

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

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

NO. 33

N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE
WOOLLENS,
BEST GOODS,
MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,
LOW PRICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
May, 1879.
Sunday, 18—Fifth Sunday after Easter, feast of St. Venantius, double.
Monday, 19—Ascension day, feast of St. Peter, octavo.
Tuesday, 20—Ascension day, St. Bernardine confessor.
Wednesday, 21—Ascension day, (Vigil of the Ascension), feast of St. Peter, octavo.
Thursday, 22—Ascension of Our Lord, a holiday of obligation, double first class with octave.
Friday, 23—Office of the octave of the Ascension.
Saturday, 24—Feast of Our Lady of Help, double major.

CANADIAN NEWS.
Galt's population is 4,500, and its total assessable property amounts to \$1,000,847.
The population of Hamilton is 32,258, and its total assessable property foots up to \$15,431,880.
A reward of \$400 has been offered for the arrest of the absconding Port Hope jeweller, Montgomery.
The Montreal volunteer corps are drilling nightly in preparation for the great review on the 24th.

St. John, N. B., cattle dealers are seeking to make arrangements to ship cattle from that port to England.

The night trains on the Intercolonial will be resumed about May 12, when the new time table will go into operation.

Two young men of St. Catharines while out near the sixteen Mile Creek on Sunday captured a good sized young cub bear.

Upwards of 60 children were brought over in the S. S. Scardinian, by Miss Birt this week. Their ages are from 2 years up.

A detachment from the Colberg Fire Department recently went to Kingston, in uniform, to assist in burying an old brother fireman.

Arthur Stone, Bilsby & Co., of London, Eng., warehousemen and manufacturers of fringes, have failed with liabilities of £50,000.

The fruit trees in the vicinity of St. Catharines are blossoming in fine old fashion. The want of rain, however, is being felt rather severely.

American buyers purchased 109 ships in the Montreal market last week, for shipment to the United States. The animals averaged \$80 each.

Several gentlemen are about to form a large pork packing establishment at the town of St. Henri, near Montreal, on a similar plan to those of Chicago.

The relatives of Gen. Brook have given a donation of 200 acres of land in Brock township towards finishing the new Episcopal Church in Queenston.

A St. John, N. B., carpenter named George Elder has been sent to the hospital suffering from an attack of varioloid. The symptoms are of a mild form.

The total amount of the assessment roll returned in Ekfrith township on the 1st of May was \$791,560. The assessment has been nearly doubled, that of last year being \$416,965.

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

The Maggie McVey disappearance from Yarmouth 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 number being an increase over last year's population of 51.

The total amount of assessment this year is \$1,033,355, being an increase over last year's assessment of \$88,965.

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, as part of the principal ports, throughout the great inland lakes.

On Wednesday a boy of about 12 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 trying 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 brakeman 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.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN TORONTO.
THREE LITTLE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Toronto, May 13.—Another horrible catastrophe occurred here shortly after four o'clock this afternoon.

Three children, named Richard Casey, aged 5, John Casey, aged 3, and John Edward, aged 5, were playing in a shed at the corner of Adelaide and Bathurst streets, owned by one Nolan, when by some means it caught 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 laid up in the barn. The parents of the children, who were in the neighborhood, were informed of the catastrophe, and 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.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GREAT PART OF A RUSSIAN TOWN BURNED.

SUSPECTED WORK OF THE Nihilists.

London, May 12.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says the town of Irlit has been nearly destroyed by fire. Irlit is in the Government of Perm at the place of considerable importance, being the seat of an annual fair held in February and March, which is usually largely attended by European and Asiatic merchants. Much excitement prevails, and although no direct proof is at hand the conflagration is attributed to Nihilist agency. The public buildings are mostly destroyed, and there are reports of loss of life. The local authorities are doing all possible to relieve and shelter the homeless, and aid from St. Petersburg will be forwarded.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

The intimation made a few days ago that a conference of ambassadors of the great powers to discuss and settle the question of the Greek frontier would probably be held in Paris is now confirmed. Formal invitations to the conference will soon be issued. The demands of Greece are well understood, but it is known that they will be opposed to a great extent by England, and probably by Austria, and to the extent the proposed rectification of the frontier will finally result in very moderate changes. The anti-Hellenic party in the Government here is strong, and the sentimental advocacy by France of the claims of Greece, it is thought, will not overcome the arguments which only common sense on the part of England will urge against them. The Greeks are asking for the cession of the whole of Epirus, but it is believed that the English ambassador at the conference will be instructed to show that it would be to the advantage neither of Greece, Turkey, Epirus nor Europe generally that this claim should be granted.

Later, Greece refuses to accept any compromise, and the powers are consequently inclined towards the Turkish view of the question.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The cattle plague has appeared in St. Petersburg and vicinity.

London, May 12.—A Berlin despatch says political murders in Russia have been recently confined to the provinces. The stringent measures adopted against them seem to have covered the conspirators in St. Petersburg. The Czar has decreed that prisoners tried by court-martial must be doomed or acquitted within twenty-four hours from the time they are pronounced.

PARIS.

A YOUNG MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—FIRES A PISTOL INTO HIS MOUTH.

Paris, May 14.—A young man named Frank McGandy, of this town, attempted suicide last night by putting a loaded pistol to his mouth and firing it.

The ball passed through the roof of his mouth and lodged in the back part of his head. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and said he was tired of his life, and refused to allow the doctor to help him. The ball has not been extracted yet. There is some hope of his recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTED SWINE.

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.

LOID 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 European corn supply, the terrible flea, a small coleopterous insect, so destructive to cereals, has once more spread devastation through the grain fields.

More especially in Bessarabia, Charkow, Yekaterinow, Poltava and Cherson. The rapacity with which the insect propagates defeats all attempts at extirpation. Ten years ago the insect first appeared 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 Englishmen returning from Cashmere report that not sufficient provisions for a week remain, and that the relief arrangements had broken down.

THE COLLIERIES TROUBLES.

The conference at Barnsley 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 Birmingham in five weeks to fix the date for giving notice of a strike, the interval to be devoted to agitation.

EXTENSIVE FAILURES.

The Skerone Iron Works (limited), of Darlington, have failed. The capital was £200,000.

The liabilities of Lloyd & Co., of Middlesborough, whose failure has been announced, amount to £200,000, 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 found affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

GERMANY.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Berlin, May 14.—It was announced in the Reichstag 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.

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CARDINAL NEWMAN'S HEALTH.

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FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A CREDIT VALLEY CAR SMASHED BY A GRAND TRUNK ENGINE.

One of those unfortunate occurrences which, by a stretching of the language, are called "accidents," occurred on Saturday afternoon near Carleton, at the point where the Credit Valley Railway leaves the Grand Trunk. A party of sixty or seventy, mostly gentlemen concerned in the promotion and management of the Credit Valley Line, had been invited by the C. V. Company to make an informal inspection of the second-class tracks of the line, which had just been completed. In the forenoon the new line had been officially inspected during the forenoon, on behalf of the Ontario Government, by Mr. Frank Shandy, who, in consequence of the recent sudden death of Mr. Molesworth, had been requested to perform this task.

A special car with the party left the Union Station at 2 p.m. in tow of a Grand Trunk engine. At the junction the Grand Trunk engine was detached, and one of the engines of the Credit Valley road took its place. The journey was then resumed and proceeded on its way over without any hitch. Returning about 6 p.m. to the junction, the Credit Valley engine was detached, leaving the car on the Credit Valley track about four or five hundred feet away from the switch to await the Grand Trunk engine.

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As to the fact that the whistle was sounded, Mr. A. B. Lee also speaks. He, with Mr. John Lees, of Rice Lewis & Son, was standing close to the C. V. car at the time of the collision. Mr. Lee heard the whistle, but cannot say whether it blew one, two, three, or four times. On enquiry at the Grand Trunk office it was learned that Cross's instructions were "to proceed to Carleton and wait for No. 3."

The Grand Trunk train arrived on the scene about twenty minutes after the collision. The view thus secured on board the cars and brought into the city, whence they were removed to their homes.

SEPARATE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The *Chatham Banner* says: "The examination of the pupils of the R. C. Separate School of section No. 6, Raleigh, took place on Thursday the 1st inst. under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Williams, accompanied by Rev. Father Stanislaus, pastor of the parish. Messrs. Jas. Dillon, T. Mahony and Wm. Fitch, represented the trustees, also A. Courts, Esq., M. P. P., while the supporters of the school were present in numbers.

