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CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.
ANTS, READ THIS.
pay Agents a salary of \$100 per
his arguments, or allow a large com-
to sell our new and wonderful
We mean what we say. Sample
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The Catholic Record.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

NO. 35

N. WILSON & CO.

TWO CASES
SCOTCH TWEEDS
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
Our Prices for these are the Lowest we
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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

June 1879.
Sunday, 8.—Trinity Sunday, double 2nd class.
Epistle (Rom. XI, 33-36), Gospel (Matt.
XXVIII, 18-20).
Monday, 9.—Saint Angela, of Meoavia, Virg.
double.
Tuesday, 10.—Saint Margaret, Queen of Scot-
land, semi-double.
Wednesday, 11.—Saint Barnabas, apostle,
double major.
Thursday, 12.—Feast of Corpus Christi, double
1st class.
Friday, 13.—Saint Anthony of Padua, con-
fessor.
Saturday, 14.—Saint Basil, Bishop and doctor.

FATHER NORTHGRAVES.
Able and interesting address in St.
Albans.

SUBJECT:—REASON AND REVELATION.

The Rev. Geo. R. Northgraves delivered a very able and instructive lecture in Music Hall on Lake street, Tuesday evening last. The hall was completely filled with a large and appreciative audience, which listened with evident interest for two hours and twenty minutes to the reverend gentleman's timely remarks. The Very Rev. Father Drun, V. G., presided and introduced the speaker, and the Rev. Father Caissey was also present. The speaker's subject was "Reason and Revelation," and he explained clearly how far reason and revelation agree—how far revelation is reasonable. "The subject is important because it concerns not only the present life but the world beyond the tomb," said the speaker, "and I deem it profitable if possible to throw some light upon a subject that concerns all." He defined reason as that faculty impressed upon the soul whereby we are led to a knowledge of God, and revelation as a special light vouchsafed by God to man to instruct him in the duties he has to perform and the truth he has to believe. The speaker after reviewing the utterances of several rationalistic philosophers, chose Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" as containing the nucleus of all arguments brought forward by those opposed to the truth of revelation. He considered Paine as a representative rationalist. He spoke first of the expediency and necessity secondly of the possibility, and thirdly of the existence of revelation, and in the fourth and last place answered several of the objections brought against the truth of revelation. Rationalists acknowledge that the wonderful works of nature show evidence of design, and the speaker quoted from the "Age of Reason," "Tom Paine believed in a power superior to all things, and that power is God. The rationalist says we need no other light than reason, but the Christian says we need also revelation. Christians do not reject reason, but at the same time they hold that revelation is also given to reasonable beings. Reason teaches us many truths but there is a limit beyond which it cannot go, and then we need revelation. One of the chief arguments brought against revelation is that it is full of mysteries, and yet these very people who on that account disbelieve in revelation, live in a world of mysteries which they cannot understand. The most eminent scientists of the age cannot understand the laws of the circulation of the blood, or the laws that govern electricity, and yet they believe in all these things. Nature is full of these mysteries. Every tree that lives, every animal that propagates its species, every being that every breathing thing, brings us in contact with a world of mystery. It is very unreasonable for rationalists to admit that nature is full of mystery and then hold that there is none in the moral order of things. God is infinite in all his attributes and our knowledge is but finite created things. If we understood his plans and ways, then we would ourselves be infinite. You cannot explain the microscope to a blind man, for his only eyes are the sense of touch, but to those who have sight and understand the laws of perspective it is plain as day to be understood. What his reason given to man from a moral point of view. Chaldea, Greece, Rome, Egypt, India, China, with their schools of philosophy, furnished a history of contradictions. Their philosophers lacked a divine sanction which could alone make their teachings truth, and with all their learning, they were polytheistic and worshipped gods of gold and silver, and even reptiles and creeping things. After Xerxes had conquered Greece, he was required to record on a monument the cause of the great victory, and he attributed the result to the prostitutes, for such they were, those priestesses of Venus who prayed for the deliverance of the Greeks. The Catholics and Phoenicians threw their children into the heated arms of the brazen Minotaur and gloried in the sacrifice. And the people of Memphis and Thebes, who reared monumental works of art, the admiration of the world, worshipped dogs, cats, trees, plants and lizards. The speaker quoted from Juvencal's satires, "The speaker said that modern rationalists lay great stress upon what they are pleased to term 'natural religion,' but without what God's revelation has made known to us, these modern philosophers would have no more idea of

