith is practically gone.

The press, the public school, the social intercourse of the day, all contribute to bring this about. The secular press advocates to high sentiment, no noble aspirations; sacrifice, self-abnegation, disinterestedness, are points for the humorous column; it does not even hold the mirror up to nature, it only shows the deformities of nature. And we can imagine no human being more callous, more deaf to good inspirations, than he who is moulded by the influences of the daily press; yet it is this influence that moulds many lives to-day. The whole tendency of the public schools is to weaken all religious impressions that a child may have retained at home. The atmosphere is impregnated with unbelief. Every factor in the world's history is given a place; religion alone is ignored. Of what use, then, asks the pupil, is religion, since people can get along without it—since it is negative? His "education" takes no account of religion. It becomes important to him whether those blood-curdling stories about the Inquisition are true or not. He is simply indifferent. He does not believe that the monks and nuns are bad; he knows better than that; but the accusations against the Church do not move him. He has learned not to care. At school he has made acquaintances who are like himself, indifferent. Socially, he meets them in after life; and very often he marries among them. His wife may go to the Little Bethel or the Ebenezer, if she pleases, and the children are sent to a Protestant Sunday school; but this is that we discover among such contradictions as Luther O'Brien, or read that the Rev. Calvin O'Neill will hold a "love feast."

The public schools and the neglect of Catholic reading lead to an enormous amount of mixed marriages of the most hopeless kind. Impressions made on the mind are never wholly effaced; it is true; but if you give a child a smattering of catechism on Sunday, and have it overlaid with directly antagonistic impressions during the other six days of the week, you can hardly expect that the religious teaching will come out triumphant. The fittest does not always survive, in spite of the "scientists." Parents are too often content to let things go. The public schools are good enough for them. They cannot see that the public school children are worse than those attending the parochial school—too much religion does not help people "to get along" in these days. These are the sentiments of the parents whose children go down to hell. Can there be anything more horribly pathetic than the spectacle of a parent and child separated by different fronts? Can any remorse, even that of Cain, have any effect on the awful anguish that must afflict the dying parent who has killed the soul of his child?

The children of Irishmen have a fatal facility for taking impressions. They adopt themselves new atmospheres with wonderful quickness. They are more Spanish to-day in Spain than the Spaniard, more French than the Frenchman, and more American than the American who has earned that name by a descent of several generations. It is not strange, then, that the Church seeks so vigilantly to draw them firmly within her sacred circle by discouraging the "liberalism" of parents, whose thoughtlessness and sloth are criminal in the highest degree. If the secular press and the public schools are permitted to mould young men, the hope of the Church will be a forlorn one. It is not sufficient that Catholics should be passive, they must be active. Everything is against us; the air is full of the miasma of indifference. There is no worse foe than an indolent foe. The English language has become so thoroughly an instrument in the hands of our enemies, that all its literature seems directed against us. It is only by the grace of baptism that the young can preserve their faith at all, in face of the dangers that surround it; it is only by this grace fortified by the other sacraments of the Church, that the evils of the time can be resisted. What sacrifice, then, can be too great to preserve the sacramental grace in the soul of the Catholic child? If our young grow careless, whose fault is it? Cain asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and shall the Catholic parent before a merciful and just God ask the same question, and hope to be excused.—Catholic Review.

At a juvenile party a young gentleman about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, "Come and play and dance my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely!" cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I poor papa?"

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company will be held at the Offices, Richmond Street, London, Ont., on

Wednesday, 18th day of February next, at the hour of Two o'clock, p. m., when a report of the affairs of the Company will be submitted, and directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order, H. C. MACDONALD, Manager, London, Ont., Jan. 25, 1880.

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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO. I avail myself of this opportunity of penning you a few lines to let you know how I like your machine. I like it better than any I have seen or worked with. That is the LIGHT DRAFT—I do really believe it cannot be surpassed in doing good work, and it has NO SLIDE DRAFT. That is one thing I like. I like its simplicity. I have tried it on the roughest of ground, and it is now and then. I also cut one field of corn and weeds that a great many said no machine could cut. I cut it clean, so they all around here say it could not be beat, and it was no heavier on the horses than if I was cutting grass. I don't think any machine can be made to beat it, for it is no trouble for a man of light horses to work it all day and it does so clean and even, and is so easily adjusted. It works well in down grain. I recommend it to every farmer.