The forenoon was devoted to the examination of the senior and junior classes, which were orally examined by Rev. Father Williams in reading, grammar, history (Canadian and English), geography, arithmetic (theoretical and mental). The answering of all the children on school subjects was indeed satisfactory.

A. Courts, Esq., M. P. P., addressed the pupils in well chosen words of encouragement—improving on the children the propriety of pursuing their studies with diligence, industry and care, and concluded with the wish that each succeeding year will augment the success of our school and add to the noble satisfaction of its benefactors.

At the conclusion of the examination Miss A. McKoon presented Rev. Father Williams with a beautiful Cross of exquisite design, together with the following address, which was read by Miss Ellen Hickey in a clear distinct tone:—

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER:—The pupils of the Roman Catholic Separate School, No. 6, Raleigh, having heard from your worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Stanislaus, of your intention to examine our school, gladly availed ourselves of this auspicious moment to give expression to the esteem in which you are held by all who have the blessing of your holy ministrations. We, at the same time, cannot but feel that this occasion will be remembered with pleasure. Your eloquent and impressive discourses, full of salutary admonitions, your uniform courtesy, and many other acts of generous consideration, have endeared you not only to those whom you have spiritual charge, but also to our separated brethren. We frankly acknowledge that we esteem it as a peculiar compliment to have our schools visited and examined by so zealous and venerated a pastor. Your paternal and exemplary advice have made a deep impression on our juvenile minds, and we are certain that by following your salutary instructions, to direct our future course of life, we shall never have cause to regret either here or hereafter. We sincerely hope, on future occasions, to enjoy the pleasure of frequent visits to our school. The many kind, heartfelt wishes from parents, teacher and children for your health and happiness, and earnest prayers ascend to our Heavenly Father, that you may long be spared to pursue the sacred avocations of your station in life.

Rev. Father Williams touchingly replied, that he was much pleased to have spent a week of blessing with the adults and children of St. Patrick's parish, and said they had passed through a very trying but purifying ordeal, having cleansed their souls and prepared them for Heaven. One portion of the parish, however, had to undergo the most difficult task. The school children, who had but with the strict conditions of the jubilee, had nevertheless passed their examinations to the credit of their pastor (Mr. McQueen) and of their pastor (Rev. Stanislaus, O. S. F.). This is right, dear children! I added the Rev. Father; you must be diligent in the search for science and true enlightenment, and this search for knowledge must be regulated by religious training—such as you enjoy in your R. C. Separate school here in Raleigh. Remember your Creator in the days of youth. Be thankful to your parents for imparting 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 emblematic 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.

There is many a man who prays fervently not to be led into temptation, and then goes off to his own accord, expecting the Lord to get him out.

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him, and then asked: "What do you think of it? How will it take?" The President reflected a little while, and then answered: "Well, for people who like that kind of thing I think that is just about the kind of thing they'd like."

The gentleman who attracted attention in church last week by crying out "His Majesty" had no intention of disturbing the congregation. He had been sitting down carpets the day before, and just as he sat down in his pew he suddenly remembered that he had had a paper of tacks in his coat pocket. We make this explanation in justice to his family, who are highly respectable.

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[FRIDAY, MAY 16.]

HOW A PRIEST WON A DECORATION.

From the French. B—is a village situated near Rome; it looks down upon a great plain, through which the 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 patriarchal simplicity.

Returning home from the church, where this pious old man was accustomed to spend the morning, he would sometimes stop to chat a moment to the villagers, who seated outside their doors on large wooden benches, to enjoy their midday refreshment.

His Sunday instruction, simple, but practical, had a far more efficacious effect on the hearts of his congregation than the sublime and eloquent discourses of Bossuet and Father Lacordaire would have had. This veteran ecclesiastic was decorated with the Legion of Honour and upon his left breast he carried a gold medal, which quickly attracted attention from the striking contrast between the scarlet and the blackstuff suit.

How this simple priest, living in an obscure village, had attained this mark of distinction, was the question I asked of one of the peasants, and this is what he told me:— The cure had amongst his parishioners an enemy. He was a man whose name was Martin, who on his return from military service ten years before, got married in the country, and bought there a little farm on the banks of the Loire, about five leagues from the village.

On Sunday, when the church bells pealed forth so invitingly to all Martin, quietly installed before the table of the inn, right opposite the church, his cap pulled down over his eyes, and a pipe in his mouth, cynically regarded the women in their neat flower bonnets, and the men in their holiday attire, as they entered the church.

One evening towards the middle of October, the Loire, suddenly swollen by the rains, overflowed its banks, and threatened to invade the surrounding districts. Some waterman warned Martin that to remain in his house for the night would be fraught with imminent risk, but Martin, being of an obstinate nature, would listen to no advice, and, making the terror of the water his plea, he would not leave his house until he had time enough to see it coming, and having sent all his family to rest, he himself lay down to sleep.

They turned back, and re-entered the house. Martin directed his wife and children to ascend to the upper story, but the water still rising with an extraordinary rapidity, they were obliged to betake themselves upon the roof, which fortunately, was very nearly flat, and consequently quite available as a resting place.

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 the bottom of the hill, on the side of which stood the terrified village to their husbands, fathers, or brothers, whilst the latter were themselves silent, thoughtful and anxious.

Every boy is a gate-keeper; and his master's command is, "Be thou faithful until death." Are you tempted to drink? Keep the gate to your company to enter, fast closed, and allow no evil company to enter. When your companions would compel you to break the Sabbath, to lie, to deal falsely, to disobey your parents, keep the gate of your ears shut against such enticements; and when the bold blasphemer would instil doubts of the great truths of revelation, keep the door of your heart locked and barred against his insinuating suggestions, remembering that it is only the fool who hath said in his heart, there is no God.

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 farmer, ill instructed mechanic or indolent shop-keeper, never does much good. From the first boys on the farm should be induced to take an interest in the farm, in the stock, in the implements and in all that pertains to the business. Tell 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 much on the degenerate character of your modern youth, and the present age. Praise them when you can, and encourage them to do better. Let them dress up in incense to get to the top of their noses, and let them be too often the case. Provide warm and nicely furnished sitting rooms and brilliant lights. Think of kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit residences in the city.

Mr. Pusey, of Belleville, is about to ship another hundred ton of iron ore from the Seymore mine, Madoc.

The struggle was a terrible one. The tower advanced slowly, heavily, and only by almost super-human effort. Sometimes the trunk of a tree, sometimes debris of all sorts, drifted down by the flood, struck against the boat with violence, making it turn upon itself.

At last the tower made one last supreme effort, and the boat struck against the roof of the house, and the cure stretched out his arms, and held his hands towards the children, then to the mother, and last of all to Martin.

All entered the little bark safely. But it was necessary to regain the current of the river, a work of no easy accomplishment. The brave priest was completely worn out with fatigue; nevertheless, he cried to Martin, "Take one of the oars," and turning to the trembling wife and children, he added—"You all pray to the Blessed Virgin, the help of Christian and Star of the Sea."

When the teaching prayer was finished, Martin approached his deliverer, and with his head bowed down, indicative of the remorse and sorrow within, "Monsieur le Cure," said he, "I humbly crave pardon for having injured you, and for having hitherto despised your advice."

When the teaching prayer was finished, Martin approached his deliverer, and with his head bowed down, indicative of the remorse and sorrow within, "Monsieur le Cure," said he, "I humbly crave pardon for having injured you, and for having hitherto despised your advice."

This is why Monsieur le Cure, of B—, was decorated with the Legion of Honour.

KEEP THE GATE SHUT.

An English farmer was one day to work in the fields when he saw a party of huntsmen riding about his farm. He had one field that he was especially anxious they should not ride over, as the crop was in a condition to be badly injured by the tramp of horses; so he dispatched a boy in his cart to keep watch over it, and on no account to suffer it to be opened. The boy went as he was bid, but was scarcely at his post before the huntsmen came up, peremptorily ordering the gate to be opened.

My boy, do you know me? I am the Duke of Wellington—one not accustomed to be disobeyed—and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass through.

Every boy is a gate-keeper; and his master's command is, "Be thou faithful until death." Are you tempted to drink? Keep the gate to your company to enter, fast closed, and allow no evil company to enter. When your companions would compel you to break the Sabbath, to lie, to deal falsely, to disobey your parents, keep the gate of your ears shut against such enticements; and when the bold blasphemer would instil doubts of the great truths of revelation, keep the door of your heart locked and barred against his insinuating suggestions, remembering that it is only the fool who hath said in his heart, there is no God.

TO MAKE BOYS GOOD FARMERS.