worship or of God than those of the ancient schools. Modern Rationalism or natural religion owes to Christianity all it knows of truth. The speaker went on to prove the possibility of revelation. It should not mistake the phantasy of a fevered imagination for the light of God's revelation, in proof of which the legislator the co-ordinate branches of the legislature passed laws for the guidance of men, but they were not specially revealed to every man and yet every man is held accountable to the laws so passed. We are bound to believe many things of which we are not the eyewitnesses. The works of art of the Old World and its great cities are known to most of us, through the descriptions of those who have seen them. It is possible for us to have a certainty of knowledge of things we have not seen. There is a sensible certitude, an intellectual and an historical certitude. Or certitude and a metaphysical and a moral certitude. If revelation is attested to by witnesses who are not themselves deceived, nor deceivers, and if their testimony is substantiated by co-existent facts, we may rely on its truth as much as if we had sensible knowledge of it. He then explained the doctrine of miracles in revelation by claiming if God was the first cause, and as rationalists admitted the Creator who made the laws of nature, he certainly could control them, as easily as a stone could throw a stream could be thrown back the same distance by a person of equal strength. It would be as easy for God to stop the laws of nature as for a man to stop a watch at a race, and when the purpose was accomplished, the machinery would go on as before. Mr. Northgraves, in a profound and logical argument, proved the truth of revelation, from co-existent history and monumental writings, recently discovered, and the ruins of Eastern cities, from the internal evidence of the revelation itself, and substantially proved that God's revelation rested upon a surer foundation than any ordinary history. The discourse was argumentative and free logically sound throughout, and free from anything savouring in the least of sectarianism, but would be accepted as readily by one Christian denomination as another. One remarkable feature of the address was the speaker's ready acquaintance with all ancient records, histories and inscriptions on monumental ruins, as well as with all the great modern philosophers and scientists, from several of whom he quoted the exact words, and lecture was interspersed with quotations of only brief notes.—St. Albans, Vt., Abolition, May 21.

damage was done. The property was insured.
The Earl of Westmeath died on May 12th, at his residence, Pallas. The deceased nobleman, Anthony Francis Nugent, was the 9th Earl, and succeeded the Marquis of Westmeath in 1871. Lord Westmeath was an excellent landlord, and was highly esteemed for his urbanity of manner and his charitable disposition. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Lord Devlin, who has resided for some time at Furlough. The deceased Earl was in his 75th year.

CORK.
A window is to be erected in the Cork Cathedral to the memory of Lieutenant Coghill, who was killed at Bandula while trying to save the colors of the 24th Regiment. The funds for carrying out the project are being raised by public subscription.

A young man named Timothy Finn lost his life on May 9th by falling into the river at Passage West while stepping a payroll, on the steamer Parochial, bound for the Ferryport, on the morning of the 9th. The man was employed in the battery of the Ferryport on May 13th in consequence of injuries done to the Mallory Schools. His property, except a few personal effects, was lost. The application was not opposed. On a division between two proposals, £200 and £100, the latter sum was awarded to the applicant by a majority of the jury. The Rev. J. McCarthy, who, on his death, assigned him all his property, and to whom Dr. Galloway, in 1854, made a lease of the grounds on which the school was built. The extra police man drafted into Malloy during the late excitement, was sent back to his respective stations, with the exception of those who remain in charge of the schools. No advance has been made towards an understanding between the parish priest and the townspeople on the education question. The Rev. Mr. Morgan explained on Sunday, May 11th, that for the previous five weeks the attendance of the children at the catechism class had been very thin.

