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on the first Tuesday in 30th. of June, compris-

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ce all that constitutes tion, hallowed by Re-R. WALSH, Bishop of adsome Gold Medal for

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ENZIE GROCER,



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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879.

VOL. 1.

Recotd.

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NO. 33

MERCHANT, &C,

POSITE CITY HALL.

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NG US FIVE NAMES

FOR SAME, WE WILL

E COPY, AND ALSO A

HOTOGRAPH

IN THIS PROVINCE.

FICE.

IS NOW READY.

The total amount of the assessment roll returned in Ekfrid township on the 1st of May was \$791,860. The assessment has been nearly doubled, that of last year being \$416,905.

Mrs. Joseph Hickson has identified nearly all the silver found in the safe of Kearney, the Montreal auctioneer, as part of that stelen from her residence about two years ago.

The Maggie McVey disappearance from Yar-mouth township, is still unaccounted for, and, like the Charley Ross case, plenty of Maggies are found, who turn out to be the wrong party.

The population of Woodstock is 5,123, that num-The population of woodstock is 0,123, that num-ber being an increase over last year's population of 54. The total amount of assessment this year is \$1,493,355, being an increase over last year's assess-ment of \$83,965.

The Sailors' Union at Kingston now consists of 150 members, who all have their signs and pass words, by which means they will be identified by similar associations, at all of the principal ports, throughout the great inland lakes.

On Wednesday a boy of about 13 years, named Gray, residing in Scott, Ontario county, whilst driving a horse, rolling a field, came in contact with a stone, throwing the boy forward, and the roller going over him killed him.

Near Bayfield, a man named John Clark was drowned in the river below Thompson's mill. He was traying to drive fish into a net and waded into deep water. He was only under water three minutes, but could not be resuscitated.

Edward Lapp, a brakesman on the Grand Trunk, was fatally injured on Sunday by his head coming in contact, whilst he was on a rapidly moving train, with the overhead-bridge on North Front street, Belleville. Deceased lingered until Monday, when death ended his sufferings. death ended his sufferings.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN TO-RONTO.

THREE LITTLE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Toronto, May 13.—Another horrible catastrophe occurred here shortly after four o'clock this after-noon. Three children, named Richard Casey, aged 5, John Casey, aged 3, and John Eveard, aged 5, were playing in a shed at the corner of Adelaide and Bathurst streets, owned by one Nolan, when by some means it eaught fire. The door somehow or other became closed, and it was not known that the poor little things were in the shed until it was burned to the ground, and their charred remains were found among the burning embers. It is supposed they were playing with matches and set fire to a quantity of old shingles which were in the barn. The parents of the children, who were hurd-working, industrious of old shingles which were in the barn. The parents of the children, who were hurd-working, industrious people, are frantic at their great loss. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The fire was only burning a few minutes, and the finding of the little bodies was a terrible surprise to every one. of search.

London, May 14.— The order requiring swine from the United States to be slaughtered at the port of landing takes effect on the 15th May.

ROYAL VISIT. The Empress of Germany will arrive to-day on a visit to the Queen.

LORD DUFFERIN. Lord and Lady Dufferin arrive to-night from St. Petersburg for a month's holiday.

A PEST IN THE GRAIN In Southern Russia, the source of the great Euro-pean corn supply, the terrible foe, a small coleop-terous insect, so destructive to cereals, has once more spread devastation through the grain fields, more especially in Bessarabia, Charkow, Yekatevin more especially in Bessarabia, Charkow, vekatevin-oslay, Poltawa and Cherson. The rapidity with which the insect propagates defeats all attempts at extirpation. Ten years ago the insect first appear-ed at Paurida. In 1876 it invaded Charkow, where in 1877 it ruined the entire crop. This year it is invading other large districts. Quite one-third of the entire wheat crop of Southern Russia is

threatened. BREAK DOWN OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that English-A Lattore correspondent telegraphs that English-men returning from Cashmere report that not suf-ficient provisions for a week remain, and that the relief arrangements had broken down.

THE COLLIERY TROUBLES.

THE COLLERY TROUBLES. The conference at Barnesly to-day, at which 120,-000 colliers were represented, decided to demand 10 per cent. increase of pay, and if refused to stop work throughout the country. Another conference will be held in Birningham in five weeks to fix the date for giving notice of a strike, the interval to be depended to activity. devoted to agitation. EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

The Skerne Iron Works (limited), of Darlington, have failed. The capital was £200,000. The habilities of Lloyd & Co., of Middlesborough,

whese failure has been announced, amount to \$400,000, and those of Hopkins, Gilkes & Co. (limited), also of Middlesborough, are £190,000. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

London, May 13.—In the Commons yesterday the Vice-President of the Council said that since January six cargoes of American cattle have been ound affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

GERMANY.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Berlin, May 14.—It was announced in the Reich-stag to-day that Austria and Russia had consented to become parties to an Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were hardly expected to join, as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

New Fork, May 14.—There is a rumor that an Italian firm has been negotiating in the United States for a supply of 100,000 tons of ceal, in place of getting it from England, as heretofore, and that this has caused uncasiness in London. A cargo of American coal reached the Mediterranean sixteen worths are and must with ready sale, and more the months ago, and met with ready sale, and more than months ago, and met with ready sale, and more than twenty cargoes have been sent over since that time. The London Globe apprehends that before long the coal industry of Great Britain will have to encoun-ter determined rivalry on the part of the United States. American coal will not be landed in Eng-land, but will be shipped to ports on the continent, the age new demendent upon supplies from the

which are now dependent upon supplies from the coal fields of the United Kingdom.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY WONDER.

Cincinnati, May 14 .- A special from Cave City, Barren county, Ky., reports a wonderful outburst of petroleum, gas and salt water on the Rowe farta, situated on Croeus creek, in Cumberland county. situated on Crocus creek, in Cumberland county. The rocks upheaved and streams of oil and salt water spurted 400 yards, deluging several tobacco-barns. A looker-on attempted to light his pipe, when the gas took fire and the petroleum and gas burned all night, illuminating the neighborhood for miles around, but finally died down. The explosion at first was like that of heavy artillery.

at first was like that of heavy artillery.

WASHINGTON.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.

Washington, May 14.—The American Charge at St. Petersburg reports that since the attempt upon the life of the Emperor every one coming into Russia must be provided with a passport duly verified by a Russian Consul ; must be registered at the police, and comply with the regulations imposed. All the principle ministers are now accompanied by mounted Cossacks when they appear in public.

All the principle ministers are now accompanied by mounted Cossacks when they appear in public. The Halifax Reporter thinks that Hanlan will had. It says — In thousands of homes people will be led to ask about Canad—to take an interest in Canada—to realize what a magnificent see cost she has—what grand inland lakes—what splendid prairies. Hanlan has, by means of his biceps, made a deeper impression upon the popular mind about Canad than all else put together. All the jaw-force ' of all the orators—all the states manship of the popular leaders of parties—all the train. "I was going at a good pace when, just as 1 ifficks, our Joe Howes in half a century, all com-pacted together, would not make the impression pacted together. Well hand man will make, in a five moments, by the dexterons use of the muscles of his arm." Hahlan may do a good deal in this way, but

windows and seats were spread around, and the sove had fallen backward. On the top of the struggling mass came a deluge of water frem the tender. Fortunately the engine ran in hind-end first, or there might have been the horror of a sew deaths from scalding to relate. DEATH OF MR. GOODERHAM.

DEATH OF MR. GOODERHAM. Mr. Gooderham gradually sand under the fearful shock which his injuries inflicted upon him, and died on Sunday morning. He went off quite peacefully, and gratefully recognizing the attentions of those around 1 im. He was in the 54th year of his age, and was the second son of Mr. Wm. Gooderham, President of the Bank of Toronoto, who survives him.

him. Of course, when an "accident" of this nature

search for knowledge must be regulated by religious training—such as you enjoy in your R. C. Separate school here in Raliegh. Remember your Creator in the days of youth. Be thankful to your patents for imparing to you the golden opportunities of educating the mind as well as the heart. Continue to labor with industry in the great field of true Catholic education, that you may become useful members of society, loyal citizens and worthy children of the Church of God. Many thanks for the beautiful cross here before me; it is emblematical of that cross which we all must carry, and which is measured and fitted for each one of us.
" No cross, no crown." We will ever think of this in all our studies, labors and trials, that we may receive through God's grace an everlasting crown in Heaven.

CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

The Orphans.

9

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO, BY MICHAEL LYNCH.

The cold gray morning breaking from the east, A glimmering light shot though the window pane, Where sat the the fisher's wife with heart opprest, And straining eyes bent outward on the main.

So had she sat long hours deprived of sleep, Whilst angrily the wave broke on the shore, For Baptiste, her beloved, was on the deep, And much she feared she ne'er would see him more

But see, from out the mist comes drifting slowly, His small, frail craft, then strikes upon the land And she with eyes that shone with lovelight holy Qushed eager forth to meet him on the strand. One short embrace, one short and silent prayer, And then they turned along the pathway hom She leading on with heart now free from care, For spite of storm and darkness he had come.

Seated at length beside his own bright fire, His dripping nets into a corner cast, "Good wife," he said. " last night there seemed a choir Of furious devils howling in the blast.

"All night the rain was beating in my face, Until I almost wept for very pain. All night the white-capped waves did run a race, And in the sea I cast my nets in vain.

"Yet though my toil did gain for you no food, I am content since I again am here," My heart leaps up, and I in joyful mood Smile at the dangers which I nothing fear."

Shyly she answered : "Baptiste, dear, last night Our neighbor died, poor creature : I alone Sat by her side until her gazing sight Sadden grew dull, and heavy as a stone.

"Two little children has she left behind, William the boy, and Madeline, a girl, Both smail, both pretty, as you'd wish to find, With large blue eyes, and many a flaxen curl,"

At this grew Baptiste grave, and throwing down His old fur bonnet wet with sea and rain. Muttered awhile, then seratched his shaggy crown. "Two to our five makes seven. If'm: that's plain.

"Too often now we hungry go to rest, For storms will rage long weeks upon the sea, Well, well, 1'Hi nothing say; God must know best, "Tis His good will, and that we know must be.

"Go, fetch them, dear, they will be frightened sore If with the dead alone they waken thus. Hark! 'its the mother knocking at our door, Fear not; they will be children unto us.

"They will soon learn to play about our floor, They will soon learn to climb upon my knee, And God above, to fill these two mouths more, Will fill my nets with more fish from the sea

"We must work harder, we must drink no wine, Our plot of ground with greater care we'l So fear not, Janet, for those five of thine, But go, rejoicing, since 'tis His good will.

" Why, Janet, lass, thy feet are surely tied : Why do you tarry by that cartain there?" But Janet, smiling, drew it then aside, And said : "Benold ! already they are here."

GALLOPING OFF WITH A BABY.

A MIDNIGHT RIDE-THE TIMELY EVIDENCE OF BROWN THE DOCTOR.

CHAPTER I.

"What that man said is true, my lord ; that child "What that man said is true, my lord; that end I carried. I am Brown the Doctor, Brown of Bea-consfield;" and as the murmur of approval which rang through the court was promptly checked, the one who had spoken pushed his way to the witness box, and then, by his lordship's permission, went into it, and all eyes were turned to him. He was a short, stout, resolute-looking man, in proceeding for but whose are was fifty-seven."

appearance fifty, but whose age was fifty-seven ; and he had a good frank florid face, and dark gray eyes. Coolly surveying the crowded court in front of him, he took the oath as he removed his gloves, and answered to his name; and then, as unembar-rassed in manner as though he had made the simrassed in manner as though he had made the sim-plest statement possible, he passed his hand through his brown hair, and looked at his lordship. "That's the man, sir," said the prisoner to his coursel, "and he rode a cob."

"Silence !" cried the Judge, as those in the court approved, and the windows rattled as the dust rose up again -- the dust from the crowded street, where hundreds waited.

It was a blowing, gusty day, Friday, the 5th of March, the second day of the Lent Assizes : and the spacious court in the country town was filled with records townsfully and country town was filled with

work once over, his place was with the hounds, and,

work once over, his place was with the hounds, and, as he could run and leap better than most men, he was never far behind them. He was a very useful man, too, among the catile, and also among the horses, as he understood their ailments and was up to doctoring them; and he was clever as a breaker with young horses, as he had a good seat, good hands, firm nerve and plenty of patience; so he soon made them fit and handy. With the people of his hamlet—the hamlet of Beck-ton—he was a creat favorite, and at the wakes and With the people of his hamlet—the hamlet of Beck-ton—he was a great favorite, and at the wakes and club walks, village feasts and festivals, Ralph was the main man there ; for he had a fiddle, and could play it well, and he was strong in jigs and dances ; and his various feats among the Far-Foresters, in jumping, running, quoit-pitching and wrestling, were known for miles round. In wrestling he was especially good, as he knew a Cornish man, and was up to "chips"—the hypes and heaves, and hanks and inside click—so he could throw most men ; and it was the ability to do so that male him so daring when poaching, and that caused him to care so little when poaching, and that caused him to care so little for the keepers. He was the best whistler, too, in for the keepers. He was the best whistler, too, in the whole district; and, as few could beat him at a comic song, he was the very life and soul of all the parties, when village lads and lasses got together, or old folks congregated. His apprehension, therefore, on such a charge, had

been a great grief to the villagers, and a loss and an annoyance to the neighborhood; and as those who employed him considered his only fault was poaching, and from which no remonstrance could wean him, they, as their presence in court duly testified, were one and all considerably interested in his trial, which, commenced on the previous day, was now about to terminate, and, as they feared, terminate badly. The evidence, as we have said, was circumstantial,

and his defence was an alibi ; but as it was an alibi without proof—being entirely unsupported by the slightest testimony—it was felt by all there that the verdict would be "Guilty ;" and even if he escaped with his life ; that the sentence would be a heavy one, for he was too old a poacher not to be made an

example of. As for Perks himself, black as things looked against him, he still held his head up, just as though he were wholly innocent and he counted on an acquital.

quital. "No blood of his," said he, "is on these hands, my lord ; I was miles away, too." But the tale he told to strengthen what he said sounded more strange than true, and few believed

it. Briefly the evidence was this : On the night in question—Monday night, the 23d of November—Walter White, the keeper, the man who was said to have been murdered, turned out with three of the watchers to go through the covers —the Home Woods, Fox Hill and the Locketts— hoping to meet with Perks, of whose intention to visit them that night they had received intimation ; and they were determined to canture him if they and they were determined to capture him if the

and they were determined to capture Ein II they could, as a few nights previously he had threatened White that the next time he interfered with him he should have "something for his trouble." An old grievance, it was stated, had existed be-tween them, and they had been at enmity for a long time; and it was in no wise lessened by the fact of White's wife being Ralph's old sweetheart, a weetty village give who after she had promised lact of White's wife being Ralph's old sweetheart, a pretty village girl who, after she had promised Perks, preferred the keeper's cottage to the black-smith's shop. It was also shown that when the two men were lads, and at school together, they were at ennity even then; for Perks could throw and thead him with the granted second divide for thrash him with the greatest ease, and did so fre thrash him with the greatest ease, and did so fre-quently, as he had done so since, they having had many a bout together during the past four years, when, Sir Norman having engaged White as keeper, they found themselves settled down at last in the same parish.

For many years an inveterate poacher, but never taken, Ralph Perks, after White's marriage, became more daring than ever; and whenever he was on the drink at the village ale-house, or boozing at the cider-shop, he used to boast how little he cared for the keeper, for, big as he was, he could "turn him over in two minutes and thrash him handsomely;"

It was a blowing, gusty day, Friday, the 5th of arch, the second day of the Lent Assizes: and the acious court in the country town was filled with cople, townsfolk and countrymen, who, in spite of nd badly to one or both of them, as they A few nights before the murder-for murder it vas presumed to be-they had met in Fox Hill : was presumed to be—they had met in Fox III. but as Ralph was in a ride, a public path, and had then neither gun nor stick—visible to hin, at least —threats only bad passed between them. When White and the watchers entered the Home Woods, hoping to meet with Perks, they went on by the big elm together to where the rides diverged, and then, a signal being agreed upon if either want-ed help, they separated, the keeper taking the mid-dle ride, Clarke the outer one, and Crump and Kirby the inner one, as the cover there was unusually thick and strong from dense scurb and brush ; besides which, as a foot-path led from there across the fields and so to the village, escape was usually made in that direction. The night was foggy, and before the men had reached the end of their beat a shot was heard from the middle ride; and though the signal whistle was not given, they at once turned right and left and ward it. went As the three men met at the bottom of a glade where the middle ride terminated, they found White down and groaning, his gun beside him. On rais-

the slipping of puzzle locks—were Ralph but at hand, it was done with; and though many a coin was thrown to him he never waited for it. His work once over bin lace were waited for it. His guilty of the willful munice of walter white." Again did the prisoner maintain his innocence, , and again did he assert that at the time sworn to as the time that the shot was fired—two o'clock—he was miles away from the covers. He said he cer-tainly went out that night with the intention of poaching in the Home Wood, but hearing a chance word as he called in at de sider show he thought poaching in the Home Wood, but hearing a chance word, as he called in at the cider-shop, he thought— if it did come to a tussle—that four might be too many for him, and he therefore decided to go further afield and in an opposite direction, and he made for the new wood, five miles away from there, a wood of Major Murray ; and he then repeated that which he had said before—that in coming down the hill for a short cut to the cover, he caught his foot in the gorse as he got near the road, and fell down into it, his gun going off in the fall, and his head getting cut open ; and that as he lay there in the ditch, half stunned and bleeding, the clock over the water struck two.

the water struck two. His lordship, in commenting on the fact that per-sisting in such a statement would not avail him unless it were corroborated, said :

'Have you really no means to prove is? Did nothing occur, as you went or returned, by which the jury might infer that what you say is true—no one you met or spoke to ?" "No, nothing," said Perks. "No one, whatever, my lord."

'Nor when you lay there in the ditch, as you say,

half-stunned and bleeding ?" "Well, yes, my lord," was the reply ; "there was

"en, yes, my lord," was the reply ; "there was a man passed then, certainly." "To whom do you refer ? Did you know him ?" "I did not ; I don't know who he was, my lord ; but he was a man on horseback, and he had a baby with him."

"A man on horseback, and a baby with him ! What, at two o'clock on a November morning cold, damp and foggy ! Do you seriously assert that ?'

"Yes, my lord, I do ; for I heard it cry." "You did ?"