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 farmer, ill instructed mechanic or indolent shop-keeper, never does much good. From the first boys on the farm should be induced to take an interest in the farm, in the stock, in the implements and in all that pertains to the business. Tell 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 much on the degenerate character of your modern youth, and the present age. Praise them when you can, and encourage them to do better. Let them dress up in incense to get to the top of their noses, and let them be too often the case. Provide warm and nicely furnished sitting rooms and brilliant lights. Think of kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit residences in the city.

Mr. Pusey, of Belleville, is about to ship another hundred ton of iron ore from the Seymore mine, Madoc.

YOUNG MEN OF GENIUS.

Alexander the Great subdued Greece, conquered Egypt, rebuilt Alexandria, overran Asia, and died at thirty-three years of age.

Hannibal was born twenty-six years after the fall of his father Hamilcar, of Asdrubal, his successor, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army. At twenty-seven he captured Saguntum from the Romans. Before he was thirty, he carried his arms from Africa into Italy, conquered Padua, Scipio near the Trebia, defeated Titianus, routed Scipio near the Appennines, defeated Flaminius on his approach to the Appennines, routed the whole country, defeated Fabius, Maximus and Varro, marched into Capua, and at the age of thirty-six was thundering at the gates of Rome.

Scipio Africanus was scarcely sixteen when he took an active part in the battle of Cannae, and saved the life of his father. The wreck of the Roman cavalry chose him for their leader, and he conducted them back to the capital. Soon after he was defeated near Cannae by storm. He soon after he took New Carthage (Hannibal's brother), Mago and Hanno, crossed into Africa, negotiating with Syphax, Massinissa king, returned to Spain, quelled the insurrection there, drove the Carthagenians wholly from the peninsula, returned to Rome, devised the diversion against the Carthagenians by carrying the war into Africa, was appointed commander of Africa, crossed thither, destroyed the army of Asdrubal, compelled the return of Hannibal, and defeated Asdrubal a second time.

Charles XII. of Sweden, was declared of age by the States, and succeeded his father, at the age of fifteen. At eighteen he headed the expedition against his father's enemy, the Elector of Saxony, against his number he cut to pieces the Russian army, commanded by the Czar Peter at Narva; crossed the Dvina, gained a victory over the Saxons, and carried his arms into Poland. At twenty-one he had conquered Poland and received the sovereignty. In 1708 he was conducting his victorious troops into the heart of Russia, when a severe wound prevented his taking command in person, and the campaign resulted in his overthrow and subsequent treacherous captivity in the American army, commanded by the Czar Peter at Narva; crossed the Dvina, gained a victory over the Saxons, and carried his arms into Poland.

Lafayette was a major-general in the American army, was wounded at Brandywine, but twenty-two when he raised supplies for his army on his own credit at Baltimore, and but twenty-three when he was raised to the office of commander-in-chief of the National Guards of France.

Napoleon commenced his military career, as an officer of artillery, at the age of seventeen. At twenty-four he successfully commanded the artillery at the siege of Toulon. His splendid and victorious campaign in Italy was performed at the age of twenty-seven. During the next year, when he carried the war into Austria, ravaged the Tyrol, concluded an advantageous peace, took possession of Milan and the Venetian Republic, revolutionized the Empire, and formed the Cisalpine Republic. At the age of twenty-nine he received the command of the army against Egypt, scattered the clouds of Mameluke cavalry, mastered Alexandria, Aboukir and Cairo, and wrested the land of the Pharaohs and the Polemies from the proud descendants of the prophet. At the age of thirty he fell among the Parisians like a thunder-bolt, overthrew the Directory Government, dispersed the Council of Five Hundred, and was proclaimed first consul. At the age of thirty-one he crossed the Alps with an army and destroyed the Austrians by a blow at Marengo.

At the age of thirty-two he was elected consul Napoleon; in the same year he was elected consul for the first time. At the age of thirty-four he was elected Emperor of the French nation. At the age of thirty-eight, over the heads of the British, he was elected Emperor of the French nation. At the age of thirty-eight, over the heads of the British, he was elected Emperor of the French nation.

Alexander Hamilton was a lieutenant-colonel 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 Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States. At thirty-two he was a member of the New York Convention, and joint author of the great work entitled the "Federalist." At thirty-five he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and arranged the financial branch of government upon so perfect a plan, that no great improvement has ever been made upon it by his successors.

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 Virginia Convention, at thirty-two a member of Congress, and at thirty-three he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

Lord Byron, at the age of twenty, published his celebrated satire upon the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers;" at twenty-four the two first Scotch Bards, "Pillgrimage" indeed, all the vast poetic treasures of his genius were poured forth in his richest profusion before he was thirty-four; and he died at thirty-five.

Mozart, the German musician, was thirty-four years old, and died at thirty-five. Raphael, the illustrious painter, by his incomparable works had acquired the appellation of the "Divine Raphael" long before he arrived at the age of thirty-six.

Pope wrote many of his published poems by the time he was sixteen years old, at twenty his "Essay on Criticism," at twenty-one the "Rape of the Lock," and at twenty-four his great work, "The Translation of the Iliad."

ments of mathematics and the analytical method of Descartes before he was twenty, and discovered the new method of infinite series of fluxions, and his memory of light and colors. At twenty-five he had discovered the principles of the reflecting telescope, the laws of gravitation, and the planetary system. At thirty he occupied the mathematical chair of Cambridge.

POPE LEO AND BARON DE HAULLEVILLE.

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times.) The famous journalist and litterateur, Baron de Haulleville, who has given never-to-be-forgotten services to the Catholic cause, had a private audience of the Holy Father recently.

The famous journalist and litterateur, Baron de Haulleville, who has given never-to-be-forgotten services to the Catholic cause, had a private audience of the Holy Father recently. He had gone from Brussels to the Vatican to deposit 15,000 francs in gold received through the newspaper he edits, the "Journal de Bruxelles," in aid of Peter's Pence, and he had hardly said the welcome extended to him was most warm and sincere.

He spent several years at Brussels as Nuncio, and he spent several years at Brussels as Nuncio, and he spent several years at Brussels as Nuncio, and he spent several years at Brussels as Nuncio.

EMANCIPATION.

The jubilee of Emancipation passed over in Ireland without any public demonstration. Falling on Easter Sunday, the worn-out clergy could not take a part in the commemorative services, which fifty years ago, he received the command of the army against Egypt, scattered the clouds of Mameluke cavalry, mastered Alexandria, Aboukir and Cairo, and wrested the land of the Pharaohs and the Polemies from the proud descendants of the prophet.

At the age of thirty he fell among the Parisians like a thunder-bolt, overthrew the Directory Government, dispersed the Council of Five Hundred, and was proclaimed first consul. At the age of thirty-one he crossed the Alps with an army and destroyed the Austrians by a blow at Marengo.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Cathedral of Ottawa has been made a minor basilica.

We learn that M. Villermont founder and editor of the notoriety "Pionier," who died recently, returned to the Church in his last hours.

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

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 employers.

It is currently reported that Lord Ripon has purchased the sanctuary and cloister of St. Damian, near the town of Assisi, in Italy, and that he is about to establish an orphanage there. The ex-Grand Master of the Freemasons has upon his property in Yorkshire, England, one of the finest monastic ruins in the world—Fountains Abbey.

MARY—the Immaculate Mother of God—is the model of Catholic mothers. She is the "woman clothed with the sun," and her celestial purity is reflected in the lives of those mothers whose practical piety casts around their homes the color of heavenly sanctity.

THE CHURCH IN MONTENEGRO.—The Holy See lately received from the Prince of Montenegro a letter, couched in the most conciliatory terms, asking for the re-establishment of the episcopal-see of Antivari. The Catholics of Montenegro are, for the time being, under the jurisdiction of the Primate of Serbia, and it is the desire of the Prince that his Catholic subjects should no longer be subject to a Bishop residing in the territory of the Ottoman Empire.

DEATH OF MOTHER PAULIN, OF THE SISTERS OF 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 fiftieth year of her age, but she was in the thirty-fifth of her religious vocation. 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 God 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 necropolis which dates from the time of the Roman emperors, and is situated to the west of that city, a mortuary cave has been discovered containing the tombs of a Christian family. One of these tombs, hewn in the solid rock, had the entrance closed by a partition bearing the inscription of which the following is a translation: "Almighty God, who was and is, and is to come Jesus Christ, Son of the living God, remember the sleep and the rest of thy servant Zeneine, who was thy pious and obedient servant. Grant that he may be conducted to the bosom of the patriarchs Michael, who is charged to lead souls to the light, for thy power and glory, lasting from age to age. 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 of Israel. An Italian priest, who 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 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.