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OTTAWA.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.—This evening, as the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, accompanied by Lady Pelly, were leaving Rideau hall for the parliament buildings, where a levee was to be held, owing to the icy condition of the road the sleigh swerved to one side as it turned out of the grounds, and the coachman was thrown from his seat, leaving the horses entirely without control. The high-spirited animals started off at a furious gallop, the inmates of the vehicle, a close-covered one, being powerless to check their mad career. There was every prospect of a serious accident, but, fortunately, two of the aids de camp, who had started on ahead in a single sleigh, had not gone very far, and the driverless horses, with their precious load, were close behind them. Before they had got half a mile from the place of accident, the aids, as if by instinct, took in the situation, and, leaping from their own conveyance, which they left in charge of their footman, were in the road, ready to make the attempt, at any rate, to stop the flying steeds. As the sleigh rushed up they sprang at the horses' heads, and, after being dragged along for a hundred yards or more, brought them to a standstill. The distinguished occupants of the sleigh were immediately released from their unpleasant position, and, happily, were found to have escaped serious injury. The princess received only a few slight scratches about the face and head, but the shock must have proved very severe, although her royal highness is reported to be none the worse for the accident. Lady Pelly also received a severe shock. The marquis was uninjured. Of course the levee was postponed, and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city until the true state of affairs became known. A cablegram was immediately sent to the queen informing her of the accident, and the telegraph offices were instructed not to allow any sensational reports of the affair to pass over their lines. Later information from Rideau hall reports her royal highness entirely recovered from the shock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, February 12.—It is believed here that the reports that Abdul Rahman Khan had crossed the Oxus are premature. Letters are now, however, received at Cabul, stating that such a movement is impending. Lahore, February 12.—Abdul Rahman is reported in Badakshan with a large force. Calcutta, Feb. 16.—The Pioneer states that the Russian papers recently found at Cabul included a complete scheme for the invasion of Northern India. Fifty leading chiefs in Ludman Valley surrendered to the British. It is reported that Ayoub Khan, with 6,000 men, left Herat to join Mahmud Jan at Ghuznee. The Heratians are erecting an entrenched camp on the Teheran Road. Gen. Roberts has been reinforced, and will co-operate in an attack on Ghuznee. It is reported that the Russian Ambassador at Teheran is prepared to leave the Persian court at a moment's notice. Twelve thousand Persians are concentrating at Khorassan.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The Emperor William, after having paid a visit to the Academy of Vocal Music on Saturday, while passing down a flight of stairs was suddenly seized with giddiness while walking in front of his suite, as in his custom, and fell down the staircase. He was immediately taken home to his private apartments, and the court physician summoned, when it was ascertained that His Majesty had sustained no injury beyond several contusions about the head and limbs. The accident was not positively known until to-day, because of a strenuous attempt to suppress all the facts concerning it at the palace, although rumors of the mishap had been circulated about the city. The return of the alarming symptoms, which have several times before produced similar results, has caused much anxiety in Court and Government circles, and fears are entertained that the Emperor may meet with fatal casualty from this source.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT. Mr. Mellon (Home Ruler) introduced a motion in favor of equalizing the franchise in Ireland with that in England and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was a distinct breach of the Act of Union. Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) seconded the motion. Mr. Lewis (Conservative) moved an amendment that it be inexpedient to deal with the question. In the course of his speech he charged Parnell with inciting the people to break the law. The Speaker called Lewis to order. Resuming his remarks, Mr. Lewis said the House knew his meaning. Home Ruler, once a harmless snake, was now a poisonous serpent. The House ought to hesitate before granting an extension of suffrage among a class holding Home Rule views. Mr. Justice McCarthy, Home Ruler, and various Irish members, supported Mellon's motion. Mr. Waddy, Liberal, said that if they desired to avoid Home Rule they could only do so by granting such legitimate demands. Sir William Harcourt declared the motion only set forth the principle of equality upon which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceased

to be the principle he should cease to be in favor of the union.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland, sought to show that it was impossible to deal with the franchise before legislation was held on the redistribution of seats.

John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the unfair and unjust treatment of Ireland in other matters, and said the Chief Secretaryship was held by a man who was steeped with Tory prejudices against freedom.