"You did ?" "I did, my lord, and heard him speak to it." "And pray what did you hear him say ?" asked his lordship, who seemed to doubt the story told him, as did all there. "He said, my lord, 'Poor little wretch! But it is a chance if we can do it.' And then," said Perks, "he put his horse into a gallop and was off." "What was the man like ?" said the judge, after a pause, in which incredulity was marked on every face in court. "Could you see enough of him to

face in court. "Could you see enough of him to

"Partly, my lord, partly," was the prompt reply; "for the rest of the hill dips down; and as I lay there in the ditch, he showed against the sky; and they were a pair of 'em—a short thick man and a short thick horse."

But the statement was too wild to be creditedand all there felt that for any use there might be to him it might as well have been left unsaid. In summing up, however, the judge briefly alluded to this "extraordinary statment" by the prisoner, of the man and the baby, but without repeating the words heard, or the assertion that the clock struck ; and he said that it would be for the jury themselves to decide whether or not such an assertion, unsupported by the slightest evidence, was worthy redence.

It was at this particular point in his lordship's It was at this particular point in his foreignps address that Dr. Brown came into court, and startled all there by his exclamation. "What that man said is true, my lord ; the child I carried. I am Brown the Doctor, Brown of

Beconsfield.

CHAPTER II.

As a hush in court ensued at the cry of "Silence!"

As a hush in court ensued at the cry of "Silence?" the greatest interest prevailed, and all eyes were turned to the witness-box. "Now, sir," said his lordship, after the formali-ties were over, "we shall hear the statment that you have to make."

you have to make." the statment that "Good, my lord," was the response. "Shall I reply seriatim to the questions asked me, or, to save the time of your lordship and that of the jury, shall I first state what I have to say, and then an-swer whatever questions may be suggested by the evidence I offer !" "We will hear," said the Judge, "your own

statement first. This man is charged with murder, and he tells us—he pleads an *alibi*—that as he lay in a ditch on Furze Hill on the night in question, dis-abled by a fall, a man on horseback passed him, and he had a baby with him, for he, the prisoner, heard the baby cry. Now, you say that you were that man, and that you carried a child. Will you give us the date of it ?" It was toward the end of November, my lord the last week in it. The day, I know, was Tuesday; the last Tuesday in the month." "What date was that?" asked his lordship, turn-

⁶Cheer up, ⁷I said ; ⁴I am just the man you want, for I am a doctor, and can see to you.⁷ ⁽⁴A little way beyond us was a hut—a tumbled-

"A little way beyond us was a hut—a tumbled-down affair, but it was that or none. The one who lived there—a vile old hag, and a reputed witch— refused us entrance. I forced it, told her why, and did my duty. In three hours afterward a child was born. I saved the child, but could not save the mother; she died soon after." "Died from exhaustion?"

Yes, my lord ; though not as you infer. It was, in fact, one of those unfortunate cases which we have occasionally to encounter, where, as too often Had she been a lady in her own home, it would have been all ady in her own home, it would have been all one with her; she would have had no more chance. As the child's life dawns, the

"Well, my lord, the child's fife dawns, the mother's ebbs away. "Well, my lord, the child was living and the mother dead, and the old hag sat and cursed me, and refused to touch the child, or do one thing, though first I promised payment, and then I threat-ened her, for she said the brat should bundle out before the morning—she would not have it there. So, finding after repeated entreaties, that there was no time to be lost in the <u>matter</u>, I, disgusted with her heartlessness, got the cob out of the shed, and away I went to a cottage on beyond, about a mile off, and knocked them up. The woman, a work-man's wife get up at a start and workoff, and knocked them up. The woman, a work-man's wife, got up at once and came to take the child and lay the body out, and I rode back. Un-fortunately, in my haste, I had left on the table—in the hut, my lord—a little case I carry, containing drugs we very often want, among them landanum, which I had to use. As I came by the window, from the shed, I saw the old witch stooping by the bild out in here here a better. The truth flached from the shed, I saw the old witch stooping by the child, and in her hand a bottle. The truth flashed on me, and I. rushed inside and knocked her over. The bottle was my own- the laudanum one—and the cork was out. I was just in time, for the con-tents, instead of going down the child's throat— when it would have died instantly—went over me, scattering as I sent her flying." "A most providential circumstance," said his lordship. "The wickedness of some people is per-fectly frightful."

ectly frightful," "It is, my lord. Well," continued the doctor, "when the old hag picked herself up out of the corner where I had sent her, I told her my mind as to her villainy pretty plainly; and she whined out something about 'going to wet the poor thing's mouth to comfort it.' But I knew better; it was too palpable. Besides, she knew it was laudanum, and must have known it would kill. It was a de-eided case of attempted murder, and so I told her. With that the woman came, and she was as good a soul as need be ; but she said that as she had to go sour as need be; but she shat that as she had to go to work at seven o'clock, and her neighbors, too, and her husband went at six, she would have to leave there at five, to light the fire and to call him up. So, as there was no chance in that direction, I decided, until we could see what could be done, and lest the child's life should be sacrificed, that I would have it well wrapped up in flannel—its mother's petiticoat—and take it myself to the workhouse. But after we had got it swaddled up comfortably, I remembered that there was no case in the house just then—no suckling mother. A friend of mine, Mr. Grant, has the care of it, my lord, that and some parishes; and he had that day mentioned the fact to me as an unusual occurrence. It would, therefore, be better, I thought, for the time being, were I to take it to the one who had just lost her own—the one I had come from, an old servant of our family when we lived elsewhere. Added to which it was five miles to the workhouse, and less than three to her; and even in that short distance it was a risky business, as the cold might kill the child. Still it was a chance for it, and slight as that chance was, it seemed to me, my lord, that it was better to take it than to risk the child being again left with that horrible old woman." "Decidedly," said the judge. "You acted wise-ly, sir, and I may say, nobly; many would have

"Then they would not have done their duty, has so entirely corroborated your own statement, it said the doctor. "Leaving the woman there to see to things, and paying her for her trouble, I told the old one that I would, in the morning, make the necessary arrangements with the parish authorities was impossible for the jury to have come to any other conclusion. We must therefore, as your name alone was mentioned, accept the theory for the defense; that the cause of the man's death was an accident, and not a murder. But for your own for the removal of the body ; and then," continued the doctor, "I started with the child under my cloak, wrapped up and warm—my one arm around it, and my other free, and with a shake of the rein, away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for away I went, full gallop, back up the hild again for a some day it may go hard with you. Dr. Brown, a strange for the for a some day it may go hard with you. the one had come from. but for your evidence, justice might have miscarouse in the forest. my lord, where the child lay dead." The total silence that had prevailed in the court ried. We have to thank you." And as the clock just then struck fonr, the court while the doctor made his statement was here again broken by his lordship. "I see," said he ; "and did you notice anything on the hill as you went up many friends streamed on to those outside. "Hur-Tah for Brown the Doctor !" At six the Doctor was at the station, and a demon-'No, my lord," was the reply, "nothing." stration awaited him; for Perks and his friends were there, waiting the arrival of the same train— the through train from London, to take them also "Nor heard anything ?" "A shot, my lord; I certainly heard a shot. Some fellow out there poaching; but I took no heed to their destination ; and as the train came up, and the porters bustled about during the ten minutes' of it "Is it such a common thing, then, in your neigh-"Oh, what a noise, papa ?" said Minnie Brown. "Oh, what a noise, papa ?" said Minnie Brown. "Why are they cheering you ! What is it for ? Whatever have you done?" bothood, for shots to be heard at night i? "Very common, my lord; so much so that I al-ways ride with a tight rein when I am out after dark ; and I then had the cob well in hand. "For fear he might shy-for safety's sake ?" 'A good day's work, my girl." was the reply. "Yes, my lord; and he shied then. I was nearly half way up the hill when I heard it, and I was "I have proved the innocence of that man there Ralph Perks the poacher."—*Tinsley's Magazins.* going at a good bat, too ; and he turned short round with me, for the shot was near and loud."

[FRIDAY, MAY 16]

"Certainly, sir, I will. I was not aware," said the doctor, "that the events of that night had any bearing on the case." "You had not? Indeed! And yet, as it appears

that the prisoner is a man from your own neighbor-hood, you must have known all about the case—all about it, sir !' "I did ; in common with all those that keep their

cars open, or read the papers."

out ? Because, until I came into court to kill time, I had not the least dea that I could be of any use in it. I knew no more than that the defense was an alibi. But when I heard what his lordship said as

alibi. But when I heard what his lordship said as he was summing up, that night came to me and I at once spoke out." "I need scarcely remind you," said the Judge to the counsel, "that it was not until you had made your speech, and I was proceeding to sum up, that that the facts came out." "That is so, my lord," replied the counsel, as he felt he was sat upon. But, returning so the attack, he resumed. "Then your coming here into court at the last moment was purely accidental ? Do you really wish us to believe that?" "I have no wish in the matter," was the response,

"I have no wish in the matter," was the response, "I have no wish in the matter," was the response, "one way or other; I simply state a fact. Will you be good enough," said the doctor, taking a paper from his pocket, "to hand that to his lordship?" and giving a telegram to the new is increased and the and giving a telegram to the usher it was handed to the Judge.

the Judge. " As this telegram, gentlemen, has been given to me, I will read it to you, though I do not," his lordship remarked, " consider it necessary. It is dated to day, March 5, and it is from Miss Minnie Brown,

to day, March 5, and it is from Miss Minnie Brown, Paddington Station. She says, 'So sorry papa. Missed my train. Shall take the 2 : 15, and car on. So don't wait. With love.'" "That is the through-train for our line, my lord —the Severn Valley—I came on here to attend a meeting. Had she come as arranged, by the ten train, I should have met her at the station; and we should have been at home by now. The delay seems providential." "University of the Judge And the telegram

"Just so," said the Judge. And the telegram was handed to the jury, and passed on to the Doc-

But the counsel, determined to make a last strug gle for it, returned to the charge. "The prisoner was in your employ, 1 presume ? He shod your horses!"

He "No, he did not," was the reply. "I wish he had; but he lived too far off, unfortunately."

"Still, you were acquainted with him !" "Not the slightest; no more than I am with

vou "Are you a hunting man ?"

"Are you a hunting man !" "I hunt, as every man should do who can keep a good horse and ride him." "Then, as this man," said the counsel, "was a runner with hounds, you must have met him fre-

quently ?" "I have seen him often ; and I have heard bim,

"And he has been of use to you, I presume, on many occasions, in shifting hurdles and in making

gaps ? Gaps !" cried the Doctor, who was a known

Gaps!" crica the Doctor, who was a known good goer, "I never wait for gaps, and I fly the hurdles. I always take it straight!" As a titter ran through the court at the Doctor's answer, the foreman of the jury stood up, and,

"Unless your lordship considers that further evidence is necessary, we are quite satisfied, and can give our verdict." "And that—

"Is 'Not guilty,' my lord." As the verdict was given a loud cheer that could

As the vertice was given a four cheer that could not be suppressed rang through the court; and his lordship, turning to the prisoner, said : "Ralph Perks, you are a free man, and you leave this court without a stain on your character. After the unexpected evidence we have heard, and which

[FRIDAY, M

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McLennan, Lo practical sanitaria THE 24TH.-I

wish of a large nu Mayor has issued Queen's Birthday 26th, instead of S

DIED.-Tie Ins was injured on the hospital in ceased occupied to G. W. R. for a m sally respected as

DEATH FROM James Wilson, 19 Wilson, of Stratt returning from s wound continued jaw set in, from Tuesday morniu

RESOLUTION O the late Thomas the fearful dyna largely attended Father Mathew of the 7th inst., by the member family of the lat pathy of the n hour of their gro

CONFIRMATION On Sunday, the Cross opened a t His Lordship, th ment of Confina On the following ship will also ad mation and bl church at Hawth Fathers of the H Windham.

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close packing and increased disconfort, had kept their places there for many hours, waiting for the conclusion of the trial, in which the majority of which the majority of those there were deeply interested-the trial of Balph Perks, the poacher, and against whom a true bill had been returned for the wilful murder of Walter White, the keeper-keeper to Sir Norman Digby, of Beckton Hall-who, a few months pre-viously, had been found in the Home Wood, shot through the chest. The evidence that was then brought against the

prisoner was purely circumstantial; but it seemed prisoner was purely circumstantial; but it seemed conclusive, and he was committed to jail to await his trial on the full charge. But in a short time he escaped, by the connivance, as it was thought, of one of his jailers, a man who was known to him, and it was only within a week of the commence-ment of the assizes that he had been retaken.

He was a lithe, wiry, dark-complexioned man, thirty years of age, and by trade a blacksmith ; and, although his poaching propensities were well known to all, his trade stuck to him, for he was not only the best shoer for miles around his own neighbor was a Jack-of-all-trades, and clever at most things, from locks and clocks to brass-work, bells, and baskets; and at the latter, no matter what they were, useful or fanciful, no basket maker could were, useful or fanciful, no basket maker could beat him. Hence, being able to turn his hand to so many pursuits, his services were much sought alter natever was needed in the mending line. Ralph, " the handy man," was the man sent for.

He was a good mole-man, too, and useful to the farmers; a crack fisherman, and of service to the villagers; a famous runner, and hence great with

It was this latter quality which contributed so much to his popularity with those whose horses he shod, and with the huntsmen generally; for, as he was always present during the season, at every meet within distance, had much hunt knowledge, and kept well with hounds, his ringing "Gone away !' which made the woodlands ccho as the fox broke which made the woodnahas cono as the lox broke cover, was always listened for, for it was ever re-liable. "Ralph, the Runner," being an old hand at woodcraft, and so well versed in vulpine tactics that, unless the fox went out at one end as the hounds came in at the other, Ralph was the man to see him; and as he never gave tongue till the varmint wa well away, and the hounds on a line with him, eac man then out gripped his reins as he heard him, each and galloped his hardest. Such a voice as Ralph had for a shout—loud,

Such a voice as Ralph had for a shout—lout, like were in neconfy the works of a num storm and strong mark of the wooks in that part of the county—like the voice of the famed Tom Moody ; and as more to grief, in the best of the wooks in that part of the county—like the voice of the famed Tom Moody ; and as more to grief. The was a place and tangled, whon he was out it was a gain for the lost ones, "the bit is own gun, through a fall of a shulling to whom would frequently have missed the initiation they had had that he would be there the other bit is rattling "Gone away!" which could be heard from one end of the wook in they had had that he would be there into the open.
He was a pleasant, merry follow ; ever cheery and his gun when the watchers met him, and his gone and by not all height to show that Ralph Perks, and Perks ont, was the man who fired the shot—the man who may apparently—whether the catching of horse, the lifting of heavers, the pulling out of stakes, or "Inter was a headed the listersed ones i for, no matk as the first mean who fired the shot—the man who fired the shot that rattly of heavers, the pulling out of stakes, or "Inter was a place on the state of the woold in the strange inter down into the state of the woold in the strange interval. The mask adding the strange interval. The mask adding the strange interval. The strange interval. The strange interval. The mask adding the strange interval. The strange interval. The mask adding the strange interval. The str

ing him up, "Take Perks," said he ; "I'm done for."

He then fell back and died. They brought the body home, then went for Perks. He was out ; they waited. At four o'clock -two hours from the time that shot was fred—he came back to his cottage His clothes were bloody and his head was cut, and one barrel of his gun had had been discharged, and that quite recently, and his coat was torn and had mud on it. He was quite lame, too, and hobbling. That day they took him. At the inquest and before the magistrates things looked dead against him; and although his solucior rought forward all he could in his favor, it was felt, when he was committed for trial, that it would

hard with him. For the defense an alibi was set up, and the For the defense an abbi was set up, and the keeper's death accounted for by the accidental dis-charge of his own gun, one barrel of which had been fired ; but as White had been up in the wood prior to going with the watchers, and might then have had a shot at some poaching dog or lurcher, little could be made of it. As to the words, "Take Perks; I'm done for," it was strongly urged by the prisoner's counsel, when the trial commenced, that hey were in fact only the words of a man strong in his duty, and who was bent on carrying out that

ing to the coursel for the defense. But before he could reply, his opponent, the

ounsel for the prosecution, said : "The twenty-fourth, my lord ; a date that differs from the prisoner's statement."

"Will you tell us, resumed the Judge not heeding the remark, what time it was when you rode up the hill—can you remember ?" "Yes, my lord, I can. It was two o'clock, for I

heard the clock strike as I galloped up it—St. Michael's clock, that is just across the water. It was a damp and chilly morning—cold and foggy." "Do you mean Tuesday night—or, rather, Wed-"What did you do then ?" nesday morning ?" "No, my lord ; Monday night—two on Tuesday

morning. It was during the night of Monday. Monday, the twenty-third."

"And how were you mounted?" "On a thick, stout cob," said the Doctor, "my hight horse."

"Go on, sir," said his lordship, as the counsel

looked at each other. "I had been to a case, my lord, and was coming from it—" on said?

from it—" "Yes, yes; just so," his lordship interrupted. "But about this child. Tell us, will you, how it was that on this cold, damp, foggy morning, in that dreariest of months, you were out in the open country galloping home with a baby ?"

"Not home, not home, my lord, but off for the forest

" Why ?"

"To prevent a murder," "Explain yourself," said the Judge, as a buzz rent round the court, and the people looked at each other.

" An attempt had been made, my lord, on the life "An attempt that been inside, my ford, on the file of that child, which I frustrated; but as I knew the youngster would be settled as soon as my back was turned, I galloped off with it to save it." "And quite right too, Doetor," his lordship said. "Now give us the circumstances; give them in your own way"

And as the one counsel looked confident, and the

BURDETTE MEETS THE CROP CROAK ER AGAIN.

At Princeton a venerable granger gets on the train and sits down beside me. After a few moments he opens the conversation by informing me that the orange crop in California is a dead

failure this year. I say "Ah !" and then he tells me that all the wheat in Illinois and Minnesota 1s winter-killed. I say "Indeed ?" and look concerned.

And in a moment or two the old traveler goes on to assure me that the cold snap last week killed all the peach buds in southern Illinois and Michigan. I say "Sho !"