WHAT MAKES THEM HUM. Most boys believe that the humming sound made by the telegraph wires is caused by the messages hurrying 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 sound will find that the latter make themselves obvious only when there is a total absence of wind, and likewise when there is a total absence of wind, and likewise when there is a total absence of wind, and likewise when there is a total absence of wind.

The Gold excitement at Belleville is increasing, and there is considerable amount of travel from the city to Madoc. It is reported that another very rich discovery has been made in the Richardson gold mine.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Published every Friday morning at 588 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

12 cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpareil type 12 lines to an inch.

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

MANAGER, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, 588 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY

BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER. "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes! but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eyes."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

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

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of the altar, when the Pectors cannot otherwise procure them.

Annual subscription, One dollar. Gentlemen can be admitted as members by becoming subscribers.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Ontario of the Sacred Heart, 42 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 connected with the business.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

We particularly call the attention of our readers to the first of a series of articles which we publish to-day upon "The Public Worship of Catholics and Protestants Contrasted." 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 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 roseate pro-Catholic views of things.

"A rumor is current at Rome that Dr. Dollinger is not unlikely to return to communion 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."

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.

MONTH OF MAY.

Our columns have been so crowded these few weeks past we had not room for a word on the sweet month the Church annually devotes to the Queen of Heaven. When or 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 experiences amid the soft atmosphere and green grass, and balmy flowers of this sweet month?

And then what a sweetness and consolation 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 serenely upon us, as who should say, 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 benefactions 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 saying—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.

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

they are dealing with in greatest clearness, and devotionally are persuasive in the last degree. We can add nothing to them except to express the hope that they may be often in the minds and hearts of all of us during this sweet time, for our own good and the glory of our heavenly mother.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS CONTRASTED.

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 chiefly expended on the Blessed Virgin Mary or the saints, and that their worship is formal, unintelligible and superstitious.

Having been an Anglican, or Protestant Episcopal minister for about twelve years, and a layman of the Catholic Church for the last six years, most favorable opportunities have been afforded me to study the Protestant and Catholic creeds, to observe their several religious teachings, to familiarize myself with their worship, liturgies and rituals, to experience their respective graces and means of edification, and to become acquainted with the characteristics of the clergy and laity of both Churches.

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.

An explanation of the Mass will show the grave importance of this public service, an importance which Catholics only can properly appreciate. The Mass or public worship of Catholics, I must remark, en passant, is seriously misunderstood by Protestants, otherwise, I believe, they would respect more than they do the faith which Catholics profess and their frequent assembling for prayer and meditation in their houses of worship. As

an Anglican minister I used to imagine that the Roman Catholic worship consisted in mere outward forms, that it was hollow and unreal, unintelligible to the poor, associated with outward gay trappings which were more for display than as symbols of truth, that it was more adapted to the superstitious than to those who had faith. I am, thank God, now in a position to acknowledge frankly, that my early education and prejudices had deceived me, that my former ideas were most erroneous.

The word "mass," as applied to that public worship of Catholics, which is always celebrated before noon, is very significant of the holy character of the ministrations which compose it; it is derived from the Latin word "missa," meaning "having been dismissed or sent away," referring to the custom of the Church in primitive times, when establishing herself in heathen or pagan countries, of permitting the unbelievers, unbaptised or uninstructed, after having listened to the prayers and instructions, to leave the church before the celebration of the Holy Eucharist was begun, as those only were allowed to be present and assist in those sacred mysteries who were members of the Church, or preserved the grace of baptism.

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 the 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 offer Myself as I did on my resurrection, here I offer Myself as I did on my ascension into heaven.

Practical Education. We have a high respect for our University degrees. They show at least that the man has gone through a certain class of studies for a certain number of years, and that unless our University examinations are a sham, he has attained a certain proficiency in these studies. But we do not think that in all cases they are an unmixed good. There are two kinds of education—the one theoretical, to be learned in the school, the other practical, to be obtained in the experience of the profession to which one is destined.

the expense of the practical one. To wait till a boy's intellect is mature before you begin to mould it to the practical business of life, in the majority of cases, to render it less efficient for the whole afterwork of the world. In fact we have always attributed to this the making of nine tenths of our loafers. If a boy is not set to the work of his life before sixteen, he will seldom succeed in it, and will in all probability turn out a worthless vagabond. And it is easily understood, that it must be so. Nothing is more galling than an uncongenial profession. The life of a person who cannot put his mind to work, is a constant wear and tear, a daily vexation; the language of slangdom has long ago expressed it most graphically, if with little elegance, as "holding the nose to the grindstone." Now this "breaking in to harness," in the boy as in the colt, must, to be efficient, take place before the muscles of the mind of the boy and the muscles 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 boyhood, hence he can remain away from his practical education longer than most others. But the Irish boy, and the American youth—there are no American boys—must be set to work at a much earlier date, if they are meant to succeed. It will be seen from this, that in the majority of cases University degrees, far from being an advantage, are in reality a positive evil. And they are so for this reason—To obtain a University degree a boy must be on the very verge of manhood. He cannot take B. A. much before 18 or 19, if so soon. But at 18 or 19, the business of life—the practical education should long ago have begun, and if not begun at that age is useless. This accounts for the large number of Americans that grow up loafers. The American child matures whilst yet only at the High School, and hence his theoretical education is obliged to trespass upon the practical one, and hence his ruin. We know of only two exceptions to this rule—that of clergymen, and that of literary men. And they form exceptions from their very nature. The duties of clergymen as those of literary men from their very nature admit of a longer theoretical, and more delayed practical education. Hence for them University degrees may be beneficial—for others they must be absolutely 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:

To Charles Chalmers, Marmona: Can get Sisters of Charity of Kingston as nurses, provided authorities secure temporary hospital.

Grip is sorry that he cannot have this brief 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 Marmona. Grip lays aside the jester's grasp to grab the hand of Father Davis and say, "Oh! bless your reverence, would we had more like you in all the churches!"

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," literally translated, means—sea foam, and the substance which this word represents received its name from its resemblance to the froth of the sea. Meerschaum is a mineral substance which, is chemical parlance, 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 Etkischuh, on the porsuck river. These mines, it may be remarked, are worked chiefly by Armenian Christians, and have a world-wide reputation in commerce. Large quantities of this Asian meerschaum is yearly imported into Europe to be manufactured into pipes. The pipe manufacture is principally carried on in the city of Vienna, in Austria, and in Rulle, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. So vast is the quantity of pipes manufactured at these 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 limes oil and alum are added. These ingredients are boiled together, and when the mixture has acquired the proper consistence and cohesiveness, it is cast into molds and carefully dried. The blocks thus formed are then carved 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 retailers 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 efficiency from several merchants in London, both wholesale and retail, who have already benefited considerably by using the RECORD as an advertising medium.

LOCAL CLEANINGS.

McLennan, Lethian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are practical sanitarians.

THE 24TH.—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.

DEAD.—The 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. Deceased occupied the position of The Inspector on the G. W. R. for a number of years, and was universally respected as an intelligent and steady man.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—A young man named James Wilson, 42 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.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—The funeral of the late Thomas Dolan and F. Pilgion, victims of the fearful dynamite explosion on the 5th was very largely attended on the 7th 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 sympathy of the members of the society in this hour of their great affliction.

CONFIRMATION AND LAYING OF CORNER STONE.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., the Fathers of the Holy Cross opened a mission at Simcoe, at which place His Lordship, the Bishop, will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday next, the 18th inst. On the following Monday, at Windham, His Lordship will also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation and bless the Corner Stone of the new church at Hawtry. On Ascension Thursday, the Fathers of the Holy Cross will open a mission at Windham.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A commercial traveller of this city left Windsor Monday night at 7 o'clock, with about \$150 in money and notes for about \$240 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 containing the aforementioned amount had either dropped from, or had been taken out of, his pocket. He at once 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 money and notes. Up to the present, however, he has not received any satisfactory intelligence.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—The Air Line employees at St. Thomas entertained Mr. Wm. Chambers, the jovial Locomotive Superintendent 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 toast and sentiment, expressive of the high esteem in which Mr. Chambers is held by his fellow-employees, 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.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Free Press makes the following very sensible suggestions which will be heartily endorsed by the whole community. It may not be deemed impertinent, and it matters little to us whether it is or not, we would suggest that the Secretary of the Water-works Board notify the consumers through the medium of the Press, or in some other equally effective manner (if any can be found), of the Commission's intention to shut off the supply. Considerable inconvenience was experienced Tuesday night by the sudden and continued stoppage of the water, and it is with the view of saving the Board from opprobrium, as well as upholding that healthy moral tone which should pervade a respectable community, that this suggestion is proffered.