It is understood that Parnell will, in the House on Friday, disclaim any intention of applying the epithet so "degrading," which was the term complained of, to the conduct of Sir Charles Russell, whose motion will be negated without a division.

Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said it was inopportune to re-open the question of Parliamentary reform. Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) pointed out that the Government, by refusing reasonable demands, were playing into the hands of the extreme party in Ireland. Mr. Mellon charged Lowther with neglecting his duties to attend races.

GERMAN NOTES.

The 24th parish in the little principality of Hohenzollern became vacant on Christmas Eve by the death of the parish priest, Herr Burkle.

There are at present 58 Catholic Divinity students in the University of Breslau and 78 Protestants. Formerly the number of Catholic students in the Faculty of Theology was double that of Protestants. The parochial donation of Blumberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Old Catholics, has just been returned to the Catholics, and the Old Catholic congregation has been dissolved. This parish was one of the first which joined the schism.

The great Prussian field-marshal Moltke relates that during the plague in Constantinople in 1857 he became acquainted with a priest in the French hospital at Pera who not only administered to the spiritual but also to the temporal necessities of the poor victims of the scourge, washing their wounds; nursing them, and burying them, after their death, with his own hands. "I confess," Gen. Moltke says, "I esteemed and admired the courage of that noble man, whose bravery infinitely surpasses the most brilliant feat of arms."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSING IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, Feb. 12.—To a motion for the second reading of the Irish Volunteer Bill, Bigger has handed to the clerk of the House an amendment that in view of the fact that the Government prosecution is now hanging over several earnest and true Irishmen for advocating in a temperate manner the amendment of inequities of the land law, it is not desirable to put such power into the hands of the Executive as is proposed by such Bill, and that it be read a second time this day six months. Mr. Ibbitson, Joint Secretary of Treasury, to-day, in replying to a deputation consisting of Shaw and other members of Parliament, representing the constituencies in the south of Ireland, asking for a grant for the prosecution of public works in connection with the improvement of some harbors on the South coast, promised that there should be no delay in doing anything necessary for the relief of the suffering people.

Mr. Henry gave notice that he would introduce a resolution declaring that the famine was due to the undeveloped condition of the resources of Ireland, which should be developed from Imperial resources. He also gave notice that if his resolution was adopted he would move that an industrial commission be appointed and entrusted with £20,000,000 as an aid gift and half loan for public works.

Bourke, in the course of his reply to Gourley's inquiry with regard to the Fisheries Question and the Treaty of Washington, declared that there was no idea of abrogating or amending clause 33 of that treaty.

Mr. O'Donnell this evening resumed his speech on his amendment to the Address, whereupon the House suddenly became empty, especially the Government benches. O'Donnell is signed against the brutal conduct of the police during process serving. He repudiated for himself and for the rest of the Home Rulers, the idea that they wanted to abolish. He condemned the arbitrary arrests made in Ireland.

Mr. Biggar (Home Ruler) seconded, and Finnigan (Liberal) supported, O'Donnell's amendment. The amendment was rejected by 178 to 12. The report of the Address was agreed to.

In his speech on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Distress Bill, Synan (Home Ruler) moved an amendment objecting to the use of the Church surplus funds for Irish relief. He urged that advances should come from the Imperial resources. O'Slaughnessy (Home Ruler) seconded the amendment. Colthurst (Home Ruler) urged the Government to institute works other than sanitary.

Northee concurred in the opinion that the nature of the works should not be restricted. Shaw (Home Ruler) hoped the amendment would not be pressed. The Irish members feared that if assistance were given to landlords it might lead to an increase in their rents. He hoped that some means would be introduced into the Bill to prevent such a result.

When King James the first wrote his countess to tobacco "the royal pedant knew nothing of the 'Myrtle Navy.'" If he had, instead of waiting his brains over his curious production, he would have filled his royal pipe with it, and would have taken a royal smoke; he would have been prepared to admit that with regard to the injurious effects of tobacco, it all depended on what tobacco you smoked.

BELGIUM.

TRIUMPH OF THE CLERGY AND PEOPLE IN THE EDUCATIONAL STRUGGLE.