I say "Sho!" And he says yes; and he examined one hundred and thirty-eight apples in various counties in Iowa and Kansas and Lis part of Illinois, and there wasn't enough life in the swelling quds to develop a bloom, let alone a healthy set. And he had a letter from a man in Indiana, and he said it was the same way there—every apple in the State winter-killed. And

there—every apple in the State winter-killed. And he said we were going to have some stinging cald weather, and the biggest snow-storm we had this winter, along about the 17th of this month. Then I became conscious of a certain touch of familiarity in the old man's voice and appearance and manner. I looked at him more closely, and fully recognized him. "Ah, ha !!" I said, "I remember you now. You rode with me from Onarga to Buda last October." The old man looked at me narrowly, and a gleam

The old man looked at me narrowly, and a gleam

of recognition shot his face. "Ye," he said, "I did. You are right; I did, I

"Yes," he said, "I did. You are right; I did, I did." "Yes," I went on, "you were the man who told me we were going to have a mild, open winter, be-cause the corn-husks were so thin." And then this prophet of the corn-husks dropped his chin on his breast and looked at me in mute, heart-broken surprise. He caesed to prophesy evil, and after regarding me with a stare of stony dis-pair for a few moments, he arose and went away. I have often wondered what malignant hater of man-kind got up all those regular annual stories of pros-pective crop and fruit failures and 1...y that I have found him, I feel easier about them.—If orkeye,

principal busin n the morning contract would tile community al expense upo A TRIBUTE TO 1 A complime 1saac Waterma East, by his pe last night. Au Cronyn, and M the Board of ' Smallman, He Dawson, Asst. John Taylor, 6

"Put the spurs into him and went on at a handgallop." "Did you say anything? Did you make any re "The you say anything ' Did you make any ter-mark or exclamation ? Can you remember ?" "Yes, my lord, I did. I said, 'Confound the stupid fool !' for the child woke up and cried." As there was a buzz in court for a moment, as the people made half-audible comments and looked at

"Was that," inquired his lordship, " all each other, "I believe so, my lord."

"You have no recollection of anything beyond that

"I have not, my lord."

"Nothing about 'poor little wretch' ?" "Oh, yes, my lord, I did ; for, as the child cried, I thought of how I had saved it, and that if I could

but get it housed quickly it might even yet live." "Just think, doctor," said his lordship, " and see if you can give us the exact words. It is impor-

After considering for a minute or two, during After considering for a minute or two, during which time one might have heard a pin drop, "I think," said the doctor, "it was this, though I could not swear it. 'Poor little wretch! but it's a chance if we can do it ;' meaning, my lord, if we could reach the forest without the cold air striking to the

The studge that down in's period and sat state in ins chair. It was as good as over. There was a decided stir in court, and a shuffling of feet ; a great feeling of relief in the minds of those assembled, causing a change of position ; but it was but momentary, as the counsel for the pris-

The Judge laid down his pen and sat back in his

HOW A PRIEST WON A DECORATION. From the French. B—is a village situated near Roanne ; it looks down upon a great plain, through which the Loire rolls majestically and calmly along. The cure of the place was a splendid fine old man, upon whose shoulders his snow-white locks fell down with patriarchial simplicity. He was of a very cheerful disposition, his tace deeply bronzed, and, in spite of his seventy years, he was still strong and straight as an oak. For more than twenty years he administer-ed to the spiritual wants of his people and was, in effect, like the father of all the inhabitants. The struggle was a terrible one. The rower ad-vanced slowly, heavily, and only by almost super-sometimes debris of all sorts, drifted down by the flood, struck against the boat with violence, making turn upon itself. From the top of the roof the woman and children perceived their deliverer, and stretched out their nised himself erect, and not being able to believe the testimony of his eyes, he looked tixedly and cor-fusedly at his enemy bent down to the oars. The cure pushed bravely forward towards his distina-tion.

name great product into obtain the data way be a statistical way and share obtained interaction backs of a very cheer high system heads to be alternative and there are not adding and the system heads to be alternative and the system heads the system heads to be alternative and the system heads to fail to Martin.
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very hearly had, and completely in their gaze. For There a terrifying spectacle mot their gaze. For the space of two miles around, the Loire rolled black and threatening, dragging with it whatever it met in its course. All the village was out looking at the flood, which, rising higher and higher, now beat consist the bottom of the nill, on the side of which keep this gate shut; no one is to pass through but with my master's express permission. Greatly pleased, the sturdy old warnor lifted his own hat and said, "I honor the man or boy who can be neither bribed nor frightened into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers I could con-quer not only the French, but the world." And handing the boy a glittering sovereign the old Duke put spurs to his horse and galloped away; while the boy ran off to his work, shouting at the top of his voice, "Hurrah, hurrah! I have done what Napo-leon couldn't—I've kept out the Duke of Welling-ton." the flood, which, rising higher and higher, now beat against the botton of the hill, on the side of which the village was pleasantly situated. The terrified women clung to their husbands, fathers, or brothers, whilst the latter were themselves silent, thoughtful and anxious. Suddenly a man appeared, his lofty stature towering over the trembling crowd. 'Twas the cure. The people reverentially fell back, to per-mit him to pass, with that true religious instanct which so deeply characterises the relations of our own poor Irish Catholic people with their elergy. The veteran priest cast a long wistful look towards the horizon. "My children," he suddenly cried, "look there," pointing at the same time, in the di-rection of Martin's house. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, for upon the roof of the house ton." Every boy is a gate-keeper ; and his master's com-mand is, "Be thon faithful until death." Are you tempted to drink? Keep the gate of your mouth fast closed, and allow no evil company to enter. When evil companions would counsel you to break the Sabbath, to lie, to deal falsely, to disobey your parents, keep the gate of your cars shut against such enticements ; and when the bold blasphemer would instil dealts of the creat tempts of revelation. then rection of Martin's house. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, for upon the roof of the house a woman, with dishevellea hair, was running wildly backwards and forwards, like a lioness in her cage, dragging after her two little children who cried most putifully. Upon the chinney was seated a man, his eye fixed and gloomy, who seemed to be engaged only in counting how many moments of life still remained for him. "Twas Martin. "Let us go quickly," said the energetic old cure. "Let us not lose a moment, we must save them," and turn-towards his parisheners — "My children "he turninstil doubts of the great truths of revelation, then keep the door of your heart locked and barred against his infamous suggestions, remembering that it is only the fool who hath said in his heart, there no God." TO MAKE BOYS GOOD FARMERS. not lose a moment, we must save them," and turn-towards his parishoners.—"My children," he added, To parents who have boys growing up on the To parents who have boys growing up on the farm, nothing should be neglected pertaining to farm life to make them good farmers. A half-way far-merlife, anill instructed mechanic or indolent shop-keeper, never does much good. From the first boys on the farm should be induced to take an in-terest in the farm, in the stock, in the implements and in all that pertains to the business. Tell them all roug plans van successes and failures : oive 'there is some brave fellows amongst inquiringly "there is some brave fellows amongst you who will not refuse to snatch this poor unfor-tunate family from a certain death." Not a man stirred. "Let us see," again the cure ventured in a vehement tone of exhortation, "You surely will not leave Martin and his family to die thus," Then, striking one after another upon the broad powerful and in an that pertains to the business. Terr them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your life and what you did and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too shoulders of the peasantry, who, terrified and shauned, lowered their heads upon their breasts, shoulders ashamed, lowered their nears apon to a standard of the standar much on the degenerate character of young men of Praise them when you can, and encourage them to better. Let them dress up in evening instead of sitting down in their clothes, as is too often the case. Provide warm and nicely-furnished sitting course and here with the micelythe present age. The tinued the cure, addressing himself to a waterman of a gigantic and powerful figure. "You, Pierre, who art bold and courageous, you will go and save them; is too often the case. Provide warm and nicely furnished sitting rooms and brilliant lights. Thank to kerosone, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit residences in the city. En will you not ?' The waterman made a step to do so, but his wife, placing herself before him pointed out but his wife, placing herself before him pointed out to him with a single gesture (but to the husband's heart it spoke volumes) their three little children who had just graught hold of the blouse. "Do you wish, then," said she, "that they become orphans," Pierre bowed his head without daring to look at the guns. "Vory well, he it so," cried the generous self. lighted as the gas-lit residences in the city. En-courage the neighbors to drop in frequently of evenings for a social chat. Talk agriculture, and don't confine yourself to politics; speak of the im-portance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding and of the advantage of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hark times, low prices and high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural papers and books (not forgetting their Catholic weekly). Provide these without stint; read with them, and give them the benefits of your experience and criticism. Finally, cause them, by pleasant surroundings, to "Very well, be it so," cried the generous selfsacrificing priest, "You cannot expose yourself-you there. But as for me I will access yourselfsacrificing priest, "You cannot expose yourself-you there. But as for me, I will go to tyy and save these un'ortunates!" "Oh, don't go there, Mon-sieur le Cure, don't go there," cried the crowd, now surrounding him, "your boat will be broken to piece- against the arches of the bridge," exclaimed Bierre "The current will carry it away." cried the benefits of your experience and criticism. Finally, cause them, by pleasant surroundings, to grow day by day more in love with home and duties belonging to their glorious occupation, and there is no doubt but that they will stick to the farm and "The current will carry it away," cried "You are going to certain death," said the belonging to their glorious occupation, and there is no doubt but that they will stick to the farm and make farming a great success. Mr. Pusey, of Belleville, is about to ship another hundred ton of iron ore from the Seymore mine, Madoe. Pierre. Thomas—"You are going to certain death," said the third. "Leave, leave me," remonstrated the cure, disengaging himself from the restraints of his loving parishoners, and descending with a precipitate step parishoners, and descending with a precipitate step make farming a great success. parishoners, and descending with a precipitate step towards the boat, the courageous old man jumped into it, handled the two oars, and shooting forward into the open space, settled down for a hard pull towards the house of Martin. hundred ton of iron ore from the Seymore mine, Madoc.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

YOUNG MEN OF GENIUS. Alexander the Great subdued Greece, conquered Egypt, rebuilt Alexandria, overran Asia, and dich at thirty-three years of age. Hannibal was but twenty-six when, after the fall of his father Hamilear, of Asdrubal, his successor, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Cartho-gintum from the Romans. Before he was thirty-four he carried his arms from Africa into Italy conquered Publius Scipio on the banks of the Tiefinus, routed Semprohius near the Trebia, de-feated Flaminius on his approach to the Appening-hid waste the whole country, defeated Flabias, Maximus and Varro, marched into Capua, and at the age of thirty-six was thundering at the gates of Rome. Scipio Africanues was searcely sixteen when he

ments of mathematics and the analytical method of

LEVILLE. (Prom the Liverpool Catholle Times.) The famous journalist and literatem, Baron den services to the Catholic cause, had a private andi-territed to the Catholic cause, had a private and the territed to the Catholic cause, had the territed to the territed to the catholic cause and the catholic cause and the territed to the catholic cause and the territed to the territed to the catholic cause and the territed to the t We want at the provide the

EMANCIPATION.

 In the reaction, enter would exclaim, "The set of the reaction of age when with masterly power he grappied with the vertaris of Pathament in favor of America. At twenty-two he was called to the high and responsible trust of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was at that age when he came forth in his night on the first hear age when he came for the inscription of the Exchequer. It was at that age when he came for the inscription of the Exchequer. It was at that age when he came for the inscription of the Exchequer, it was at that age of nineteen, planned affaits of the East Indies. At twenty-five he was First Lord of the Treasury. Edmund Burke, at the age of nineteen, planned a frituation of the metaphysical theories of Berkley and Hume. At twenty he was in the Tempt, the admiration of its inmates for the brillinger of his acquisitions. At twenty he was in the Tempt, the admiration of its inmates for the brillinger of his acquisitions. At twenty he was in the Tempt, the admiration of its inmates for the brillinger of his acquisitions. At twenty he was in the Tempt, the admiration of the selevated sature, entitled "A Vindication of Natural Society." The members in the House of Lords and 32 Catholic members in the House of Lords and 32 Catholic members and there were as the Bitain alone 1,342 priests ,993 Catholic members and the exact of the selevated to the light, for thy servant. Genere Washington was only twenty-seven years of George Washington was only twenty-seven years. Catholic peers and 37 Catholic members of the House of Commons, only one, Lord Robert Montagu, re-presenting an English borough, Huntingdon; and then the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was, for the first time since the Reformation, a Catholic Last year there were no no less than 126 Catholic dioceses or distribute advantation are behaved in the Peitide year there were no no less than 126 Catholic dioceses or districts administered by bishops in the British Empire, the Catholic population of which is com-puted at nearly fourteen millions of people. There are 34 Catholic peers, 26 holding seats in the House of Lords, and 51 Catholic members of the House of Commons. In Great British there 18 archidebres of Lords, and 51 Catholic members of the House of Commons. In Great Britain there 18 archbishops or bishops, 2,140 priests, and 1,348 Catholic places of worship, while the Catholic population remains at little over two millions. There are no Catholic judges in the superior courts in Great Britain, nor are there any Catholic members representing con-stituencies in Great Britain in Parliament, but five members of her Maiesty's Privy Council are Cathmembers of her Majesty's Privy Council are Cath

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Cathedral of Ottawa has been made a minor

We learn that M. Villemessant founder and editor of the notorious *Figuro*, who died recently, returned to the Church in his last hours.

No less than 3,000 men received Holy Commu-nion at Notre Dame in Paris on Easter Sunday. The other churches of the city were full to overflow-ing, at every service on the same feast.

ing, at every service on the same least. We hear from Paris that twenty employes, who, in order to testify against the bill for suppressing religious education, sent their children from secular to religious schools, have been dismissed by their

of the episcopal-See of Antivari. The Cath-olies of Montenegro are, for the time being, under the jurisdiction of the Primate of Sentari, and it is the desire of the Prince of sed-tari, and it is the desire of the Prince that his Catholic subjects should no longer be sub-ject to a Bishop residing in the territory of the Ottoman Empire. The Holy Father was highly pleased with the communication of the Prince, who is not a Catholic, but has promised to grant to the Catholic subjects the most perfect liberty of conscience. An early ement of this matter is soon to be accomplished.

DEATH OF MOTHER PAULIN, OF THE SISTERS or THE Poor.—Mother Paulin, first assistant of the Congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor, has departed for heaven, after a very long and very painful illness. She had not attained the fiftienth year of her age, but she was in the thirty-fifth of her religious votation. Her death occurred at the convent in the street of Notre Dame de Champs Paris, which was transformed into an oratory. The walls were hung with white draperies interspersed with foliage. Mother Paulin was among the first to consecrate herself to Ged in the community, when she had scarcely attained her fifteenth year. In the bosom of this family of the Little Sisters, so impressed with the spirit of simplicity, she was distinguished for a candor and innocence truly angelical.

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL.-A Very interesting document as regards ecclesiastical antiquities has lately been brought to light in the neighborhood of Alexandria. In a necro-Amen." This inscription dates from the consulate of Bossus and Philip, in the year 408. ARAB CATHOLICS .- A Catholic tribe of Arabs lives beyond the Jordan, and moves with its herds of horses and cattle from one pasture to another, like the ancient patriarchs or Isreal. An Italian priest has been living with these simple herdsmen for a number of years, and whenever they change their abode he goes with them. A new camp being formed, a tent which would forcibly remind one of the old tabernacle in the desert, is also set up and serves for the chapel, --not harbouring, indeed, like that of old, the symbols of the divine law, but the Divine Lawgiver Himself, offered in the spotless sacrifice of the Mass. Whilst the grown up people tend flocks, the good old priest teaches the children their duties towards God and man. Every year, about the time of Holy Week, this Arabian tribe pitches its tents on the bank of the Jordan, and its pastor enters Jerusalem on horse-back, dressed like a Bedouin warrior, armed cap-a-pie, as are also his followers, the chiefs of the tribe, for their Mahometan neighbors, true children of Israel, are "still raising their hand against everyone, whilst everyone's hand is raised against them.' During his stay in the Holy City, the missionary stops at the "*Ecce Homo*" monastery, celebrates Holy Thursday and Good Friday with the fathers, receives the holy oils, a on Holy Saturday hastens back to his el dren in the wilderness, to celebrate with the the glorious festival of Easter Rev. F Bievere, of Notre Dame de Sion, now trave ling through the United States on a charitabl mission in behalf of the orphans in the asy lum at Jerusalem under the care of the famous Ratisbonne, who furnishes these interesting particulars, says these Arabians are excellent Catholics and a noble people.

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ked by a lady on to a person ed and defamed s prayer?" was o do I, daily," e reason of my

urs, John," said s, a peat-dealer, or to door in a ever see you but " said the peat-n when friends

id a barrister to "Yes, sir, ion. n; and if you get now it." "You'll aid the lawyer. shall suffer justly, every lawyer pre-

velers being met upon him to run t the empty boast the lacesset," when rved, "the thistle, ion, but that does og in the mouth of

twelve that a dis-by the opinion of sed themselves to the victory e half and half. ne, "but we are the

George Washington was only twenty-seven years

of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and the same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Vir-

ginia forces. Alexander Hamilton was a lieutenant-colonel in Alexander Hamilton was a neutenant-coloner in the Army of the Revolution, and aide-de-camp to Washington at the age of twenty. At twenty-five he was a member of Congress from New York; at thirty he was one of the ablest members of the netty ne was one of the ablest members of the onventior that formed the Constitution of the nited States. At thirty one he was a member of United States. At thirty one he was a member of the New York Convention, and joint author of the great work entitled the "Federalist." At thirtygreat work entitled the "rederahst." At thirty-two he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and arranged the financial branch of govern-ment upon so perfect a plan, that no great im-provement has ever been made upon it by his suc-

At the age of twenty-six, Thomas Jefferson was a leading member of the Colonial Legislature in Virginia. At thirty he was a member of the Viryingina. At unity he was a member of the tri-ginia Convention, at thirty-two a member of Con-gress, and at thirty-three he drafted the Declaration of Independence. Milton, at the age of twenty-one, had written his

finest miscellaneous poens, including his "L'Alle-gro," "Penseroso,". "Comus," and the most beauti-

finest miscellaneous poems, including his "L'Alle-gro," "Penseroso,". "Comus," and the most beauti-ful of his monodies. Lord Byron, at the age of twenty, published his celebrated satire upon the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers;" at twenty-four the two first Cantos of Childe Harrold's "Pilgrimage;" indeed, all the vast poetic treasures of his genius were nour-ed forth in their richest profusion before he was thirty-four; and he died at thirty-seven. Mozart, the German musician, completed all his noble compositions before he was thirty-four years old, and died at thirty-five. Raphael, the illustrious painter, by his incompar-able works had acquired the appellation of the "Divine Raphael" long before he arrived at the age of thirty-six.