It has also been suggested that the Fire and Gas Committee might include in their new contract for watering the streets a stipulation that the contractor or contractors shall water the principal business streets not later than six o'clock in the morning. A clause of this character in the contract would be heartily received by the merchant community, and would not entail any additional 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 night. Amongst those present were ex-Mayor Croxon, and Messrs. John Beattie, ex-President of the Board of Trade; Thomas Beattie, Thomas H. Smallman, Herman Waterman, Dr. Nixon, J. H. Dawson, Asst. Supt. G. W. R.; James F. Mahon, John Taylor, Chas. B. Hunt, G. R. Nash, Manager of Stores Dept., G. W. R.; J. L. Enghelart, C. E. Goodline, W. Hyman, James Pridis, Albert Smith, R. C. McEiv, and a number of others. The banquet was such as to please the most fastidious. After thoroughly "assessing" the good things provided, the Chairman, ex-Mayor Croxon, read apologies from Mr. Chas. Smith, General Superintendent of the G. W. R.; Mr. R. Donahill, General Locomotive Superintendent of the G. W. R.; Mr. Geo. S. Birell, and several other gentlemen who were prevented from attending by previous engagements. The toasts of "The Queen," "The Monarchs of Rome and H. R. H. the Princess Louise," "The Guest of the Evening," "The Bachelors," which sentiment elicited a characteristic response from Mr. Thomas Beattie: "The Benedictines," to which Messrs. John Beattie and Herman Waterman made fervid replies in their own peculiar style. The healths of the "Chairman" and "Vice-chairman" (Mr. Taylor), were then given and heartily responded to. The evening was spent in the most convivial manner from first to last, the laudatory references to the guest being especially well received by the friends present. Mr. Waterman, in the course of his eloquent reply, expressed himself as highly gratified at the hearty manner in which his kind friends had seen fit to honor him by improvising the splendid entertainment tendered to him this evening. He could assure them that, during his lifetime it could not be effaced from his memory. He hoped to make London his future home, and would look forward to many pleasant "sojourns" with his many friends in London. The festivities were kept up till an early hour this morning, all present being imbued with the kindest feelings towards the guest of the evening.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, STRATHROY.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW HIGH ALTAR AND CEMETERY.

Impressive Sermons by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

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 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 fulfillment 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 edify them by the performance of some of those public acts appertaining to their sacred office. Although the day was both sultry, and dusty beyond description, the large number of worshippers who assembled in the morning stayed out the entire day, some families being absent from their homes from before 6 a. m. till after midnight, 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 consecration 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 building began to fill up with people anxious to assist at the consecration of the altar, and also be present at High Mass. At 10:30, the time for the commencement of the services, the church was crowded to excess, and a few moments after His Lordship approached the altar to perform the Act of Consecration. He was assisted by Rev. Father Waters, of Gormana, and Rev. Father Molphy, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Waters; and after the gospel the Bishop delivered a most impressive and eloquent sermon on the necessity of sacrifice, thereby entailing the necessity of an altar, they being co-relative terms, having one and the same meaning, because, as His Lordship remarked, the one would be useless without the other. Tracing from the very beginning, where Cain and Abel offered their sacrifices, the one of the first fruits of the earth, and the other of the fatlings of his flock, His Lordship took his hearers through the whole pages of Biblical History up to the sacrifice on Calvary, making some masterly comparisons, showing clearly how the spirit of the old law was completely 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 throughout 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, that there is never an altar of every day on the year which is not sanctified by the sacrifice of holy worship or Masses which never cease to take place, and from our altars there is ever ascending a holy sacrifice, which is only to be found in the Holy Catholic Church. From the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, prayers and incense ascend to the Most High as a grateful tribute from a redeemed world. Taken as a whole, the instruction was one of the most eloquent and masterly productions of our beloved Bishop.

The new altar is a magnificent piece of workmanship in oak and walnut, heavily ornamented with embossed and devices in gold. Its dimensions are twenty-seven feet high by twelve wide. It was built by Bennett Bros., of this city, and reflects great credit on both the builders and designers. At the conclusion of the Mass the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 200 candidates, 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 exhorted his hearers to be steadfast in the faith, and walk in the path of virtue.

At 3 p. m. the entire congregation assembled at the Church and proceeded in wagons, 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 delivered a short, but stirring address. He explained the meaning of the word cemetery, "as a place for sleepers." The whole ceremony was most impressive. At 6:30 the Church was again crowded, and although the admission was by ticket, there was not a seat to be procured. As had been formerly announced, at this service Rev. Father Cooney delivered a lecture, and it is needless for us to say did justice to the subject chosen, "The Bible," which theme he treated from both a Protestant and Catholic standpoint. The Rev. lecturer discoursed for over two and a half hours, and gave a most excellent explanation of the different ways in which the Bible is accepted by the different sects outside the Catholic Church, and also by that body.

A large number of Protestants were present and listened with deep interest to the different points advanced. The music at the different services was rendered in grand style, the choir of the Church being aided by Misses Kate and E. Hugison, of St. Thomas, and Messrs. Locke, Coles, Goodrich and Skelington, of this city.

Father Molphy, the energetic pastor of All Saints Church, deserves great credit for having completed his Church, which is now one of the handsomest in the diocese. A Canadian gentleman, during a visit to the Mother Country, was dining at the house of a friend in London. As they were partaking of cheese the host said, "You don't get Stilton like that in Canada, I suppose?" "Some very good Stiltons are made there," replied the Canadian, who merely mentioned examining the cheese upon the table, and discovered upon it the well-known initials of a Guelph cheese manufacturer. "Would you be surprised if I told you that this identical cheese was made in Canada?" the Canadian asked of the host. "I should be very much surprised, indeed, if my tradesman sent me a Canadian cheese for a Stilton," was the reply. Subsequently a reference was made to the tradesman who supplied the cheese, and he confessed to having sent an "American" Stilton, but added that the quality was considered by the trade to be quite equal to genuine Stilton cheese. The story, which is a true one, illustrates two things, that we can make good cheese in Canada, and that dealers in the Mother Country have not yet learned to distinguish between what is Canadian and what is American.

SACRED CONCERT AND LECTURE IN HAMILTON.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—BISHOP CRIMSON'S ORATION ON ST. COLUMBA, APOSTLE OF SCOTLAND.