The North Monastery, Cork, was the scene of a very touching ceremonial on the 10th inst. The Rev. Mr. McCarthy, who, on his death, assigned him all his property, and to whom Dr. Galloway, in 1854, made a lease of the grounds on which the school was built. The extra police man drafted into Malloy during the late excitement, was sent back to his respective stations, with the exception of those who remain in charge of the schools. No advance has been made towards an understanding between the parish priest and the townspeople on the education question. The Rev. Mr. Morgan explained on Sunday, May 11th, that for the previous five weeks the attendance of the children at the catechism class had been very thin.

KERRY.
On May 14th, in a remote part of North Kerry, an extensive tract of moorland, comprising several hundred acres, covered with heath and lowly grass, was set on fire simultaneously in different parts, and as the flames of several fires rapidly united, in a short time the whole country side was lit up with one terrible blaze, which illuminated the horizon for miles around. The scene of the conflagration extended over the slopes of the Lyr mountains, the property of the late Mr. Hurley, J. P., and which locality is well known to many sporting tourists as one of grouse and partridge. As the flames extended over the moorland, the range of house-tops and chimneys of the village of Killybeg, the only material and direct damage resulting from it was the complete destruction of the extensive grouse cover, and as the game was strictly preserved it is suspected that the fire was the deliberate work of envious poachers.

LIMERICK.
The Limerick Reporter of May 13th, says: "The wind was westerly, with a fair weather in the barometer. The richness of foliage is showing itself in a most remarkable manner, and at length grass is appearing, and we may be certain that the appearance be no deceptive, there will be a fine crop of herbage before the close of the month. The budding oak having appeared this year before the ash, is taken as a sure indication by those who know how matters in this respect foretell, that the autumn had just plentiful season. There can be no doubt, though the evenings and nights are cold, that the weather is much better than it was this time last year, more genial, more temperate, more kindly, more promising."
CLARE.
A man named Manus Holderman, a native of the county Clare, was accidentally drowned on May 13th, at Limerick. He was after discharging a cargo of turf at Arthur's quay, and was taking his turn to a berth when he fell overboard and was drowned.

KILDARE.
The result of the polling in Clare was officially declared at Ennis, on May 26th. Notwithstanding the division in their ranks the Home Rulers have returned the O'Gorman Malon by a majority of 129 numbers were—O'Gorman Malon, 1,661; numbers 505, 1,531; Mr. Peter O'Brien, 805. Only about 3,400 voted at the 1877 election. The large voting of the last general election, exceeds that of the Home Rulers. Large crowds were present for hours in front of the County Court House, anxiously awaiting intelligence of the result of the contest, and when the magistrates were published that Malon was elected, there were ringing cheers, again and again repeated, that Clare had at length returned to its old love. The immense crowds proceeded to the foot of O'Connell's statue, where M. J. Conside delivered an address. The victory was celebrated by illuminations, and the mob threatened to wreck their

WESTMEATH.
A disastrous fire broke out on May 13th, in the premises of Messrs. Mooney & Sons, in Church street, Mullingar. The church bell being rung, the alarm was raised, and a number of the townspeople quickly assembled and lent a willing hand to endeavor to subdue the flames, which had at the time burst out from an adjoining large quantity of paraffin oil lent an additional element to the excitement. Some children into the heated arms of the brazen Minotaur and gloried in the sacrifice. And the people of Memphis and Thebes, who reared monumental works of art, the admiration of the world, worshipped dogs, cats, trees, plants and lizards. The speaker quoted from Juvencal's satires, "The speaker said that modern rationalists lay great stress upon what they are pleased to term 'natural religion,' but without what God's revelation has made known to us, these modern philosophers would have no more idea of

NEWS FROM IRELAND.
DUBLIN.
On May 12th, a large number of men from the village of Rush assembled quietly, having arrived on canvas carts, and were engaged in the demolition of the wall at Skerries. The persons chiefly engaged in this transaction appears to be those against whom summonses are pending at Rathfriland. After the demolition of the wall, the men adjourned to a public-house, and after a riotous and noisy manner, one of the constabulary was present during these proceedings.