WHAT MAKES THEM HUM.

Most boys believe that the humming sound made by the teleghraph wires is caused by the messages hurring along to their destination. Most men believe that this sound is caused by the vibration of the wire in the wind. A writer in an Austrian journal, however, calls attention to the fact that one who gives close observation to both wire and sounds will find that the latter make themselves obvious will find that the latter make themselves obviou likewise when there is a total absence of wind ; and in a quiet morning in winter, when the wires at pear covered with frost to the thickness of a finge pear covered with frost to the thickness of a finger, they nevertheless carry on lively vibrations and swinging, while the earth is totally quiet. Accord-ing to this writer, therefore, the vibrations are due, not to the wind, but to the changes of atmospheric

not to the wind, but to the enanges of anospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of the temperature induces a shortening of the wires, extending over the whole length of the conductor. A considerable amount of length of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sound, both in the wires and poles.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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Annual subscription.....

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

12] cents per line for first, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements meafor each subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-sured in nonpartel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a haif per cent. on re-mitances, or one free copy to the getier up of each club

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ten. We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-dve contributions on subjects of interest to our read-s and Catholics generally, which will be inserted hen not in conflict with our own views as to their

it in this respect. communications should be addressed to the gned accompanied by the full name and ad-the writer, not necessa ily for publication, but

MANAGER, CATHOLIC RECORD, 388 Richmond Street, London. Ont.

The Catholic Record LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY

BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER. LOVES PRISONER. • Bat is the lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ab yes: but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. This earth's frail child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me "Then, best of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. For tho' the thoughts of year on year of sin should make me die of grief, Yet day by day, my God I see, 'Sick in prison'-all for me!"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Approbation of His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

The object of this Association is to furnish poor charches gratuitously with vesiments, linen or other requisites for the service of tho Altar, when the Pastors cannot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a compliance with demands is an utter want of re-sources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will proceed as long as material can be obtained. This charity is made direct to our Lord Jesus Christ,

proceed as long as material can be obtained. This charity is made direct to our Lord lesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner, either by sub-scriptions or donations of goods, such as silk dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin, linings, ribbons, cur-tains, carpets, embroiderles, flowers, vases, candle-sticks, etc.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming sub-scribers.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart, 422 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

We have to ask the indulgence of our subscribers for not issuing a paper next week, consequent upon important changes connect ed with the business. We hope to make up for the omission in future numbers by making the RECORD more than ever a complete Catholic newspaper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONTH OF MAY. Our colums have been so crowded these where the particular form of celebration that now prevails originated we are not prepared to say. But can it be far from the truth that

the first Christian who ever prayed to Mary, or offered her his respectful veneration, must have felt in his soul a thrill of joy like to what the body experinces amid the soft atmosphere and green grass, and balmy flowers of this sweet month? May is the youth of the year, its time of promise, when the seed is put down in hope, awaiting the harvest that will feed and gladden the land. Mary is not Redemption, surely, she is infinitely far from it; but both historically and theologically she chiefly expended on the Blessed Virgin Mary is its promise and harbinger. She was the day-star that shed the first mild light over the sombre clouds that for long ages had ob- to this effect having been made by a promiscured the heavens, and she not merely gave promise of the glorious Day that was so soon to Episcopal Church, I was led to consider the come, but was also an influential agent in its production. People who wish to criticise may say: God did not stand in need of His own or the ministrations of the Priest and Miniscreature; He could have done as well without her, she was not necessary to Him. Let us charges referred to, and show that it is the admit it all. And what then ? What has all Protestants and not Catholics who are wantthis to do with the fact, clear if anything is clear in the Gospels, that He did not do without her, and not merely used her as an instru- fective and unedifying. ment, which He might well have done, but was at pains to show, in His very first approaches towards her, in what a magnificent and a layman of the Catholic Church for the robe of glory, commanding veneration, He last six years, most favorable opportunities was pleased to clothe her. Let any one read have been afforded me to study the Protestthe interview between the Archangel and Mary, and then he need not study the eral religious teachings, to familiarize myoutburst of prophecy in the Magnificat: "For behold from henceforth all generations shall

throng the world over, forseen by Thee, sweet mother, when first Thou pronounced the this holy time will proclaim thy abounding blessedness, and then in the joy of their hearts take refuge under the shadow of thy holy intercession, evening by evening as the month goes by? May is emphatically a time, not for argument, but for praise, thanksgiving and prayer. The more of all this we offer, and have offered for us to God, now or at any other time, the better for us. We should spend our lives wholly in this service if it were possible. But since it is not, it should be our wish, as it certainly is our duty. to make up for our shortcomings in every way we can. And what way so efficacious as to procure the assistance and friendly aid of

the glorious Queen of Heaven. And then what a sweetness and consolation

and devotionally are persuasive in the last few weeks past we had not room for a word degree. We can add nothing to them except mere outward forms, that it was hollow and mould it to the practical business of life is, in on the sweet month the Church annually de- to express the hope that they may be often unreal, unintelligible to the poor, associated the majority of cases, to render it less efficient votes to the Queen of Heaven. When or | in the minds and hearts of all of us during this sweet time, for our own good and the for display than as symbols of truth, that it we have always attributed to this the making glory of our heavenly mother.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF CATH-OLICS AND PTOTESTANIS CON-TRASTED.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD by C. F. Street, M.A. ARTICLE I.

The most serious charges which Protestants often prefer against the Catholic Church are that her priests do not look and point their people to our Lord Jesus Christ exclusively for salvation, that their love and faith are or the saints, and that their worship is formal, unintelligible and superstitious. Statements nent minister of the Anglican or Protestant subject with care and to make a comparison between the Catholic and Protestant worship, ter, in order to prove the incorrectness of the ing in true earnest love and devotion to our Lord Jesus Christ, and whose worship is de

Having been an Anglican, or Protestan Episcopal minister for about twelve years ant and Catholic creeds, to observe their sevself with their worship, liturgies and rituals, to experience their respective graces and call me blessed," for he will be convinced of means of edification, and to become acquaintthat truth already. But here it is again, in ed with the characteristics of the clergy and spite of our determination-arguing as if laity of both Churches. Prepared and fortithere were any need of it, or it would be of fied by this observation and experience I. any use if there were-instead of singing an therefore, feel that I may without presumphymn of praise and joining with that great tion express my opinion on a subject which concerns all who are interested in the true faith and the most efficacious means ordained sublime peroration quoted above. Who during for edifying and saving their souls. In considering the question concerning the love and devotion of the Catholic and Protestant Churches towards the Lord God our Saviour, I believe that I shall be able to treat the matter fully and clearly by examining the ministrations of the Priest and Mini ter, or the worship which they respectively celebrate for the promulgation of the faith in Jesus Christ and the salvation of souls. The charactoristics of a Church are plainly brought to light by the nature of its worship, the leading doctrines and principles upon which it is founded and the prominent subjects which it inculcates. Public worship gives the tone to private devotions; the prominent doctrines inculcated by the worship when we meet in the House of God are those which will be most impressed on the mind of the preacher who instructs the people and which will have the most influence over us when we mingle in the world. The assembling together of the faithful, the united prayers of a congregation with their priest or minister and the lessons enforced by the public acts and words of the ambassador of Christ tend not only to establish the faith in the heart and minds of individuals but to convert society at large; and the more frequently that the faithful assemble together for public prayer with their pastors the more will the body of Christ be edified. Having this object in view, the Catholic Church has wisely ordained that public ministrations by her priests may be held in the House of God during the week-days as well as the Sundays of the year; and it is the custom in the cities, towns and villages or wher ever a priest has charge, to open the House of God for the celebration of public worship on every morning throughout the year, whenever a priest can be present. Since the establishment of Christianity, as regularly a the sun has risen above the horizon to begin a new day, so has the Catholie Church -the light and life of the spiritual worldbegun each day by the celebration of the present age, when the Church has stationed her priests and established her missions in never cease to take place in this or that part

hold thy Son-Son, behold thy Mother; "And Blessed Eucharist, or Mass; and in the the Catholie Church. It would be foul cities, villages and districts throughout every treason, marked by the basest ingratitude if Continent on the face of the earth, it is worthy we didn't. We prize the dying gifts of a of note, that owing to the difference in the friend, because they are dying gifts, and for time of day and night between many places the giver's sake rather than for their own of our globe, caused by the earth's rotation on value. So here, the first motive is to know its axis, that there is never an hour of every day Him, to show obedience and gratitude for of the year which is not sanctified by the cele-

the Roman Catholic worship consisted in a boy's intellect is mature before you begin to with outward gay trappings which were more for the whole afterwork of the world. In fact was more adapted to the superstitious than of nine tenths of our loafers. If a boy is not to those who had faith. I am, thank God, set to the work of his life before sixteen, he now in a position to acknowledge frankly, will seldom succeed in it, and will in all probthat my early education and prejudices had ability turn out a worthless vagabond. And deceived me, that my former ideas were most it is easily understood, that it must be so. erroneous. The information and experience which I have received as a member and regu- profession. The life of a person who cannot lar worshipper of the Roman Catholic Church put his mind to work, is a constant wear and have proved to me very conclusively that she tear, a daily vexation; the language of slangteaches most carefully her congregations "to dom has long ago expressed it most graphieworship God in spirit and in truth." The ally, if with little elegance, as "holding the ministrations and ceremonies connected with nose to the grindstone." Now this "breakthe Mass, so unmeaning to Protestants, I ing in to harness," in the boy as in the colt, have found are wholly imbued with the spirit must, to be efficient, take place before the musof our Lord in His passion, and are simple, cles of the mind of the boy and the muscles faithful Catholic, and that there is not one ceremony superfluous or unmeaning.

lic worship of Catholics, which is always celebrated before noon, is very significant of But the Irish boy, and the American youththe holy character of the ministrations which there are no American boys-must be set to ompose it; it is derived from the Latin word | work at a much earlier date, if they are meant 'missa," meaning "having been dismissed to succeed. It will be seen from this, that in or sent away," referring to the custom of the the majority of cases University degrees, far Church in primitive times, when establishing from being an advantage, are in reality a herself in heathen or pagan countries, of per positive evil. And they are so for this mitting the unbelivers, unbaptised or unin- reason:-To obtain a University degree a boy structed, after having listened to the prayers must be on the very verge of manhood. and instructions, to leave the church before He cannot take B. A. much before 18 or 19, the celebration of the Holy Eucharist was if so soon. But at 18 or 19, the business of begun, as those only were allowed to be pres- life-the practical education should long ago ent and assist in those sacred mysteries who have begun, and if not began at that age is were members of the Church, or preserved useless. This accounts for the large number the grace of baptism. At the pre ent day, of Americans that grow up loafers. The in Christian countries, to the regular congre- American child matures whilst yet only at gations, undisturbed by the presence of the the High School, and hence his theoretical infidel, or Catechumen in their holy assem- education is obliged to trespass upon the pracblies, the word Mass reminds them that they tical one, and hence his ruin. We know of are a chosen people, and that their worship is only for the believer and penitent. The clergymen, and that of literary men. And Mass is the principal worship of Catholics; it they form exceptions from their very nature. is the sacrifice of the New Law. There is nothing greater in religion than the sacrifice | men from their very nature admit of a longer of the Mass. Some of the other sacraments and many offices and ceremonies of the Church are cation. Hence for them University degrees only means or preparations to celebrate it and may be beneficial-for others they must be abworthily participate in it. "The sacrifice of the Mass changes," says a holy writer, " our Church into heaven; the Divine Lamb is there immolated and adored, as St. Paul represents Him to us in the midst of the heavenly Sanctuary." The solemnity and dignity of the Mass demands very careful preparation on the part of the celebrant. As the sacrifices of the Mosaic dispensations were associated by divine authority with ceremonies appropriate to their importance or signification as types of the "Lamb slain from the beginning of the world," so the true sacrifice, that of the precious Body and Blood of Jesus Christ, demands more consideration and preparation on part of the Christian Priesthood. The Priest must realise his most intimate relation with his Divine Master in the mysterious duties committed to him as he stands before the Altar, representing Jesus Christ, who says whenever a Mass is celebrated, " This is My Body which is given for you, this Cup of the New Testament is My Blood which is shed for you," here do I offer Myself as I offered Myself during my passion, here I offer Myself as I did on my resurrection, here I of er Myself as I did on my ascension into heaven. The Priests are required to be in a state of grace through the Sacrament of Penance before they begin the Mass, and to say certain prayers as provided in the Missal, to wash their hands as symbolical of the interior purity which they should experience, and to robe themselves in a manner becoming their office. Even as the Almighty God ordained under the ancient Law peculiar and sacred robes for the High Priest and Priests in the discharge of their religious duties, so also the Church Catholic prescribed a dress for her clergy. Each portion of the sacerdotal dress ordained for the celebration of the Eucharist is symbolical of some circumstance in the Passion of our Lord, which the Priest must call to mind when robing himself for his vocation. Thus the clergy of the Catholic Church are required to take every precaution that they enter the House of God and approach the altar with a deep sense of their responsible position as Ambassadors of Jesus Christ.

(FRIDAY, MAY 16.]

they are dealing with in greatest clearness, an Anglican minister I used to imagine that the expense of the practical one. To wait till Nothing is more galling than an uncongenial beautiful, and deeply affecting to the penitent of the body in the colt are set. It is true that in the English lad this setting of the muscles takes place at a comparatively late period of The word "mass," as applied to that pub- boydom, hence he can remain away from his practical education longer than most others. only two exceptions to this rule-that of The duties of clergymen as those of literary theoretical, and more delayed practical edusolutely pernicious.

SACERDOS.

"GRIP" AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Our satirical contemporary *Grip* has a just appreciation of genuine charity, regardless of where it shows itself as will be seen by the following extract from that paper :

Tweed, March 3, 1879. To Charles Clairmont, Marmora.

Can get Sisters of Charity of Kingston as nurses, provided authorities secure temporary hospital. THOMAS DAVIS.

Grin is sorry that he cannot have this breif telegram printed in gold, as it deserves to be. It is from a Catholic priest in an eastern Ontario county to a citizen of a village in another part of his parish, in which it had been reported the small-pox had broken out in several *Protestant* families. No Catholic was known to be afflicted, but the reverend father, with a true Christian heart, in the presence of trouble, became a pastor to all alike. It need scarcely be said that the Sisters of Charity gladly consented to go on this mission as soon as word was sent them, but happily it was found that there was no ground for serious apprehension as to the disease spreading. The manifestation of brotherly love must be grateful to all who have regard for the well being of the country, as well as to the Protestant people of Marcountry, as we as to the Protestan people of Mar-mora. Grip lays aside the jester's grasp to grab the hand of Father Davis and say, "God bless your reverence, would we had more like you in all the churches!"

In consequence of a change in the pro prietorship of the CATHOLIC RECORD, all letters on business connected with the office, should in future be addressed "Manager," Record Office, London, Ont.

readers to the first of a series of articles which we publish to-day upon "The Public Worship of Catholics and Protestants Contrased." It is from the pen of an eminent convert to our holy religion, and will, on that account, prove doubly interesting to the Catholic reader. The subject will be continued regularly each week until concluded, and we would recom mend our readers to pay particular attention to it, and keep all the numbers of the RECORD containing it, for future reference.

The rumor is revived that poor Doctor Dollinger is on the point of submitting to the authority of Rome. This time it comes from the Roman correspondent of the London Times, a paper not very much given to taking roscate pro-Catholic views of things. It says :-

"A rumor is current at Rome that Dr Dollinger is not unlikely to return to com munion with the Holy See. Pope Leo is reported to have recently spoken with great respect of the learned professor, who never once said Mass since his differences with his own Bishop and Metropolitan were formally made public. When Dr. Dollinger quite recently reached his eigthieth birthday, many congra tulations poured in from his old allies, notable from an influential Cardinal at Rome, who professes his belief in Dr. Dollinger's 'speedy submission to authority.'

On Friday Mr. Errington, the member for Longford, was present at the Catholic Congress in Paris, when he was very warmly received, the president of the association, M. Chesnelong, availing himself of the opportunity to pay not only a graceful compliment to Mr. Errington but to Ireland. He proposed Ireland to France as her model in the oreat educational struggle in which her Catholic thildren are now engaged, and in which Irean 's example would be seen to be most en-He recalled the gigantic labors couraging. of the illustrious author of that legal and constitutional agitation which resulted in the emancipation, both religious and political, of Ireland, and when he mentioned O'Connell's name the whole audience, rising to their feet, hailed it with three rounds of the heartiest and most enthusiastic applause.

in these May devotions. Around the evening altar, all aglow with lights, shining like angels' eyes, amid the perfume and beauty of spring's brightest flowers, with our dear holy Mother, from behind the crucifix, looking

down so serenly upon us, as who should say, We particularly call the attention of our I am your friend, you are my children, who but must feel his soul melted into greater love for God, and greater confidence in His goodness who has added to all His other benefac tions the gift of His Mother.

What a new light this last reflection casts upon this whole Catholic practice. A half pagan, but wonderfully gifted lady, hearing somebody attacking it, as if it were injurious to Christ, put the sharp question-Do you believe that the Son is God," and when she was answered in the affirmative, made her interlocutor feel rather ridiculous by saving -"Well, you may, but it is a queer way of showing it to turn His mother and whole family out of doors. It is a queer way surely, but it does not look so bad as when we contemplate it in the light of the gift from the cross. The very last consolation left to Him on that awful day, and therfore the last He tore from His bleeding heart, to bestow it upon them, was His mother. Woman befrom that hour the disciple took her to His own." And so do we, so does, and always did

this, this blessed request, and after that we give to her too with happy hearts and tender rejoicing in the possession of such a treasure, of the universe. which, like St. John, we "may take to our own;" we give to Her the respect and venerdoesn't remember Father Faber's beautiful ever wrote.

Jesus, when His three hours was run, Bequeathed Her from the cross to me And, Oh' how can I love the son, Sweet Mother, if I love not thee?"