On Monday evening, the 5th inst., there was a very large attendance in St. Patrick's Church, on the occasion of the sacred concert and delivery of a lecture on "St. Columba, Apostle of Scotland," by His Lordship Bishop of Ontario. The city clergy were well represented. The programme opened with the chorus of "Gloria in Excelsis" (first movement), by the choir, which was given in excellent time, and proved that the choir are very painstakingly studying their art. In the aria, "Heaven in thy glory shone," from Haydn's "Creation," M. F. A. Filigiano had an excellent opportunity of showing his well-cultivated baritone 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 debut in Hamilton, and so favorably impressed the audience, that she was engaged to sing "Judith," that we may safely prophesy she will not any longer be a stranger in Hamilton concert circles. She is possessed of a voice of more than usual compass, which has evidently been carefully cultivated. Messrs. A. F. and F. A. Filigiano followed with the duet "The Mother, Child and 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 LECTURE, which proved highly interesting. He began by stating that the famous Saint Columba, of which he was to speak to-night, had his birth and early life intertwined with the history of his native land, which he was descended from the family of O'Neill, which governed Ireland, as its chief monarchs, for 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 transcription 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 native Province, to the south of Ireland. There he found the Patriarch of the island, and was assigned, to which the monks came 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, when he lay in bed, he went to the church and continued to read and sing, and he resolved that he would 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 wonderful words: "The copy shall belong to the king; but the Saint shall be the master of it." The king was pleased to the abbot and his monks, but it was unjust, and the Saint listened to his native Province, and made known his grievance. The King took it up, and a long war ensued, resulting in the death of the King. Saint Columba got the book he desired, and he resolved that he would be one continued penance. He resolved to leave his native country, and labor to bring the neighboring heathen to a knowledge of Christ and Him crucified. The state of religion at this time was such that the King said to historians that from the sixth to the eighth century was the golden age of the Irish Church. Immense monasteries were built, along with innumerable churches and schools; in fact, the land was like one vast seminary. At this time the fall of the Roman Empire had caused a general decay in all civilizations. The northern barbarians had come down in hordes, and overrunning all Europe, destroyed the fine churches and valuable ecclesiastical institutions. But there was one island beautifully nestled on the Atlantic ocean that never had her sanctuaries defiled. The fame of her piety spread over all Europe, and thousands came to attain the crown of sainthood and religion that could be got in no other land. We are told by Bain, the English historian, that hundreds came to Ireland from all parts, and were educated at the vast seminaries free of expense. When his glowing mind had been to see these hundreds and thousands come from all parts of Europe to be educated in his island, he was glad to rejoice in it! During this golden age no fewer than 700 canonized saints passed from Ireland—men remarkable for their piety and miracles. And besides are beyond the reach of God's approbation. The great saint Bernard described Ireland at that time as a river overflowing its banks, from which went forth hundreds of thousands of saints, many of whom laid down their lives in the distant parts of Europe in defence of the Christian faith. In Germany 156 of these, were canonized saints of Europe; and 36 were martyrs. In France 10 were canonized saints; in Italy, 30; and in Sweden and Norway 8; in Switzerland many, one of its canons 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 Ireland for Scotland in the year 563, accompanied by twelve apostles, or fellow-monks, that went into exile with him. This was a very great sacrifice to the Saint, because the people of his country were very dear to him. Crossing the sea in frail boats, the exiles came to a small island, to which Saint Columba gave the name of Iona. And here the disciples resolved to make their home. In houses made out of branches of trees, the historian tells us, this man of God lived for 43 years, sleeping on the floor, with a stone for his pillow, and wild herbs for his bed. Here is an example of what a man can do for God. Scotland was then divided into two clans, the Scots and the Picts. The Scots were a colony from Ireland, having come over a century before the arrival of the Saint. They were partly Christian, and it was not difficult to reach them, because they were the Saint's own countrymen, and besides, the King who governed them was a relative of Columba. The Picts were a warlike people, however, and got their name of "Picts" from their method of fighting. After a number of years the Christian Apostles, by the force of his eloquence, the austerity of his life, and the miracles which he performed, succeeded in Christianizing even the Picts. He had the great consolation of seeing before his death the conversion of the whole nation; the establishment of 45 monasteries, filled with pious men, and the completion of 200 churches. He wrote 200 copies of the gospel with his own hand, several instances of the Saint's remarkable spirit of prophecy and ability to perform miracles were given. Having been 45 years in Scotland, he knelt at the altar, and blessing Scotland as St. Patrick blessed Ireland, bowed his head and died. This departed from his earthly labors the great attraction of monastic life. How great are the lives of the Saints! A few years ago it was the lecturer's great privilege to kneel by the grave in which history tells us rest the remains of three of the most honored Saints of the Church—St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columba. When kneeling there these came to his mind, though of the Irish language army of spiritual children who have worked for God. Many, many millions had been engaged in spreading the gospel, and were even now so doing. In eloquent language he pictured the interesting scenes which would rise up before their eyes could they rise by his many named abbeys and monasteries in the Old World, and people then with the pious men who occupied them in bygone ages. The most prominent figure in the great groups would be the great apostle of the two

nations, loved and venerated by the people whom he labored amongst; and loved and venerated by the people of the land which he loved so well, by whom his memory shall ever be kept as green as the ivy which overhangs his grave in the abbey of the far-famed Iona.

The lecture was listened to with earnest attention by the large audience, who evidently could scarcely remain in the church as His Lordship descended from the pulpit. In the second part, the St. Patrick's choir sang "Santas," from Farber's Mass (B flat), and were followed by Miss M. Buchanan, who has a very sweet voice. She gave the beautiful solo, "Ave Maria," excellently well. Mr. A. T. Filigiano gave the aria, "In Native Worth," from Haydn's "Creation," in his accustomed finished style. In "Ave Maria," Miss M. E. Nolan excelled her previous effort, which was a very good deal. The entertainment, which was enjoyable throughout, was brought to a close by the Filigiano playing the National Anthem. That lady also supplied the accompaniments, which were all that could be desired. Mr. F. A. Filigiano was the musical director.

Hot water heating a specialty at McLennan, Lethian & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street.

DEATH OF FATHER LEONARD.

From the Whitty 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 waking. 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 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 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 benefit his health by travel. On Monday evening, the business of the day was about closing at the hour when those engaged in the many pursuits of life were returning to their homes after the labours of the day, the bell of St. Mary's Cathedral pealed forth in solemn tones, and many anxious enquirers were made by those familiar with the service, who it was that had been, perhaps unexpectedly, called away. As the answer, "Father Leonard is dead," was spoken, surprise was depicted on the countenance; and when the melancholy fact became generally known that he had been suddenly summoned away from the activities of this terrestrial life, the hearts of many a man, a heart among the hundreds by whom as a spiritual adviser he was loved and revered; while not a few sincere regrets were expressed by others who are not members of the Church of which the deceased priest was a faithful son, to whom he was known as a sensible gentleman and a good citizen. 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 Most High God, that he would be called upon to take his everlasting flight to that land "unperceived by human thought."

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 graduated with the highest honours. In the year 1867 he was ordained Priest at Perth by the late Bishop Moran, having been previously admitted to Deacon's Orders. For some time he was Director of Regiopolis College, and for several years held the position of Professor of Philosophy, which he retained until his death. He was then appointed to the parish of Napanee, where he remained about five years, after which he was transferred to the important parish of Perth, as assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Chisholm, remaining there a year. He then returned to Kingston, and has since been connected with the Cathedral. Since that time until his death his health had been poor. The last time he occupied the pulpit of St. Mary's Cathedral was when he lectured on "Canada, three hundred years ago."

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 delivered by him in the month of October, 1891, at the Principal of Queen's University, on one of the prominent tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, resulted 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 attainments and subtle reasoning powers of the theological combatants; and if no views were influenced to the extent of effecting a change of belief on the disputed point of dogma, it cannot be said that the feelings of any were injured by the use of unambiguous expressions. As a lecturer, Father Leonard was very popular, the announcement of his intention to dilate upon some important theme in the interest of local Roman Catholic charities never failing to attract many Protestants. As a speaker Father Leonard was ornate, clear, and incisive. The words flowed from his lips in beautiful, polished, and well rounded sentences. He never used either note or manuscript; yet he never hesitated, never repeated a single word, let alone a sentence, which showed the thoroughness of his preparation. He was a historian of a high order and logical reasoning clear facts and conclusions. His manner was pleasing, his name was what might be called quiet; but at times an increased volume of vocal utterance accompanied by the ever graceful and appropriate gesture, the action being suited to the word and the word to the action, proved him to be a possessor of that oratorical skill which is all together beyond the reach of the unpolished and the uneducated in the art of effective speaking. The listener to Father Leonard, whether in mental sympathy with him or not, could not fail to be impressed with the earnestness of his manner. He possessed a pleasing smile, which will continue to ring in the ear of many, although the lips which spoke are for ever sealed in death, never again to exchange the friendly greeting, to repeat the solemn 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 serve 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 education, poverty, and for whom no bright future looms in the distance, a true and open-handed friend, all of whom in the days to come will sigh for

The touch of a vanished hand And the sound of a voice that is still.

For first class Plumbing to McLennan, Lethian & Fryer's 244 Dundas St.

CHERRY MATCHES.—The Detroit News says:—"The Wanderers," from London, Ont., will tackle the Peninsular Cricket Club on Saturday, May 24. The Peninsulars also intend to play in Hamilton on Dominion day, July 1, and wipe out the Paris and London clubs on their way home.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Removal.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 233 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment 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 street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Coarse Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Rugs and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Bed and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Curling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, May 15. During the past week the protracted drought has been very unpropitious to vegetation, and as a consequence, farmers are cutting out for rain, although fall wheat looks remarkably healthy and likely to become a profitable crop. On Saturday the market was very well attended, grain of all kinds being freely offered at the uncommenced figures. Butter, eggs and vegetables were abundant, and sold at low prices. Some choice 1 lb rolls changed hands at 10c, while several baskets of eggs were disposed of as 8c. Towards the early part of the week wheat was somewhat excited, and one lot of white reached to 20 1/2 on Tuesday, and the balance of supply maintained Saturday's prices. Young trees are plentifully offered, and obtained good prices. The following is the list of prices for the past week:—

Table with columns for various commodities like White Wheat, Flour, Butter, Eggs, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Liverpool Markets.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Butter, Eggs, etc., and their corresponding prices.

Hamilton, Hamilton, May 15.

