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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

# **VOL.** 2.

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# GENTLEMEN. See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES-the

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Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1880 Sunday, 27-Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. St. William. Double. Tucsday, 28-St. Leo II. Double. Tucsday, 29-SS. Peter and Paul. Double lat C. Wednesday, 30-Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle. Double. JULY. Thursday, 1-Octave of St. John Baptist. Friday. 2-Visitation.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Daily News Dublin despatch

fore the German Landtag on the 10th inst. has been defeated. This is another case of snubbing for Prince Bismark. It is probable he will become sulky under the circumstances and threaten to resign again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Established Church of Scotland has protested, by 115 votes to 63, against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon, a Catholic, to be Vice-roy of India. Here is a sample of bigotry of a most unadulterated desscription.

It is reported that a friend of Challemel Lacourhas sent a challenge to O'Donnell to fight. O'Donnell will not accept. This is as it should be. Duelling is not a commendable know that there are thousands of manner of settling disputes. But if Irishmen will fight duels once in a while, we hope it will not be with French infidels and communists.

LORD KENMARE has begun already to introduce Popery into the Queen's a great benefit to the people, but household. The protests against his Zounds, man! why dare speak of the appointment will now, perhaps, be gentlemen of the hunt is in question? and "Boh" Ingersoll in free and more numerous and more pressing. He has actually turned away seven fair aristocratic ladies from the last drawing-room for being indecently dressed, and ordered one lady to be assisted to her carriage for the reason that-she needed assistance.

ings were so great that he feared he | right man in the right Higher Power for guidance, and in this spirit he trusted it would please God in His mercy to enable him to *Catholic Review.* do his duty.'

combination of old fossils known as the Protestant Reformation Society, was held in London, England, on the 19th. The cable report tells us there was much disturbance. There Double. Friday, 2-Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 3-St. Paul I. Double. heathen. The spiritual condition of the millions of those people in India who, we are often told, are thirsting for the literature of the British and Foreign Bible Society, did not cause says there is no longer any doubt that a runte of these estimable old maidens. the famine-fever has appeared in some parts of the west and south of Ireland. I the transmission of these estimable old maidens. Their holy war is directed solely against the appointment of a fellow-Christian, who happens to be a Catholic, to the position of Viceroy of India. The world moves, gentlemen; you will in all likelihood be more startled as it advances, for even greater men than Lord Ripon in your very midst will from time to time be moving towards Rome, the centre of Christian hope and Christian comfort.

> THERE is a terrible commotion in the English Commons. Something dreadful is about to happen. The government has actually introduced a Bill empowering the farmers of the United Kingdom to destroy hares and rabbits which they may find on their premises. The *gentle-men* are up in arms. If the hares and rabbits are killed, where will be their occupation? This is a cruel work of Gladstone. He ought to gentlemen whose only profession is chasing and killing hares and rabbits. What will become of the dear gentlemen when the hares and rabbits are gone. Alas! poor Yorick! It may be claimed that this measure will be

We hope the matter will be settled without a revolution, and we humbly suggest a remedy. We move that the Canadian ministry at once hold a Cabinet Council and give to each of these gentlemen a grant of two hundred acres of land in Manitoba, with permission to hunt along with the Indians when their farms are improved and under cultivation.

# from Yorkshire, congratulating him on his new dignity, the Marquis said, ance his appointment of Catholics is He was aware the position he was rather inconsistant with the maxims **TWEEDS** and SERGES--the appointed to was one of great responsible which Protestants, who boast of their sibility, and that his own shortcom-liberality, pretend to uphold,--" the place, irresduties of his office. He could only do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, do so by humble dependence on a when it is the under dog in the fight, her corruptions." To the same as

Catholic

WHEN Dan O'Connell, the lion of A MEETING of that celebrated Irish debate, first appeared in the British House of Commons he was asked to take an oath which was utterly repellant to all the cherished principles of his thoroughly noble and Catholic soul. He refused and told his constituents of Clare that he had refused; they sent him back, the voice of the nation applauding them, and he entered triumphant. The sneaking atheist Bradlaugh, elected by the cobblers and shoemakers of Northampton, also refuses to take the oath, but afterward repents him of his folly. He resolves to cut the Gordian Knot, and by a feat of atheistical casuistry now offers to take the oath: "So help me God," audaciously disavowing the existence of the Deity, to whom he verbally appeals. -Cincinnati Telegraph.

> No human institution could, have survived, much less prospered, under the same treatment the Catholic Church has received from the world. Notwithstanding all the diabolism of infidels, all the scheming of politicians and all the slanders of men of wordly influence, the Catholic Church still goes forward, gaining earth. In America the growth of the Catholic population has been prodigious within the last twenty In America the growth of years, being about 3,800,000. The increase in number of priests during that period has been 3,754 and in churches and chapels 4,022. The present tide of immigration from Ireland and Catholic portions of Germany, will bring to our shores a Columbian.

> How much of principle there is in ment. At first he made a pretense that his conscientious convictions forbade his taking an oath which contained an appeal to God. Now that he finds Parliament inflexible in not making him an exception to the condition required of all members of Parliament, he offers to put his convictions "aside" and take the oath. That is, he will pretend to believe what he has declared he does not believe. The real question with regard to his admission to Parliament is, not whether a man who is an avowed atheist can be admitted to a seat in that body, but whether a man confessedly destitute of honor or veracity should be per-mitted to act as a legislator and representative of the people of Eng-land,-Philadelphia Standard.

Ripon. In answer to a deputation The cry that Mr. Gladstone ought to ter could suitably receive .- Phila-

In his discourse to the late Episcopal Convention, the Right Rev. William Pinkney, D.D., said the members of his denomination must proon the Brotherhood of the Church, in which this passage occurred "Brethren, we cannot deny the facts, it is too glaring, that we are not brethren dwelling together in unity. We are not united: we do not work in common because we do not lieve in common; we have not all the same beginning, continuing and ending; some stand at a point up to which some will not come, and beyond which others go. These things are so. If you want the Brotherhood idea realized and practiced, you will gain it, not by denying our differences, but confessing them as hindrances to our unity. We need not elaborate to our unity. in details the many points of vital and antagonistic differences thus existing in what should be a united Brotherhood, but, equally certain, we not unity prevented in spirit, doctrine and work by our many con-tradictions? Look at it as we may, there are vital differences existing, and they are too vital to be glossed over. We are at loggerheads when we ought to be at peace. Can there be true peace where such real difference exist?" It would be reasonable for Brother Pinkney, before inviting Episcopalians to busy themselves

with the clearly-defined dogmas rigidly held by hundreds of millions of Catholics, to show them where they can for sure learn what they themselves ought to believe .- Baltimore Mirror.

will purchase books, frequently that should not be read, and good publicagreat increase in the number of those tions are left to perish. Catholic papers with a noble object in view are started, Catholics subscribe for them and take them year after year without paying for them or feeling enlightened America, is shown in the take the paper out of the office, or last move of the former to obtain let its pay go by default. Now, a news-admittance into the British Parlia-paper debt is just as binding as any other, and the man who wilfully neglects it, is not honest. McGee's Illustrated Weekly, started some years ago, to counteract the influence of sensational trash, has been compelled to suspend, with over \$10,000 due the publisher from delinquent subscribers. Each one of these delinquents, therefore, has taken a share in breaking up this Catholic periodical. Mr. McGee should print their names and send them throughout the country to all publishers, so that they may know in future whom they can trust .- Catholic Columbian.

with the shameful full dress of the ballroom, and the loathsome squeezes of the round dances, and the other abominations of the evil one, to the sensual creatures of the world which Christ has cursed.—*Catholic Mirror*.

Recotd.

"NEARER the Church, the farther from God" is a saying containing sembly, the Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D., ness the simple, humble and sincere sembly, the Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D., read a report from the Committee faith of those good Catholic families of the Partherhood of the Church and the part and the partherhood of the Church and the part and the par who have not the advantages of weekly Mass and instructions to feel how cool and indifferent Catholics are sometimes, where they have all the spiritual advantages of their faith constantly at hand. At the country missions, people will come even or eight miles or more in all kinds of weather, to be present at a simple low Mass, and with what fervor do they receive the sacraments! In the cities, they must have the Church convenient, and the weather must be propitious for them to attend, and it the Church is not comfortable, they find cause for complaint. All this is caused by a lack of lively taith, and a proper appreciation of their duties as Christians. If we are willing to suffer for our taith, let us show that willingness as well must not omit mention of all. Is as profess it.—Catholic Columbian.

# CANADIAN NEWS.

David Sullivan, a resident of Bathurst street, Toronto, was killed on the Northern Railway yesterday afternoon, by falling off a car. His head was cut off. He caves a wife and four children in rather destitute circumstances.

A fatal accident occured near Wanstead on Sunday last, whereby a young man named McVicar was drowned. It appears named McVicar was drowned. It appears that he went into Bear Creek last Sunday to swim, and unfortunately, when in deep water, was taken with a cramp and drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body has been recovered.

Woodstock, June 18 .- Quite an excite-CATHOLICS, themselves, have suc-ceeded more in crushing their own publications and ruining Catholic publishers, than non-Catholics. They stated. An inquest was held, when the verdict of the jury was suicide. To the Union of the Alumni of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ontario.

A fatal shooting accident occurred Thursday morning at Bannockburn, 9 nuiles north of Madoc. It appears that two young children named McQuillan were playing alone in a room in which was a loaded gun lying on the bed. One of them while bairper with the gun attempted to How much of principle there is in the atheism of such infidel sponters as Charles Bradlaugh of England, and "Bob" Ingersoll, in free and heart, killing it almost instantly. Weston, Ont., June 17 .- Last evening Mr. Jacob Snider, of the third concession of York, died from the effects of eating a poisonous root he had found in the woods, mistaking it for aniseed root. Mr. Snider's son and Mr. Ross, school teacher, his wife and two children had also eaten of the same root, but they are all likely to live, Mrs. Ross feeling but very little effects from it. Mr. Snider was dying when the doctor reached the house.

# ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL. FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION.

NO. 89

On Sunday morning last numbers of bright children of both sexes, neatly attired, the girls dressed in white, might be seen wending their way to St Peter's Cathedral. The beaming coun-tenances of the happy little ones betoken-ed the fact that this indeed was the most

Sole but the, practical catholes can fully realize the immeasurable bliss which surrounds the Catholic heart at the thought of receiving for the first time the body and blood of our divine Lord. For some months past the children have been under instructions by the Rev. Father Tiernan. Arduous indeed must his labors have been, and few can realize the amount of earnest and per-severing labor necessary to impart the solid groundwork of Christian doctrine in the minds of those who contemplate re-ceiving in a worthy manner this great sacrament. The readiness will which they amswered the questions while under ex-amination at the hands of His Lordship Bishop Walsh on the previous Saturday, betokened that the instructions had been thorough. The number of children conthorough. The number of children con-firmed was 125. At the half-past 8 o'clock mass the communicants were marched into the front pews in the Church, and at the usual time the Blessed Sacrament was administered by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. The Sacrament of Confirmation was afterwards administered. His Lord-ship took accession to eneck to the children was afterwards administered. His Lord-ship took occasion to speak to the children on the nature of the Sacraments they were about to receive. It is usual for the Bishop to put forth his whole heart into the instructions which he gives from time to time, but never does he seem to speak with such feeling and fatherly tenderness as when addressing children. We cannot doubt but his words of warn-ing and his earnest counsel will be ining and his earnest counsel will be in-delibly imprinted on the minds of the children. At the conclusion of his address mineren. At the conclusion of his address His Lordship requested the boys to solemnly promise Almighty God that they would abstain from the use of intoxicat-ing liquots until they were twenty-one years of age, which the little fellows did

with the utmost sincerity. In the afternoon the children again assembled in the church to attend vespers, and on this occasion they solemnly renew-ed their baptismal vows.

## ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

College, Berlin, Ontario. Pursuant to Article V. of our Constitu tion, the members of the Union of the Al-unari of St. Jerome's College are hereby re-quested to convene in second Annual Assembly at College Hall, Berlin, Ontario, Assembly at College Hall, Bernin, Ontario, Canada, on Commencement Day, Wednes-day, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect officers of said Union for the ensuing term, and to adopt such other measures touching the interests of the Union, and of Alma Mater as to the assemly shall seem meet. Dated at New York, May 28th, 1880. P. D. Gmas, Pres't Union of the Alumni Attest :- REVD. GEO. BROHMAN, Sec'y Gen., Hamilton, Ont. THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK. P. J. Kennedy, 5 Barclay street, New York, has just issued a neat little volume on the above subject, containing a com-plete history of the apparitions and an account of the many miracles performed on the afflicted. In the preface the editor, (John MacPhilpin, nephew of the Archbishop of Tuam) states that the desire to possess a permanent and reliable record of the wonderful events connected with Knock Church, in the County Mayo, has Knock Church, in the County Mayo, has been growing in the minds of all who have paid a visit to the venerated spot or who have read the accounts regarding it pub-lished in the journals of the day. It is to satisfy this laudable desire that the editor has prepared this little volume. We would advise all who take an interest in this remarkable occurrence to such for a conv remarkable occurrence to send for a copy of the book to Mr. Kennedy.

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In the English House of Commons, Lord Elcho has introduced a burlesque Irish Land Bill, intending to throw ridicule on the proposed measure of the government. The noble Lord considers that the Bill gives too much relief to the tenants. The Irish members, on the contrary, claim that it does not afford sufficient relief, and oppose it for that reason.

FRANCE has contributed so liberally to the relief of Ireland that nearly 500.000 francs have been sent to the latter country. Count O'Connell, the treasurer, has forwarded onethird of the amount to Lord Lyons for Duchess of Marlborough's fund, one-third to the Lord Mayor, and the remaining one-third to the Irish Bishops. Further sums are now being raised for the same purpose.

lie Mirror. WEARE often told that Irish Catho. lies are very bigoted. They may have their share of faults and frailties like other people, but most assuredly the charge of bigotry is one which the tacts of history will not substantiate. One of the most horoughly Catholic counties in Ireland is Mayo. Recently the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Presbyterian minister, was returned to Parliament by Irish Catholic votes. How many counties are there in Ontario in which the faith

THE Liverpool Catholic Times says: Only in England, among all European nations, do we now find statesmen publicly acknowledging their responsibilities, not merely to their government and their monarch, but also to their God; and among English

# THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Congregationalist, is of the opinion that in countries were Catholicity 'has had entire control of public thought for generations, there are supposed to be more free thinkers to the square mile than of any other portion of the surface on the earth." To this we reply that no country has for generations been altogether free from the faith-destroying principles of Protestantism, and that Ger many, the birthplace of the great heresy, is unquestionably the where the largest number of atheists can be found. Not even the Congregationalist will deny this .- Catho-

WE have only to witness the scenes of some terrible calamity to appreciate the foolishness of mankind in general. Desperate struggles are made to save lives from the sinking ship, the burning house, or the railroad wreck; lives that will sooner or later end by the decree of a living God. But what a slight effort, comparatively, is made to save souls, that will never end an electioneering cry in times of Par-liamentary contests? We feel as-sured there are very for present with pleasure, and upon the future without any emotion, unless he stops to think in his heart.--Catholic Columbian.

IT is difficult to understand how the Nonconformists who feel deeply the injustice of keeping up the English Church Establishment can destatesmen, none, we are glad to add, mand religious equality in one with a welcome such only as a prince has done this so emphatically, yet so breath and howl at the appointment among men for nobleness of charac-

THERE is an immense power in silence. Thirty-five years ago John and imitating the example of Henry Newman was the best-abused man in England. He was lampooned, caricatured, held up to public reproach as a hireling who had deserted his sheep. He bors it all patiently and in almost unbroken silence. For years he permitted the torrent of abu e to sweep on without opening his lips to deny or refute the infamous charges made against him, until at last he was compelled, by an attack of even exceptional malignity, and which he felt as an insult rather upon the Catholic religion than upon himself, to vindicate both his own honesty and the principles of Catho-lic morality in that masterpiece of wore improper garments, but also candor and of reasoning-his famous Apologia. Now he is of all men in England most universally respected, loved and honored. The University made special mention of a style of Oxford, which he had loved as a son loves a mother, but which had joined the whole English public in heaping reproach upon him, now light transparent robe, which is lined only up to the armpits, leaving the and reverence. He went forth from Oxford as an outcast; he returns

THE Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral to his people forbidding the women of his diocese from appearing in public without being modestly draped. In this his Lord-

Fathers of the Church, from St. Paul to Pius IX. Several Councils have published decrees against immodest attire, and Pope Innocent XI. commanded parish priests to labor for the suppression of indecent fashions, forbade confessors to admit to the Sacraments women who wore indelicate dresses in public, and, finally, excommunicated them, and also the pastors who should obstin-ately refuse to obey his directions in this matter. Pius VII. and Leo XII. were especially severe in their denunciation of immodesty in the dress of women, and prescribed severe city. wore improper garments, but also

for the seamstresses who made them, and the husbands and fathers who made special mention of a style which is still followed, even by Catholic maidens, and that, too, in the very honse of God. It calls for a light transparent robe, which is lined neck and chest, as it were, half exposed. This style, which is called low-lining, is scandalous. It should

On Tuesday morning last the dead body of George J. Hall, proprietor of the Blenheim Foundry, was found lying in front of the residence of Mr. J. Boyce, In front of the residence of Mr. J. Boyce, near Charing Cross. Deceased had been delivering agricultural implements, and it is supposed that during the previous night he was thrown from his wagon by the wheels descending into a deep rut, his neck being broken by the fall. Deceased, who was only 35 years of age, leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. two children to mourn his loss.

# MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY.

In the Township of Malahde last week occurred a tragedy of a most extraordinary and distressing character. A family named Johnston lived on the townline between Malahide and Bayham, near Corinth sta-tion. There lived in the house William, Andrew and Thomas Johnson. Andrew was the only one of the brothers who was married. His wife and family also lived married. His wife and family also lived in the house. The three brothers were regarded for some time past as somewhat demented. Andrew was considered per-fectly same up to within a very recent period. William was removed to the Asylum a few weeks since. On Wednesday Andrew cut the throat of his brother and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat and throwing himself into a well. The same day intelligence was received that William had died while confined in the Asylum for Insane in this

FALSE PRETENCES.—Last week a man giving his name as Rev. F. Hughes, M. A., of Trinity College, Oxford, came to the city, and proceeded to the Anglican Synod, which was then in session, and was recognized by Bishop Altord as having been introduced to him by a gentleman at Niagara Falls, a short time ago. The Bishop introduced him to several of his friends, one of whom, Dr. Darnell trin. Bishop introduced min to several of his friends, one of whom, Dr. Darnell, trin-cipal of Dufferin College, endorsed a draft on a bank for \$50. It appears this is not the first time he has done this thing, as the police are in possession of information that he done the same at Clifton, for which a warrant has been issued for his arreat. i reading.

THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

London, June 17.

On the resumption to day of the ad-journed debate on the second reading of the Irish Relief, Henry Chaplin, Conservative, moved a further adjournment of the debate to await the presentation of a new clause of which Mr. Forster has given clause of which Mr. Forster has given notice of his intention to introduce, which is intended to give discretionary powers to the County Court Judges in giving re-lief in cases of eviction. Mr. Chaplain said the Bill was a new Irish Land Act, and outdid the worst, most vicious features of the Land Act of 1870. Mr. Forester unt it to Mr. Sneaker that where Forester put it to Mr. Speaker that where-as notice of a clause only has been given, it was in order to discuss it. The Speaker ruled that as public notice of the clause had been given, which constituted the vital portion of the Bill, he could not prevent the reference thereto. Mr. Forster said after this ruling he would withdraw the clause and give notice that he would introduce it as a separate Bill. Mr. Chaplin therefore withdrew; his motion to adjourn the debate. Parnell com-plained of the narrow dimensions to which the Bill was thus reduced, and said

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

2

Country Girls. Up early in the morning, Just at the peep of day, Straining the milk in the dairy. Turning the cows away— Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, Making the beds up-stairs. Washing the breakfast dishes, Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brashing the crumbs from the pantry, Hunting for eggs in the barn. Clearing the turnips for dinner, Spinning the stocking yarn-Spinning the whitening linen, Down on the bushes below, Ransacking every meadow, Where the red strawberries grow.

Searching the "flxings" for Sunday, Churning the snowy cream, Searching the "fixings" for Sui Churning the snowy cream, Rinsing the pails and strainer, Down in the running stream-feeding the geese and turkeys, Making the pumpkin pies, Jogging the little one's cradle, Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion, Music in every tone. Beauty in form and feature, Thousands might covet to own-Cheeks that rival spring roses, Teeth the whitest of pearls; One of the country maids is worth A score of your city girls.

# **TOO STRANGE** NOT TO BE TRUE.

## BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

When the bargeman was gone he began When the bargeman was gone he began again to turn over in his mind the new strange thought which had occupied him for the last two or three hours. From the first day he had made Madame de Moldau's acquaintance he had been haunted by a fancy that he had seen her for the her fore was not now to him before, that her face was not new to him, when she mentioned the wife of the Czarovitch (the Princess Charlotte of Brunswick), the thought darted through his mind that the person she reminded him of was this very princess. This idea brought with it a whole train of recollecbrought with it a whole train of recollec-tions. Some seven or eight years ago he was travelling with General Lefort, and they had stopped for two days at Wolf-enbuttel, and been invited to a dinner and a ball at the ducal palace. Now that he came to think of it, what an astonishing likeness there was between the lady at St. Agathe and the Crarovitch's offensed Agathe and the Czarovitch's affianced bride as he remembered her in her girlhood,-a fair creature, delicate as a harebell, and white as a snowdrop. But it was impossible. He laughed at himself for giving a serious thought to so preposterous a conjecture, for was it not well known that that princess was dead ? Had she not been carried in state to her said, "and explain to me where you want cutcheoned tomb,

With knightly plumes and banners all wav-ing in the wind,

to build those huts." He hesitated, made as if he was going to do as she desired, but, suddenly sinking down on one knee by her side, he took her hand and raised it with the deepest respect to his lips. She turned round, suprised at this action, and she saw that his eyes were full of tears. "What has hencemal? what is the and her broken heart laid to rest under a monumental stone as hard as her fate and monumental stone as hard as her fate and as silent as her misery? Can the grave give up its deal? Had she returned from the threshold of another world? Such things have been heard of. Truth is sometimes more extraordinary than fic-tion. He thought of the story of Romeo and Juliet, and of the young Gmevra res-cued from the charnel-house by her Florentine lover. It is impossible to describe the state of excitement in which he spent that night—now convinced that "What has happened ?-what is the matter ?" she exclaimed. thing now. Forgive, forget the past, and allow me henceforward to be your But, good heavens ! who has told you ? M. d'Auban, I have promised never to rehe spent that night—now convinced that his conjecture was a reality, now scouting it as an absurdity—sometimes hoping it might turn out false; for if the chivalry and romance of his nature made him long to see the woman he loved at once cleared from the least suspicion, and to pay that homage to her as a princess which he had instinctively rendered to the daughter of so scared. What have you to fear ?" "Oh! if you knew what a strange feel-ing it is to be known, to be addressed

Moldau was the princess, he was aware of it. She said she had told him everything about hereelf, so he supposed he did. This thought inspired him with a sort of em-barrassment, and, though longing to speak of what his mind was full of, he did not mention her name. As soon as the meal was over he returned to St. Agathe, where he had husiness to transact with Madame cold and silent despair. You made me understand that it was worth while to live and to struggle." She paused as if to collect her thoughts, and then said with a melancholy smile: "Then you know who I an ?"

maiden of seventeen years of age whom he had danced one night in

would.

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eal this secret.

to build those huts."

he had business to transact with Madame de Moldau. He found her sitting at a "Forgive me, Princess for having

de Moldau. He found howing over the table in the verandah looking over the map of the concession. She raised her dared

map of the concession. She raised her eyes, so full in their blue depths of a soft and dreamy beauty, to greet him as he ap-proached, and he felt sure at that moment that they were the eyes of the royal I have nothing to forgive. On the contrary, my gratitude for what you have done for me is too deep, too vast, for words. I do not know how to explain it. You showed me there could be happiness in the world, even for me. And then you taught me by your example, still more whom he had danced one night in her father's palace. He sat down with her as usual, and they began talking of business: but he was for a laborated business: than by your wanning, shin more than by your words, that there is some-thing better and higher than earthly happiness. You made me believe in the religion which bids me part from you, and which gives me the strength to do but he was, for the first time perhaps in his life, absent and inattentive to the subject before him. He was reverting to one of those trifling circumstances which remain impressed on a person's memory, and which just then came back into his mind. When the young primess

"Thank God we have met and not met in vain," d'Auban answered, with the deepest feeling. "Thank God for the sufferings of a separation more bitter than death, if we do but meet at last where the into his mind. When the young princess was dancing with him she had mentioned that the lady opposite to them had under gone a painful operation to improve the gone a painful operation to improve the beauty of her features. "I do not think wicked cease from troubling-

beauty of her features. "I do not think it was worth while," she said; and then, added—"I have been sometimes advised to have this mole burnt off, but I never "Ah, and where the weary are at rest. sweetness, "almost for the first time of my life; and though when I go from hence my ne; and though when 1 go from hence and leave you and Father Maret behind, I shall be the most lonely, perhaps, of all God's creatures, the most solitary being that ever wandered on the face of the earth seeking a spot wherein to hide and die, I feel happy—Can you understand this, M. d'Auban ?" He remembered as well as possible where that mole was—a little higher than the wrist, between the hand and the elbow of the left arm. Could he but see the arm, which was resting near him on the table covered by a lace sleeve, all doubt would

overed by a face seeve, an doubt would be at an end. He could not take his eyes off it, and watched her hand which was taking pencil notes of what he was saying. At that moment a small spider crept out of a bunch of flowers on to the table, and "Yes; for it is the Christian's secret." "But you have always had faith—you cannot perhaps conceive the feelings of those who once where blind and now see. then towards the sleeve so anxiously watched. D'Auban noticed its progress with the same anxiety with which Robert You don't know what it is to have lived half a lifetime in darkness, and then to feel the glorious light breaking in upon your soul and flooding it with sunshine !" Bruce must have observed that of the in-

D'Auban was too much moved to speak r awhile, and then said, "Would it sect whose perseverance decided his own. The creature passed from the lace edging to the white arm. Madame de Moldau for awhile, and then said. agitate or pain you, Princess, to relate to me the particulars of-" save the write arm, Matanie de Moldau sleeve. D'Auban removed the insect, and saw the mole in the very spot where he re-membered it. He carried away the spider

"Of my extraordinary history—my un-paralleled escape ? No, I think I can go through it, and I should like to do so. I and laid it on the grass. His heart was beating like the pendulu n of a clock; he wish you to know all that has happened to me. It will be a comfort to us heredid not understand a word she was saying. He could only look at her with speechless after to have spoken quite openly to each other before we parted." It was in the following words that

Madame de Moldau told her story.

# CHAPTER VIII.

MADAME DE MOLDAU'S STORY.

will relate all my years in the bitterness of my soul. *Ecekiah's Song.* Abd she hath wandered long and far Beneath the light of sun and star,

Beneath the light of sun and star, Hath roamed in trouble and in grief, Driven forward like a withered leaf, Yea, like a ship at random blown To distant places and unknown, Wordsworth

"My childhood went up like a pleasant ream. The ducal palace in which I was dream. born, with its gay parterres, its green bowers, and the undulating hills which surround it, often rises before me like a vision of fairy-land. My sister and my-self were brought up like birds in a gilded "You have kept your promise, Prin-cess; nothing but accidental ci.cumstances have made it known to me. Do not look age, and with as much knowledge of the external world as the doves we kept to play with or the gold-fish in our mimic lakes. Our governess was an elderly lady of rank, who had all the kindness, the acidity, and the romantic sentimentality in that old way again. It agitates me, she was the Princess Charlotte of Bruns-wick, she was also the wedded wife of But how did you discover this incredible surface of our even days. Nothing but gentleness was shown to us. Study was made interesting. We led a charmed ex-istence, such as is depicted in fairy tales, and seeing nothing as it really is. We thought peasants were like the shepherds and shepherdesses made of Dresden China, wron gs." and that the poor were people who lived in small houses covered with roses and called cottages. As to the world of politics and fashion, we formed our ideas of it from Mdlle. de Scudery's novels. Nothing vicious or unrefined was suffered to approach us. We were taught music and morality, languages and universal benevolence. Religion was exhibited to us as a sentiment well fitted to impart elevation to the mind, and to relish for the beauties of nature. Virtue, we were assured, was its own reward. Oh! M. d'Auban, how well all this sounded in the norning of life, in an atmosphere of unruffied tranquility and youthful enjoy-ment, in those secluded bowers where my oung sister and myself wandered hand in and, playing in the sunshine, slumbering n the shade, and resting our heads at light on the same pillow. The happiness f those early years looked and felt irtue. And as we grew older, the love of poetry and art, and our intense affec. for each other and our enthusiasm for the Fatherland and its legends and traditions, filled up a space left purposely vacent in our hearts and minds. No definite faith was instilled into our souls We were instructed in the philosophy which looks on all dogmas with indifference. It was only on the map that we were permitted to distinguish between between the creeds which men profess. We were to be educated to respect them all, and to believe in none until the day when diplomacy decided our fate, and our conent adherence to one religion or another. Trained in indifference, doomed to hypocrisy ! None of those who surround-ed us held nobler views or a higher inquage than this. That dear kind old friend, who died the other day, you must have noticed yourself the tone of his mind when first you knew him. He was our chamberlain from the time we were old enough to have a household appointment Even in those days we called him father, as I have done in sad and sober earnest and with good reason since. But I will not linger any longer over the remembrance of those scenes and of that time. I will not describe to you Wolfenbuttel, the minature valley, the smooth green hills, the silvery river, the old palace, the library where we used to

"Yes, that very ball where 1 was per-mitted to dance with you." "Ah ! is it not strange that those who and to struggle."
And to struggle."
And then said with a melancholy smile:
"Then you know who I am ?"
"Yes, Princess; and in that knowledge there is both sadness and joy."
"I ought to have told you long ago that I was married."
"Forgive me, Princess for having decide "."
"A h ! is it not strange that those who are destined to play so great a part in one are destined to play so great a part in the destined to play so great a part in the destined to play so great a part in the destined to play so great a part in the destined to play so great a part in the destin

which awaited you, but with more of wonder than pity. It seemed to me as if the most savage of men must soften to-wards you, and I felt more inclined to wards you, and I felt more inclined to compassionate those you were about to leave than to forsee suffering in a destiny which promised to be brilliant." "Well, I parted with my sister, took a last farewell of the happy scenes of my childhood, received a wreath of flowers at the hands of the maidene of Wolfenhuttel

the hands of the maidens of Wolfenbuttel. the hands of the mardens of Wolfenbuttel, and many a splendid gift from kings and from princes. I left the ducal palace and the fair valley in which it stands with a sorrowful but not a desponding heart, for I was fulfilling a woman's and a princess's part. Forgetting my father's house, I said to myself going forth like Reheath part. Forgetting my father's house, I said to myself, going forth like Rebekah to meet an unknown husband in a strange land. My sister, so said the poets of the ducal court, was to wed the Austrian eagle; I was to be the mate of the Imperial bird of the north. 'Joy to the Czaro-vitch's bride !' the sound rang in my ears, and my heart beat with more of hope than of fear. The title of the son of the Czar pleased my girlish fancy, and 1 had a ro-mantic admiration for the great Emperor whom the philosophers and the men of letters of my country extolled as the greatest hero of the age. It was to Torgreatest hero of the age. It was to Tor-gau that my father took me to meet Peter the Great and his son. I have often wondered if he had a presentiment that day of the doom of his child. I stood by his side in the chamber which had been fitted up for the first interview. The door was thrown open, and the Czár came in. I knelt at his feet and besought him to he a father to me I raised my him to be a father to me. I raised my eyes to his face. It is a handsome one, eyes to his face. It is a handsome one, as you know, but I was struck with the dead coldness of his eye, and the fearful twitch which sometimes convulsed his features. And when he presented the prince to me." Madame de Moldau pausel, hid her feag in her hands whilet terms fell like again

Madame de Moldau pausel, hid her face in her hands, whilst tears fell like rain through her slender fingers. "It is too much for you," exclaimed d'Auban, "too painful, too agitating to go through such a narrative—to speak of that man who was."

man who was—" "Who is my husband—the father of my child-my persecutor, my enemy, and yet-Oh! sometimes, since I have sunk at our Lord's feet and felt my own need of mercy, I have pitied him, and felt that others will have to answer for much of his guilt. Yes, that great man, his father, has dealt cruelly with a nature that was not altogether bad. He cut down the wheat with the tares in a heart so full of wild passions and as fierce as his own, but of a far different stamp. It is impossible to imagine two beings brought up in a more different manner than the Czarovitch and myself. Darkness and gloom had over-shadowed his cradle; the rancour which was fostered in nis soul from the earliest was fostered in his soul from the earliest dawn of reason was joined to a passionate attachment to the customs, manners, religion, and language of the Museovite nation. Early in life he had felt a burning resentment at the banishment and disgrace of his unhappy mother, the Empress Eudoxia. In the visits he obliged me to pay to 'Sister Helen,' the pale wild-looking recluse of the monastic pale wild-looking recluse of the monastic prison of Isdal, I saw that the same passion which influenced him was eating her heart away in that solitude; and what a fatal effect they had upon his character!