KILDARE.
On May 10th, a man named Birmingham met with his death near the following extraordinary circumstances.—It appears that he lodged in a house in Clane, and a woman, who resided in the same house, had attended the dispensary to obtain medical relief, and was prescribed by Dr. Curtin, to whom she had received a box of pills which she said she had received from Dr. Carroll, late medical officer. Dr. Curtin ordered her to destroy the pills, and when she returned to the house she threw them in the fire. The deceased stated that she then went to bed, and the pills, the next morning, she found in the room, and she took them, and died soon after. Dr. Curtin was in attendance on the deceased, and pronounced it to be a case of poisoning.

KILKENNY.
It is again stated that Father O'Keefe has come to a friendly understanding with his ecclesiastical superiors.

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vengeance on some supporters of Captain Vandeleur. They smashed in Betty Kennally's house, in Mill street.

TIPPERARY.
Mr. John P. Magrath, solicitor, Nenagh, who for many years was one of the best known and most accomplished gentlemen in his profession in the North Riding of Tipperary, died on May 9th. He was much esteemed for his ability, genuine information and talent, and the zeal which he devoted himself to the best interests of his clients. On May 12th, his remains having been removed to the parish church, there was High Mass and Office for the repose of his soul, after which they were accompanied by a most numerous and respectable procession to the burial-ground of the ancient Abbey at Lisheen, within a mile of his native town, where they repose near those of his father and other members of his family.

WATERFORD.
On May 10th, the Summer Presentation Sessions were held in the City Court House, Waterford. The principal presentation was that of a claim for £2,500, made by Mr. George Walker, builder, Castlecomer, for the malicious burning, on the morning of the 27th January last, of the Mount Zion convent, which he had in a state of erection. Mr. Anderson, B. L., instructed by Mr. P. Kelly, Waterford, appeared in support of the presentation, and explained that although Mr. Walker claimed £2,500, he had since then made a careful estimate of what his real loss was, which he found was £1,800, and he therefore asked for the latter sum. Evidence was then given into to show that the fire was malicious, and that the building was set on fire by a discharged policeman named Harrington. Mr. J. T. Ryan, High Sheriff, gave evidence as to the amount of damage done. He had made a careful examination of the building in the morning of the 27th, and found that it was before the fire occurred. Mr. Geo. Walker, applicant, gave evidence to show that at the time of the fire he had over £400 worth of carpentry work on the premises, which he had destroyed, and he claimed the balance for loss of time, law expenses, and other items. The sessions passed a presentment for £1,200, with power to applicant to give further proof of loss sustained, should he deem it advisable, before the grand jury.

GALWAY.
It is rumored that Mr. J. A. Blake will be a candidate for the county of Waterford at the general election, and that Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart will stand. Mr. DeLahanty has declared that he will not resign the seat without a contest.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ZULU WAR.
London, May 31.—Telegrams from Maitland, dated May 14, say that there is exciting news from the Tugela frontier near Helpmakaar. On the 11th of May a great battle took place at a point between Thingopot and Sandwala. A powerful Zulu chief, named Matsomo, with all his people, numbering some thousands, had resolved to surrender to the British. He was joined by Dabulmani, Cetwayo's brother, who commanded the Zulus at Thingopot, and the remainder of the Zulu chiefs having kept away from Cetwayo, they were surprised by the British. He was killed, as is well known, the habit of slaughtering his unsuccessful generals whenever he catches a glimpse of them there, was probably his chief reason for joining the British. Matsomo's brother was probably his chief reason for joining the British. Matsomo's brother was probably his chief reason for joining the British.