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

We have a high respect for our University degrees. They shew at least that the man bration of holy worship or Masses which has gone through a certain class of studies for a certain number of years, and that unless

our University examinations are a sham, he An explanation of the Mass will show the has attained a certain proficiency in these grave importance of this public service, an studies. But we do not think that in all ation and love She so richly deserves. Who importance which Catholics only can proper- cases they are an unmixed good. There are ly appreciate. The Mass or public worship two kinds of education-the one theoretical, stanza, Cardinal Newman calls it the best he of Catholics, I must remark, en passant, is to be learned in the school, the other practical, seriously misunderstood by Protestants, to be obtained in the experience of the prootherwise, I believe, they would respect more fession to which one is destined. Now we are than they do the faith which Catholies pro- inclined to think that there can be no greater These four lines remind one of the "Lauda fess and their frequent assembling for prayer injustice done to the common run of our boys, who have already benefited const rably by Sion," by this, that they express the doctrine and meditation in their houses of worship. As than to prolong their theoretical education at using the RECORD as an advertis

Of those who indulge in the delights of a meerschaum pipe, few perhaps, know what meerschaum is, or where it comes from. The word "meerschaum," literlarly translated, means "sea foam." and the substance which this word represents received its name from its resemblence to the froth of the soa. Meer-Meerschaum is a mineral substance which, is chemical; parlace, is called a hydrous silicate of magnesia this is to say, a mixture consisting of magnesia, silicon and water. This mineral is found in Moravia, in spain and Asia Minor. The best comes from the latter country, from the mines near Eskischehr, on the pursack river. These mines, it may be remark-ed, are worked chiefly by Armenian Christians, and have a world-wide reputation in commerce. Large quantities of this Asian meerschaum is yearly im-Large onted into Europe to be manufactured into pipes. pipe manufacture is principally in the city of Vienna, in Austria, in Austria, and in Rulha, in the Ducky of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. So vast is the quantity of pipes manufactured at those places that their commercial value may be safely estimated at \$2,000,000, a year. Large quantities of them, however, are carved from artificial, and not from genuine material. The artificial material is composed of the waste from the carvings of the genuine article, to which linseed oil and alum are added. These ingredients are boiled together, and when the mixture has acquired the proper consis-tence and cohesiveness, it is cast into molds and care-fully dried. The blocks thus formed are then car-reliate vince into the document ved into pipes, just as the pure meerschaum pipes are carved. The demand for meerschaum pipes is so great, and the manufacture from artificial material so profitable, that scarcely half the number now offered for sale are made from genuine meerschaum.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

We beg to call the attention of wholesale merchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We venture to say that no paper ever started in Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a community in so short a time as the RECORD. The circulation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several mer medium

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are practical sanitarians. THE 247H,—In accordance with the expressed wish of a large number of citizens, His Worship the Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting that the Queen's Birthday be celebrated on Monday, May 26th, instead of Saturday, the 24th inst. CONSECRATION OF A NEW HIGH ALTAR AND CEMETERY. Impressive Sermons by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. 26th, instead of Saturday, the 24th inst.

DIED.—Tie Inspector Macaulay, of Glencoe, who was injured on the G. W. R. a few days ago, died at the hospital in Hamilton on Friday night. De-ceased occupied the position of Tie Inspector on the G. W. R. for a number of years, and was univer-sally respected as an intelligent and steady man. ELOQUENT LECTURE BY FATHER COONEY, C. S. C. Sunday, the 11th May, is a day that will long be remembered by the people of Strathroy, especially

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW .- A young man named DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—A young man named James Wilson, 12 years of age, and son of John Wilson, of Stratford, ran a nail in his foot, while returning from school, a couple of weeks ago. The wound continued to inflame, and on Sunday lock-jaw set in, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday morning.

pathy of the members of the society in this the hour of their great affliction.

CONFIRMATION AND LAVING OF CORNER STONE. — On Sunday, the 11th inst., the Fathers of the Holy Cross opened a mission at Simcoe, at which place His Lordship, the Bishop, will administer the Sacra-ment of Confirmation on Sunday next, the 18th inst. On the following Monday, at Windham, His Lord-ship will also administer the Sacrament of Confir-mation and bless the Corner Stone of the new church at Hawtrey. On Ascension Thursday, the Fathers of the Holy Cross will open a mission at Windham.

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occupied the vice chair. About 100 persons were in attendance. The proceedings were of the most convivial nature, and toast and sentiment, expres-sive of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is held by his fellow-employes, were given in rapid succession. The hearty good-will of the Company was assured Mr. Chambers, who leaves St. Thomas for a short season with the best wishes of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, STRATHROY.

remembered by the people of Strathroy, especially the congregation of All Saints Roman Catholic Church. It has seldom been our privilege to see so large and enthusiastic a gathering of our co-religionists brought together, all bent on the fulfilment of one object, the greater glory of God, and

to do honor to the distinguished dignitaries of our holy religion, who had come to both instruct and **RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.**—The funeral of the late Thomas Dolan and F. Pidgeon, victims of the fearful dynamite explosion on the 5th was very largely attended on the 7 inst. At a meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Society on the evening of the 7th inst, a motion of condolence was passed by the members, tendering the members of the family of the late Thomas Dolan the heartfelt sym-rethy, of the avenders of the society in this the from before 6 a. m. till after midnight, and it must

tion of a new high altar, lately placed in the church by the pastor, Rev. Father Molphy. At 8 a. m. a large number of children received

First Communion, and it was an edifying sight to see so many of both sexes approach the Blessed Sacrament, especially the girls, attired as they were in white, with bridal veils and crowned with

wreaths of flowers. Those had hardly left the church when the build-

Windham. Lost or STOLEN!—A commercial traveller of this ity left Windsor Monday night at 7 o'clock, with about \$150 in money and notes for about \$340 in his possession. On the way to London he fell asleep After arriving in the city and putting up at the Cousins House he discovered that his purse contain-ing the aforementioned amount had either dropped from, or had been taken out of, his pocket. He ati none proceeded to the telegraph office with a view to communicating with the Conductor of the train, and taking other steps for the recovery of the has not received any satisfactory intelligence. COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The Air Line em-ployes at St. Thomas entertained Mr. Wm. Chambers, the jovial Locomotive Superinten-dent of that branch, at a complimentary dinner at Wyatt's Dining Rooms, on the occasion of his leaving for a two month's sojourn in England. The chair was efficiently filled by Mr. J. Stewart, the Station Master, and Mr. David Neilson, engineer, occupied the vice chair. About 100 persons were in attendance. The proceedings were of the most convivial nature, and Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high seteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is ve of the high esteem i

SACRED CONCERT AND LECTURE IN HAMILTON.
INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—BISHOP CRINNON'S ORATION ON ST. COLUMBA, APOSTLE OF SCOTLAND.
On Monday evening, the 5th inst., there was a the ivy which overhangs his grave in the abbey of the far-famed hona.
The lecture was listened to with earnest attention by the large audience, who evidently could scaredy restrain their applause as His Loed-ship descended from the pulpit.
The lecture on "St. Columba, Apostle of Scotland," by His Lordship Bishop Crimnon. The city dergy were well represented. The programme opened with the chorus of "Gloria in Exceeding" work may now ement), by the choir, which was given in excellent time, and proved that the chorus of "Gloria in Exceeding" work may now ement, by the choir, which was given in exceedent time, and proved that the chorus of "Gloria in Exceeding" work the impression which she made in the ration. The isone of the streat, the area, "In Native Worth," from Haydn's "Creation," Mr. F. A. Filgiano had an excellent opportunity of showing his well-cultivated baritons voice, the lowed in the streat. Which was enjoyable throughout, was brough to a close by Miss Filgiano playing the state not, Miss M. E. Nolan, excelled her provide the thermatike not, Miss M. E. Nolan, and to be attend. If we mistake not, Miss M. E. Nolan, and the acting "Hawning in all parts of the lowed with the could be desired. Mr. F. A. Filgiano was the musical director. How are repared to fit measure and which he restate not, Miss M. E. Nolan, and the area and the dota in Hamilton, and so favorable was the impression which she made in her sole, "Judith," that we may safely prophesy she
Matting and the mater and the made in her sole, "Judith," that we may safely prophesy she Left time, and proved that the choir are very pains-taking in their studies. In the aria, "Heaven in all its glory shone," from Haydn's "Creation," Mr. F. A. Filgiano had an excellent opportunity of showing his well-cultivated baritons voice, the lowest notes being most distinctly heard in all parts of the church. If we mistake not, Miss M. E. Nolan, of Brantford, made her *dobut* in Hamilton, and so favorable was the impression which she made in her solo, "Judith," that we may safely prophesy she will not any longer be a stranger in Hamilton con-cert circles. She is possessed of a voice of more than usual compass, which has evidently been care-fully cultivated. Messrs A. F. and F. A. Filgiano followed with the duet, "Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps," from Wallace's "Maritana," which was very pleasantly rendered. The first portion of the programme was brought to a close with HIS LORDSHIP'S LECTUR,

HIS LORDSHIP'S LECTURE,

from before 6 a. m. fill after mininght, and it must have been gratifying to both His Lordship, Father Molphy, and the visiting clergy, to see this evidence of respect for our holy religion and its ministers. The principal event of the day was the consecra-tion of even bick alter lately placed in the church which governed Ireland, as its chief monarchs, for 700 years. He was remarkable for his virtue and 700 years. 700 years. He was remarkable for his virtue and for his passion for study, and in these early days, before printing was invented, the study and tran-scription of the Scriptures in manuscript was a great labor. For example, it took a man many years to copy the gospels, and when finished they were always guarded with jealous care. In his early life Saint Columba went from Ulster, his na-tive Province, to the south of Ireland. There he found the Psalms of David, chained in a monas-tery, to which the monks, came daily to read and iound the reality of David, channed in a monas-tery, to which the monks canne daily to read and sing their matins and vespers. The Saint thought this was a good opportunity to convey the Psalms to his native Province. And so, on lonely nights, with lamp in hand, he went to the church and contimued to copy until he was discovered, and ordered to give his work up. He declined, on the ground that the copy was the result of his own labor. The king and his counsellors were appealed to, and the decision of the former was in these monocard king and his counsellors were appealed to, and the decision of the former was in these wonderful words: "Inasmuch as the calf belongs to the cow; so the copy shall belong to the manuscript." This was pleasing to the abbot and his monks, but it was injust, and the Saint hastened to his native Pro and made known his grievance. The e King took it up, and a long war ensued, resulting in many being slain. But Saint Columba got the book he desired, and he resolved that his life should be one continued penance. He resolved to leave his native country, and labor to bring the neigh-ing heathen to a knowledge of Christ and Him pletely fulfilled and interwoven in the Sacrifice of the Mass as performed in the present age, when the Church has stationed her priests and established her missions in cities, villages and districts through-out every continent on the face of the earth, it is worthy of note, that owing to the difference in the time of day and night between many places of our globe, caused by the earth's rotation on its axis.

change set in, and soon afterwards he was able to be out and attend to the duties of his sacred position, which fact justified his many friends and admirers in entertaining the hope that he would be spared for many years to come. But alas! how vain at best are human hopes! how uncertain the tenure of human existence; On Friday last Father Leonard was seen on our streets. In the afternoon he left for Rochester, hoping to benfit his health by travel. On Monday evening as the business of the day was was seen on our streets. In the afternoon he left for Rochester, hoping to benfit his health by travel. On Monday evening as the business of the day was about ceasing, at the hour when those engaged in the many pursuits of life were returning to their homes after the labours or the day, the bell of St. Mary's Cathedral pealed forth in solernn tones, and many anxious enquires were made by those familiar with the sound as to who it was that had been, perhaps unexpectedly, called away. As the answer, "Father Leonard is dead," was spoken the melancholy fact became generally known that he had been suddenty summoned away from the activi-ties of this' terrestial existence, deep sorrow filled many a heart among the hundreds by whom as a spinitual adviser he was loved and revered; while who are not members of the Church of which the deceased priest was a faithful son, to whom he was known as an estimable son, to whom he was who are not members of the Church of which the deceased priest was a faithful son, to whom he was known as an estimable gentleman and a good citi-zen. When he started on his journey, how little did he think that his eyes would never more gaze upon the city which for several years had been the scene of his labours—that he would never again join with the "great congregation" in the service of the sanctuary—that during his travels his spirit would take its everlasting flight to that land "unpierced by human thought." John F. Leonard was born in Peterborough on

John F. Leonard was born in Peterborough on the 5th day of February, 1844, and at the time of his death, which took place at Rochester on the 5th inst was thirty-five years old. At Peterborough he prosecuted his elementary studies, and at Regiopolis College in the city of Kingston he followed them up, passing with great success through the curriculum of the institution at which he graduated with the high-est honours. In the year 1867 he was ordained Priest at Pett by the late Bishon Horan, having heen the set how the set of the tat Pett by the late Bishon Horan. having heen was saured Mr. Chambers, who leaves St. Thomas for a short season with the best wises of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.
PRO BONO PUELCO.
The Free Press makes the following very sensible acquaintent. If it may not be deemed impertinent, and it material is and the static press makes the following the medium of the same parents and it is in the most cloquent and the static press makes through the medium of the Screetzey of the Water, work board from our altars there is ever a seening of the same, prayers and incomes a second to the Most fight as a grateful tribute from the risingent that there is never a whole, the instruction of the same and religion that could be got in no other land, the found from all parks, and were and the simulations of our beloved Bislop.
The new altar is a magnificent piece of workman-structured to the Commissioner' intention to shut off the supply. Considerable inconvented with the battly moral tone which shuth heading that and the battly moral tone which shuth heading of the same, presented to the battly moral tone which shuth.
The condition of the Mass the Bislop alaministic and the same to Free and the commanism of the Same prayers and incomes a structure of the same prayers and incomes a structure of the same prayers and incomes and religion that could be got in no other land, the sectory of the watter, and it is with the battly moral tone which should to the commanism and continued stoppage of the water, and it is with the battly moral tone which should to the same respectable commany. At the condition of the Mass the Bislop administion of the Mass the Bislop administic and the same problem converted that the sectory is a single base more of the same prime to water, and this swith the base the same to free and the problem commented with the cathedra and the same to free and the same to free and the same the base of the same prime to water, and the same to free and the same to free and the same to free and the same to free

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A. MOUNTJOY, Importer and Wholesale dealer in Fruits, foreign and domestic, Smoked Fish, Game, Oysters, etc., City Hall Buildings, Richmond Street, London, Ont.

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

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock BRos., No. 133 Dundas

companyments, which were all that could be de-sired. Mr. F. A. Filgiano was the musical director. Hot water heatings a specialty at McLennan Lothian & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street. DEATH OF FATHER LEONARD. From the Whitby Chronicle. A few weeks ago the gifted young priest, whose name appears above was prostrated by sickness, and not a few were the apprehensions that his serious illness would result in his sleep that knows no wak-ing. So low was he at the time that prayers were offered for his recovery. Fortunately, a favourable change set in, and soon afterwards he was able to be out and attend to the duties of his sacred position, which for the the time that prayers were offered for his recovery. Fortunately, a favourable out and attend to the duties of his sacred position,

MARKET REPORT

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MISCELLANEOUS.

pervade a respectable community, that this sugges-tion is proffered.

It has also been suggested that the Fire, Water and Gas Committee might include in their new contract for watering the streets a stipulation that the contractor or contractors shall water the in the morning, A clause of this character in the contract would be heartily received by the merchantile community, and would not entail any addition al expense upon the population. - -

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. ISAAC WATERMAN'S WORTH AS A CITIZEN.

From the Free Press.

A complimentary banquet was tendered to Mr. Isaac Waterman, the popular Reeve of London East, by his personal friends at the London Club Last, by his personal friends at the London Chib last night. Amongst those present were ex-Mayor Cronyn, and Messrs. John Beattie, ex-President of the Board of Trade; Thomas Eeattie, Thomas H. Smallman, Herman Waterman, Dr. Niven, J. E. Dawson, Ast, Supt. G. W. R.; James F. Mahon, John Taylor, Chas. B Hunt, G. R. Nash, Manager of Stores Dept., G. W. R.; J. L. Englehart, C. F. Caselbue, W Hyman Lamae Peiddie Meart Smith P. of Stores Dept., G. W. R.; J. L. Englehart, C. F. Goodhue, W. Hyman, James Priddis, Albert Smith, R. C. McFie, and a number of others. The meaa was such as to please the most fastidious. After thoroughly "discussing" the good things provided, the Chairman, ex-Mayor Cronyn, read apologies from Mr. Chas, Stiff, General Superintendant of the G. W. R.; Mr. E. K. Domville, General Locomo-tive Superintendant of the G. W. R.; Mr. Geo, S. Birgall and segment enderson and an enderson. tive Superintendant of the G. W. R. ; Mr. Geo, S. J Birrell, and several-other gentlemen who were pre-vented from attending by previous engagements. The toasts of "The Queen," "The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Lauise," "The Guest of the Evening," The "Bachelors," which sentiment elicited a characteristic response from Mr. Thomas Beattie ; "The Benedicts," to which Messre, John Pacitie and Herman Waterman under fathed yre.

dates, and delivered a brief address explanatory of the Sacrament. By Baptism, said his Lordship, we were made partakers of the kingdom of heaven. and by Confirmation we are made soldiers of Christ, and strengthened to fight against the trials and temptations of this world. He also exterted his arers to be steadfast in the faith, and walk in the path of virtue.