of the parent state. The demand for troops brought out a small reinforcement con-sisting of two hundred men. The short-sightedness of the French government in all relations with Canada is indeed striking. all relations with Canada is indeed striking. A mere handful of brave men had, almost unaided by the parent state, extended the dominion of the French King from Villa Marie to the Mississippi, and over the valley of that river, from the falls of St. Antony to the Gulf of Mexico—a tract of country admittedly the finest in the world. The value of its presention in the

world. The value of its possessions in the new world could not be unknown to the French government, as no effort was spared by the many zealous and noble-minded Frenchmen and Canadians interested in the progress of New France to keep its im-portance before the mother country. Shameless and abandoned women enjoyed for a time (and that time the most critical in our history) more influence at Court and in our history) more influence at Court and with the government than soldiers, mission-aries and explorers, whose very lives were sacrificed to enlarge French power and up-hold French glory. But whatever may be said of the government, whatever con-demnation its inactivity and demoralization invite, language itself fails in any attempt to do availing and the men to do even inadequate justice to the mem-ory of the brave men who, in council and on battle field, maintained the renown of on battle field, maintained the renown of this country and secured us the glorious heritage of that Catholic civilization we to-day enjoy. But M. de la Bane was not cast in the heroic mould of these illustrious men. His avarice made him so forgetful of his high place that he engaged in the peltry traffic only to earn popular contempt. His interests in this trade made him desir-ous of peace, and though at length obliged to take the field, he achieved nothing but discomfiture the his troops and disgrace for himself. Setting out in July, 1684, from Montreal, with a force of seven hundred militia, one hundred and thirty regular troops and two hundred Indians, with the intention of invading the territory of the intention of invading the territory of the Senecas, one of the Iroquois nations, he called a halt at Fort Frontenae, where sick called a halt at Fort Frontenae, where sick-ness and want of provisions necessitated a delay. He was moreover in expectation of a strong body of Indian allies from the North and West, who actually came as far as Niagara. With such a force he might have inflicted lasting injury on the Iro-quois, and done signal service to French interests in Canada. His avaricious instincts were however his guide. Foreinstincts were, however, his guide. Fore-seeing the interruption in trade certain to esuing the interruption in trace conswego, esuit from war, he concluded, near Oswego,

a humiliating peace with the delegates of three of the Iroquois tribes, the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Oneidas. One of the condi-Cayagas, and Oneidas. One of the condi-tions to which the pusillanimous Governor subscribed was that his army should take its departure on the following morning. The French soldiers withdrew in a disgrace there besche fast and the disc. hey keenly felt, and the Indian allies reurned home from Niagara in utter disgust. la Bane, on his return to Quebec, De found the colonists of one voice in con-demning his recent course. The arrival of a strong reinforcement from France excited in the public mind a strong determination to protect at all hazards the Illinois nation against the attacks of the Iroquois. This determination threw the Governor into an apathetic irresolution terminated by a reaparticle friesofution certainarce by a re-sult which his incapacity had so justly mer-ited. His administration, though brief, was long enough to enable de la Bane to injure

the colony and dishonor himself. His successor, the Marquis de Denonville,

affairs. Conformably to his instructions to sustain the cause of the Illinois, he used every method of persuasion with the Iro-quois chiefs to induce them to act with justice towards this and other aboriginal peoples, allies of the French. His representations in this respect were treated so unceremoniously that he determined on bringing the haughty offenders to effectual submission by severe chastisement. The Iroquois, trusting in the support of the English colonists of New York, no longer longer stood in fear of the French. The briskness of English trade from the shores of the western lakes to Manhattan inspired them with respect for the enterprise and activity of the English race, whose interests in the New World they plainly saw must soon clash with those of France. M. de Denouville, having decided on dealing a crushing blow to the Iroquois tribes blut escaled. tribes-but especially the Senecas-com-municatad his purpose to the home government, requesting at the same time an effi-cient body of troops as a reinforcement. In view of the coming struggle the Gov-ernor in chief also caused Montreal to be urrounded with a strong wall, and proposed the erection of a stone fort to accommodate a numerous garrison at Niagara. With a strong fort at Cataraqui and another at Ningara, the French, as M. de Denonville rightly calculated, were placed in sure control of the regions watered by Lake Ontario. The evident preparations for a severe struggle now making by the French awakened a feeling of alarm in the mind of Colonel Dongan, English Governor of New York. The English settlers of that colony were driving a lucrative trade with the Iroquois and naturally dreaded its loss through the armed intervention of the and happiness beyond all other things in But the French Governor was be intimidated by the protests of Dongon or the threat of the French Dongon of the threat of the the the the the the the t French not to be intimidated by the protests of Colonel Dongan or the threats of the Eng-lish colonists. He continued his preparations for war, but to cover his do invited deputies from the united tribe meet him at Cataraqui in the spring of 1687. Meanwhile, a regiment of regulars under the command of the Chevalier De Vauthis strong contingent enabled de Denon-ville to form an expedition against the Iroquois formidable enough, if judiciously led, to accomplish lasting results in secursame number of militiamen and a numer-ous body of aborigines. With such a force M. de Denonville could certainly have acdreading that any encouragement given to emigration might lead to the depopulation

(FRIDAY, JUN E 25.

intimation that he had decided on warintimation that he had decided on war-like measures against them, he caused them to be put in irons and transported to France. This action, so unworthy a vice-roy and so dishonorable in a soldier, excited indignation amongst the Iroquois, and contempt amongst the colonists. M. de Denonville, by this one ill-judged action, lost the respect and moral influence so es-sential to the satisfactory discharge of his duties and the attainment of his purposes. The imprisoned and exiled savages, with others seized by the intendant in a manner equally as dishonorable, were indeed released equally as dishonorable, were indeed released by a royal order and sent back to Canada. But the injury inflicted by these violations of national honor, in the sense of security hitherto enjoyed by all vested with am-basadorial powers, proved involved bassadorial powers, proved irreparable. The campaign against the Senecas, entered into with so large a force by the Governor, produced no results of an abiding or per manent character. The expedition inflict ed, it is true, very serious losses on the Seneca nation, but did not humble the power of the lroquois confederacy in an enduring manner. The Senecas them-selves burnt their villages and fled. The invaders ravaged the country for several days, destroying four hundred thousand bushels of corn stored in the granaries of the tribe, levelling the standing crops and slaughtering the live stock. There was but serious conflict during the invasion, advantage rested with the French, who

The advantegy leader with the Prece, who put their assailants to flight. Had de Denonville marched, after his successful invasion of the Seneca country, against the other confederated tribes, his expedition had certainly achieved in full the object of its promotion. To the disap-pointment of all, he decided on retiring. He lastly erected a fort at Niagara, garrisoning it with one hundred men, who, however, almost all perished of an epidemic. The retirement of the French Governor vas seized upon by Colonel Dongan as fitting opportunity to excite the indignaa nong opportunity to excite the margina-tion and awaken the vindicitiveness of the Iroquois. The latter needed but little prompting to assume the aggressive. Armed bands of these savages penetrated the French dominions and massacred the the French dominions and massacred the people in different settlements. At St. Francois, Sorel, Contrecœur and St. Ours, the savages perpetrated brutal acts of pil-lage and murder. The Indian allies of the French were, on the other hand, almost as faithless and treacherous as the Iroquois. The aborigines who inhabited the territory of the present state of Maine invaded New York and committed deeds of the most York and committed deeds of the most savage cruelty on many of the white set-tlers. One of the Huron chiefs, Kondiarak, indignant because he had not been consult-ed by the French Governor on the proposed formation of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois, caused a number of delegates of the confederate tribes to be massacred, and laid the blame on the French Governor. The latter with difficulty succeeded in exculpating himself in the eyes of the Iro-quois chiefs, who decided on sending a second delegation to treat with M. de Den-onville. This decision had never been carried out, for the delegation had not as vet set out when the Governor of New York dissuaded them from treating with the French except through his royal master, who had taken them under his protection. War soon breaking out between England and France, the Iroquois sustained the use of the former. But before the declaration of war

His successor, the Marquis de Denonville, was indeed brave and energetic, but want-ing in good judgment. He was instructed by the home government to disavow he cowardly policy of his predecessor, assist the Illinois against the Iroquois, and deal vigorously with the latter, to impress this turbulent race with due respect for French authority and prowess. After a few days of repose at Quebec, M. de Denonville hastened to Fort Fronte-nac to observe for himself the position of affairs. Conformably to his instructions to affairs. Conformably to his instructions to the set lements. For several weeks bands of these fierce warriors roamed through the country carrying destruction and terror in their path. The Governor himself was paralyzed by the suddenness of the calamity. No effort was made to avenge the disaster.

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she had been received into a church in which the holy band of marriage is never enloosed, where neither ill-usage, nor desertion, nor crime, nor separation, annihilates the vow once uttered before the altar. Though an ocean may roll its ceaseless tides and a lifetime its revolving centeress takes and a interme its revolving years between those it has united, the Catholic Church never sanctions the sever-ance of that tie, but still reiterates the warning of John the Baptist to a guilty king, and that the Pope Clement VII., fifteen hundred years later, to a licen-tious monarch, "It is not lawful; it may not he "

the Czarovitch, and he saw the full mean-

ing of the words she had said on the day

Of one thing he felt certain. If Madame de Moldau was the Princess Charlotte, it was impossible to conceive a more extraordinary or more interesting position than hers, or one more fitted to command a disinterested allegiance and unselfish devotion from the man she had honored with her friendship. If something so incredible could be true, every mystery would be explained—every doubt would be solved. The blood rushed to his face as he thought of the proposal of marriage he had made to one of so exalted a rank, and of the feelings which it must have awakened in her breast. "Perhaps," he thought to himself, "though too generous to resent it, she may have found in the words spoken in ignorance one of the bitterest and most humiliating evidences of her fallen position;" but then he re-membered the tacit avowal Madame de Moldau had made of feelings which did not imply that she was indifferent to his attachment. "Ah !" he again thought, "she may wish to withdraw not only from the man she may not wed, but from him whose presumptuous attachment was an unconscious insult ! But I am mad, quite mad," he would exclaim, " to be reasoning on so absurd an hypothesis, to be building a whole tissue of conjectures on an utter impossibility; but then M. de Chambelle's dying words recurred to him -those strange incoherent expressions -tose strange inconcrent expressions about a mesalluance and a palace, and their relations together, so unlike those of a father and a child, and yet so full of devotion on his side and of gratitude on

One by one he went over all the circumstances Simonette had related. The reports at New Orleans, the sale of the jewels, the Czar's picture in her posses-sion, the stranger's visit, her agitation when the casket was mentioned-everything tallied with his wild guess. It would have been evident had it not been As it was, he felt utterly incredible bewildered.

As soon as light dawned he rode to the village. There he heard that Hans had gone away in the night with a party of coureurs des bois. He breakfasted with Father Maret, and all the time was wondering if, supposing Madame de from that death-like despondency, that

you some years ago at Wolfenbuttel; but t is only since yesterday that I have connected that recollection with the im-pression I have had all along that we were not meeting for the first time here. "Have you indeed had that feeling, M. d'Auban? So have I; but I thought it must be fancy. Did we meet in Rus-

"It is a long story, Princess, I saw

"Sit down again, M. de d'Auban," she

"Nothing, Princess, only I know every-

"You! my servant! God forbid!

"No; I left St. Petersburg before your Imperial Highness arrived there. It was at the Palace of Wolfenbuttel that I saw you, a few months before your mar-riage. I was there with General Lefort." "Is it possible! I feel as if I was

dreaming. Is it really I who am talking of my own self and of my former name, and as quietly as if it was a matter of course? But how extraordinary it is that you should have suddenly recollected where you had seen me ! What led to

'Simonette's suspicions about some jewels, and a picture in your possession." "Oh yes. I believe the poor girl thinks I have stolen them. I perceived that some time ago. I have been very care-bes in barries on this store in the store ess in leaving such things about. I do not see any way of explaining to her how I came by them; but as I am going soon,

it does not signify so much." "Do you still think you must go, Princess? Does not my knowledge of what you are altar our relative position If imploring at your feet forgiveness for the past, I promise—" "Oh, kindest and best of friends, be

lieve me when I say, that it is the wedded wife, not the Imperial Highness who feels herself obliged to forego what has been a blessing, but what might become a temptation. In your conduct there has a temptation. In your conduct there has been nothing but goodness and generosity. Would I could say the same of mine. My only excuse is that my destiny was so unexampled that I deemed myself bound by no ordinary rules. I fancied neither God nor man would call me to account for its driftless course. I should have let you know at once that there were reasons of every sort why we could never be anything more than friends to each other. In those days I never looked into

my own heart, or into the future at all. Bewildered by the peculiarity of my fate, Bewildered by the peculiarity of my fate, I felt as if every tie was broken, every link with the past at an end, save the only one which can never be dissolved—a mother's love for her child. I applied to myself the works of the Bible, 'Free amongst the dead;' for I had passed through the protable of the marse. It through the portals of the grave. It seems to me as if I had survived my former self, and that ties and duties were

see learned men assembling from all parts of the world-" "I have seen it," said d'Auban. "I is inscribed. I lived in a state that can you and your fair sister, the very day (so

Yet I was glad; yes, it was a relief to see that he loved her, that he loved any one. His detestation of the Empress Catherine was as vehement as his sense of his mother's TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE FIRST APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC TILL HIS SECOND AP-POINTMENT. A. D. 1672-1689.

Written for the Record.

Count de Frontenac had entered on the Count de Frontenac had entered on the tenth year of his administration when he was replaced by M. de la Bane. M. de Menles was the successor of M. Duchesnan. The new governor was wanting both in prudence and firmness, yet at the time of his elevation to the governorship in chief of New France, these qualities were never his elevation to the governorship in enter of New France, these qualities were never more required to meet the exigencies of the situation. The colony of the New Netherlands had changed its name and allegiance. It was at this time an English allegiance of New York. allegiance. It was at this time an English possession bearing the name of New York. Its proximity to the Moquois territory brought its inhabitants into close trading relations with these savages, who held the French in detestation, and led to their as-suming a tone of defiance of ill-omen to the French trading posts and settlements within their reach.

within their reach. A domestic calamity of no ordinary gravity supervened to increase the difficul-ties and augment the responsibilities of the new Governor. On the 5th of August, 1682, the greater part of Quebec was de-stroyed by fire. This mishap entailed severe loss on the colony, arresting its trade and impoverishing many of its peop On his arrival at Quebec, M. de la la Bane was informed that hostilities had broken but between the Iroquois and Illinois na-tions, the latter allies of the French. His instructions from the home government pointed to the advisability of his keeping keeping he Iroquois in awe, but not to provoke nostilities unless he found it absolutely olutely necessary to thus maintain French author-Misapprehending the nature of the gle between the Iroquois and the itv. ruggle llinois, he convened a meeting of notables o discuss the position of affairs, not yet of a certainty so alarming as to call for any uch serious proceeding. This assembly, consisting of the leading civil, military and clesiastical authorities of the Province. orwarded, on the conclusion of its delibera forwarded, on the conclusion of its delibera-tions, a lengthy report on the state of the country. This report laid the blame of the actual hostilities on the English colonists and Governor of New York, represented the necessity for vigorous action against the Iroquois, and requested more troops and farm laborers. The latter request reNo effort was made to avenge the disaster, and the colonists, without a leader, felt themselves unable to undertake any extensive military operations. On the declar-ation of war in the following spring, M. de Denonville, whose incapacity was now evi-ident, was recalled, to be replaced by Count de Frontenac, whose vigor, determination and dexterity were to save New France from utter ruin. TO BE CONTINUED.

HOW TO SHOW LOVE FOR A WIFE.

Show love for your wife and your admir. Show love for your write and your admir-ation of her not in nonsensical compliment, not in picking up her handkerchief or glove, or in carrying her fan; not, though you have the means, in hanging trinkets

or baubles upon her; not in making your-self a fool by winking at and seeming pleased with her foibles, or follies, or faults; but show them by acts of real goodness to wards her; prove, by unequivocal deeds, the high value you set on her life and health deeds, and peace of mind; let your praise of her go to the full extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and with sense It be consistent with truth and with sense, and such as to convince her of your sincer-ity. He who is the flatterer of his wife only prepares her ears for the hyperbolical stuff of others. The kindest appellation that the Christian name affords is the best that you can use, especially before faces. An everlasting "My dear" is but a sorry compensation for the want of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, breaking his rest by night, endure all sorts of hardships, if the life or health of his wife demands it. Let your deeds and not your words carry to her heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact that you value her health and life

more or less in danger.

# A YOUTHFUL MARTYR.

An orphan boy of twelve years of age, of Arab birth, who had been baptized, had been placed with a family of colonists near dreuil arrived in Canada. The arrival of this strong contingent enabled de Denon-ville to form an expedition against the in contact with some Arab shepherds belonging to surrounding tribes, and by them he was tempted by various bribes to reing French supremacy from Quebec to Mackinaw. The expedition consisted of more than eight hundred regulars, with the they beat him and threatened him with death; as notwithstanding this he remained steadfast, they at last put him to death, cutting off his head. The circumstanc beart upon. But he tarnished his own oming known, the employers of the lad complished rully the object he had set his heart upon. But he tarnished his own honor and the good name of the nation whose interests be represented by a most imprudent and ill-advised act. Instead of martyr to the faith." Mgr. Lavigerie, the

invasion ench, who after his tribes, his ed in full the disapn retiring. ara, garri-nen, who,

25.

# epidemic. Governor Dongan as e indigna-ness of the but little aggressive. penetrated sacred the St. At St. Ours, cts of pil-llies of the almost as Iroquois. e territory aded New the most set-Kondiarak n consult e proposed with the elegates of acred. and Governor. ded in ex-f the Irosending a M. de Denhad not as or of New ag with the val master, protection. n England

tained the n of war uois, to the invaded of a storm I hundred ged entire s bands of ough the d terror in mself was

# FRIDAY, JUNE 25.]

## The Phantom Fleet. BY NATHAN D. URNER.

A cold wind chilled us as we paced the deck, A coid wind emilied us as we part of a summer sea; One summer night upon a summer sea; A nameless fear crept over us of wreck, Of rocks unseen, of breakers on the lee. "Icebergs "From lip to lip the whisper passed: we huddled close, our pulses searcely beat, As, bending slow before the freshening blast, Bore down the Phantom Fleet.

First, shadowv and pale, like spectral ships Along the deep in solemn ranks they came And then the moonlight broke along their And clothed their cold peaks with resplend-

ent flame. Green, beryl, blue, and many an opal 'gleam O'er the huge crystals of the sea were east ; Their fearful beauty held us like a dream As one by one they passed.

The last one came so close along our side We almost brushed it with our swin We almost brushed it with our swinging spars; We hardly breathed as o'er the heaving tide It bore away beneath the silent stars; And then, as spire by spire and tip by tip, We watched the monsters in the distance fade, Our deep suspense sprang, quivering to the lip, And as we gazed, we prayed.

We thought of those whose fate is hid in of the proud steamers that had sailed from

shore Away, afar out o'er the barren foam, Under the stars, and to return no more, What might have been their doom we fan-cied now, As from our own fell peril we drew breath— The towering icebergs toppling o'er the prow, The crash, the mid-sea death !

convey a just idea of what manner of place this is, unless you witness for your-self the miraculous intervention of Provi-dence, in staying His further judgment upon those whom He considers have been sufficiently tried in the crucible of afflic-tion. And so thought I too, when suit-ing the action to be occasion. I remained

sion into heaven. I hurried into the church.

sion into heaven, I hurried into the church, where it was edifying in the extreme to behold the exterior piety, as reflec-tive of the interior, which pervaded the assembled multitude of devout worshippers, as they knelt in holy prayer, before the high altar of God, on that beautiful May morning. Altogether the scene was one worthy of those other days, when the origons of pressure wort to

when the orisons of prayer were wont to arise from every corner of the land, and such a one as was duly calculated to carry the mind back through the mist of years

that golden epoch in our country's

THUS WAS ASCENSION THURSDAY ushered in at the church of Knock, as Mass after Mass was being celebrated by the pilgrim priests who are to be met with there betimes, but the overwhelming testimony of its sacred character was yet to be confirmed in the miraculous cures that were that day effected. The first of

that were that day effected. The first of those that I witnessed was in the person of a Miss Sheehan who hailed from

of a Miss Sheenan who named from Mallow, a young woman who seemed to be very religiously disposed, and came here the day previous on her second visit. For the past thirteen years, she has been deprived the use of one of her legs, which

history.