Barley, 4c to 5c. Wheat—Spring, 8c to 9c; red winter, 9c to 10c; broadway, 9c to 10c; fall, 8c to 9c. Oats, 4c to 5c. Peas, 5c to 6c. Beans, 5c to 6c.

Toronto Street Market.

Toronto, May 15. Barley, 4c to 5c. Wheat—Spring, 8c to 9c; red winter, 9c to 10c; broadway, 9c to 10c; fall, 8c to 9c. Oats, 4c to 5c. Peas, 5c to 6c. Beans, 5c to 6c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, May 15. Flour—No. 1, \$1 20 to \$1 30. Wheat—Fall, 8c to 9c; spring, 9c to 10c. Barley, 4c to 5c. Oats, 4c to 5c. Peas, 5c to 6c. Beans, 5c to 6c.

Montreal, Montreal, May 15.

Flour—Receipts, 800 barrels; sales, 600 bbls. The market is quiet and dull, prices tending in buyers favor. Superiors at \$1 60 to \$1 65; extra at \$1 65 to \$1 70; fancy at \$1 70 to \$1 75; spring extra at \$1 80 to \$1 85; superfine at \$1 80 to \$1 85; strong bakers at \$1 85 to \$1 90; at \$2 00 to \$2 25. Oats, 4c to 5c. Peas, 5c to 6c. Beans, 5c to 6c. Potatoes, 5c to 6c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, May 15. Flour—Receipts, 12,800 head; shipments, 6,000 head. Market unchanged at 3 1/2 to 4 1/4.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skellington Editor.

The Pinafore is one of the many hats much called for this spring.

The small caps for morning wear change continually 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 twisted sequins, and sometimes with flowers intermixed. All material, such as velvet, satin, surah and muslin, are used for these caps. They are usually trimmed with Bertrone lace.

Shoes and gaiters are made for spring use in all fancy styles. They are of kid stitched with white, and are very narrow in the heel. These gaiters are made of colored cloths, such as brown, gray or beige, with black tops stitched with white, and lacing on the side or on the top. Slippers are of glace kid, embroidered at the end of the foot with flowers of every hue, and trimmed with a rosette made of satin laces in all the shades of the embroidery. Black silk hose are worn with these slippers, which are embroidered on the top of the foot and part of the leg with many-colored flowers.

Black satin toilets are in much favor for Parisian evening wear. These black suits are worn without any color to relieve them, with the exception of the colors of the flowers.

Handsome evening toilets are made of pink cachemire, combined with crepe de chine in the same color. The cachemire princess dress has a long train trimmed with ruchings of lavender-colored faille and pink cachemire. Down the lower part of the front of the dress are two broad bias bands of cachemire. Above is a crepe de chine lower part of the apron on the sides. The apron, which forms small paniers on the sides, is embroidered in three colors (blue, pink and lavender), and cut out in points. Under these points falls a fringe composed of silk in three colors. The drapery toward the back of the apron is fastened to the dress by loops of pink ribbon. The front of the waist is cut in a square low neck, and trimmed with a crepe lise embroidered ruffle. On the inside of the square opening is a kind of fichu made of crepe de chine, arranged in hollow plaits. The sleeves are finished with two plaited ruffles, surmounted by an embroidered ruffle. On the inside of the sleeves are crepe lise plaitings. The new demi-sabon garments have just appeared. The greatest novelty at present is the silk of which many of these garments are made. It is called "cuir Louvre." This silk is like a kind of serge, with a slightly raised surface. It is very strong, and has the great advantage over faille and sateen of not wearing to look greasy. The following models are among the newest of these garments brought out in Paris. A large visette with square sleeves is trimmed with two plaited pieces of lace placed heading to heading, and falling ornaments. Below this trimming falls a handsome chenille fringe. Down the back is a shell-shaped lace trimming with loops of satin ribbon intermixed. Another confection, "a la Maintenon," is a kind of mantle which is full over the arms, forming a rounded sleeve, the back joining with the front from the lower part over the hips. This garment is of "cuir Louvre," trimmed with fringe, passementerie and hanging ornaments. A palette, in the shape worn four years ago, with the front longer than the back, is of cachemire de l'Inde, trimmed with three rows of marabout fringe mixed with chenille. This trimming is around the garment, on the neck and down the fronts, which have in addition bows of ribbon and satin. The sleeves are cut narrow at the elbow, and are trimmed with fringe and bows. For young ladies there are seen small Marguerite visettes, with a white ruffle, and a visette of crepe 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 scarf is high on the shoulders and in the neck, and horizontally straight in the back as far as the elbow. From this point are satin and ribbon loops, and the scarf 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.

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 MARBONS 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.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—One quart of graham flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder a piece of butter 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 griddle-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 one half side, and lay the other over. Bake fifteen minutes.

LEAF BISCUITS.—In kneading bread, set aside a small loaf for biscuits. Into this work a heaping tablespoonful of lard and butter mixed, and a teaspoon of sugar. The more it is worked the whiter it will be. As it rises, mold it down twice before making into biscuits. Roll out and cut with a biscuit-cutter. The dough should be quite soft.

CHEF'S LIVER STEAKS.—Cut the liver into small slices, about three inches square. Into your saucepan place two onions, sliced fine, a tablespoonful of sage, one of summer savory, a little pepper and salt; then add your liver, and cover with water, and let it stew for two hours. Just before you serve it, dredge on a little flour, and add a tablespoonful of butter.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Pound and season, cut the outer edges and beat into good shape; take one egg, beat it a little, roll the cutlet in it, then cover thoroughly with rolled crackers. Have a lump of butter and lard mixed hot in your skillet; put in the meat and cook slowly; when nicely browned on both sides, stir in one spoonful of flour for the gravy, add half a pint of sweet milk and let it come to a boil; salt and pepper.

MARBLÉ VEAL.—Take some cold roasted veal, season with spice, beat in a mortar; skin a cold boiled tongue, cut up and pound it to a paste, adding to it nearly its weight of butter; put some of the veal into a pan, then strew in lumps of the pounded tongue; put in another layer of veal and again more tongue; repeat it down and pour clarified butter on top. This cuts very prettily like veined marble. White meat of fowls may be used instead of veal.

WHAT THE "CLOCK" IN THE DETROIT DEPOT SAW.

He wasn't one of those shiny, good-looking chaps that 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 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 evidences of rural life were too plainly marked. His great, round, good-natured face had been kissed by the sun until it was the hue of a pony, and was streaked with freckles as thick as spots on the back of a spotted hen. His hands were so large that one of them would have made two good-sized ones for a dandy, and left some to spare. He wore number fourteen, patent—no, I mean cowhide, with his pants tucked in to show their yellow tops. His coat fitted him about like a school-boy's jacket, and was of a variety of colors now, owing to long usage and exposure. Whisks of straw protruded from the pockets and hung from every catchable place about him. In one hand he carried his broad brimmed straw hat, and in the other an old carpet-bag, which had lost the lock, being fastened together with a piece of twine, and although great pains had been taken with this, it failed to conceal stray glimpses of neither garments and something that looked immensely like a red flannel night cap.

Seating himself by the side of an elegantly-dressed lady, and putting the address bag between his feet, he began to draw out his red bandanna and mopped off his forehead.

The lady drew away her rich silks impatiently and with a frown which said plainly, "You're out of your place, sir." But he didn't seem to notice it in the least, for very soon he turned her head and remarked good-humoredly:

"An all-fired hot day, marm! Going fur?"

Supposing himself unheard, he repeated in a louder tone, "An all-fired hot day! I say, marm, going fur?"

No reply but a look of supreme indignation. "Why?" he exclaimed—evidently for the benefit of the whole crowd—"the poor critter's deaf." Bending forward, he screamed: "I'm sorry you're deaf, marm. How long have ye bin so? If you wasn't born so, maybe 'tis only an ailment, what's the matter? I know what'll cure that, sure as guns! It cured my Uncle Ezra. I'll give you the receipt, marm, an' welcome; perhaps you'd better write it down: Take a leetle soap and water, warm—"

"Sir," said the lady, rising, her eyes blazing with wrath, "do you intend to insult me? I shall complain of you to the police!" and she swept laughingly out of the depot.

"Waal I never!" he exclaimed. "I'm beat! What struck her? I'm sure I was just a-speakin' for her good. I was only a-goin' to say: 'Take a leetle soap and water, warm and syring it into the ears three times a day. It's sure; an' I'll bet my best heifer on it, she'd only need to a feller, it would have done the business for her. But some folks never like to hear their unfortunates spoke of, and I s'pose I hadn't orter a'took any notice on it, and I've leaved 'em to slumber."