The Belgian Liberals have strained and are straining every nerve to make the most of the power which they possess, but which they are destined before long to see passing from their hands. On the education of the country they wish especially to affix a secular impress which would be sure to bring to their ranks large numbers of future adherents. But not content with modelling the State instruction on their own lines, they made effort to suppress all action in a different direction. They gave every facility for the working of the State system, and threw every possible impediment in the way of those who sought to establish a system of teaching more consonant with their own feelings, and more in harmony with the necessities of the youthful mind. The Bishops whose duty it was to see that the instruction of their people was such as a Christian should receive, did not at all adopt the Liberal view of the education question, and set themselves to counteract the pernicious results which they believe would follow from school instruction without religion. So keenly did the Government feel this opposition, so well did it perceive that the Bishops were seconded in their exertions by the people, that it left nothing untried to frustrate the projects upon the execution of which the Bishops were engaged. It even appealed to the Vatican, asking His Holiness the Pope, under threat of withdrawing the Belgian ambassador, to put down the struggle with which the Belgian clergy had identified themselves. But the efforts of the clergy were based on principles that the Vatican could not approve. Therefore a polite reply was returned, stating that the Bishops had acted within the limits of their strict rights, and refusing to interfere with their action. Disappointed in all their hopes of checking and destroying the movement for religious education, and seeing every day another mark added to the sign which herald the doom of their godless system, the Liberals are now in sore distress. A few facts will show how unmistakable is the failure which awaits the secularist education, and how complete is the success of the opposition movement. In four months the Catholics have erected three thousand schools, the Prince of Arenberg alone having opened over one hundred. Over two thousand four hundred and seventy schoolmasters have resigned their positions, and passed over to the Catholic schools. These are figures which speak eloquently of the vitality of Belgian Catholicism, and of the strength of the people's determination not to allow religion to be banished from the schools.

PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDS.

MCBROOM & WOODWARD

PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDSMEN. Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be ready for gratuitous distribution in a few days. It will contain 60 pages, on the toned paper, and will be handsomely illustrated with numerous cuts of flowers, vegetables, and field crops. Send your address in postal-card for copy. Seeds by the ounce or packet sent to all parts of the Dominion FREE OF POSTAGE. All Leading Seeds tested by our Steam Testing Apparatus. At the leading exhibitions and county fairs OUR CUSTOMERS carry off the Majority of the Prizes.

MCBROOM & WOODWARD, 70-72 St. George Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK CASHMEREES

Just received, to which we invite SPECIAL ATTENTION. These goods are of the finest makes.

OUR DRESS GOODS

are away down in price. The most desirable goods at a big reduction.

CORSETS.

A big line at 40 cents.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 128 Dundas Street.

(EATON'S OLD STAND.)

Electro-therapeutic Remedial Institute,

24 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, N. O.S.T.

For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. Electricity is acknowledged to be the most reliable agent in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints. The Medico-Electric Vapor Bath is the most successful combination of natural remedial agents for the treatment of colds, bronchitis, catarrhs, incipient consumption, internal congestions, and diseases of the skin, liver, kidneys, and all internal diseases.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Mrs. Abel, Woodstock. Being afflicted with rheumatism and some suppurations of the bowels, I was advised by my family physician, Dr. Beard, of Woodstock, to come to you for treatment, and I am happy to state that in one week I returned home, entirely cured of my ailments, and greatly relieved of the internal congestion.

From Mrs. Farrell, Woodstock. I was advised by Mrs. Hall who had been treated by you for rheumatism, to come to London for the baths, and can gladly state that in two weeks' baths, I was completely cured of rheumatism in my feet.

London, Oct. 26th, 1878.

REAL LACE

Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss GUY'S (Sole), Ladies, and Men's. Origin, lately of Youngtown, County Cork. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill Street, or at Miss GUY'S, ladies' millinery, 25 Dundas St.

FRAME COTTAGE.

TO RENT—A Good Frame Cottage and about one acre of land in Petersville, in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. The house has been recently put in thorough repair, has two bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and bath, and a good brick cellar. A market gardener would find this a most desirable place. Rent moderate. Apply at this office.

MARRIED.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dean Murphy, Timothy Maloney, to Honorah Roche, all of Irishtown.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, at his residence on Mill street, Philip McCann, aged 55 years.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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

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

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.