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# THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

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Massachusetts, 1 to 23.7; Rhode Island, 1 to 13; Connecticut, 1 to 10.4. Massachu-setts began to decline last, and is better off as yet than either of the other three States; but her downward tendency is fearfully rapid. Indeed, it is searcely paralleled by the increase of divorce in Connecticut from 1849 to 1853. Taking; now the four States together, in the year 1877 there was granted 1,331 divorce in those States. If Maine and New Hampshire have a like record of temporary marriages, not far from 1,800 divorces are granted annually in New Eugland. The recent chinge for the better in the laws of Con-necticut had some effect toward unprove-

change for the better in the laws of Con-necticut had some effect toward unprove-ment, which is said also to be very notice-able in the Vermont courts. "One thing seems pretty well estab-lished, and that is, that if married people who have a notion that they would like to separate should find it more difficult than it is, many who now part would remain together, and would probably live as if they lived alone or with some 'affinity.' The strictness of the Catholic Church in re-gard to divorce goes to show this. Knock, its manufestance with the consider and the structure of the control to an inside control to the control to any there of the structure of the control to the control to the control to the control to the matter design of the control to the matter design of the control to any their decore based barry of the matter and the distant to worship and structure of the control to any their decore based on in all its
Knock, its manufestance with the fatter was doed and they based barry to be structure to be s not a curse. Man might live a long life, but when he looked back upon it he thought not of it all. He besought them

may take up the notion that Protestant marriages in general are condemned as invalid. To prevent all mistakes of this kind, it may be well to state explicitly that the conjugal contract between un-bartized between it recommend as true and that the conjugat contact occean an-baptized person is recognized as true and lawful marriages under the natural law. Also, that all marriages of baptized per-sons, between whom there exists no im-pediment, who intend to make a perma-nent lifelong connubial contract, are re-cognized as valid and missoluble. Where-the are thus an entry of the set thus cognized as valid and indissoluble. Where-fore, when Protest-ints who are thus validly married and received into the Catholic Church, no ceremony is needed to sanctify their marriage, and the children born in wedlock from Protestant parents are recognized as legitimate by the ecclesiastical law. ...

## A TRUE STORY.

WHAT OUR LORD DID EOR A CHILD WHO HAD FAITH.

Our Lord describes those who are of the Our Lord describes those who are of the kingdom of heaven as being like children. And could we by His grace attain to the faith and simplicity of childhood, what an-swers to prayer should we not receive, what miraculous conversions should we not ob-tain! The faith that removes mountains is the faith of a childlike heart. Would to God we had more of it!

is the faith of a childlike heart. Would to God we had more of it! Not long ago a Protestant gentleman who had lost his wife, and had one little girl, brought his child to a convent, requesting the nuns to undertake her education and bring her up as a Catholic. He stated that he did not profess any religion himself, the nuns to undertake her education Amongst other important truths, they had taught her about the Eucharistic Presence, taught into a series of the portestant, illegitimate births are 0.9 per 100.
Province of Schleswig-Holstein (Protestant), illegitimate births are 0.9 per 100.
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Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, ISö."
So also in the towns that can be compared as almost exclusively Catholic or Protestant;
Berlin [Protestant], illegitimate births are 13.5 per 100.
Magdeburg [Protestant], illegitimate births are 2.5 per 100.
Magdeburg [Protestant], illegitimate births are 2.5 per 100.
Aix-la-Chapelle f[Catholic], illegitimate births are 2.5 per 100.</l "I am here, my child, what do you want?" Free from terror as from doubt, the child replied: "I want my papa to be converted, dear Jesus, and I want it *immediately*." She had hardly concluded her innocent petition when one of the nuns, entering the chapel, found her descending from the altar, and, of course, inquiries were made as to what she had been about. The next day but one, the Mother Su-perior received a letter from the child's father, naming the very day and hour, of the above occurrence, and stating that he had been walking through the streets of London, when, suddenly, a most intense and vehement conviction awoke in his mind that life was impossible to him with-out some faith, and also that the Catholic faith alone was the true one. He went im-mediately in search of a priest, and at the time he wrote his letter was actually received into the Church. Before such wonderful instances as what faith alone was the strue as a what received into the Church. Before such wonderful instances as what faith and confidence can obtain, we can but ery: "Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief."—F. M. in the Annals of Our Lody of the Angels.

ALL L

e calamity. he disaster, leader, felt any exten-the declar-ring, M. de as now evil by Count ermination ew France

## A WIFE.

our admir-mpliment, erchief or ot, though ng trinkets king yourd seeming s, or faults; podness to-ocal deeds, and health ise of her rts, but let with sense, our sincer-f his wife yperbolical uppellation ppellation is the best fore faces, out a sorry at sort of cheerfully night, en-the life or Let your ry to her mation of th and life things in est to her, est to her, hen life is R. rs of age, ptized, had onists near loyed him y he came pherds be-id by them bes to re-At length, entreaties, him with e remained to death. stance be-of the lad is remains inscription: ho died a igerie, the i to collect.

s child.

whom, like myself, had only just arrived to pay their devotional respect to this liv-ing memento of true religion in all its sacred bearings. For the present, however, I should content myself only with a cur-sory glance, as the holy sacrifice of the Mass was about to be offered up within, and this being one of our remarkable festi-vals, commemorative of our Lord's Ascen-sion into heaven. I hurried into the church.

The London *Catholic Standard* of May 29, gives the following account of Cardinal Newman's visit to Oxford, and his

great sermon on the occasion: On Saturday last his Eminence Cardinal Newman arrived at Oxford about five o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed-ed to Trinity College, of which founda-tion he was made an honorary fellow two years since, and where he was cordially

years since, and where he was cordially welcomed as a guest during his stay in the university. His eminence having been entertained at dinner by the president and fellows of Trinity, attended the college "gaudy" in the evening, at which there was a large and distinguished company, the conversazione taking place in the col-lege gardens, which was illuminated by Mr. Taunt with the lime-light. The cardinal, whose voice had not been heard from any pulpit in Oxford since his seces-sion from the Church of England, preach-ed on Sunday last at the new Church of St. Aloysius, both in the morting and in the evening, to crowded congregations. St. Aloysius, both in the morting and in the evening, to crowded congregations. At the High Mass in St. Aloysius', St. Giles's, at eleven o'clock, the celebrant was Father Gradwell; the deacon, the Rev. H. J. Coleridge; the subdeacon, the Rev. A. W. Hutton; the master of the cere-vanise the Ray. E Goldie (the ceremonies the Rev. F. Goldie. The cardinal's assistant was the Rev. T. B. Parkinson. His eminence was vested in the ordinary scarlet cassock beretta with the rochet. There was a large congregation present

was so contracted that she could scarcely touch the ground with the top of her boot, and was obliged, in consequence, to carry a crutch; but lo! on this day, she got so far recovered that she rested the whole present. Cardinal Newman took his text from Psalm xxxv., v. 35. His eminence said that during the last half-year they had been engaged in tracing out the first steps which accompanied their Lord's coming on earth. They began with Advent, and they might say that they began with Novem-be because November being the month sole of her foot on the ground, and with such perfect ease, that she walked about with only the aid of a stick, leaving her with only the add of a stock, leaving hot crutch behind on the gable as a symbol of hercure. Aftersix or seven other cures had been accomplished, some of which I likewise witnessed, this memorable day set into night, but with it came no rest for ber, because November, being the month given to the memory of the dead, they were reminded of the cause of the death some of the weary pilgrims, whose prayers might be heard in the night air, ascending to heaven, with the same fervent, increasof the Son, on which a series of doctrines began. They started from Advent firstly, they adhered to their Lord's coming upon to heaven, with the same fervent, increas-ing devotion, that characterized their every act throughout the day. In fact, there was something weird-like in their re-citation of the Rosary, as they knelt in front of the gable, before the little altar of the Blessed Virgin which was lit up by tapers, and this stilly night, when so many voices were heard in response, seemed to savour much of the preternatural. Oh, how happy and pleased was I, at being one of the motley group who kept the night watch in prayer and meditation on this occasion, and though every one was on the tip-toe of expectation regarding

knew what it was to believe in the Son of God, and to obey him; and then again to say thirdly, the Holy Ghost was God, and to worship him as such, was perfectly in-telligible, and they had no difficulty in believing it. In these propositions there were no difficulties. It was only when they compared them together one with the other, when they wanted to know how this was true, and how the other two were true too, that there was a difficulty. When any one wanted to try and find out some any one wanted to try and find out some-thing which make it simpler they drifted into error, or commonly called heresy, as against the words given them from the beginning. So also they could see how it was—that it was quite as clear why those great truths, those mysteries were given them. It would be impossible for them to understand what was told them about an Infinite Being without a certain

them to understand what was told them about an Infinite Being without a certain knowledge. They must partly compre-hend what they were led to. They could not do more than to submit in the nature of things. They would recollect that they were speaking of an infinite Ahnighty God, and how could they reason about in-finities? Directly they began to attempt it they found out how insurmountable it was. It was not a subject which he underit they found out how insurmountable it was. It was not a subject which he under-stood. The Father being God, the Son being God, the Holy Ghost being God, since these were each infinites, and that in them they had the proposition of the first truth, they knew nothing about it: and, therefore, their only resource was to take what was given them, and then there was no difficulty in believing what clearly from the nature of things was above them. But if he were asked why it was that God in his merev—in his great love that God in his mercy—in his great love for them—had told them so much, he could but answer that it was cruelly un-grateful in those who believed that he had spoken and would not accept it. The dif-ficulty was that Almighty God should not have spoken to the whole world. After he had spoken to them it had been as well that, for a time, great parts of the world should be in darkness, but if he could be with them he must tell them something of himself. How could he come to them in the way of knowledge except he did so in their way ? One great proof of the power, and one great evidence of the whole Christian system was in St. Paul and in faith. Supposing God withheld himself could but answer that it was cruelly un-

Greek and Latin authors; hot to say a word of Oriental nations, where they are still no better. This corruptic optimi pes-sima had wrought its way among the Hebrews until the schools of the rabbis were divided in their laxity of granting causes deemed sufficient to obtain divorce. causes deemed sufficient to obtain divorce. At such a juncture of affairs our Lord is asked by the Pharisees "whether a man can put away his wife for every cause?" (Matt. xix.3). Their object was, as usual, to tempt him—"tentantes eum." Whereto tempt him—"tentantes eum." Where-upon he calls to their attention the in-divisible or indissoluble nature of mar-riage, which in the law of God united parties so closely that they become one moral and inseparable person. "He who made them from the beginning made the two to be one flesh. What, therefore, God bath joined together let no man put astwo to be omethesh. What, therefore, Good hath joined together let no man put as-under." This was the primitive condition of marriage—one with one—to which it re-calls the union, namely, to its pristine unity, as the plural unit of a future family, which is the chief object in matri-mony. The Phasineses at once object. family, which is the chief object in matri-mony. The Pharisees at once object. They bring forward the action of their legislator: "Why then did Moses com-mand to give a bill of divorce, and to put areay?" (verse 7.) Our Lord corrects their phraseology: "Moses permitted," he did not command, "and that because of did not command, " and that because of the hardness of your hearts; but from the beginning it was not so." Now, our Lord immediately subjoins: " But I say to you "—the restoration of the first law is here definitely laid down—

the first law is here definitely and down-"that whosever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery" (verse 9). The marrage tie still remains, since the condition of both parties is made ter into new bonds. This is exactly the teaching of the Cytholic Church, and the difficulty it presents was plain to his hear-ers, who subjoin : " If the case of a man with his wife be so, it is not expedient to marry" (verse 10). There would be simply no ground for this remark had Christ left matters just as they were in the minds of his hearers, or had he not actu-ally inculcated by these words the higher doctrine of entire indissolubility, of which the church has ever since been the faithful and sole exponent. No more perfectly

higher rate among the Protestants than among the Catholics. For instance:

among the Catholics. For Instance:
" Province of Prussia [Protestant], illegitimate births are 8.9 per 100.
Province of Brandenburg [Protestant], illegitimate births are 10.9 per 100.
Province of Pomerania [Protestant], illegitimate births are 9.6 per 100.
Province of Schleswig-Holstein [Protestant], illegitimate births are 9.6 per 100.
Province of Kenheswig-Holstein [Protestant], illegitimate births are 3.0 per 100.
Province of Rhineland [Catholic], illegitimate births are 3.0 per 100.
Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, 1876."
So also in the towns that can be compared as almost exclusively Catholic or Protestant;

<sup>12</sup> Per 100. <sup>23</sup> per 100. <sup>14</sup> In Thuringia, where the population is wholly Evangelical, the average of illegi timate births in the towns is 12.0, at Alten-burg 14.5, Cobourg 12.8, Hildburghausen 10.8, Weimar 8.8. If marrage be a mere civil contract, then that contract may be dissolved, and a fresh one entered into without scandal. This is an obvious de-duction, and has been drawn ir Germany. The civil board which binds together may dissolve the tie, and dissolve it for the who takes the dismissed is in the self same condition. The exceptional clause refers plainly to the first portion of the verse, since the party put away is not free a vincer in the new bonds. This is exactly the difficulty it presents was obtained to 10,000 persons of both severs in the conduction of the verse, since the party put away is not free a vincer into new bonds. This is exactly the teaching of the Catholic Church, and the difficulty it presents was obtained. persons of bothsexes in Germany at the cen-sus of December 1, 1871, was only 69,774. Out of 10,000 persons over the age of 15 there are in Prussia 30 divorces, in Saxony 37, in Wurtemberg 32, in Bavaria 11, and in Baden 10. The reason of the average being no higher is that divorces are almost wholly among the Protestants, and amongst them are confined to the citizen, professional, and noble classes, whereas the 

At the English College, Valladolid, Spain, Mass is sung every Saturday by the Spain, sites is subjectly starting by the students as an act of reparation to the Blessed Virgin for the insults offered her by fanatical English soldiers, who dragged her image through the streets of the city AL CA

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street.

Annual subscription..... Six months \$2 00

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents er line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 vertisements measured in heart lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or tweive months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than mental woorning.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFRY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced manivery devoted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly efficiency ; and I therefore earner d it to the patronage and encoura the clergy and laity of the diocese

Yonrs very sincerely, + John WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."



LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

A lawsuit is just now pending in the Court of Chancery at Toronto, which strikingly illustrates the harmony and brotherly love which happily characterise the relations of certain Anglican dignitaries of this city. The action is brought by Archdeacon Marsh for an order of the court to compel the Council of Huron College to acknowledge him as a member of that board, he having been expelled on account of his alleged deception and duplicity in connection with the publication of certain anonymous letters in a city paper. On the occasion of Bishop Hellmuth's return from Europe a few years ago, there was a "service of welcome" held in the Chapter House, and there was also a theatrical exhibition given in the Hellmuth Ladies' College. Shortly afterwards an anonymous letter appeared in a city paper, sharply criticizing both the "service" and the theatricals. The following is the letter in question: -

SIR,-In reading the account of the various welcomes awarded to the Bishop on his return, one cannot fail to be struck by the pleasing variety thereof. First, we have a Service of Welcome (whatever that may be) in the Chapter House. I anything of that kind, and I did think hitherto that the object in going to church and singing 'Te Deums' was to praise God and not to welcome a Bishop 'or any other man.

"Next we have a theatrical performance

just and perfectly legitimate " criticisms." Catholic Church, treacherously assailing his proved recreant to the Church of his bap. tism; and last, but not least, we have the honorable editor of a newspaper, betraying the men who trusted to his honor to have

their authorship of the offensive publications keep secret !! The whole affair is, as we have said, a melancholy exhibition of meannes, dishonor and vindictiveness, forcibly reminding us of the words of Virgil :- " Tanta ne animis celestibus ira? which may thus be freely translated : "Can so much anger find a home in the souls of saints;" or, as Boileau has it :--

'Tant de fiel entre-t-il dans l'ame des devots.' On the whole, we are inclined to give the palm to Dr. Schulte for his bad pre eminence in these disgraceful proceedings But we have no right to expect anything

better from the reverend doctor. Dr Schulte was gratuitously educated for several years in the College of the Propaganda at Rome. He solemnly vowed at the foot of God's altar that he would lead a life of celibacy and sacerdotal chastity He was ordained a priest of the holy Catholic church, and empowered to hold the Holy of Holies in his anointed hands, and offer the holy sacrifice of the new law.

But "Quantum mutatus ab illo ?" He has turned his back on all the sacred obligations he contracted by his ordination in our church-has broken his vow of priestly celibacy taken at the foot of the altar in the most solemn moment of his life-and has apostatized from the Roman Catholic Church. What wonder, then, that we find him, in his new sphere, betraying his superior and firing (metaphorically) at his in bishop from behind a fence. An apostate priest is not a model of honor, veracity or truthworthiness. How can he be? does not abandon the Catholic Church that he might lead a higher or holier life. The reverse is invariably the fact. The Catholic (and this is still more true of the

Catholic priest) cannot be acting in accordance with his conscience who deliberately abandons the Catholic Church. This is the teaching of Catholic theology, and has been the doctrine of the church in all the ages. St. Cyprian emphatically declares :- "Let no one imagine it Pos SIBLE for those who are GOOD to depart from the Church." "It is not the good grain," he continues, "but the empty chaff, that is carried away by the wind;

not the firmly-rooted tree, but the one which has lost its sap and vigor, that is overthrown by the storm;" and our Lord had long before given expression to the same truth through the mouth of his apostle: "They went out from us; but find in my prayer-book no provision for apostle: "They went out from us; but anything of that kind, and I did think they were not of us. For if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us."-St. John, ii., 9.