Presently the western train came due, and a tired-looking woman came in with two children hanging to her skirts and a baby in her arms, besides a handbox and a satchel. It was the only seat vacant. She snuk into a weary sigh and tried to hush the fretful baby and keep watch of the other restless, fluttering noddies, who were also tired and teasing for this and that until the poor mother looked ready to sink.

"Pretty tired, marm?" remarked Jonathan.

"Going fur?"

"To Boston, sir," replied the lady courteously.

"Got to wait long?"

"Until three" (glancing at me). "Oh, dearies, do be quiet; and don't tease mother any more."

"Look-a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and he drew out a few pieces of peppermint drops. In a few minutes they were both upon his knee, eating their candy and listening eagerly while he told them wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home.

But the baby wouldn't go to sleep. He was quite heavy, and wanted to be soothed. He took the caps, and I don't believe if he had been the czar of Russia he could have looked any more grateful or thanked him any sweeter.

"Tain't nothin' at all, marm." I thoud him say, bashfully, but I knew she thought differently, and so did I.

He came back, resumed his seat, and buying a pint of peanuts from a thin-faced little girl—giving twelve cents instead of ten for them—sat munching 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 toward the door.

"Lean right on me, marm; I'll see you safe through," he said cheerfully.

The conductor shouted "All aboard!" and the 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!

California continually develops new wonders. The latest discovery there is a natural washing machine, which, as may be supposed, has been turned to full advantage. A boiling spring has been discovered in Tulare County, between Palmdere and Los Gatos Creek. An enterprising person has applied for the water-right, and has made a clothes-wringer to be worked by a water-wheel at one side of the spring where it boils over into another clear cold spring in which the proprietor has placed a sack of indigo. The people in the neighborhood go to the spring to do their washing. The soiled clothes are thrown into the water, which has a whirling motion. They are drawn out of sight. In a few minutes they rise to the surface, float to the wringer, and are run through it into the second spring, where they are rinsed by passing through another wringer. This natural laundry does its work in about forty minutes, and one of its special benefits 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, and a number of families in the country intend to take up their abode near the spring, in order to face the future. Californians daily expect to discover more in the vicinity, where, by some arrangement of a partial nature, hot smooth stones roll up and down over a smooth rocky bed, so as to serve as flat-irons for the doing up of the washed clothes.

Messrs May and Foster, have been fined \$10 and costs, for destruction of fish in the Belcan Canal, caused by the refuse from their tannery flowing into the water.

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THE NOBLE IRISH GIRL.

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 were accustomed to regard as one which calls for only mechanical virtue and mercenary service, she has displayed a purity of intention, a zeal for religion, and a heroism of virtue that have elicited the highest encomiums from all classes of the community. Saturated itself into affectionate playfulness at her occasional household blunders, or, perhaps, unconscious wit, and the most rancorous hate respects her unquestioned virtue. Very often, an untried girl, she comes to a strange land with little worldly shrewdness, and unaware and incredulous of the perils that strew her pathway. Her very innocence darts 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 dearer than the stars. Her few hours of happiness are often only those which she passes in the quietude of her chamber, where she reads the sacred books, and takes a forenoon to that of the daughters of Israel when they beheld their ornaments wrought into the fine 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 defend it with the eloquence of a theologian, she will illustrate it with the virtues of a saint. This pious, honest, and pure woman is frequently made the object of infamous overtures and the subject of rampant criticism. She despises both, and from a serene height looks down alike upon the flattery and open insult. To this band of devoted women the Catholic Church owes much, and she rejoices in her daughters. They have been the Martins and Marys of religion. No more generous hand has opened to her than that which is worn and rugged with the toils of the kitchen; no more willing ears hearkened to the work of God; no more pure or more faithful hearts have pondered that word in their depths. To insult the "Irish house servant" is unworthy of an infidel, who believes at least in the theory of virtue; but to make their support of religion an argument against their intelligence, their honesty, and the sacred purpose and obligation of their clergy in the matter of building churches is a species of malevolent reasoning as shamefully false as it is morally heinous.—Rev. A. P. O'Connor.

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 inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it to fill with water, and, by using a hook and line, fish four or five inches long can be caught. These fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perfectly like in shape. The ground in a black mud, in its nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which was accumulated vegetable 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 bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting, the field hands catch great strings of fish by punching a hole through the earth. A person raising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having strength to drive a nail through this crust will find on leaving it that it collapses together. The whole section of the country surrounding this field gives evidence of marshiness, and the least rain produces an abundance of mud. But the question comes up, has not this body an outlet? Although brackish, the water tastes as if fresh, and is evidently not stagnant. Yet these fish are eyeless and scaleless—similar to those found in caves.

EARLY VEGETABLE INCIDENT.

A man with a basket on his arm pushed his way up to a fruit-stand yesterday and asked: "How do you sell cucumbers?" "The dealer informed him: "Why, man alive, do you suppose I want to buy a whole one?" "I don't know what you want, but that's the price of cucumbers," replied the dealer. "You don't want it all down, do you?" "I do, for a fact." "Suppose I give you one-third cash, balance in yearly payments?" "The fruiterer shook his head. "I'll pay you big interest," persisted the man with the basket. "Another shake of the head. "Give you the best security," urged the customer; "first mortgage on unincumbered real estate." "The dealer would only shake his head. "Well, then, how do you sell strawberries?" "Our reporter did not hear the price, but the man with the basket fainted dead away.—[Ecchoing.

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St. Catharines.....John Darwin
Seaforth.....John McGill, secur.
Corunna.....J. K. Faulkner
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Port Albert.....W. McBrine
Clinton.....Thos. Brown
Waford.....James Bourke
Oliver.....James Duffy
Maidstone.....Patrick O'Keefe
Strathroy.....J. W. Stone
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MILLINERY, LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON and a large assortment of LACES, EMBROIDERY, & C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

O'MARA BROS. beg to notify their customers and the general public that being compelled to leave their present store, on Market Lane, 1st of May, they intend to open out in Fitzgibbon's old stand in

NEW ARCADE, where they hope by strict attention to business—a good article and low prices—to obtain a continuance of the liberal patronage already accorded them.

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We have much pleasure in calling the attention of School Inspectors, Trustees, and others to our new improved Seat and Desk, owing to our large experience in the manufacture of School Furniture as a specialty. Our attention has been directed to the defects in the existing styles of School Desks, of having produced a Seat and Desk, which we believe to be the best ever made. The back is also slatted high, and gives the very best support to the body, and at the same time is wide and at the most convenient inclination for writing. When folded up for reading, a small ledge keeps the books in place, and the angle of the leaf is such that the pupil may sit in an upright and natural position without straining the eyesight in the least. Send for catalogue and price list.



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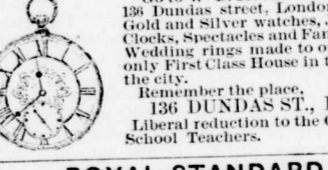
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NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOW READY.

VOL.

N. WILSON

SCOTLAND

RECEIVED

Our Prices for

NEWS

A quantity of marked, were for rocks at Kingst believed to have some time ago.

On May 4th, Rogers while en of a ditch at making violent the young horse served as if in tree. He no s against it for s.

On May 3d, firm of Messrs. of Temple lan in an insensi Bridge road, w own residence O'Brien was a left it about 1 who was in e theatro stated about that hou for home in th ter also remem but does not r the journey a police found on the road a police station, Dublin Hospit be in a dying soplexy.

His Grace bishop of Dub throned on following day late Cardinal Eminence took subsequently from the stud their devotion beautifully ill Grace was also pointing of the a silver er.

The Archbishop promising th over the inter Mr. Shaw I matter of an been rewarded cess. On Ma the House of increasing with cities given Land Act for their holdings late the mot division. Mr other influent there was sca tion. The a

Mr. Shepley Airmount, in London, on sive and prom took a promi He was late Commission Board, &c. & last winter, a he was agen for the relief failed to help ment.

Three case in the Count Ross district, in four mile The last case Wm. Hawkin a comfortable Moffatt, Esq. lately notice was found in a beam in I quite extinc

A requisit presented to 313 electors of electors th tion is abou by constitu dectorate.

The Kinsh usually ren on a meet cil on May ance of £2: Ring, the s Works, bein law. Mr. R teen years works were entary ten Council. I successor to a year.

On May 2 Woolen Hal of attention disp by of Rev. P. Pa numerous f birthday, th cognition of ing him to l severe illne

jects of inte