At 3 p. m. the entire congregation assembled at At 3 p. m. the entire congregation assembled at the Church and proceeded in waggons, of which there must have been over one hundred, to the site lately purchased for a cemetery. His Lordship here also performed the Act of Consecration, and de-

time as a river overflowing its banks, from which went forth hundreds of thousands of sainted men, many of whom laid down their lives in the distant parts of Europe in defence of the Christian faith. In Germany 156 of thes, were canonized saints of universities, and 36 were martyrs. In France 40

and versities, and so were marrys. In France 40 were canonized saints; in Haly, 30, and in Sweden and Norway 8; in Switzerland many, one of its cantons being named after St. Saul, the first martyr in that land. In England forty were canonized, and in Scotland a great many. St. Columba left and in Scotland a great many. St. Columba left Ireland for Scotland in the year 563, accompanied

During the last two or three years the late Father Leonard's name has been prominently before the people of Kingston. The criticism of a lecture de-livered by him by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass late Principal of Queen's University, on one of the pro-minent tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, result-ed in a controversy, which was carried on by the two reverend gentlemen in the columns of this journal. The contest was an intellectual one ; it was conducted in a manner worthy the educational was conducted in a manner worthy the educations

 was conducted in a manner worthy the educational attainments and subtle reasoning powers of the theological combatants; and if no views were in-fluenced to the extent of effecting a change of belief on the dispated point of dogma, it cannot be said that the feelings of any were injured by the use of a charge of the states of the sta There musts have been over not lumited, to the site lately purchased for a centery. His Lockship here also performed the Act of Concectation, and definition of the second late people of liss continuous expression. As a lecturer, Father Liss and the second late people of liss content was very popular, the announcement of the same of a bard to be procured. As had been formerly and for a come structure is easily is a control was ornate, elear, and in the year of liss control was ornate, elear, and in the second late of the same of a bard to be procured. As had been formerly and for a fourthy was prostant. As a spectra way, it is needed for the same of a bard to be procured as and the second late of the same of a bard to be procured as and the second late of the same of a bard to be procured then ways in which the Bible is concepted by the different second late the Cath of the same of the shift of the same of the shift of the same of the shift of

impressed with the earnestness of his manner. He
possessed a pleasing voice which will continue to ring
in the ear of many, although the lips which spoke
are for ever sealed in death, never again to ex-
change the friendly greeting, to repeat the solemn
change the friendry greeting, to repeat the solenin
offices of the Church, or to appeal with fervid
eloquence on behalf of the suffering portion of
humanity, whose lot it is to depend upon the
charity of those surrounding them. By the death
of this estimable young priest the Church which he
delighted to severe loses one of her most promising
sons, the local clergy an affectionate brother, the
congregation of St. Mary's a faithful pastor, and
many of those whose condition is poverty, and for
whom no bright future looms in the distance, a true
and open-handed friend, all of whom in the days to

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Potatoes bag																	to	1	50	
Clover Seed															3	00	to	3	85	
	SI	61	N	έ.	Λ.	NI	D	1	0	in	1	18								
Sheepskins, each															0	50	to	1	50	
Calfskins, green,																	to	- 0	11	
" dry																12	to			
Hides, green,	4.4															03	10	0	05	
" dry	44															00 (to	0	00	
Tallow, rendered	**															05	to	- 0	51	
" rough,	**														. 0	03	to	0	04	
Lard.																09		0	10	
Wool,																00 (to	0	00	

LONDON OIL MARET.

Liverpool Markets.

	May 8.		May 9.		May 10.			May 12.	May 15.			May 14.	
	S. 1		S. 1	D.	S	D.	S. 1	D	8.	D.	S.	D.	
MT	10	0	10	0	.10	. 0	10	0	10	0	10	0	
Wheat	.8	.()	.8	0	8	0	8	0	8	.0	. 8	6	
Winter	9	3	9	4	9	4	- 9	4	. 9	5	9	5	
nite	- 9	1	9	. 2	- 9	-2	. 9	2	- 9	2	9	2	
1b	.9	7	- 9	7	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	
rn, new	4	5	4	4	- 4	4	4	4	-1	4	4	1	
rley	5	8	5	3	5	3	. 5	8	5	3	5	3	
8	5	6	5	6	5	G	5	6	: 5	6	5	6	
18	6	4	. 6	-1	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	
·k	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	59	0	
rd	32	9	82	6	32	- 3 -	35	0	82	0	32	0	
1	75	0	75	0	76	0	75	0	75	0	75	0	
con	27	8	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	26	6	
low	35	9	25	9	35	9	25	6	35	.9	35	12	
eese	43.	0	43	0	43	0	43	0	42	0	41	0	

Hamilton.

Hamilton, May 15. Barley, 45c to 55c. Wheat-Spring, 90c to 95c; red whiter, 5c to 55c; treadwell, 95c to 93 delli, 95c to 98c. Outs, 49c to 41c. Peas, 55c to 70c. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.

Toronto Street Market.

Barley, 40c, to 55c, Wheat-Spring S5c to 55c; red winter, 90c, to 95c; Treadwell, 90c, to 95c; Pedd, 90c, to 95c, Oats, 35c, to 40c, Peas, 60c, to 65c, Hogs, \$5,00. Flour - Superfine, \$3 85; Spring extra, \$3 85; extra, \$4 15; superior, \$4.50. Butter, 10c, to 20c.

Brantford Market. Brout-No. 1, 84 50 to \$5 00. Wheat-Fall, 90c, to 96c, Spring, 90c, Barley, 55c, to 90c, Pens, 60c, fo 95c, Corn, 45c, to 30c, Oata-35c, 1057c, Beer, 83,00 to 557,00. Mutton, \$700 to \$500, Dressed Hogs, 55. Wool, 24c, to 90c, Putter, 14c, to 15c, Eggs, 11c, to 12c, Cheese, 68c, to 10c Potatoes 85c, to 95c.

 Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, Montreal, May 15.

 FLOUR.-Receipts, 800 barrels; sales, 000 bbis. The market is quiet and dull, prices tending in buyers favor. Superiors at \$4.00 to \$4.65; sales, 000 bbis. Since an \$3.30 to \$4.55; spring extras at \$4.00 to \$4.25; superfine at \$3.25 to \$4.55; spring extras at \$4.20 to \$4.25; an \$2.25 to \$3.56; middlings at \$3.00 to \$3.16; Pollards at \$2.60 to \$3.75; Ont. bags \$2.00 to \$3.16; eity bags at \$2.20 to \$2.35; eity bags at \$2.20 to 2.35; superfor extra at 4.65; GRAIN, PRO-VISIONS and ASHES nominal.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, May 15. HOGS-Receipts, 12,800 head; shipments, 6,000; light grades at 3 60 to 3 65, iteavy mixed at a 90 to 3 85, CATTLE-Receipts on 14 3,700 head; shipments, 1,900 head

SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head, Market unchanged at 3 00 to 4 15.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Winning Us Back .- The Voice of the Sacred Heart.

6

Written for the Catholic Record. I missed thee, from the altar rail; I missed thee, from my mother's shrine; I missed thee, when the priestly hand Was lifted, in the solemn sign, That once again, thy soul was free, That once again, the faltering feet, Were firm, to reach the holy tryst, Where my heart and thine own, should meet,

Where hast thou been these many days? I kept the tryst—thou wert not there— I waited long, for thee to come— Hast thou then found the world so fair? That still, you lingered mid its smiles That still, you gladdened in its glee; That still, you sought its winsome strain, E'en while My love, was calling thee.

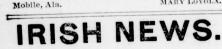
And now thou comest back to me, And hast nor voice, nor strength, to pray; But in mute angulsh, at My feet, A bleeding, broken heart dost lay. Did'st thou not know 'twas I that sent, The Angel grief to chasten thee? To cloud thy life; that, in the dark, Thy soul would find it's way to Me.

For they that lost Me in the light, I seek them when the night appears; And they that are not Mine 'mid smiles, I make them Mine, by right of tears, So turn thy steps to Me again And bring that burde.acd heart of thine; That I must take and sacred deem, Since grief has made it like to Mine.

Thus tenderly I take it up, And though its pain shall never cease Till life is done;—there, it shall meet, Almost ınknown, the face of peace. No fear that thou shalt stray again, Nor find the world again so fair; For there is that within thy days, Shall bind thee to my heart fore'er.

Upon this darkened tide of years, Whose waves shall see the sun no more; No hand but mine, shall guide thy ways, Up to the safe and sheltered shore. Thou art unto Me, forever now; And none may ask, in thee, a part, For royally I claim thee, by The best right of thy broken heart.

I meet thee, at the altar rail; I meet thee, at My mother's shrine; I meet thee when the priestly hand Is lifted. In My solemn sign. I need not wait, for thee again, I know thy swift and eager feet. E'er reach the holy tryst, where now, My heart and thine perpetual meet. MARY LOYOLA.



FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

Mere politics, as our readers are very well aware, are quite out of the sphere of the *Tablet*. We are an organ of Catholic opinion : our special concern is with Catholic interests ; and the point of view is with Catholic interests; and the point of view from which we chiefly regard the affairs of the pub-lic order, whether in Europe generally or in this country in particular, is the Catholic point of view. It is true that we yield to none of our contempo-raries in love of country and devotion to the august lady who what over us the law participation and lady who rules over us. And our patriotism and our loyalty are all the more living and deeply rooted because they spring out of our religion. It is precisely because we are "Catholics first" that we boast ourselves to be also emphatically Englishmen. As in the apostolic exhortation, so with us, honoring the king stands next to fearing God ; nor is the propinquity of the two merely one of place. But this journal is not and never has been under Whig or Tory, under Radical or Home Rule inspiration. It is-

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, o far as the leaders of different Parliamentary sections and representatives of different rariamentary sec-tions and representatives of different schools of political thought are concerned. The only magis-lerium it recognizes is that of the Supreme Pontiff Any destributer relative to the security of the formation of the security of t

the English aud Scotch members of the British Parthe English and Scotch memoers of the english hiament, who are here the faithful representatives of their constituents, look upon Ireland either as an extension across the St. George's Channel, to be extension across the St. George's Channel, to be extension across the St. George's Channel, to be governed upon British principles, or they regard it as a conquered country in a semi-barbarous con-dition, to be educated into civilization after the model approved by the dominant race. Followers dition, to be educated into civinzation and model approved by the dominant race. Followers of both these theories lose sight of the fact that Ireland is a nation—one of the triple confederacy of countries united under the constitutional sway of our gracious Queen. It is curious to contrast the treatment which Scotch and Irish questions rethe treatment which Scotch and Irish questions re-spectively receive at the hands of the Imperial Par-liament. The peculiarities, the prejudices, the pride of Scotchmen are carefully consilered and tenderly respected. Scotch institutions are sacred things. Scotch legislation is practically in the hands of the Scotch members. Scotch questions, by a tacit understanding, are not made the battle-fields of party conflicts. How differently Ireland is dealt with we need not say. We all know how a great measure in aid of public morality, almost unanimously demanded by Catholic Ireland, was long thwarted by the Government in order not to long thwarted by the Government in order not to wound the susceptibilities of English publicans. We all know how a deaf ear is turned to Catholic Ireland for recognition of, and aid to, her Catholic University. We all know how well-nigh every scheme for the material advancement of their country brought forward by Irishmen is smeered at, opposed, and, if possible, crushed by English and Scotch members, who quiety assume that they are much better judges of frish interests than Ire-land's Parliamentary representatives. And yet long thwarted by the Government in order not to

land's Patliamentary representatives. And yet men wonder at Irish discontent ! Mr. Gladstone upon a memorable occasion ex-Mr. Undstone upon a memorable eccasion ex-pressed the mind dominant in the British Parlia-ment when he announced his aversion to adopting for Ireland a set of principles which Parliament had discarded for England. It is an aversion which the statesmen of this country will have to get over sooner or later. It is to be hoped that it may be sooner rather than later, for, as has been well said, "by delay concession loses half its virtue and all its force." Mr. Goldwin Smith has excellently ob-served : "Ireland has peculiarities of all kinds which it is impossible to ignore. She cannot be treated merely as a group of English Counties divided from the rest by the English Channel." In the recognition of the great fact that Irish ideas and Irish aspirations are the time bases of Irish legislation will be found the sure means, the only means, for the removal of Irish discontent. And the recognition will come. In the weighty words pressed the mind dominant in the British Parlia the recognition will come. In the weighty words of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, written

six years ago : "The Parliament of the future will be broader "The Parliament of the future will be broader and more in sympathy with the constituencies of the three kingdoms. England and Scotland will not claim to legislate for Ireland according to Eng-lish and Scotch interests and prejudices, and Ire-land, when it is justly treated, will have no more will then than it has now to make or meddle in the local affairs of England or Scotland. The three peoples are distinct in blood, in religion, in charac-ter, and in local interests. They will soon learn to 'live and let live,' when the vanishing reliquize of ter, and in local interests. They will soon learn to 'live and let live,' when the vanishing reliquize of the Tudor tyranny shall have died out, unless the insane example of Germany shall for a time inflame the heads of certain politicians to try their hand at what they call an imperial policy. I have wached with a mixture of sorrow and indignation the writings and the speeches of a handful of bois-terous and blustering doctrinaires, who are trying to turn men away from doing what is just towards Ireland by grandiloquent phrases about the im-Ireland by grandiloquent phrases about the im perial race and an imperial policy. An imperial oolicy, in the mouth of doctrinaires, means a lation which ignores the special character and legiti-mate demauds of races and localities, and subjects them to the coercion of laws at variance with their them to the coercion of laws at variance with their most sacred instincts. Not so the imperial policy of ancient Rome, which wisely consolidated its world-wide power by the most delicate regard to the religion of every race and nation."—London

Tablet.

THREE THOUSAND MILES IN A HAM-MOCK.

A MAN WHO RODE ACROSS THE CONTINENT UNDER . SLEEPING-CAR

From the Virginia (Ney.) Chronicle, March 29.

From the Virginia (Nex.) Chronicle, March 29. Yesterday afternoon a *Chronicle* reporter noticed a man sitting on a lumber pile near the Con. Vir-ginia works, basking in' the sun. He was greasy and dirty to the last degree, and neither a razor nor a pair of shears had touched him for at least a year. It was easy to see that he was a tramp, and had just arrived in the country. The reporter determined to interview him and began by asking : "When did you get in 1?" you get in ?"

Tramp-About an hour ago.

Reporter-How ? Reporter—How? Tramp— Came up on the wood train. Reporter—Pay the fare?

Tramp—Came up on the wood train. Reporter—Pay the fare? Tramp—No, of course not. I rode a little way behind a wood-pile on a flat-car and they kicked me off and I got on again just as they started. Got on a few cars further down. At the next place they stopped I was booted again, and then I got on a brake-beam and came up. The brake-beam racket is the best yet. You can ride all over the United States on a brake-beam and not pay a cent. I've rode thousands of miles on brake-beams, and I've got so I sorter like it. That's the reason they find men i here and there smashed up on the track. A cove came to Reno with me from Truckee yesterday that had the boss racket. He had a regular ham-mock slung under the sleeping-car, and rode along as easy as you please. He said he was coming up this morning to see Virginia City and he haits from mock slung under the sleeping-tar, and rote along as easy as you please. He said he was coming up this morning to see Virginia City and he hails from New Haven. He's the queerest cove you ever saw, and I gness he rides just for fun, because he has plenty of eash and could pay his way if he wanted to. Guess he's got some kind of a bet up. This was all the tramp knew about the matter, and this morning the arounder watched the arrivals. A

this was all the framp knew about the matter, and this morning the reporter watched the arrivals. A few minutes after the lightning train cance in a man registered his name as "Charles H Pendleton, New Haven," at the International Hotel, and was assign-Haven," at the international Hotel, and was assigned room 125. The reporter presumed that this was the man he was after, and called at once at his room. Mr. Pendleton is a short, thick-set little man with red hair, and did not show much of the fatigues of The reporter announced his business with ravel. the remark :

"I am a newspaper man, and came to interview you about your trip across the continent. Your name is Pendleton, I believe ?"

Pendleton—Yes, that is my name, but I have othing to communicate about my mip. Reporter—Did you not ride all the way in a ham-

nock under a sleeper ? Pendleton (quite surprised)—who the devil told

The reporter declined to be pumped, and after a

The reporter declined to be pumped, and after a few minutes more of conversation the man said he had no objection to giving the whole matter to the public. "You see," he said, "about three weeks ago I started from New Haven to go to San Francisco in a hammock. I made a bet that I could go to San Francisco inside of three weeks without riding in any car or conveyance on wheels. The parties with whom I laid the wager imagined that I had some new-fangled baloon with which I intended to make the trip, and they took the wager. It was for \$10,000, and the money is now deposited in the New Haven Savings Bank. Well, when I told them that I did not intend to ride in a car, but under one, they laughed, and said they would double the bet." Reporter—Did you double the bet ? Pendleton—I was willing to, but could not get a backer. I did not have the money myseif, and I did activity of the money myseif.

Pendleton—I was writing to, out could not get a backer. I did not have the money myseif, and I did not wish the affair to become too public, so the bet was left as it was orthinally made. You see they imagined that I was going to ride on a brake-beam with the tramp. But I had another plan. I rigged up a contrivance which I could sling under the car between the rods which run lengthwise, and

care to be known in the matter. Mr. Pendleton here folded up his hammock and asked to be allowed to have a little rest. He leaves for the East to-night, but not in his hammock.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC LAYMEN OF FRANCE TO THE HOLY FATHER

In last weeks' issue of the Freeman's Journal re In last weeks' issue of the *Freeman's Journal* re-ference was made to an address sent to the Holy Father by the Convention of Catholic Laymen, re-cently held in Paris. The address was read by M. Chesnelong, and is as follows: "Most HOLY FATHER: The Catholics of France, now assembled in Paris, cannot separate without laying at your feet the homage of their filial devo-tion and without telling you that the harder the

aying at your feet the homage of their films devo-tion, and without telling you that the harder the times are, the more they feel the necessity of draw ing closer around the Chair of St. Peter, to find there the light and strength they are so much in model. need of. "It is in vain that it is sought to oppose our du

" It is in vain that it is sought to oppose our du-ties as citizens to our duties as Christians, and that we are accused, in obeying you in the order of Faith, with being the blind servants of a foreign author-ity. We know that in listening to the Vicar of Jesus Christ we are learning to love our country and becoming capable of making any sacrifice for her sake, except that of concience. We are certain that the infallible word of the successor of Saint Peter can be against our reason nor against the can neither go against our reason nor against the interests of our beloved France, the eldest daughter of the Church.

"When the enemies of religion are "making efforts o get possession of youth to shape it to their own deas." we are resolved, following your example, to lefend by all lawful means the freedom of

defend by all lawful means the freedom of 'Chris-tian education, which alone can make citizens sub-missive to law and devoted to their country. "Finally, whilst secret socities are deceiving the poor, threatening us with dangers, the gravity of which you have already pointed out, we shall find in the ever ingenious inspirations of charity and in the aid of our Religious Communities, so unjustly calumniated, the means of ameliorating the fate of those who suffer and who toil, and the solution of the terrible problem that bear upon our times. terrible problem that bear upon our times.

"Thus, instead of being enemies of society, we desire as you do, to serve and save it; we shall, like you, be the workers of progress, the defenders of true civilization, the friends of that honest liberty which springs spontaneously like flowers, upon every Christian

"Humbly prostrate at your Holiness' feet, we pray You to bless our resolutions and to bless us also, who are, with profound veneration, Your Holiness' most submissive and most devoted sons.

WHERE THE HOG PRODUCT GOES.