The good and holy Dr. Schulte was simply horrified at the religous service beld in the Ladies' College. Now to invite a Bishop to witness the acting of a party of school girls seems to me decidedly *infra dig.* The performance, however, had the dig. The performance, however, had the " It looked to me so much like Rome, that in the the recollections of bygone days made me tableaux, in which five young ladies, in green dresses, lying on the ground,' re-presented the River St. Lawrence. The very different reason), and urged me to oppose it. I should have done so in regard to any other Bishop. I felt very strongly on this point. I felt that it i easy to insert the wedge of Romish hero worship into our Church, but it is difficult to stop the split when the wedge is once introduced. Human nature is naturally Romish, especially the nature of clergymen, and once it begins to indulge in Romish fancies, it soon craves for stronger doses." "Human nature," says the selfdenving doctor, "is naturally Romish." Yes, it is quite in accordance with the their daughters educated in this sort of propensities and passions of our poor fallen, corrupt nature, as it is distinctively Romish to fast and abstain, to chastise the expect that the pupils would be taught to remember their baptismal vows to 're-fess one's sins—even the most secret and shameful-to a fellow-man; to do penance for the sins so confessed. It is entirely natural to observe vows of chastity and continence from fleshly lusts; to recite the divine office; to celebrate daily mass, instead of being in bed or at the snug fireside; to go on sick calls, even to plague-stricken sufferers, at the imminent risk of life, as is done, when required, by Catholic priests. All this, we say, must be natural, because it is Romish. But, oh! it is sublimely supernatural to reject with virtuous indignation the absurd and pleasing practice of fasting and abstinence; it is heroically supernatural to treat with gentleness and pity, and with all possible indulgence, these poor bodies of ours, with started with a patriotic object. We their concupiscences, which doubtless have been given us for the it is true, has stated that they that are and concupiscences; but St. Paul, like our doctor, was at Rome, and may have indulged in "Romish fancies." Yes, it is the very perfection of the supernatural for a Catholic priest to break his vow of celibacy, and take to his bosom a wife. see he has soared above all that is Romish,

regions of connubial bliss and happy We have a priest, who is an apostate from the | freedom from all Romish restraints that hamper and enthrali the body, even superior and patron, as he had previously | though they should serve to emancipate the soul.

But we have said enough on this disagreeable subject. We regret that men occupying high and responsible positions should be making such miserable exhibitions of themselves in a court of law, to the sorrow of their friends and the disedification of the Christian public. We have not spoken of Dr. Schulte in anger, but in sorrow. There were other hopes once entertained of him. May the grace of his ordination revive in him, and may it lead him back again to the Chnrch of the living God, the pillar and the ground of truth.

# THE "TABLET" AND DR. MORAN.

Our esteemed contemporary the New York Tablet, in his review of and religion." Dr. Moran's pastoral, falls, in our opinion, into several grave misapprehensions. The Tablet charges the learned prelate with contriving to "confound religion and politics." A novel charge, indeed, on the part of a Cattolic journalist! We are not cognizant of any separation between religion and politics. We cannot see that the distinction sometimes established between civic duties religious obligations is of and any practical import, and therefore ungenerous when it says: "Here are hold that Dr. Moran did a noble a people oppressed, starving, dying duty to religion and fatherland warning his flock against the pernicious doctrines-pernicious, we beggars-exhibiting their rags and repeat, from both the religious and sores to the pitying sneer and cold political standpoint-advanced by charity of the world, and yet Dr. many so-called advocates of land re-Moran denounces the men who would form for Ireland. We have ourbe their champions and pour oil over selves, from the beginning of the their lacerated wounds." Dr. Moran Irish agitation, advocated the rights does nothing of the kind, as even a of the Irish tenantry, and are heart cursory glance at his pastorate will and soul in favor of an Irish peasant show. We yield to none in love for Ire-

proprietory. But anything savouring of communism and nihilism we unreservedly condemn.

The object of Dr. Moran in his exoration. We reprobate and condemn ellent pastoral was, as we judge it, the heartless tyranny of Britain and warn the Irish people against the its selfish government, but we desinsidious and cowardly efforts of pise the deceit and dishonesty so certain journalists and platform oraoften veiled by so-called Irish patriotism. We approve the position tors to divide the people and priesthood of Ireland. The Tablet finds assumed by Dr. Moran and feel that that the warning of the bishop time will justify his action. against this class of demogogues is LIBERAL ILLIBERALITY.

land, and in firm purpose to procure,

by all legitimate means, her ameli-

not sufficiently clear or specific.

We have never, for our part, met The Liberal leader added nothing with anything more specific than the to his fame by proposing a resoluwords of Dr. Moran, cited by the tion depriving Mr. O'Donnell, mem-Tablet itselt. The bishop points out ber for Dungarvan, of his right of to his people the "evil designing speech. Mr. O'Donnell did good men amongst us, who seek to sow service to the empire by bringing discord in our ranks, whose aim is under the notice of the representatives nothing less than to open an abyss of the people the disgraceful characbetween the priests and people of ter of the ambassador recently accre-Ireland, and in the spirit of conti- dited from France to the British nental infidels to separate religion Government. He meant no insult to from country, faith from fatherland." France. His evident purpose was to This declaration is not, as the Tablet save the British Government from would have us believe, susceptible of the disgrace of receiving as ambasvarious constructions. It admits of sador a man whose criminal record but one construction, and that a and notorious shamelessness render vigorous condemnation of an alliance him an object of aversion and conbetween the Irish land agitation and temptathome. If Republican France can find no one better adapted than the communism of the continent. M. Challemel Lacour to do duty as The Tablet goes on : "The people have become so accustomed to the ambassador in England, the sooner it condemnation of movements started is made to understand that diplomatic with patriotic objects that they will relations through such an intermedirequire some specific charges and ary can give neither confidence nor grounded allegations against the satisfaction, the better for both Land League before they will concountries. The nomination of this cur even with Most Rev. Dr. Moran worthless type of French demagcguin his sweeping denunciations. They will naturally ask themselves if the we understand, brought about by Land League is composed of men the personal friendship of Gambetta France, the American Republic and who are in league with communists for M. Challemel Lacour. Gambetta and moral assassins. How is it that is for the moment dictator of the some of the greatest and ablest men Republican party, but his position what of England? To the shame of have divided the party into several and highest dignitaries of the Cathoin the ranks of that party, however lie Church, both at home and abroad, are giving it a hearty support ?" We not give him a right to offer gratuihave here two very grave misstatetous insult to a friendly and civilized neighbor by the appointment to a ments. The writer, in the first place, declares the people to be accustomed to the condemnation of movements tative of communistic barbarism. the relief committees now fail to post of neutrality to the floor of the deny it. The Church has ever given her support and co-operation to every traly patriotic movement started in Parliament by asking the Under tion of the children of Ireland who smoothly. Any moment may, in Ireland. Witness the emancipation, Foreign Secretary certain questions repeal, education and home rule concerning the antecedents of Chalmovements. Those movements only, lemel Lacour. He was at once met guided by spirits foreign and hostile by a motion from the Premier to to Irish faith and Irish interests, she reprobated and anathematized. Her wisdom cannot, in the bright light of experience, be now questempt to deprive a member of liberty | and a disgrace to the age! tioned, and we regret that the Tablet of speech, Sir Stafford Northcote should lend itself to a purpose so unworthy a Catholic journalist. The stone's motion was irregular, a his people-will relieve Ireland from purposes, and we need not now be second misstatement of the writer view in which the speaker concurred begging relief from her oppressor. surprised if we soon hear of another is as serious as the first. He places by declaring that a similar motion With the disappearance of famine and royal family's being added to the observances, and on engle pinion has Dr. Moran in the position of declar- had not been made for two hundred the removal of sorrow and gloom and already long list of kingly exiles of nant at and fierce'y intolerant of some very soared into the sublime and supernatural ing the Land League composed of years. Two hundred years bring us death, her voice will be heard in tones which continental Europe boasts.

men in association with communists back to the Stuarts and the days of louder and deeper than ever, demand. and moral assassins, and having passive obedience, when Parliament ing the political and social disenthral. placed him in that very false posiwas the mere register of the tyrannition, assails him with the support cal emanations of despotism. Shades of Russell and Sydney! How libergiven the League by many disalism has degenerated ! Two centinguished Irish gentlemen, lay and turies ago the advocate of free speech, cleric. Dr. Moran did not assume the position in which the Tablet so to day the exponent of intolerance ! The manly position assumed by Mr. unjustly places him. His position was that of dignified admonition. O'Donnell prevented the success of wherein he denounced the language this last attempt at gagging. After a prolonged and acrimonious debate, of certain men and certain journals whose support the League enjoyed. the Premier was forced to permit 'For such men," says the bishop, Mr. O'Donnell to proceed with his the Land League is a mask for question, which he decided on renew-Fenianism; under its attractive name ing the following Thursday. We they would lead our people into illedeeply regret the part played by the gal associations condemned by the Reform leaders on this question. Church, and they would indoctrinate They have done themselves no sertheir minds with communistic theo- vice by assuming the protection of ries, destructive alike of social order Challemel Lacour. They had, previous to their action in this matter, Dr. Moran does not, as the Tablet

virtually taken Bradlaugh under insinuates, condemn the League as a their patronage. With the former secret agency to forward fenianism, as the type of French Radicalism, and communism, nihilism and every the latter of English Republicanism. other vicious ism in the catalogue the Gladstone Government have two of crime and perfidy." He does his very unruly proteges. duty as an Irish prelate and citizen

We are seriously inclined to think by exposing to the Irish public the that the British public will view danger in which designing men with no kindly feeling the course of placed the Land League and the the government in endeavoring to people whose interests it was founded stifle discussion and thus conceal the to advance. The Tablet is simply true character of a man whose presence as an ambassador to the British Court must be distasteful to all lovers of hunger, hunted from their native of order and social stability as well soil like wild beasts-a nation of in France as in England.

# SIR ALEX. GALT AT EXETER HALL

Sir Alex. Galt has made an appearance at Exeter Hall. We venture to express our doubts as to the propriety of a gentleman entrusted with the high diplomatic functions with which Sir Alex. Galt is believed to beinvested, appearing at a sectarian meeting in Exeter Hall. Sir Alex. was not sent to England as a Methodist, he was sent as a Canadian statesman, and in all things should comport himself as a diplomatist. If the Methodist body in Canada feel any necessity for communicating with their English brethren, they must find some other intermediary besides Sir Alex. T. Galt. His speech at Exeter Hall, coming from him so shortly after his appointment to his present post, may do much to prevent Catholic emigration from the British Isles to Canada. Indiscretion is the worst failing of a diplocareful not o incur the condemna-

## FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

ment of her oppressed millions. Her demand will and must be heard. With its success we may declare the days of famine and distress for Ireland passed away forever.

# ANOTHER CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention will meet in Cincinnati on the 22nd inst. Twenty years ago the Democrats allowed the control of public affairs to slip from their hands by lack of harmony. They have it now in their power to return to the mastery they then abandoned by acting in a spirit of earnest co-operation. The nomination of Gen. Garfield is a confession of weakness on the part of the Republicans. A more wretched combination than Garfield and Arthur could not indeed be conceived. But the Democrats must not deceive themselves. The fight will be bitter, and whatever of good generalship, a quality in which their leaders have been for a quarter of a century sadly deficient, they can summon into play, will be needed. The selection of a good candidate at Cincinnati will do much to secure their success. They have several good names from which they can make a choice acceptable to the vast majority of the people. We do not expect at the coming convention any of the unseemly disorder which characterized the Republican gathering at Chicago. We expect a speedy choice and enthusiastic unanimity.

## THE SHIRMISHING FUND.

Our readers may have it in memory that some years ago a fund was started by certain Irish patriots to defray the expenses of a sort of "skirmishing" war on England. Subscriptions were for a time received very rapidly, and the fund grew to respectable proportions. The receipts were from time to time acknowledged in the columns of the Irish World, and amounted altogether to \$85,000. With the interest accruing on the fund there is no doubt that a sum of not less than \$100,000 ought now to be at the disposal of the "skirmishers." " But, alas, for the rarity"-not of Christian charity, but of honesty. Both principal and interest have, it appears, completely gone out of sight. The trustees, matist, and Sir Alexander should be instead of accounting for the disappearance of this money wrung from the toil and sweat of the Irish in America, now indulge in mutual recrimination. This is not what is wanted. What the Irish American public want to know is, where is the money? If a satisfactory answer be not forthcoming Irish patriots need make no further appeal to a people already so often victimized by designing knaves. We never approved meetings of the relief committees of the "skirmishing fund," but as several urgent requests for assistance many of our countrymen placed faith in its originators, we feel it our duty to join with all concerned in demanding a full explanation or a complete and lasting condemnation on all who have disgraced the sacred name of Ireland by this organized system of peculation and robbery. UNDER A CLOUD. The Liberal majority in the Italian Chamber of Deputies is just now in Canada, have displayed in this matter a hopeless state of disorganization. a noble spirit of generosity. But Dissensions of the bitterest nature that wealthy people and its heartless factions, each intent on ruling. Sigimportant it may be considered, does government, it must be declared that nor Farini, now President of the they have done less even than this Chamber, seems to be the only man impoverished country of ours to save in the party who commands the a starving people supposed to enjoy general respect of its adherents. He, high post in diplomacy of a represent the rights of British citizenship. If however, refuses to descend from his Mr. O'Donnell, on Monday, the meet the urgency of the present dis- Chamber and thus matters are in a 14th inst., brought the matter of this tress, the world will hold the British very muddled state. The machinery appointment under the notice of Government guilty of the destruc- of government no longer runs may fall victims to famine. That fact, bring about a serious crash and government can find millions to perchance a revolution. The language squander amid the gorges of Af- recently used by Garibaldi in relation ghanistan, or the deserts of Zululand, to the House of Savoy proves unmisprevent his being heard. After but cannot spare a shilling for stary- takably that there is mischief brew-Messrs. Parnell and Sullivan had ing Ireland. Out on such heartless ing. The secret societies, so namerprotested against this flagrant at- inhumanity, a dishonor to mankind ous and so powerful throughout Italy, have, there is no doubt, lost faith in But a few weeks more and a bound the family of Savoy. They made use very justly remarked that Mr. Glad- tiful harvest-God's own blessing to of that family to subserve their own

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merit of originality, especially fact was unfortunately overlooked that the waters of the St. Lawrence are not green. However, it may be doubted whether the resemblance would have been very striking whatever the color of the young ladies' attire. Artemus Ward, with his famous 'These are horses; the painter told me so,' would have been an excellent Master of Ceremonies on this excentent Master of Ceremonies on this occasion. The frequency of these per-formances in the Ladies' College leads us to ask whether the young ladies are in-tended for actresses? or, has the histrionic art become as necessary a part of female education as music and drawing ? I think that most parents would be sorry to have frivolity; and in a Church School, under the patronage of a Bishop and the principalship of a clergyman, we might nounce the pomps and vanities of the "I am, Mr. Editor,

# "Yours truly, "A CHURCHWOMAN."

This was followed in a few days by another letter to the same paper, signed Churchman, which contained very cutting remarks on the character of the reception to the Bishop, as well as on his management of some of the temporalities of the Diocese of Huron. His Lordship showed himself extremely sensitive to the strictures contained in these publications, and sought to unearth their authors through the efforts of the Council of the Huron College. And it was in connection with these efforts that Archdeacon Marsh was accussed of deception and duplicity and expelled the Council. The whole proceedings, from beginning to end, have been high and holy purposes of being characterised by vindictiveness, meanness gratified and indulged. St. Paul. and dishonour, and all the actors therein, from the Bishop down to the editor of the of Christ crucity the flesh, with its vices paper in which the letters appeared, have certainly no reason to congratulate themselves on the part they have played. We have an Archdeacon co-operating in the publication of an anonymous attack on his Bishop-a not very honorable proceeding, it must be confessed. We behold the This is what the doctor has done-for you Bishop, wrapped up in his dignity and self-importance, like the veiled prophet of viz: fasting, abstaining, confessing his sins, Khorassan, complacently "laying the reciting the divine office, observing his flattering unction to his soul" of the vow of celibacy. He has heroically adulations and silly gush so plentifully trampled upon all these Romish "natural" poured out upon him, but quite indig-

tion of the people he represents by indiscreetly associating his name and position with any sectarian movement.

# THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

There can be no doubt that distress of a very severe character yet afflicts many parts of Ireland. At recent from various portions of the island prove the depth and breadth of the misery.

The means now at the disposal of the various committees is comparatively small. The demands made for assistance in winter and spring were so numerous and so urgent that but little could be held over. The ism as ambassador to England was, nations friendly to Ireland have done their share in relieving the distress.

# ON.

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# e disap-

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

aggressive and disciplined minority is enabled by its effective organiza-The secret societies also, by means of the Catholic electors adopted some plan of organization to bring the mass of the electors of settled religtimidation, the so-called Liberals would hardly have a following in

called a party. to-and if such a course be adopted we hope to see the Catholic electors osophers are much embarrassed at such questions, but they require a solution. enter the contest a united and disciplined body. Then victory must be theirs.

# MODERN INFIDELITY.

# FASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF TORONTO.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, by the Grace of God and authority of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c., &c.

To the Beloved Clergy, Religious Communi-ties and Faithful of the Doicese, Grace and Blessing in our Lord.

impossible.

fiding heart.