AMB & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows: Best quality roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; lamb quarters, 8c.; fore quarter, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 7c.; 1 lb. shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; beef, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue, 25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't forget the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store, Dundas street.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. LONDON, Feb. 20, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that residents in any street in the city (other than Dundas street, from Rideau Wellington and Richmond street, from the Great Western Railway and Fullarton street) desirous of having their street or portion thereof watered during the ensuing heated season, are required to file a petition for that purpose at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March next, after which date no petition will be received.

By order of Council, ALEX. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk, 70-72 St. George Street.

BUILDING STONE.

Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer in all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the best quality. Window sills, door sills, and base stone a specialty. 71-3m

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

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

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pook's Boot. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

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CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

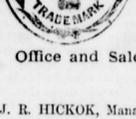
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THE GENUINE SINGER! SEWING MACHINE



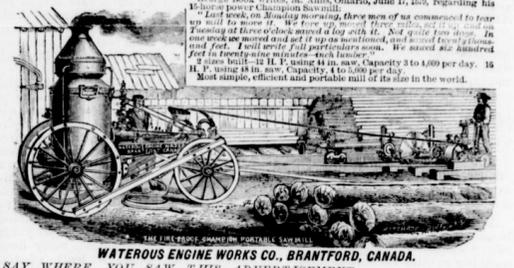
Has this TRADE-MARK on side of arm, and the words THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY Printed on top of arm.

Office and Salesroom in the Odd Fellows' Hall Building, 222 DUNDAS STREET. THE SINGER MAN'G COMPANY. J. R. HICKOK, Manager.

ALL WOOL TWEED PANTS TO ORDER. \$3.25 AND \$3.50. In addition to the above we have just received one case of Dark English Suitings. Also one case of Scotch Tweeds in new designs and colorings.

PETHICK & M DONALD

First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET. CHAMPION PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS



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

BOOK & JOB PRINTING AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

Oakey's Knife Polish Spice & Coffee Mills Dover Egg Beaters Mrs. Potts' Cold-handle Sad Irons.

COWAN'S HARDWARE.

BOSS. ALEX. MCDONALD. Has received a noble lot of those SQUARE TOP HATS!

SCOTCH KNIT CAPS.

Also latest styles of GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Wear Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, and have your Washed Hills to pay. Call and see them. 400 Richmond Street, near Dundas.

NEW FRUITS!!

VALENCIA RAISINS. SEEDLESS RAISINS. TABLE RAISINS. FIGS! PRUNES! CURRANTS! CHRISTIE BROWN'S BISCUITS & CAKES. LEMONS, ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, FINNAN HADDIES.

JOHN MOULE, GROCER,

213 DUNDAS STREET.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY MITCHELL'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES. Pleasant to the taste. Nature's brain and nerve invigorator. The only safe and reliable Hypophosphites for overworked brain, worry, anxiety, excitement, late hours, business pressure, nervous prostration, wasting diseases, functional derangements, etc. It purifies and enriches the blood, clears the skin and invigorates the brain, nerves, muscles, renews the wasting functions of life and imparts energy and vitality to the exhausted forces of the body. It cures nervous debility, overworked brain and heart disease. Prepared by B. A. MITCHELL & SON, 114 Dundas street west, north side, London, Ontario. Ask for Mitchell's Hypophosphites.

TAX COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

THE RATEPAYERS of the City of London who have not paid their Taxes for 1879 are requested to pay the same forthwith at the Collectors' Office, City Hall, otherwise they shall be collected by distress, as the law directs. By order, JOHN BLAIR, JAMES TAYLOR, Collectors.

RE-OPENED! THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS

Have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, St. Electric Bath, St. Mollere Bath, Sec. Hot and Cold Baths, Sec. Dis. STREET & McLAUREN.

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN

Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES!

EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

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

THE STAR HOUSE.

Next to the City Hotel, DUNDAS STREET.

McLENNAN & FRYER. PLUMBERS GASFITTERS.

STEAMFITTING, BELLHANGERS, &c. 244 DUNDAS ST.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER

BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipes, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with steam or hot water. 375 Richmond St., London, Ont.

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOTTEN? HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Of best Quality, at Lowest Wholesale Prices to Everybody. ALL FULLY WARRANTED. Several Second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS! At Purchasers' own Figures. Must be sold quick. Call and see them.

G. F. COLWELL

Albert Block (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - ONT.