The aggregate exports of the hog product from the United States for the twelve months ending June 30, 1878, was 1,007,469,860 pounds, as follows: June 30, 1878, was 1,007,403,500 pounds, as follows: —Bacon, 592,814,351 pounds; pork, 71,889,255 pounds; lard, 342,766,254 pounds. During this period England received 47 per cent. of the aggre-gate exports, compared with 53 per cent. in the previous year, and 56 per cent. in 1875-6. England received in 1877-8. 62 per cent. of the bacon 28 per previous year, and 56 per cent. in 1875-6. England received in 1877-8, 62 per cent. of the bacon, 28 per cent. of the pork, and 26 per cent. of the lard. France was the second largest receiver of our hog product in 1877-8, taking 10½ per cent. of the aggre-gate, 9½ per cent. of the bacon, and 14% per cent. of the lard. In 1875-6 the exports to France were incon-siderable, the aggregate being but 13,765.000 pounds, increasing to 47,135,000 pounds in 1876-7, and 106,-346,000 pounds in 1877-8. Germany was third on

increasing to 47,135,000 pounds in 1876-7, and 106, 346,000 pounds in 1877-8. Germany was third on the list in 1877-9 in aggregate pounds of product, the larger part of which was lard, nearly equaling England in this item, or 25 per cent. of the total exported. Belgium is next, taking nearly twice as much bacon as Germany, and consthird, as much much bacon as Germany and one-third as much latd. Scotland is fifth, receiving nearly as much a world-wide power by the most delicate regard to the religion of every race and nation."—London Tablet. THE IRISH CAUSE. A mass meeting of the sturdy farmers and pea-sants of Cavin was held on Easter Monday, not to think and guzzle and indulge in the pleasures of "kiss-in-the-ring," or to give themselves up to the seductions of "swallow-pudding"—a game popuany ether country except England, being nearly 20 per cent. of all the pork exported, and but a small amount of lard. Among the countries which as yet take but little of our hog product are Italy, which received in 1877-8 no bacon, 86,000 pounds of pork, and 118,276 pounds of lard; Spain, 22,413 pounds bacon, 2,400 pounds pork, and 47,004 pounds of lard. In regard to the latter country, it is under-stood that it is the policy of the Government to con-fine its trade as much as possible to its own limits stood that it is the policy of the tovernment to con-fine its trade as much as possible to its own limits and possessions, and this, more than otherwise, has probably influenced the recent prohibition of Ameri-can meats. Whatever there has been of prejudice broad, heretofore, against American meats, to be fast disappearing, and the relative cheapne to be fast disappearing, and the relative cheapness at which this country can furnish these supplies, in every respect as wholesome as the foreign home production, must have the effect to steadily and to greatly extend the demana for our product. For he current year, ending June 30, the aggregate ex-ports of hog product from the United States wil show an increase of nearly twenty per cent, as compared with the large amount of the previous year, and fifty-six per cent. greater than in 1875-6; the total for the year will not be much, if any, of 1,200,000,000 pounds, equal to the yield of meats and lard from about 6,500,000 hogs.

(FRIDAY, MAY 16.)

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

LOVE'S LIMIT. Fd swear for her, Fd tear for her, The Lord knows what I'd dare for her; Fd lie for her, Fd lie for her, Fd swear for her, Fd drink Bush River dry for her; Fd wuss' for her, Fd evens for her, Fd wuss' for her, Fd wore for her, Fd go without my sleep for her; Fd go without my sleep for her; Fd bile for her, Fd swithout my "feed " for her; Fd steal for her, Fd steal for her, Fd steal for her, Fd stile for her, Fd stry for her, Fd try for her, Fd try for her, Fd try for her, But hang me if I'd die for her. I di how a complaining that she cy LOVE'S LIMIT.

A landlady was complaining that she couldn't make both ends meet. "Well." said a boarder, "why not make one end vegetables."

Men who talk about death before dishonor are the fellows who slide around behind the woodpile when they hear the click of the pistol.

This country is the land of the free, the home of the brave, and, let us remember with pride, that it is also the birthplace of the potato bug.

The man who got in a barber's chair, pinned a newspaper round his neck and began to read the towel, may justly be called absent-minded.

It is consoling to know that the fools in this country are only four per cent. of the population. This is not counting the "narrow escape

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas !" cried he, "I flattered-her until she got to proud too speak to me.

"Time softens all things," except the youn man who parts his hair in the middle, and whisiles on the street cars. Nothing can make him any softer than

"Jane," said he. "I think if you lifted your feet way from the fire, we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been married two years, either.

In Michigan, etiquette permits a bride to be mar-ried "without gloves," which induces an exchange to remark, "precisely the way she handles her husband.

A sick man was told by the doctor that nothing would save him except a quart of eatnip tea. "Then I must die," said the poorman, "for I dont hold but pint.'

A patriotic American boasts that "no people on earth can excel the Americans in the manly art of sitting on a bench and watch eighteen men play base ball.

Jones said looking into the glass the other morn-ing, "I am a man with three heads on my shoulders —the one I see, the one I feel and the one Brown out on me."

One reason why the South is not a favorite roaming ground for tramps, is because it is the best sec-tion of country on earth for dogs with eighteen teeth in the front row.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says there is a stray brass band wandering about New Orleans streets and that the owner can have it by proving property and taking it away.

"Have you in your album any original poetry ?" sked one young lady of another. "No," was the "Have you in your about any original pools y asked one young lady of another. "No," was the reply, "but some of my friends have favored me with original spelling." The New York Sun thinks there isn't much in a was the

The New York Sun thinks there isn't much in a name when Peace is hung for murder; Angell sent to prison for theft; Hope arrested for bank robbing and in jail for killing a man. Erskine puzzled the wits of his acquaintances by inscribing on a tea chest the words, "Tu doces." It was some time before, they found out the wit of

was some time before they found out the wit of this liberal translation—"Thou teachest." "We are going out with the tied," said a young

[FRIDAY,

HOW A PRI

B____is a vill down upon a gr rolls majestical the place was a shoulders his patriarchial sim lisposition, his his seventy yea an oak. For m ed to the spirit effect, like the : Returning 1 pious old man would some villagers, who wooden bench His Sur had a far more congregation courses of Boss had. This ve the Legion of carried a fold tracted attenti the scarlet and How this sin had attained th I asked of on

told me :---The cure ha He was a man return from 1 married in the farm on the b yards from th orbade his w to his two litt ism to detest expressions) nothing. In Martin ; the

tions. On Sunday invitingly to the table of to cap pulled do mouth, cynio flower bonne as they ent source of sor "Ah," he we Martin, "I d erring creatu have willing turn of the tin upon the shall see that to which the loud fit of d

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terium it recognizes is that of the Supreme Pontiff Any doctrines relating to the constitution of civil society which the Apostolic See condemns are, as we need hardly say, repudiated by us. No prin-ciples or theories in polities which are consistent with the dogmas of the Catholic riligion, as ex-pounded by its authorized exponents, do we pre-sume to proscribe. There are Catholies—good Catholies—in this as in other countries, professing widely different political creeds; nor is it for us to pronounce *ex-cathedra* upon the respective merits of pronounce *ex-calledra* upon the respective merits of opinions which fall within the legitimate province opinions which the of private judgment. So much must suffice in order to indicate the

spirit in which we approach the subject which gives a title to this article. It is a fact which it is not to a title to this article. It is a fact which it is not to the interest of this country to ignore—nor, indeed, to the real interest of any party in this country— that, notwithstanding the amelioration introduced of late years into the condition of the people of Ireland by legislative and administrative measures, Ireland by legislative and administrative measures, there is a considerable amount of discontent still existing among them. And, in truth, we find this fact pretty plainly recognized on all hands. The *Times* is compelled from time to time to make such an acknowledgment, although, true to the policy of making things pleasant, it usually accompanies of making things pleasant, it usually accom it with a tissue of soothing platitudes, and endea vors to extenuate the disagreeable avoval by a copious employment of the optimistic twaddle so dear to British Philistinism. But, as Mr. Carlyle somewhere puts it, the woes of the work! are not to be healed with rosewater, nor will pacification be effected by the loudest cries of peace, if in fact there happens to be no peace : no pacification, but, in the long run, something quite the opposite of pacification. The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes a dispacification. The Pall Mall Gazette takes a dis-tinctly different line upon the Irish difficulty—a line which, if, as we think, worthy of strong repro-line which, if, as we think, worthy of strong reproime which, if, as we think, worthy of strong repro-bation, is at all events less contemptible than that pursued by the publicists of Printing House Square. Its utterances on Hibernian political problems are sometimes almost Bismarckian in tone. It declines to consider even such a question as that of higher Catholic education as being any longer open. With to consider even such a question as that of higher Catholic education as being any longer open. With regard to this and kindred matters it advocates a high imperial policy, in strange contrast with the championship of constitutional principles ordin-arily affected by it. Nay, unless our memory is much at fault, it has, upon more than one occasson, gone so far as to hint pretty plainly that after all Cathelie emancipation was a mistake. The *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are fairly representative of the tone of the better class of journals of Great Britain. There are a few of them which do not exhibit what we must take leave to call a most exhibit what we must take leave to call a most erroneous conception of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and an ignorance of or indif-ference to, the most dearly cherished aspirations of the Irish people, which we cannot but deem culp-able. In this respect they too accurately represent the notions dominant in the minds of the English and Scotch public. There is a widely-spread no-tion that Ireland is and has always been discon-And there is the further notion that sometented. And there is the further notion that some-how such discontent is in the nature of things; and there the matter ends. Of honest endeavor to en-quire into the grounds of the discontent, to estimate their value and justice, and, if possible, to devise their value and justice, and, if possible, to devise means to remove them, we find small trace. Nor is it uncommon to meet people, thoughtful on other matters, and not universal in public affairs, who matters, and not universal in public affairs, who would sum up their whole conception of the matter, if not in the words of Mr. Froude's brutal dictum, at all events in the spirit of it, that only total separa-tion will remove the Irish grievance. All this is at an events in the spirit of it, that only total separation tion will remove the Irish grievance. All this is very lamentable. We said last week that the Irish relevance which log at the root of all others is that

"kiss-in-the-ring," or to give themselves up to the seductions of "swallow-pudding"—a game popu-lar in Peckham Rye—but to listen to the counsel of their chosen representatives, and cheer them by their support. Father Boylan was in the chair, and three members of Parliament-Messrs. Parnell, and three members of Parliament—Messrs. Parnell, Biggar and Fay—were present, and all delivered addresses. Father Boylan's was, incontestably, a grand address. There was in it the unadulterated spirit, the candor, patriotism and carnestness of the soggarth aroon, dear to the Irish heart, God's ambas-sador watching over the fold in means as in denore sador watching over the fold in peace, as in days of sador watching over the lold in peace, as in days of yore he hid it in trouble, leading it into the caves where Mass was celebrated within hearing of the human wolves by whom his life had been pro-scribed. His declaration of the duties of the prices was splendid, cannot be rivalled for eloquence and truth. So pleased are we with it that we are tempted to quote it in full. Said the big-souled

The Catholic Church, neither here nor in any The Catholic Church, neither here hor in any other land, fears the march of liberty and progress. She flourished in Ireland before ever Ireland had a Parliament, while she enjoyed a Parliament, and since she lost her Parliament; ever marching for-ward with head erect, with no weapon but the Sword of the Suitit, and no wantage ground but ward with head erect, with no weapon but the Sword of the Spirit, and no vantage ground but the light of intellectual liberty; her elergy ever enjoying that royal power over the Irish heart which they shall ever enjoy in the face of all change as long as, like those who went before them, the as long as, like those who went before them, they fear neither the breath of pestilence, the damp of the hovel, nor the gloom of the dungeon—a royal power that never required to be fed by the broad acres or chests of gold; a power that man never gave, and therefore a power that man can never take away; a power that without question in-merges in proparties as the people see the priests take away; a power that without question in-creases in proportion as the people see the priests stand by them in the honest and lawful assertion of their rights, and with the people themselves are not ashamed to come forward and speak for old Ireland, which, after seven hundred years of battle for and, which, after seven hundred years of battle for her rights, sometimes unsuccessful, has never yet turned pale at the sight of a foe. Shame has never yet been branded on her forehead, her soil is still unconqueted, and her noble spirit as yet unbroken. This, to our thinking, is as noble in its rhetoric as

anything in Burke, as magnificent in its testimony to the greatness of our Church as the memorable

Mr. Fay spoke well, and so did Mr. Biggar, who has recently become one of us. We are relieved to see that Mr. Biggar redeemed himself from the charge of having disparaged the Protestant chamcharge of having disparaged the Protestant cham-pions of the popular cause, and that he frankly avowed that there never were more sincere friends of Ireland than the Protestants, than Parnell, Smith, O'Brien, John Martin, John Mitchel, and Isaac Nelson. But the speech that touched us most nearly, that "ronsed the cockles of our heart," in the homely old Irish phrase, was that of Mr. Parnell He said, and we agree with him, that Irish rights can be obtained one by one, but that there must be unity and perseverance, and these bringing strength, that strength may compel the justice which is denied to a party feeble and divid-ed.—London Universe. ed.-London Universe.

A scholarship of \$1,500 has been obtained, from hald, for the Kingston College

to the bars and then fasten the stays. Next I spread an oil-skin in the hammock, and then a blanket. I an out-skin in the nanimock, and then a blanker. I then get in and pull another blanket over me. I wear a thick veil as a protection against the dust. Over the top blanket is another oil-skin, which sheds the dust and is easily cleaned. Under the car and above the hammock are rods connecting with the brakes, where I hang my provisions in canvas bags. I took quite a supply of canned meats, ham, chicken, and liquors from New Haven, and replenished them when they ran out. When there was no dust I have frequent eaten my dinner as we spend on at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I also had an ar-rangement by which, with a tackle and pulley, I ould pull myself and hammock up against th bottom of the car out of sight when we stopped at stations. I was in mortal agony at such times fear-ing that I would discovered. Twice the conductor spotted me, but my account of myself and some-thing else fixed things. I sometimes had bad com-pany in the shape of tramps who rode on the brake-basis."

Reporter-Did you come into Reno with a longhaired chap who was excessively dirty ? Pendleton—Ves, I recellect him well. I think he

got on at Truckee, and when the train stopped oc-casionally we had several chats. He was the only

man I talked with on the road. Reporter—When did you leave New Haven? Pendleton—I left on March 4, and reached San Pendleton—1 left on March 4, and reached San Francisco on Saturday of last week, so you see I had some little time to spare. I came up from Sacramento under the train. I had won my bet on reaching San Francisco. In fact the agreement was that I won on reaching Oakland Point, which was the tennings of the railwood

e terminus of the railroad. Reporter-was there no public announcement

Pendleton-No, I wished no publicity because I as afraid people might be watching for me and

inder my progress. Reporter--How came you to came up under the

rain from Sacramento ? Pendleton--I failed in getting a berth in the Henderon—I failed in getting a berth in the deepers and so I got out and slung my hammock. Here Mr. Pendleton showed his ticket, which he said he intended to keep as a souvenir of his trip. "I enjoyed good health all the way," he continued, "and stopped good nearth an the way," he continued, "and stopped several days in Omaha and Chicago to refresh myself, for with the jolting of the cars one has but little rest. On the level plains along the Platte River I slept quite soundly, but the sharp envise of the Sharp mountains were your work urves of the Sierra mountains were very rough

and to sleep was impossible." Reporter-Would you take the trip back again

a the same money ? Pendleton—If I needed the money badly I would, but I can't say I would care to start back again now for ten thousand. There was much anxiety and annoyance for me, and it would take a volume to ell all the incidents of the trip. Reporter—Have you any witnesses to vouch for our having won the bet ?

Pendleton-My word of honor is quite sufficient for the parties who made the bet.

Reporter—Who were they? Pendleton—Allen Brewster, of Boston, was one of the men, and John L. Vearsew, of New Haven, another. There were three others, but they do not

A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA.

A correspondent of the Washington Star, who has A correspondent of the washington *star*, who has had a bath in the Dead Sea, describes his experience as follows: "The water, which is quite clear, and nearly the color of the Niagara River below the falls, seemed to me a little more bitter and salty than that of Salt Lake, although brighter and more attractive to the eye when seen close at hand. Its supporting power struck me as a little greater, also, than that of Salt Lake, as the body floated more easily and the difficulty of swimming was greater on account of the inability to keep one's feet under water. So large a quantity of salt is held in solu-tion that the water has what is called, I believe, a 'ropy' appearance, much life that of a plate of wall attractive to the eye when seen close at hand. 'ropy' appearance, much life that of a plate of well made tapicca soup. I observed, however, that when we came out of the water there was not so large a deposit of salt crystals on the body as after a bath on Salt Lake, and the feeling of the skin, instead of being dry and prickly as I expected, was rathe Our dinner that night was seasoned oily and sticky. with salt made from Dead Sea water by solar eva-poration. It was a little lighter in color than the st article of brown sugar. Its crystals were large and hard, and, though foreign substances were e dently present, in considerable quantity, it was not unpleasant to the taste. I was told that two quarts of the water would produce one quart of salt, but this is probably an exaggeration. To complete the statistics of this remarkable body of water, I may add what many of my readers may already know-that there is no living thing of any kind in it, that even the driftwood brought down by the floods in the load is woodly work to be a start of the start

the Jordan is speedily cast upon its shores; that its length is about forty-five and its greatest width ten miles; that it is over 1,300 feet deep in the deepest place, and that the immense quantity of fresh water poured into it daily is undoubtedly taken up by evaporation, as its greatest depth below the basin of the Mediteranean must proclude the idea of a sub-

man to a friend, as he filed down the church aisle after a wedding. "In that case," said a lady in front, "you can afford to get off my train." And he did.

A gentleman giving a lecture to some boys was A genteman giving a recurre to some boys was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said, "You have all heard of a man drowning. How does that happen?" The ready answer was, "Cause he can't swim."

Athletic young men are all anxious to walk a Athletic young men are all anxious to wark a hundred miles in a hundred hours; but just ask one of them to saw up ten sticks of hard wood, and their strength evaporates as quickly as if a stroke of par-alysis had interviewed them.

A wag wishing to bother a homoeopathic phy-ician, said "Doctor, how would you and sician, said "Doctor, how would you apply your theory of flike cures like' to a case of fatigue?" "Easily enough," replied the doctor. "When you're tired you always get rested by retiring, don't you ?"

A lecturer said that black eyed women never A tecturer said that black eyed women hever loved so fondly as blue eyed women do, where-upon an old ruttian in the audience muttered : "That's the secret of my wife's never loving me after I gave her a black eye as much as she did be-

"Do hogs pay ?" asks an agricultural correspon-dent. We know of some that don't. They sub-scribe for a paper, read it for a few years for noth-ing, and then send it back to the publishers, with the inscription, "Refused." Such hogs as they are pay nobody if they can help it.