Some time ago we took occasion to warn our youth against a most pernicious sect of Atheists, or, as they are sometimes called, Free-thinkers. Their tenets aim at the destruction of the moral and social in-stincts of our noble nature, in setting aside the idea of God our Creator. There is little hope of the conversion of an Apostate Catholic who had the inestim-able advantage of receiving the light of Faith and the most blessed Sacrament of Clarist The size of decrine the aviatories Christ. The sin of denying the existence of God, and the Redemption of markind by His Divine Son, is too enormous in one enlightened by the grace of the Holy Spirit. St. Paul says of them, "For it is impossible for those who were once illuminated, have tasted all the heavenly if and memory and a sarther or the Holp illummated, have tasted all the heavenly gifts, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost; have moreover tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come, and are fallen away, to be re-

to come, and are tallen away, to be re-newed again to penance, crucifying again to themselves the Son of God and making Him a mockery." (Heb. vi., 4, &c.) We may say also with Christ our Lord that "the last state of that man is worse than the first." (Matt. xii., 45.) Human pride in this case, like the sin of the angels who rabelled against God in Paradian is worse that we see at present is according to matter that we see at present is according to these Atheists, existing in the future, which is absurd. This world, or time, is, as it were, a little island or speek in the ocean of infinite space or eternity. It had a beginning, it exists at present, it changes, but that which is eternal does not rebelled against God in Paradise, is enormous, and the unfortunate apostates, imitating these demons, are too proud to repent or to ask pardon of God. Hence their conversion is so difficult, nay, almost WE WRITE NOT FOR THEM change. Tell a printer's boy that, on the prin-ciple of evolution, if he shakes leaden ore but to warn others against the dangers of reading infidel books, or attending lectures, or keeping the company of apos-tates and infidels. We say with St. John, "Whosever revolteh, and continueth not in the doctrine of Christ hath not God. in a bag for a long time, it will, by the force of shaking, form itself into letters of the alphabet, and he will ask you, how long is it since you escaped from the lunatic asylum. It appeared to us an He that continue th in the doctrine, the same hath both the Father and the Son. imposition on common sense and a most unreasonable loss of time, when we began same hath both the Father and the Son. If any man come to you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into the house, nor say to him God speed you." (ii. John, i., 9, 10.) Modern infidelity is worse than the old paganism, and re-quires a greater amount of hellish pride, since it has the audacity to raise itself up against an infinitely good God, whom the very harbarians acknowledge and reverto study philosophy to refute theories of so-called philosophers. Pyrnho, for in-stance, denies the existence of bodies, yet when he received a blow he avoided when he received a blow he avoided a second—and Descartes would have us doubt of everything, except perhaps of hunger, or pain, when he felt it himself. The Holy Spirit tells us how to treat these men. "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he imagine himself to be wise." (Prov xvi, 5.) very barbarians acknowledge and reverence in some way. No young Christian ever came to that state of mental turpitude of denying God without first having been corrupted by bad literature or evil companions, agents of the infernal spirits, who perverted his once innocent and con-(Prov. xxvi., 5.) (Prov. xxvi, 5.) These men pretend to deny the exis-tence of God, and yet they assert that matter possesses all divine attributes, and also pretend that science is on their side. Science, as far as it is known, and proved to be two goes hand in hand with reveal. Let us examine on what grounds the alleged infidels deny the existence of God. We call them alleged infidels, for we canto be true, goes hand in hand with reveal-ed truth. The conglomeration of their absurdities they call science, and then not persuade ourselves that, at the bottom of their hearts, with their early instance of their hearts, with their early instruc-tion, they sincerely disbelieve in God. I built on that system the most incon-gruous schemes in order to account for this world, and all that is in it. They In their pride and conceit, the free-thinkers pretend to deny the existence of God, because indeed they do not see Him with account for the soul of man in a most silly fashion. Infidel physicians some-times foolishly exclaim, "I often dissected their corporal eyes. "No man can see God and live." God is seen in the work "No man can see a body, but I never found the soul in it.' It is to be presumed that these wise doctors did not dissect a living body with of His creation all around us. As we read in the Book of wisdom, "All men are vain, in whom there is not the knowledge a soul in it. They often operated on living bodies, and they did not see the of God: and who by these good things that are seen, could not understand him that pain they caused. But how account for animal life and its reproduction, the wonderful construction is, neither by attending to the works have acknowledged who was the workman: but have imagined either the fire, or the wind, of man's body with its system of nerves, of circulation, vision, hearing, &c., and how account for his noble intelligence and &c., and or the swift air, or the circle of stars, or the great water, or the sun and moon, to be the gods that rule the world. With now account for nis noble intelligence and memory, the most extraordinary of all, his inventive genius and other spiritual faculties? Could all this be produced by the shaking together of matter, of globules, molecules and atoms? How whose beauty, if they being delighted, took them to be gods: let them know how much the Lord of them is more beautiful than they; for the first author of beauty made all those things: or if they admired their power and effects, let them understand by them, that He that made them is mightier than they. For the greatness of the beauty, and of the so as to be known thereby. But yet as to these they are less to be blamed. For they, perhaps, are aceking God, and de-sirous to flud Him. For being conversant

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LIBERAL SUCCESS IN BELGIUM. The Liberals have secured a major-ity of twelve in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. This majority is too small to permit of their carrying out their avowed principles with a high hand. But it is, nevertheless, to be regretted that they have secured a majority at all. Their success is another proof of their thorough or-ganization. There can be no doubt that the vast majority of the Belgian electorate is Catholic. Yet a bold, aggressive and disciplined minority

1Paul. None other than a Being self-existing by his own force and necessary from<br/>string by his own force and necessary from<br/>eternity could be the creator and director<br/>f of this world on which we are bernited<br/>so live, and of the innumerable spheres of<br/>and moving with incomprehensible force,<br/>ordier and exactness amongst the myriads<br/>of other worlds, which we can see on a<br/>stary night. Could all this be deflect<br/>in itself, shaking and evolution from eter-<br/>in itself, shaking and evolution from eter-<br/>in itself, shaking and evolution from eter-<br/>in the formation could not<br/>be the effect of mere<br/>chance, as chaos and confusion could not<br/>be the ultimate effect of an all-wise cause.<br/>of mere chance, or the trees, with their<br/>sag and seeds in proper times and seasons,<br/>could not flowers, with their<br/>is apand seeds in proper times and seasons,<br/>the seed, having all the essential properties of<br/>a tree with seed of produce other trees, or<br/>the tree itself with its seed ? The erg and<br/>the trees that in the resential properties of<br/>a tree with seeds of produce other trees, or<br/>the tree steal with its seed ? The erg and<br/>the seed, having all the essential properties of<br/>a tree with seeds to produce other trees, or<br/>the tree steal with eeg from a herger<br/>and the erg from a herger and sub, the same take is nothing and the with erge from a herger<br/>and the erg from a herger and weak first Philic<br/>oophere are much embarrased at such<br/>the indivinity are a proof of his existence.<br/>THERE MISS HE A FIRST CAUSEin this the seed take an empty citadel. The<br/>balaw and the key require a solution.<br/>THERE MISS HE A FIRST CAUSEin the indivinity are a proof of his existence.<br/>Wend on that the kan empty citadel. The<br/>balaw and the weak anter the spin and houses.<br/>THE corres of an all wise a empty citadel. The bird cores firm and the weak and enverementing and house and first principa tion to override that majority and practically set its will at naught. Paul. None other than a Being self-ex-isting by his own force and necessary from eternity could be the creator and director filled treasuries, exert no small influence over public opinion. But if the Catholic electors adopted some ious convictions to the polls, and relieve them from the dread of in-beauty could not be the effect of mere the Chambers large enough to be beauty, variety, odour and seasons, could called a party. called a party. In the Belgian Senate parties are very evenly divided, and exciting times may be expected when test questions come to a vote. Another dissolution may have to be resorted to and if any here to be resorted

THERE MUST BE A FIRST CAUSE

for everything, and an intelligent cause that can work from end to end, governing and sustaining all things and their move-ments. Take the mechanism of our own ments. Take the mechanism of our own body. Suppose that we had to govern and regulate it in every particular—we would forget to pump the blood through the heart and to purify it, to direct the nervous and the digestive organs and eye tight. In the growth and change of parts and substances we supply the food, but after that what or who regulates all the rest? If we were left to ourselves for one hour our whole system would break up. People who say that all this is the effect of chance suppose effects without sufficient chance suppose effects without sufficient causes.

THE WORLD

is the only one that satisfies the reasonable being. It has stood the test of criticism for hundreds of years, and all the appar-ently insurmountable difficulties presented against it by old and modern pagans have

of the world, in there mature state as re-lated in Genesis. On the third day of crea-tion He said, "Let the earth bring forth tion He said, "Let the earth bring forth the green herb, and such as may seed, and which may have seed in itself upon the earth." (Gen. i., 2.). This is the simple and reasonable account of production. Why do infidels, to set aside the idea of God the creator, have recourse to the most God the creator, have recourse to the most foolish and absurd hallucinations that indeed matter is from eternity, and that the beautiful order of things that we see is

individuality, with sulk and stubbornness. he begins early to think for himself. Souls that are degraded by vice and immora ity deny immortality. What Atheists assert on their own au-thority without proof either. Can these would-be philosophers give us some proof of the eternity of matter and that the order of this world was the pro-duct of evolution by citing pages of the world's history written in the fossils and strata or drifts. Have half found trees, plants, animals and incipient monkeys been found? I fman were the product of trees, then there should be found trees been found ? If man were the product of trees, then there should be found trees turned into the trunk of a man and the branches turned into his limbs. They reason that from analogy, and say boys find great delight in climbing trees, and in this they show that they must have sprung from monkeys—and chamois goats therefore must be sprung from rocks and houses, for in their native home of

still yearns after its origin as an infant for its mother's breast. Nay, the very attacks on his divinity are a proof of his existence. Men do not attack an empty citadel. The best part of the world, the most virtuous, the most learned, the most enlightened, the most influential, believe in God and in Less Origit His Son. Jesus Christ His Son.

The Atheists of the present day *imitate* the rebel angels; they revolt against God and against every idea of a Supreme Being, and in the pride of their sovereign thought and will, ridicule all who will not believe as they do, and like the dammed in hell they curse and blaspheme God. What is this but the revolt of pride in its intensity. We can conceive the truth of the saving that if the devils in hell had the humility to ask pardon of God they would obtain

it—but no; pride will not submit. Rationalists want to subject all the works of God to the tribunal of their reason. But reason, to be rightly exercised, should be exercised in its own sphere. Reason is a gift of God conceded to man to guide for hundreds of years, and all the appar-ently insurmountable difficulties presented against it by old and modern pagans have been satisfactorily answered, for all rea-sonable men. God created all things in the beginning of the world, in there mature state as re-lated in Genesis. On the third day of crea-

their words and give implicit confidence to their ravings. Atheists pretend that they are sustained by science, yet science of their own con-ception. They formulate false principles, call them science and then on this false ground heap together a mound of ABSTRDITES AND EXPLODED HYPOTHESES, and all to explain away the existence and Providence of God—whom, like the de-mons they hate. These deluded menuat be at a great loss to find out the pedigree of their ancestry when they must find it matter, then in a host of things, then at last ascending the scale, they fall on the monkey, which by the way, might mean faith and religion, properly known and appreciated. The hobby with many of the present day is a pretended science. ast ascending the scale, they fail on the monkey, which by the way, night mean, "manque," or a failure. True science has never been found at variance with true faith and religion, properly known and appreciated. The hobby with many of the present day is a performed the present day is a pretended science. Demetrius, the old author of the belief in

Written for the Record. Lines "Come ye little children unto me. For of such is the kingdom of Heaven;" such were the words of our Divine Lord, Such, dear ones, the command He has given

white; When ye kneel at the altar, God's glory Will surround you in a halo of light. Be brave, little ones, and be pure of heart For God loveth innocence, such as think

ectfully inscribed to the little their first Communion on Sur

BY E. A. SKIMINGS.

Dear little soldiers of Christ you'll be, With wreaths and breast-knots of virgina

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. E

LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

Rec. Secretaries. Edward Hamarahan Hugh Daly. Henry W. Deare. Alex. Wilson, D. J. O'Connor, P. O'Dwyer, J. K. Faulkner, Loss Lub. 1880.

BUFFALO, June 11th, 1880.

For God loveth innocence, such as thilog: bally ask Him your past sins to forgive, "Yea," He will say, "ye are children Mine," Goderich, June 20th, 1880.

A. are cordially invited to co-operate i making this column as useful and interest ing as possible. The CATHOLIC RECORD ing as possible. the organ of the organ of the Grand Council of Canada, and also an organ of our Supremu Council. All matters for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder, C M. E. A., 391 Queen's Avenue, Londor Oni,
GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA.
President-T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
Ist Vice-Pres.-J. H. Barry, Brantford.
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C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry and T. A.
Bourke.

No. 1 Windsor. 2 St. Thomas. 3 Amherstburgh. 4 London. 5 Brantford. 6 Strathory

Received of Morris Courtney, Treasurer of Branch 8, Buffalo, the sum of two thou-sand dollars, being in full for beneficiary due me on the death of my husband, Michael Collins. Mrs. Ann Collins, sole executrix. Witnesses John Hynes, Morris Courtney truth, guiding and directing to the end of time. "Heaven and earth will pass away," Officers of Branches will take notice of

time. "Heaven and earth will pass away, but His word will not pass away." "God has given up the world to the con-sideration of men," (Eccl. iii., 13.) that in their consideration of it, its author may be known. True science is never in conflict with the revelation of God to man, or with

ime. "Heaven and earth will pass away," "God has given up the world to the con-ideration of men," (Eccl. iii., 13.) that in heir consideration of it, its author may be cnown. True science is never in conflict its works. THEY GO HAND IN HAND. A true philosopher finds his greatest joy and glory in adoring the God who created and governs this wonderful order of things, certainal man can accept the gro-esque and incongruous inventions of so-alled scientists. The Catholic Church, ever watchful to The Catholic Church, sets forth as follows, in His works His works. THEY GO HAND IN HAND. A true philosopher finds his greatest joy and glory in adoring the God who created and governs this wonderful order of things, for no rational man can accept the gro-tesque and incongruous inventions of so-called scientists

and her children, sets forth as follows, in the Decrees of the Council of the Vatican, the Catholic belief regarding creation:-1st. If any one shall deny that there is one true God, Creator and Lord of things

visible and invisible. Let him be anathema. 2nd. If any one shall be so shameless as

2 no. If any one shall be so shameness as to say that nothing exists besides matter. Let him be anathema. 3rd. If any one shall say that the sub-stance or the essence of God and of all things, is one and the same. Let him be

anathema

MARRIED

5

On the 15th Inst, at St. Peter's Palace, by the Very Rev. Monsignor J. M. Bruyere, J. D. Le Bel, son of Mr. J. G. LeBel, Registrar of the County of Gaspe, Quebec, to Francesca Romana, daughter of Mr. Wm. F. Harper, Manager Merchant's Eank of Canada, and granddaughter of the late Captain Harper, R. N.

New Abbertisements. AT-W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes,

JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES -----IN-----

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

TO CONTRACTORS.

# ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned will be received until twelve o'clock noon, on

Wednesday, 21st day of July proximo,

For the building of the new ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, in the City of London.

Joint and separate Tenders will be re-ceived, and contractors are requested to furnish Tenders for a structure. In Stone as well as Brick.

The Plans and Specifications are now ready and can be seen at the office in St. Peter's Palace.

The contractor or contractors are required to give ample security for the completion of the Contracts entered into by him or them.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily ecepted.

M. J. TIERNAN,

London, June 22, 1880. Sec. Bdg, Cam. 89q



Admission, 25c. CHILDREN, 10 CENT

A Good Band will be in attendance. **STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,** 

78 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MACHINISTS. ETC.

25<sup>o</sup> Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. Junel7.z

THE STEAMER

Irish in itual rewhat is merican re is the nswer be ots need a people l by depproved but as placed e feel it erned in ion or a mnation ne sacred rganized bery.

e Italian t now in nization. st nature o several ng. Sigof the nly man inds the nts. He, from his or of the s are in a achinery er runs may, in rash and language n relation es unmisief brewo namerout Italy, faith in made use their own t now be f another al to the exiles of ousts.

materialism, has been refuted over and over again by the fathers of the Church. The question is a grand one: whence do I come? Whither do I go? The christian says we come from God, the self-existent, and most noble creature of all things, and we go to enjoy his glorious company for eternity. The materialist will say-we come from a monkey and we are going . . . nowhere. Not only the fathers of the Church, but councils, bishops in the pastoral instructions, and learned men of the past ages have refuted these foolish hellowing the correst unvise men. We hallucinations of very unwise men. We will be pardoned by all who love the truth and do not fear to hear it, when we say that the principle of Luther proclaimed from so-called Christian pulpits, that every man may interpret the Bible as he pleases, and bible may interpret the Bible as he pleases. man may interpret the Bible as he pleases and his own judge, setting aside all author

ity in religious matters, WAS THE GERM WHENCE AROSE and spread the free-thought and infidelity and spread the free-thought and middelity which now prey on the vitals of Christian-ity, especially amongst the followers of Luther. Not long ago a Rev. Professor in this city whom I need not name, but whose lecture appeared in the *Globe*, and was not reproved by his church, boldly asserted the summary of human resear over faith or supremacy of human reason over faith or word of God. He is reported to have said "the pious rant—I believe it, though I can-not understand it, or although it seems absurd—is superstitious blasphemy." absurd—is superstitious blasphemy." Does this Rev. gentleman deny the Holy Trinity? It is an article of faith in any church calling itself Christian. He must do so if he calls it superstitious blasphemy. IT IS THE NOBLEST EXERCISE OF HUMAN REA-

son to submit itself and believe truths enunto submit itself and believe tritus endi-ciated by Divine authority. Does it degrade the child to keep from it sharp weapons? God has revealed Himself to man and disclosed to him sublime truths which ennoble the soul, and fit it with the highest aspirations after the eternal good. "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke in times past to the fathers

create with a will free from all necessity, but that He created as necessarily as He loves Himself; or shall deny that the world was made for God's glory. Let him be anathema.

thema. How happy the life and death of a good Catholic who obeys the laws of God and of His Holy Church. During life he is brought up with the word of God, His merciful promises and in hopes in the Mer-its of His Divine Redeemer. He receives (from time to time) the sacraments of Christ, which cleanse his conscience from sin and strengthen him in his journey to sin and strengthen him in his journey to the mountain of God. He has besides the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the Communion Saints, the intercession of the Most essed Virgin and of all the saints of God On the contrary, what is the final prospect of an atheist. Blessed indeed would be of an atheist. Blessed indeed would be his lot if his hoped-for annihilation were to come upon him. Alas, not so! He shall render an account to God for graces thrown away and faith rejected, for a life of rebellion against God, his maker and judge. His life has been a sad mistake, and at the approach of death, how dreary are his measures. Death to the Catholic is

are his prospects. Death to the Catholic is sweet, it brings rest from his labours; to the infidel it brings fearful misgivings and

In view, therefore, of the dreadful evils of infidel teaching, we renew the prohibi-tions already pronounced against any Cath-olies attending at infidel meetings, and hereby proclaim the prohibitions of the Holy See against the use of infidel and immoral literature. We, moreover, re-serve to ourself the absolution from the sin of attending the meetings aforesaid or of

serve to ourself the absolution from the sin of attending the meetings aforesaid or of reading infidel works. "But for the rest, dearly beloved breth-ren, pursue justice, faith, charity, and peace with all that call upon the name of the Lord out of a pure heart, and avoid foolish and unlearned questions, knowing that they beget strifes."—(II, Tim.,ii., 22-93.) 23.) This Pastoral letter shall be read in all

the churches and chapels of our diocese on the first Sunday after its reception. Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto

ceremonies of the Catholie Church on the occasion were celebrated by the Very Rev. Mc nsignor J. M. Bruyere, V. G., assisted by Rev. M. J. Tiernan. The bridesmaid was Miss Emily Harper, sister of the bride, and the groom's best man was F. J. Glack-meyer, of Toronto. The happy couple departed in the morning on an extended trip to the seaside, amid the congratula-tions and best wishes of a numerous circle of friends. The presents were numerous and costly, and embraced many articles of friends. The presents were numerous and costly, and embraced many articles of vertu. We sincerely wish Mr. and Mrs. LeBel all the happiness and prosper-ity possible, and the readers of the Record will join with us in wishing the young counce every success in life. couple every success in life.

orders of the Supreme and Grand Councils on file in their branch-hall.