BRITISH BURMAN.
Mandaly June 2.—Certain females of the Royal families, for whose safety the British Government stipulated, have been placed in trains and will probably be starved to death.
St. Joseph, Mo., June 2.—A dispatch from Irving, Kansas, yesterday, reports thirty deaths certain and fifty-three probable bodies injured by the recent cyclone. The people want money to get necessities. Ten bodies were buried yesterday. Fifty to sixty families at Frankfort, Kansas, are homeless and destitute. The citizens of that place have donated \$700, and more aid is needed. A dispatch from Sabetha to-day says that seventy-five to one hundred persons are destitute in the vicinity of Beattie. Bedding and clothing is in great demand.

UNITED STATES.
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THE LATE POISONING.
Newark, N.J., June 3.—The investigation into the recent wholesale poisoning of children who drank from the brook discloses that diphtheria caused death. Diphtheria in a mild form has been in the vicinity, so that the water, poisoned by heavy drainage and putrid carcasses of dead animals was just the thing to feed the disease into the development of a terrible malady.

GIANT STRIKE.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—The great iron workers strike throws out of employment in this city and in Allegheny about 40,000 workmen. It effects not only mill hands, but also coal diggers, and men employed in other connections with the mills. Yesterday 200 puddlers marched to Hussy, Hewitt & Co.'s steel works, and ordered the employees, numbering 500, including sixteen puddlers, to stop work. The men promised they would at night, and the strikers ordered the men at other mills to quit. The capital that will be lost while the strike lasts is estimated at \$25,000,000 in this county alone; besides 3,500,000 at Youngstown, Ohio, and 2,500,000 at Sharon, Pa., and about 1,000,000 at West Virginia. There are docks, Pa., and 600 men at New York and western Pennsylvania, where iron mill owners belong to the Western Iron Manufacturer's Association, who pledged their honor not to take any action until the strike is over. The association appointed to take charge of their side of the case.

FRANCE.
Paris, June 2.—It is reported that an investigation into the explosion alleged to have been used by the Archbishop of Brampton Oratory, the scene of the Marquis of Bute's and the Duke of Norfolk's wedding, is the eldest son and heir presumptive of the Earl of Albemarle, and he is also a peer in his own right, having been married in 1865 to a Roman Catholic, Sophia, daughter of Sir Allan McNab, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, and has children. At one time he was private secretary to the late Earl Russell, and at another time he was a member of the Royal Household under the Liberal Government. Lord Bury is the only Roman Catholic member of the Bute family in Ireland. Lord Bury's conversion adds one more to the list of Privy Counsellors to the Queen, the other being Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Kenmare, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Enly and Lord Robert Montagu.

Non-Catholics frequent assert that Catholics were not allowed to read the Bible. It is only by facts that such assertions can be triumphantly refuted. Here is one. In the days of Leo X., before Luther had become an apostate, Augustin Justiniani, one of the greatest scholars of the day, was made bishop of part of Corsica. On his arrival at his episcopal city, he found the number of poor persons so great that his means did not suffice to relieve them. He brought his great talents into requisition, and published for their assistance two thousand and fifty copies of the Psalter, in five languages of which he was master. Religion in the Schools in Austria. By an order of the educational Council of the Providence of Lower Austria, the practice has been resumed in all middle-class schools and training institutions for teachers of the pupils assisting altogether at Mass on Sundays and holidays. This old established practice was interrupted some time since, owing to the new fangled notions, which came into vogue, but since the beginning of April things have returned to their traditional channel.

The new building erected by the Sisters of Charity at Vancouver to replace the one destroyed by fire last year, has recently been completed at a cost of about \$3000. A vocation to a religious life is not to be guessed at, but to be determined by prayer and the advice of a confessor.