Pay hopody if they can help it. The Duke of Wellington was asked by a lady why he paid such marked attention to a person whose family he knew had injured and defamed him. "Do you never say the Lord's prayer !" was the reply. "Yes, certainly," "So do 1, daily," said the duke, "you now know the reason of my conduct." conduct.

"That's a very stupid brute of yours, John," said a minister to one of his parishoners, a peat-dealer, who drove his merchandise from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Eh, sir," said the peatthe creature is braying." "Eh, sir," said the peat-dealer, "ye ken' the heart's warm when friends meet.

"Facts are stubborn things," said a barrister to "Facts are stubborn things," said a barrister to a female witness under examination. "Yes, sir," said the witness, "and so are women; and if you get anything out of me just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt,,' said the lawyer. "Very well," said the witness, "I shall suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer pre-

A few Scotch and English travelers being met together, an Englishman took it upon him to run down the thistle, exclaimed against the empty boast of its motto; "Nemo me impune lacesset," when a Scotchman present quietly observed, "the thistle, sir, is the pride of the Scottish nation, but that does not prevent it from being pathing in the month of not prevent it from being nothing in the mouth of

an ass." It being agreed by a party of twelve that a dis-puted question should be settled by the opinion of the majority, the six ladies opposed themselves to the six gentlemen and claimed the victory. A gentleman objected to this, as the number of votes was equal, saying, "They were half and half," "True," replied the witty fair one, "but we are the better halves." better halves

RIDAY, MAY 16.]

cal one. To wait till e before you begin to business of life is, in render it less efficient of the world. In fact ed to this the making ers. If a boy is not fe before sixteen, he t, and will in all probless vagabond. And that it must be so. than an uncongenial a person who cannot a constant wear and he language of slangessed it most graphicnce, as "holding the Now this " break. he boy as in the colt, e place before the musboy and the muscles re set. It is true that setting of the muscles ratively late period of remain away from his ger than most others. the American youthh boys-must be set to date, if they are meant seen from this, that in Iniversity degrees, far tage, are in reality a they are so for this niversity degree a boy y verge of manhood. much before 18 or 19, or 19, the business of cation should long ago t began at that age is s for the large number row up loafers. The ires whilst yet only at hence his theoretical trespass upon the prachis ruin. We know of to this rule-that of of literary men. And from their very nature. en as those of literary nature admit of a longer delayed practical eduhem University degrees others they must be ab-

SACERDOS.

THE SISTERS OF RITY.

porary *Grip* has a just aparity, regardless of where e seen by the following ex-

Tweed, March 3, 1879. Marmora :

rity of Kingston as nurses, are temporary hospital. THOMAS DAVIS annot have this breif teleit deserves to be. It is from astern Ontario county to a ather part of his pari ed the small-pox had broken t families. No Catholic was ut the reverend father, with i the presence of trouble, be-It need scarcely be said e. It need scarcely be said ity gladly consented to go as word was sent them, but at there was no ground for s to the disease spreading. rotherly love must be graterd for the well being e Protestant people of Mar-he jester's grasp to grab the and say, "God bless your ad more like you in all the

FRIDAY MAY 16.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT. FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skefinzton Editress. The Pinafore is one of the many hats much called

for this spring. The small caps for morning wear change con The small caps for morning wear change con-tinually in shape and trimming. Sometimes they form a kind of "calotte mauresque," made of bright-colored silk, trimmed with gilt and silver sequins, and sometimes they are formed of a twisted scarf m a pale shade with flowers intermixed. All material, such as velvet, satin, surah and pusslip

bright-colored sink, thinked with solution of a twisted sequins, and sometimes they are formed of a twisted scarf in a pale shade with flowers intermixed. All material, such as velvet, satin, surah and muslin, are used for these caps. They are usually trimmed with Bretonne lace. Shoes and gaiters are made for spring use in all fancy styles. They are of kid stitched with white, and are very narrow on the end. These gaiters are made of colored cloths, such as brown, gray or beige, with black tops stitched with white, and lac-ing on the side or on the top. Slippers are of glace kid, embraidered at the end of the foot with flowers of every hue, and trimmed with a rosette made of satin loops in all the shades of the embroidery. Black silk hose are worn with these slippers, which

sure colored faille and pink cachenire. Above is a crepe de chine along train trimmed with ruchings of havane colored faille and pink cachenire. Above is a crepe de chine apron, which forms small paniers on the sides. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The destination of the dress are two broad bias bands of cachenire. Above is a crepe de chine apron, which forms small paniers on the sides. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored faille and pink cachenire. The colored faille and pink cachenire colored dimenses of the form the dress are two broad bias bands of cachenire. Above is a crepe de chine plokes, the form the dress are two broad bias apron, which forms small paniers on the sides. The lady drew away her rich silks imported of the apron is covered with the side of the apron is covered with th

The lady drew away her rich silks impatiently and with a rown which sid plaining. "Yourpe out of your places for the work of the dress are true to book bias of cachenire. Above is a crepe de chine arranged in hollow plaits. The first per toward the back of the apron is factor of the waits is cut no a square low neck, and trimmed with a crepe lise embroidered arreft. On the instate of the square opening is a kind of fachn made of respe de chine, arranged in hollow plaits. The side of the square opening is a kind of fachn made of respe de chine, arranged in hollow plaits. The section are finished with two plaited ruffles, surmounted by an embroidered arreft. This string that the plaited ruffles, surmounted by an embroidered arreft with a fact. It is very than all fired hold and the sender of the waits is cut. Lowrer: This silk is like a kind of respe de chine, arranged in hollow plaits. The new demission garments have just appearate. The greatest novelly at present is the skind of the steres are crept is plaited piece. This silk is like a kind of end water, warm and welcome perhaps you'l betwarm." Take a leedte soop and water, warm and syning it to use and water, warm and syning it to be adding on the trong the newer of the sign of not wearing to look greasy. The following models are among the newer of the sign or you to the depot. "Mail I more the specifies of the string models are among the newer of the sign or you to the depot." And I more the string the sender is a shall-shared how which is frimming tables and advinted with the rood. I was only a signify and the contrel with the finge more the back is a shell-shared how and we wert he has a hady on the front long in a mate bow, and are trimmed with the root how and we which is from the set. State a state of the state and and that the trans forming the lower part over the hips. This garment is the state and hady in the rest, his a shell-shared how and were were the how show the forth low and the transt. The sece was of the semption with three rows of marbout The bow and are trimmed with fringe and bows. For young ladies there are seen small Marguerite visites and searf mantles. The visite is of crepen de l'Inde (a kind of cachemire), trimmed with fringe and having a half-open collar. It is trimmed around the neck and in the back. The visite is trimmed around the neck and in the back. From this point are satin and ribbon loops, and the searf is taken on either side in a rounded shape, taking in the arms, and then falling in two ends, which are fastened in to the figure.
 HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

WHAT THE "CLOCK" IN THE DETROIT L. G. JOLLIFFE, DEPOT SAW. [Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns]

He wasn't one of these shiny, good-looking chaps that I see every day hanging about the depot, dressed in a long overcoat and plug hat, and with seemingly no other business than to swing a dandy cane and stare at the ladies He didn't wear his hair parted in the middle. To tell the strict truth, I don't believe it was parted at all, for it stood out all over this head in every direction and reminded

all over his head in every direction, and reminded one strongly of a bush on fire. That he was from the country one could see with half an eye; the evi-

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER. Dealer in Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings. Special attention given to heating buildings with STEAM AND HOT WATER. All work guaranteed, and ONLY first-class mechanics employed. All persons contemplating having any work done in any of the above lines should not fall to give me a call before giving their order. Please remem-ber this: I WILL NOT DO ANY BUT FIRST-CLASS

WORK IN EVERY RESPECT, consequently all work entrusted to me you may upon being done in a proper manner.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, 376 RICHMOND STREET. London, Jan. 24, 1879.

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Should be used in preference to all others: Ist. Because it is the MOST RELIABLE preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. 2nd. Because it is the CHEAFPST. ard. Because it will without doubt PREVENT SCURF AND DANDRUFF from gathering in the scalp. 4th. Because it will, by a few applications, REMOVE SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and leave the scalp per-fectly clean.

feetly clean. 5th. Because it will stop the FALLING OF THE HAIR when all others have failed. 6th. Because it has never failed to PRODUCE A NEW GROWTH when faithfully applied. 7th. Because it will restore faded and grey hair to its natural color. Last, though not least, it contains none of the injur-ious ingredients so commonly found in hair restor-atives. atives. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale and relail by

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London, January, 1879 CATHOLIC WORKS. To the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

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ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE with an introduction to the proper reading of the Holy Scriptures and an account of each Book of the Old and New Testament, profusely illustrated with beautiful and appropriate steel plate engravings and illuminated pages, all of which has been approved by the highest authorities of the Church, whose endorse-ment accompanies the work. Our stock of

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in the delights of a meers, know what meerschaum is, . The word "meerschaum," ans "sea foam," and the suband see form, and the sub-represents received its name the froth of the s.a. Meer-ubstance which, is chemical; ydrous silicate of magnesia considing of mean in di e consisting of magnesia, sili-mineral is found in Moravia, r. The best comes from the e mines near Eskischehr, on e mines, it may be remarkby Armenian Christians, and of American Christians, and atation in commerce. Large a meerschaum is yearly im-be manufactured into pipes, ure is principally carried Vienna, in Austria, and in of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. So pipes manufactured at those ercial value may be safely esa year. Large quantities of ved from artificial, and not The artificial material is e from the carvings of the ich linseed oil and alum are ents are boiled together, and acquired the proper consis-, it is cast into molds and care-ks thus formed are then carthe pure meerschaum pipes and for meerschaum pipes is affacture from artificial matercarcely half the number now le from genuine meerschaum.

OLIC RECORD

he attention of wholesale rehants generally to our creasing circulation. We no paper ever started in tained such a hold upon a ort a time as the RECORD. v exceeds 2,000. We can ficacy from several mer both wholesale and retail, benefited compared rably by as an advertised medium

POTATO STUFFING.—Take two-thirds bread and one-third boiled potatoes, grated, butter size of an egg, pepper, salt, one egg, and a little ground sage ; mix thoroughly.

FRENCH MUSHROOMS CANNED .- Pour off the liquid, pour over them a little cream, season and let them simmer for a short time. To be served on broiled beefsteak.

PLAIN STUFFING .- Take stale bread, cut off all the crust, rub very fine, and pour over it as much melted butter as will make it crumble in your hands; salt and pepper to taste.

MUSHROOMS BROILED .- Gather them fresh, pare, and cut off the stems, dip them in melted butter, season with salt and pepper, broil them on both sides over a clear fire; serve on toast. o did L

GRAHAM MUFFINS,-One quart of graham flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder a piece of but-ter the size of a walnut, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, milk enough to make a batter as thick as for griddleenoug cakes.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One pint of milk come to a boil, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of yeast, stirred into a sponge; when light knead up stiff, add one cup of milk, put in just when light, roll out, cut with a round cutter, butter are half to be and but the atternance. Path for one half side, and lay the other over. Bake fifteen

minutes.

time. Jonathan noticed this; and finding a string somewhere in the depths of his old carpet-bag, he taught the two children a game which he called "Cat's Cradle." Soon they were seated on the de-pot floor, as happy as two kittens. "Now let me take that youngster, marm," he

"Novi let me take that youngster, marm," he said; "you look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies," and he tossed the great lump of flesh up until it crowed with delight. By and by it dropped its head upon his shoulder and fell fast asleep. Two hours afterwards I peered through the win-dow as he helped her, and her belongings, aboard the cars, and I don't believe if he had been the Czar of Russia she could have looked any more grateful or thanked him any sweeter. "Thin't nothin' at all, marm." I heard him say, bashfully, but I knew she thought differently, and so did I.

PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC WARE

so did I.' He came back, resumed his seat, and buying a pint of peannts from a thin-faced little girl—giving twelve cents instead of ten for them—sat munch-ing away in hearty enjoyment until the northern train came due. Then he snatched his dilapidated carpet-bag and that of an old lady's near by, who was struggling feebly towards the door.

"Lean right on me, marm; I'll see you safe through," he said cheerfully. The conductor shouted "All 'board !" and the train mend energy of the said second s Canadian Agents for Novello, Ewer & Co., of Londor the renowned publishers of Sacred and Secular Musi and Musical Works.

A large assortment of Music by Mozart, Haydn Lambillotte, Merchadante, Humill, Peters, Jansen Emeriz, Rosewig, and other celebrated composers of Catholic Music. The conductor should all coder's bound of the conductor should be train moved away. As I looked around at the empty seats, I thought, "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day—an honest heart." Every variety of Sheet Music, Musical Merchandize and Instruments kept in stock. 23-nm

minutes.
Light Biscurr.—In kneading bread, set aside a shall loaf for biscuits. Into this work a heaping tablespoonful of land and butter mixed, and a teaspoon of sugar. The more it is worked the whiter is an attract discovery there is a natural washing machine, which, as may be supposed, has been discovered in Tulare County, between Palvadere and to Gatos Creek. An enterprising person has applied for the water should be quite soft.
CALF'S LIVER, STEWED.—Cut the liver into small singe, one of summer savory, a little pepper and saft; then add your liver, and cover with water, year in the proprietor has placed a sake of indigo. The people in the neighbourhood spece model of units, and add a table sponful of butter.
WEAL CTIEFES.—Pound and senson, cut the outer sit a little, roll the cutlet in it, then cover thoroughly with rolled erackers. Have a lump of butter and and cook slowly; when nicely browned on both is althel a pint of savet milk and let it come to boil, salt and pepper.
MARDLED VEAL.—Take some cold roasted veal is is that any one can do the washing, thus sparing women the drudgery of a day over the washing the sparing in the builder of the sparing appreciated by women, therefore, the is is that any one can do the washing thus sparing women the drudgery of a day over the wash tub, it is particularly appreciated by women, therefore, the tabor. Californians daily expect to discover area modifies in the country intend to take up their abade near the spring, in order to fan appreciate layer of yead and for the real into a pot, then strew in lumps of the veal into a pot, then strew in lumps of the doing up of the washed clothes. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND WALL PAPER,

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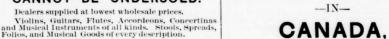
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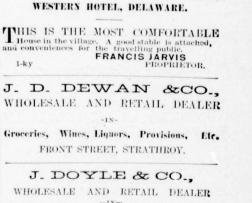
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

VOL N. WII SCOTO

FRIDAY, MAY 16.]

RECE

Our Prices for

NEWS I

A quantity of marked, were f rocks at Kingst believed to hav some time ago. On May 4th, Rogers while en of a ditch at making violent the young hor served as if in tree. He no s against it for s On May 3d, firm of Messrs. of Temple lan an insensi Bridge road, w own residence O'Brien was a left it about 1 who was in contract theatre stated about that hou for home in t ter also remen but does not r the journey a police found on the road ar olice station. Dublin Hospit be in a dying oplexy His Grace bishop of Dul throned on following day stitution four late Cardinal Eminence too subsequently from the stud their devotio beautifully il Grace was als painting of th a silver or The Archbish promising th over the inter Mr. Shaw

matter of an been rewarde cess. On Ma the House of increasing wi cilities given

THE NOBLE IRISH GIRL.

8

The historian in the Catholic Church in America would be derelict in his duty if he did not pay a tribute to the extraordinary devotion and fidelity of the Irish domestic, particularly of the "devout female sex." In a station of life which we are accustoned to rezard as one which calls for only mechanical virtue and mercenary service, she has displayed a purity of intention, a zeat for religion, and a heroism of virtue that have elicited the highest encomiums from all classes of the community. Satire itself virtue that have elicited the highest encomiums from all classes of the community. Satire itself turns into affectionate playfulness at her occasional household blunders, or, perhaps, unconscious wit, and the most rancorous hate respects her unquestion-ed virtue. Very often, an unfriended girl, she comes to a strange land with little worldly shrewd-ness, and unaware and incredulous of the perils that strew her pathway. Her very innocence dis-arms temptation, and ribald insult falls upon her ears, that frequently know not its meaning. Her knowledge is the liberal education of the truths of divine faith, which is for her clear-shining as the stars. Her few hours of happiness are often only those which she passes beneath the vaulted roof of some great and-noble church, in which he takes a joyakin to that of the daughters of Isreal when they belield their ornaments wrought into the fine gold of the Ark of God.

beheld their ornaments wrought into the line gold of the Ark of God. That simple virtue, which strikes the ignorant or prejudiced as the result of stupidity, has its source in the clearest principles of faith and morals. She, like the vast majority of her race, understands her religion, and if she may not always be able to de-fend it with the cloquence of a theologian, she will illustrate it with the virtues of a saint. This pious, honest, and pure woman is frequently made the ob-ject of infamous overtures and the subject of flippant criticism. She despises both, and from a screne height looks down alike upon false flattery and open insult. To this band of devoted women the Cath-olic Church owes much, and she rejoices in her daughters. They have been the Marthas and Marys of religion. No more generous hand has opened to her than that which is worn and rugged with the to ilso fibe kitchen; no more willing ears hearkened to the work of God; no purer or more faithful hearts have pondered that word in their depths. To insult the "frish house servant" is unworthy of an indidel, who believes at least in the theory of virtue; but to make their support of religion an argument create their intelligence, their-honesty, and the of the Ark of God. infidel, who behaves at least in the metry of trute, but to make their support of religion an argument against their intelligence, their-honesty, and the acred purpose and obligation of their elergy in he matter of building churches is a species of malevolent reasoning as shamefully false as it is norally heinous.—Rev. J. V. O'Connor.

A SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.

A SUBTERRANEAN LAKE. In Colorado is a ten-acre field which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen incluss deep. On the soil is culti-vated a field of corn, which produces thirty or forty but to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will fine it to fill with water and, by using a hook and line, fish four or five incluss long can be caught. These fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perch-like in shape. The ground in a black marl, in its nature, and in all probability was at one time an ovegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting, that a hole through the earth. A person raising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the grow-streng th to drive a rail through this crust will find on leaving it that it will disappear altogether. The whole section of country surrounding this field gives enabundance of mud. But the question comes up, has not this body an outlet ? Athough brackish, nas not this body an outlet? Athough brackish, is due to those found in cave.