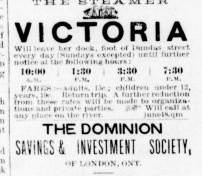
IRISH EMIGRANTS .- Two parties of Irish emigrants, about fifty in all, arrived in London on the 18th, and were taken in charge by Mr. John Hunter, the assistant agent here.

agent here. BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A man named Alfred Warren was brutally assaulted on Sunda, last by Henry Clark, Galvin Quick and his wife. He laid information against the parties, who were arrested. Warren was scarcely able to return home, when Dr. Stevenson was called in and dressed his wounds, and at last accounts he measurements for a provable was progressing favorably. PICNIC.—It has been decided to hold the

annual picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society at Port Stanley on Wednesday 14th of July. A committee was appointed to get up games suitable for the oc-casion, and the band of the 7th Fusileers

with the Canadian cricketers in England and after chloroforming his wife and children, ransacked the house, but were and only rewarded by finding \$9 in a pocket book in a dress, Mrs. Gillian having taken the precaution to put her watch and valua-bles in a place which was overlooked by the breakers the burglars.

THE STRAM HEATING WOTKS .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Steam Heating Company the offer of Mr. Isaac Waterman for the plant and of Mr. Isaac waterman for the plant and property of the company was accepted. It is Mr. W.'s intention to increase the capacity of the works, and in all pro-bability have the headquarters moved to a more central locality with the view of providing more power, and supplying as many as possible with the steam both winter and summer. In Mr. Waterman's hands there is every likelihood of the enterprise paying handsomely.



## DIVIDEND NO. 16.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divi-dend of FIVE PIER CENT on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Society has been deelared for the current half-year ending 30th June in-stant, and that the same will be payable at the Society's office, Richmond street, on and after FRIDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JULY

VEXT. The transfer book will be closed from the lst to the 30th instant inclusive. By order. FRANK B. Leys, Manager. London, June 19th, 1880.

# BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. Manufacturers of School, Church and Office

FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

Ca.

Designs and estimates farnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. REFERENCES-Rev. F. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia-

# LEATHER LINES.

STITCH ! STITCH !! STITUH !!!

STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease Making harness and saddles, and Trunks In the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the town While over the country and through the town For making goods are marked so very low down That we beat creation for cheapness. Then give us a call if you vant a good sett; Single or double we trake the best yet. Our Harness, is Hartess, aow don't you forget And our Prices are sure to suit you.

WM. SCARROW, Manufacturer of and dealer Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Wholesale and Retail, DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

# THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

there

# Delinquent Subscriber.

One day last week, while sad and dreary, As we wended, weak and weary, Across the unswept floor: We heard, at first, a gentle tapping. Then it became an earnest rapping At our sanctum door.

6

"Come in !" we said ; yet while we pondered And in silence we still wondered What for us could be in store: Then, the door-bolt gently turning. In he walked. Our checks was burning ! Thoughts of crimson gore.

"Are you the man who does the writing ?" (What word will rhyme with this but fight-

ng? Quickly thought we, o'er and o'er). we are," we gently told him. ing to the boys to hold him, If he tried to beat us sore.

"Then you'll please give me a credit Opposite that little debit To two dollars more: I like your paper and will take it As long as you strive to make it As good as it has been before."

We jumped ! he dodged! thus we misse or we should have surely kissed him, No matter if the boys did roar' So seldom treated in this manner, We felt inclined to sing hosannah ! Only this and nothing more.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

## DUBLIN.

The Lord Lieutenant has sent a sub-scription of of £500 to the Duhlin Man-

scription of of £500 to the Duhlin Man-sion House Fund. A melancholy accident, in which three lives were lost, occurred on May 25th, at Clontarf. About seven o'clock three young men, respectively named McNally, Woods and Somers, residing at Church road, went out from the East road Wharf to Clontarf in a boat which was rigged with one sail. They had not been long on the water before the wind, which was blowing fresh caught the sail, and the boat capsized, a large quantity of loose ballast falling to one side and so assisting the catastrope. On shore the cries of the young men was heard, both at the Con-stabulary Barracks and by people walking near the baths. A man named Power, hearing the screams, jumped into the water, and swam out to where a boat was water, and swam out t o where a boat was lying at Anchor. He brought it ashore, and put off to the rescue; but though the capsized boat was soon found lying on its side, the search for its occupants was un-successful. Several other boats also had put out but their their efforts equally un-vailing. The search was exprimed all availing. The search was continued all night, and next morning the dead body of McNally was found lying in the mud at a short distance from the shore at Fairview; and about an hour later, when the tide had further gone out, the bodies of Somers and Woods were seen in the mud at some distance from the capsized boat, one on the eastern and the other on the western side

### KING'S COUNTY.

There has been an alarming outbreak of smallpox in Parsonstown, and several deaths have occurred. The Board of Guardians and Town Commissioners have, in conjunction with the medical officers of the district, taken prompt steps to stamp the district, taken prompt steps to stamp out the disease by procuring isolation, and insisting on all people suffering from the disease going into the hospital set apart for smallpox patients. The business of the town has been injured by the outbreak of the disease. **WICKLOW.** The respected parish priest of Barndar-

# procession, and when the Host passed, rose and followed in the train. I found now that we were leaving the main street, and that we finally halted in a small side street, before a street before the street. and nothing remained but the charred and blackened walls of the tenement. CLARE. before a one-story, miserable little mud house. Over the door an attempt had been made at ornament by festooning there

George F. Purdon, of Tinerana, near Killaloe, in the county Clare, gentleman and landowner, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

ANTRIM.

On May 25th 145 prime American bul-ocks, which arrived at Belfast on the

And landowner, has been adjudged a and landowner, has been adjudged a bankrupt. The Clare Freeman of May 27th, says:— "The hand of death has been heavy on the town of Ennis, and has choosen his victims amongst the oldest and most res-pected inhabitants. Last post we record-ed the death and funeral of the late Francis Keane, Esq., Hermitage. To-day our pages record the funeral of John Kerin, Esq., Castlefergus, and to-day we have to announce the death of the veteran and favorite banker, James Menzies. It is forty years since he came to Ennis and opened the Branch Office for the Pro-vincial Bank, but so thoroughly did massociate himself with the interest of his employers and his clients, so thoroughly did he win their confidence, that the Bank was better known amongst the country people as "Mr. Menzies' Bank." **WATERFORD.** At the meeting of the Dungaryan

WATERFORD.At the meeting of the Dungarvan<br/>Board of Guardians, on May 27th,<br/>a medical officer was elected in the<br/>room of Dr. Ambrose Hunt, who<br/>for the office, but Dr. Flynn, Dungarvan,<br/>one of the candidates, withdrew before the<br/>polling. Dr. John J. Walsh and Dr.<br/>James Campbell Holland were the two<br/>others. Dr. Holland was elected, the<br/>vote being:—For Dr. Watsh, 12; for Dr.<br/>Holland, 14.life, the justice and merey of God, the doc-<br/>trine of redemption, and the proof of faith,<br/>all here practically at work. Each one<br/>to us had brought before him in the most<br/>tangible manner that inside of this poor<br/>hut an immortal soul was fitting itself for<br/>an eternal life. How small it made all<br/>worldly things seen 'A t last, there is the<br/>bell: the priest emerges with his train. A<br/>soul is shriven—most likely, a soul is saved.<br/>To have been at the battle of Waterloo, is<br/>thought to have assisted at a grand affair.<br/>Here was a drama to which that was noth-<br/>ing. All returned to the church, received<br/>the blessing, and dispersed.

the blessing, and dispersed.

### WHAT GAVE RISE TO THE SISTERS **OF CHARITY !**

Vanderbilt steamer Strathairly, from New York, were sold at the Foreign Animals'

Vanderbilt steamer Strathairly, from New York, were sold at the Foreign Animals' Lairage, adjacent to the Spencer Dock, Belfast. There was a large attendance of buyers, a number of which came from Dublin. The local butchers were well re-presented, and there were a good many breeders present. Prior to the auction a good many of the animals were sold by private contract. All the animals were disposed cf at prices varying from £24 to £32 10s. The slaughter of the cattle was immediately afterwards commenced in the slaughter-house connected with the lairage. Many other and the free were sold by private contract. All the animals were disposed cf at prices varying from £24 to £32 10s. The slaughter of the cattle was is the slaughter-house connected with the lairage. Mary of the prospect of a good har-tinned scorching drought oceasioned fore-bodings; but recent showers have been wonderfully beneficial, and have made up the everything. Wheat, oats, and potatoes look well. Flax has been unknown for a several years in this neighborhood, but this year a great many have plucked up courage to give it another trial. It is doing very well and promises a good yield. More rain is still wanted. Mary of the provisions would be spolled been carried to excess. The poor people had received far more than they could use. Many of the provisions would be spolled been carried to excess. The yoor people had received far more than they could use. Many of the provisions would be spolled been carried to excess. The yoor people had received far more than they could use. Many of the provisions would be spolled been carried to excess. The yoor people had received far more than they could be availed of, and the family for whose benefit these offerings were intended would be as badly off as be-fore. Vincent began to think that system and organization were needed. He form-ed a parochial association, which he called the Confraternity of Charity; and out of this little streamlet of good works at Chat-illon the noble institution of the Sister On May 25th several outrages took place in the parishes of Kilbannon and Belclace, near Tuam. Shots were fited, and men were pulled out of bed and either "carded" this little streamlet of good works at Chat-illon the noble institution of the Sisters of

# Charity finally grew into being, and was developed into a vast organization for the benefit of the poor.-N, W, C.

of the difference of Mr. Dominick More of Farral, at Kildangan, was destroyed by fire on May 21st, with a large number of the mass struck with a sharp instru-

**EDNCATIONAL**. CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH— Ladies, foronto, Ont.; under the auspices of His Grace the Most REV. J. J. LYNCH, Arch-bishop of Toronto. This spacious and beau-tiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of st. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the eity. That the locality has superior advantages, the pres-ence of the many Educational Institutions. It is immediate vicinity is the best proof. The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made hail-yearly in advance. Puplis are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing puplis before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illows or dismissal. TEMS -For Board and Tuition in Eng-Ba and French, per annum, \$100. That's streat, Toronto, ont. 3-1y ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR. Educational.

St. Alban's street, Toronto, ont. 37-19 St. Alban's street, Toronto, ont. 37-19 ST. MARV'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, OONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French-ianguage, with thoroughness in the rudimen. I canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20; For further particulars address:-MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19 TTESULINE ACADEMY. Canadi

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuittion per annum, paid semi-and Paily in advance, filod. Music, Drawing and Faitucalars address, Morner Surgerston. H Is

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-dwich, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNER, Presi-dent. 48-ly

## Miscellancous.

JOHN CONNOR'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 34 Market Square, London, has a good copy of "Richardson's New Method for the Planoforte "for \$2; also "Robertson's History of Scotland and India," bound in call for \$2; sent by post to any address on re-ceipt of above. JOHN TALIAFERRA, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, 58 Dundas Street West. 87.4m BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR, D 10 MARKET LANE, Opposite the new Bank. OCCIDENTAL HOTEL-P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. THE SULPHER BATHS ARE Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen Season Tickets for family, \$10; single season tickets, \$5; single baths 25c., or six tickets for \$1. Season tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50 single bath, 10c.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ing, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for etion of trans BUILDING-JAMES ELLIOTT B.St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stome Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 by



KILGOUR & SON,

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364 RICHMOND STREET,

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FUNERAL UNDERTAKING,

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FUNERALS

largest choice of Plain and Gorg uneral Equipages, including a

Every requisite fo

Provided on Economical tern

WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS FUNERALS.

ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON

(From London, England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRI 202, King St., London. Private Reside 254 King Street.

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for its intended purposes.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,





LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 181 MAPLE STREET, LONDON, ONT.

TESTIMONIAL. TESTIMONIAL. I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN. London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

**Capital Stock** Incorporated 1878. \$50,000. ADEI

This standard article is compoundd with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

[FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

It restores gray or faded hair to its

youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality ; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION

Price, One Dollar.

# Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

beard from gray or any other undesir-able shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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The residence of Mr. Dominick More O'Farral, at Kildangan, was destroyed by fire on May 21st, with a large number of valuable pictures and other property. Among the articles rescued from the fire deep wound, and felled him to the State His life is despaired of. No arrests were wound, and felled him to the were a quantity of the family plate and other valuables secured in a large iron safe, which effectually resisted the action On receipt of the intelligence of the tri-

ountry:

MAYO.

A BEAUTIFUL CATHOLIC CUSTOM.

on receipt of the intelligence of the tri-mises were not insured. The cottage, which is of large dimensions, has always borne the name of "Kildangan Castle," from the ruins of that ancient editor which are in close proximity to its site. **WESTMEATH.** On May 24th two boats with excursion parties left Athlean en a recursion of the fire. It is believed that the pre-mises were not insured. The cottage,

parties left Athlone on a pic-nic excursion to Corbarry Island, and on their return to to Corbarry Island, and on their return to town Daniel Fallon, who had been one of the number, was found to be missing from the party. He is stated to have got out of the boat, which he was rowing, in order to save one of the party who had jumped into the river to bathe, when he was drowned. His hat was floating in the river near Corbarry Island but the body river near Corbarry Island, but the body was not recovered. On May 28th a fire broke out in the

village of Cunavally, about one mile from Athlone, which resulted in the destruction of six houses. It appears that a woman named Sheeran put down a large fire of dry turf, and left the house to transact business elsewhere. Soon afterwards the business elsewhere. Soon alterwards the house was observed to be in flames. Efforts were made to extinguish the fire, which was not accomplished until the five adjoin-ing houses were burned to the ground. There were no lives lost. The landlord is

house was observed to be in flames. Efforts were made to extinguish the fire, which was not accomplished until the five adjoining houses were burned to the ground. There were no lives lost. The landlord is Mr. William Derwin, who lives in the locality. **CORK.** The South Cork Militia were disbanded on May 22d, at Fermoy, and their conduct on their arrival at Mallow station was very bad, a large number of the men acting in a most disgraceful manner. Finding the carriages of a train about to stati two. The cork already so much occupied (most-ly) by emigrants that they could not obtain room there for themselves, they attacked the unoffending occupants and threw them out of the carriages. At least two of the emigrants were severely injured. **LIMERICK**The rush of emigrants for the United States. I was at the note to compete the prior to state of the emigrants were severely injured.

**LIMERICK.** The rush of emigrants for the United States from the county of Limerick undergoes no abatement. In the townland of Ballyneaty a house in which an evicted tenant, Patrick Mo-lony, lived, was recently maliciously burned to the ground by some person or persons unknown, at least for the present. One of the magistrates of the district passed the place at 10° clock on the night of the fire, and there was then no indica-tions of it. Half an hour afterwards the house was found to been enveloped in flames by a farmer, who roused the neight born, and in hear the new and the neight born, and in hear the new and the neight born and the was found to been enveloped in the ads uncovered. All persons we met the born, and in hear the new and the neight born, and in hear the new and the neight born.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to re-mark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in pro-gress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desir-ous of choosing a *peculiarly charming* Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly. \$15.00 monthly.

# Macetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, A'blon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, ALEX WILrequested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-son, Rec.-Sec

### Drofessional.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Review*, writing from Tucson, Arizona, gives the following description of a beautiful custom J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 110; Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot. of the Church not often witnessed in this

"I witnessed a ceremony here the other DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. day not often seen, I think, in the United States. I was at the seven o'clock Mass

L. McDONALD, SURGEON DEN of Richmond street, 1 adors eas of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Post office. Avenue, a few doors east o 38.1y

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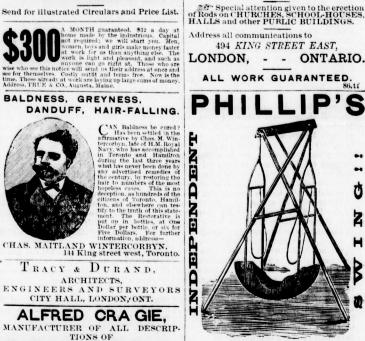
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T. BEATTIE & CO.,

DUNDAS STREET.

# HUMOROUS.

It is awful hard to realize that a woman is an angel when one sees her pick up a clothes-prop fourteen feet long, to drive a two-ounce chicken out of the yard.

A gentleman coming into the room of the late Doctor Barton, told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. "What?" said he. "Vowel dead! Let us be thankful it was withou more in the same same same same same same interview. neither u nor I.

A lawyer who either had to appologize or stand a heavy fine said: "Your honor is right and I am wrong, as your honor it !" is right and I am wrong, as your honor generally is." The judge gazed on him a moment and let him pass.

Observing little brother's remark before a room full of company—"I know what made that red mark on Mary's nose, it was the rim of John Parker's hat." And there are girls who believe that little brothers never go to Heaven.

When a child playing with a kitten tied a ribbon to passy's tail and the other end of the silken band to a tassel of a spring-roller window shade that was drawn down, Ailsa roller window shade that was drawn down, and then, when the child, a minute after, shook a string, which kitty started for, the little jerk the kitten gave the curtain started the spring, and it took all of pussy's vocal powers to express her sur-prise at being yanked so suddenly to the top of the window.

top of the window. A lady living near Baltimore who is very deaf stopped a mikman as he was passing the house the other day, and asked him how much he charged for a quart of milk, and then put up her ear-trumpet to catch the reply. The man drew a quart of milk and emptied it into the triumpet, and the result has been that he has to go three miles out of his way to keep out of sight of the lady's son, who sits on the front porch waiting for him to pass.

A NEAT REPLY.—In certain debates in the House of Lords in 1718, the bills pro-posed were opposed by Bishop Adder-bury, who said, "he had prophesied last winter that this bill would be attempted

She took her boy by the hand and marched to the entrance of the big tent, explaining to the man at the door: "Mv Johnny is going to carry hay to the camele." the camels." "You and your Johnny carry your-selves right out of this!" was the very

cried as he took the half-dollars over her

alve and your your of this?" was the very emphatic reply.
"Coulden't we both go in for ten cents, if we sat on the ground ?"
"No, ma'am ! Stand back, now ; you are in the way !"
They fell back for a consultation. The boy had tears in his eyes, and the mother looked determined.
"Don't cry, Johnny dear—your mother loves you and will get you in," she consolingly remarked, as she led him again to the ticket wagon. Crowding and pushing her way in, she called out:
"This boy's father was a preacher, and you ought to let him in free."
"Stand back, madam, stand back," was the answer she got.

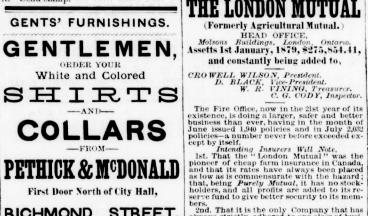
the answer she got. "Can't you let us in for ten cents ?" "No ! no !"

She drew the boy out of the crowd and took a walk around the tent. There was a spot where the canvas was raised a little,

a spot where the canvas was raised a little, and as they halted there she said: "Johnny, a mother's love can surmount every obside. I'll stand here and you crawl under the tent." She spread her skirts as far as possible and the boy made a dive and disappeared. In about ten seconds he reappeared in the shape of a ball, and he didn't stop rolling until he had gone thirty feet. The mother straightened him out, lifted him up and inquired what had happened. "I-I don't exactly know," replied the boy as he looked back at the tent "but I guess I don't care for any more mother's

Feels Young Again.

That old Irish Lady's Salve, called the Ailsa Craig Salve, is reported as making wonderful cures, and is said to never fail if used strictly according to instructions. It professes to cure any sore, young or old, no matter by what name called, to which it can get access. Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig, replies to all inquiries about it. Send stamp.





THE CATHOLIC RECORD

GRAND DISPLAY OF







JOHN GLEN.

7

winter that this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he was sorry to find he had proved a true prophet." Lord Coningsby, who usually spoke in a pas-sion, rose, and remarked that one of the right reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part he did not know what prophet to liken him to, un less to that famous prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own as. The Bis-hop, in repiy, with great readiness and temper exposed this rude attack, con-cluding in these words: "Since the noble lord hath discovered in our manners such lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I must be content to be com-pared to the prophet Balaam ; but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel. I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE CIVIL WAR.—A humorous collequy once took place upon the hurricane deck of one of the Cumberthe hurricane deck of one of the Cumber-land River craft, between a newspaper correspondent and an elderly darky. The latter possessed a philosophical and retro-spective cast of countenance, and was squatted upon his bundle, toasting him-self against the chimney, and apparently plunged in a profound state of meditation. Finding upon incurry that he belowed binged in a periodic state of metatori-Finding, upon industry that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly-behaved and heavy-losing regi-ments at the Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard, the correspondent in-terrogated him somewhat on the subject. That the Ethion's philosophy was much terrogated him somewhat on the subject. That the Ethiop's philosophy was much in the Falstaffan ven the following will show : "Were you in the fight ?" "Had a little taste of it, sa." "Stood your groand, did you?" "No, sa. I runs." "Run at the first fire, did you?" "Yes, sa; and would have run soona had I known it war comin'." "Why, that was not very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my perfeshun." "Well, but have you no re-gard for your reputation?" "Reputation's perfestum." "Well, but have you no re-gard for your reputation ?" "Reputation's nuffin to me by the side ob life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's ?" "It's worth more to me, sa." "Then you must value it very nighly." "Yes, sa, I does-more dan all dis wuld-more dan a million of dollars, sa; for what would even dat be worth to a man wid de brefout of him? Self-pre-serbashum am de just law wid me." "Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?" "Nuffin, whatever, sa; I regard dem as among the vanities." It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken a field of car-nage. nage.

#### A Mother's Love.

Just before the circus opened yesterday afternoon a woman, accompanied by her son, a boy about sixteen years of age, ap-peared on the grounds and was the first at the ticket-wagon. When the window was opened the mother said to the ticket sollar:

HATTER 400 RICHMOND ST., NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Hats. Goods in the City, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. 20 Call and be convinced. A word in me saves many a dime. ALEX. MCDONALD, 400 RICHMOND STREET. TO DETROIT. Being about to open business in Detroit, Mich., I will clear the whole stock out at great bargains. The GREAT CASH SALE is now going on, and thousands are earrying away bargains every day, in Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Setts, Ear Rings and Broaches, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Childrens' Carriages, in fact every article to be found in a first-class Jewellery Store. ery Store

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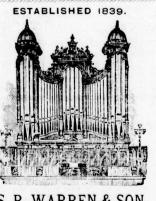
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dian, or American, [vide Government Re-turns]. 3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province 4th, That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be excretised. *FARMERS* ? Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ven-tures and the theories of amateurs in the in-surance business.

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RELATION LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

being very powerful. The "Allulia" of Lambillotic was greatly admired, the solos and duos being nicely rendered. An orchestra from the G. G. F. G. band and Messrs. Brewer and Anderson furnished the accompaniment. Rev. Dr. O'Connor officiated at Vespers. The Rev. Father Dawson gave a most interesting lecture on the Catholic Church in relation to Lit-erature and Science, the following report of which was taken for the CATHOLIC RE-CORD: Leiters and learning still flourished -the apostohe time. I A sacred concert was held in St. Pat-A sacred concert was held in St. Fat-rick's Church, Ottawa, on the 13th inst. The choir, composed of some of the best talent in the city, and under the leader-ship of Mr. Bonner, rendered several of the choicest compositions of Rossini and

in relation with that world the face of which they were destined to change. The history of the Acts of the Apostles in the elegant language of cultivated Greece. St. Paul, who, before his conversion, be longed to the learned set of the Pharisees, addressed his harders in some barbarous and ungrammatical jargon to the fastidious Athenians! Would be there addressed where imides addressed in the sharers in language world the sharers in language world the learned set of the Pharisees, addressed his harders justification. It wassadly impeded, however, by spread havoc on every side. It wassadly impeded, however, by spread havoc on every side. It wassadly impeded how were used in churches in the state work one is conversion in the batherians in struct us concerning he waknows God whom it has baffled and work of the nations of Ferrore it is converted and it is the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a baffled and the nations of Ferrore it is a state to solve it is the state of the nations of Ferrore it is a state of the paratece they not have said: "How can this un-lettered barbarian instruct us concerning the unknown God whom it has baffled all our sages to discover ?" So necessary was elegant language for the propagation of the gospel, that it was taught those apos-ties who were uneducated by inspiration from on high from on high.

from on high. So great an example was not lost on their successors. Polycarp, Ignatius, Ciem-ent, Irenæus, Lactantius, Origen, Tertul-lian, many of whose admirable writings have come down to our time, defended the Christian faith in a style that com-manded the attention of those proud patricians who remembered the elegance of Rome's Augustan age. Somewhat patricians who remembered the elegance of Rome's Augustan age. Somewhat later, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Cyprian, Ephrem, Epiphanius, St. John Chrysostom, Basil the Great and St. Gregory Nazianzen, spoke and wrote the elegant language of classic times. So im-portant was the study of classic learning held to be for the Christian people that portant was the study of classic learning held to be for the Christian people that the last named father of the Church com-posed a great number of able works, well calculated to supply the place of that ancient literature of which the apostate Emperor, Julian, deprived the Church, in order, by degrading the intellect, to up root the faith. In this he failed, and as completely as when defeated in his last battle, and mortally wounded, he plucked the fatal arrow from his bleeding breast, exclaiming, "Galilean, thou hast con-

systematic theology, in the 12th century; Imerius, the restorer of jurisprudence; Gratian, the author of the first compila-tion of Canon Law. The school of Salerno that guided medical art in all countries, the first dictionaries of the Latin tongue, the first treatise of Algebra, the first great work that makes an epoch in anatomy, were as truly and exclusively the boast of Italy, as the restoration of Greek literature and of classical taste in the first theenth century."

His court was filled with learned men, and a new light radiated from this bright centre throughout the wide extent of his vast dominions. Alcuin, an Englishman, and the first scholar of his age, was en-couraged to remain near the person of the great Mecanas, whilst England was com-peneated for the loss of so great a teacher by the presence there of Aldhelm, Beda and a host of other learn-ed men. Alfred himself, so justily styled "the great," cultivated letters, and not-withstanding the incursions of the heathen and barbarian Danes, against whom he fought no fewer than fifty-four pitched battles, was able by a judicious division of his time to translate the Latin history" of Beda into his native Saxon. The cus Vespuccius. In the 13th century there were at some universities 18,000 students at the same time, at Oxford no fewer than 30,000. The 11th century brought to light the long lost paudects of

lization. It was sadly impeded, however, by the frequent invasions of the Danes, who mariner's compass, when navigation and corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

spread havoc on every side. It was not till the nations of Europe were delivered from this northern scourge, that a thor-ough and uninterrupted revival of learning commenced in the eleventh century. In that and the successful in 1157. The students in universities employing couriers all over Europe, the Post Office came to be established. A monk of Pisa discovered spectacles in 1285. Swartz of Cologne made the first gunpow-ber in 200 by the came country of the concentration of the c commenced in the eleverth century. In that and the succeeding centuries were chiefly distinguished among the learned, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester IL, Anselm and Lanfranc, Archbishops of Canterbury, St. Bernard, Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon and St. Thomas Anginas. The last named is der in 1320. In the same century cannon were used at Creey and Poitiers. Arab-ian numbers were introduced by Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert), in 991, and Alge-braic calculation by the Italians in 1412. St. Thomas Aquinas. The last named is held to be equal in strength, depth, grasp, and clearness of mind, to Lord Bacon and Glass windows existed in the 3rd and 4th held to be equal in strength, depth, grasp, and clearness of mind, to Lord Bacon and Sir Isaac Newton. In many respects he was their superior. So we need not two-der that the present sovereign Pontiff earnestly recommended to all students a hat com-se proud se proud der that the present sovereign Pontiff somewhat Jerome, St. John wrote the ic learning ic learning in the diffusion of letters throughout ic learning in the diffusion of letters throughout ic learning ic learning in the diffusion of letters throughout ic learning ic learning in the diffusion of letters throughout ic learning in the diffusion of letters throughout ic learning ic learning ic learning ic learning in the dismal night of barbarism. The interval present sover is a set of barbarism. The interval present sover is a set of the day and the seasons of the ic learning is the dismal night of barbarism. The interval present sover is a set of the day and the seasons of the is so im-is complex the letters, and rose the soonest, in the dismal night of barbarism. The it leaves the letters is a set of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The it leaves the leaves is a set of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The it leaves the leaves is a set of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The it leaves the leaves is a set of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The dismal night of barbarism. The diffusion is a set of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The diffusion is a set of the day and the seasons of the day and the seasons of the is present the dismal night of barbarism. The diffusion is a set of the day and the seasons of the day a

crusades also played their part. They occasioned much interchange of thought, struck a deadly blow at feudalism, origin-

What a lovely thought to mark the hours As they floated in light away, By the opening and the folding flowers That laugh unto the summer's day!

Gerbert erected a clock at Magdeburg for Otho "the great," in the year 1000 barbarism, between advancing Europe and hostile Asia, between the pestilential cres-Clocks were quite common in the 12th century. Painting was revived in Italy in the 13th century by Girenta of Pisa, cent and the vivifying cross. Let it not be said that it was of no consequence that Godfrey de Bouillon caused the banner of be said that it was of ho consequence that guered!" DECLINE OF LEARNING. Soon after the time of those illustrous doctors, the Roman Empire of the West fell a prey to its barbarian enemies. The cause of letters perished for a time in its downfall. Hordes of Goths and Vandals under Alaric and Genseric, Attila and Totila, poured down upon the plains of Italy; and there was no Marcus Aurelius or Septimins Severus to lead Rome's legions, as of old, to victory. One solitary maxing been repelled. The terrible Attila, King of the Huns, had advanced, at the end of his victorious army, as far as Aquileia and threatened Rome. Leo the Great was Pope; and it was worthy of such a Pope to make an effort in order to Guio of Sienna, Cimabue of Florence.

BUSINESS ITEMS

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, still suffers in his injured knee, the ef-fects of a fall of six month's standing, but he replies to all enquiries about the old Irish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter how old or by what name called.

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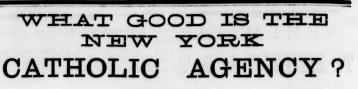
Wringer Company's advertisement in an-other column. New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large ouantifies. a new feature for St. HOW TO KEEP COOL Europe, Paris largely contributing. The medical schools of Salerno, Paris, and Montpelier were celebrated in the 11th d century. The present age has added a but little to the universities, all the halls of Oxford and Cambridge having been founded before 1511 and 1516.
The science of music was advanced by the invention of the gamut, in 1214, Organs were introduced into Europe by the Italians in the 5th century. Bells were used in churches in the year 605. The 12th century produced the matimer's compass, when navigation and
Style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTAOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkmess, corner of Dundas and Wellipoton streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-

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machinery.		such practices, and stamp them out by buy- ing their goods from houses WHO SELL CHEAP ALL THE TIME, in a straightfor- ward, business-like way. Every intelligent buyer knows weil that to carry on business honestly a living profit must be made, and the very idea of selling goods BELOW cost, at an actual loss, bears on the face of it at least Too MUCH GENEROSITY TO BE REAL. We have no hesitation in saying-and our sales	
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			Spring " Corn
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Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour	2 25 to 3 00 to	2 50	
Cracked Wheat Cornmeal	" 2 25 to 1 50 to	2 00	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
Bran, per ton Shorts, & Oatmeal, & cwt	14 00 to	$     \begin{array}{r}       14 \ 00 \\       18 \ 00 \\       3 \ 00     \end{array} $	ATTREE STATES STATES OF
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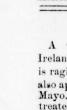
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A TE Ireland, is raging also app

Aquine a and threatened Rome. Lee the Great was Pope; and it was worthy of such a Pope to make an effort in order to save the city which there was no strong arm to protect. His predecessors had pleaded in vain for life and liberty with the save the city which there was no strong arm to protect. His predecessors had pleaded in vain for life and liberty with the tyrant Emperors of Rome. It was their glory to riot in cruelty and blood-the blood of the saints. A saint now pleaded dom, when Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in 1453. Mind once more triumphed over matter and things material. As in the halcyon days of only by some defenceless ecclesiastics, proceeded from Rome to Aquileia and sought an interview with King Attila. Some idea may be formed of the persua-Rome's Augustan age, genius swayed the world of the West. Mankind did homage to Italian progress and hailed the new era of lettered light as the "age of Leo X." sive power of the Holy Pontiff's words, " But see each muse, in Leo's golden days, Startsfrom her trance and trims her withered is remembered that the fierce barbarian was profoundly moved and imlays; Rome's ancient genius o'er her ruins spread, Shakes off the dust, and rears his rev'rend mediately commanded his forces to re-

mediately commanded ins forces to re-trace their steps. But Rome could not be finally saved. It owed a crushing debt of expiration. Francs, Goths, Vandals, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Alans, Huns, Lombards, Danes and Nor-mans, rushed in quick succession on the devoted city. One wave of invading devoted city. One wave of invading hordes had no sooner receded than another followed. In the comparatively short space of twenty years Rome was five times space of twenty years Rome was five times taken by assault and pillaged. The power of dissolution had now reached the heart of the vast empire. It had already made the world around a moral waste, extinguishing everywhere the light of learning.

and ignorance of middle ages. First came Italian, soft, sweet and beautiful from the "There was in that period of general social dissolution, one country," says an American writer, (N. Am. Review, 1840; art. Hallam's Middle Ages, Rome,) "in art. Halam's Made Ages, tome, 'an which the work of devastation commenced much later, and ended much sooner. Italy, in the middle ages, was like Mt. Ararat in the deluge—the last reached by the flood and the first left. The remains of the Roman social world were either nearer utary discussion of the source the flood and the first left. The remains of the Roman social world were either never utterly dispersed in that country or far later than anywhere else; and if we are to date the close of the middle ages from the extinction of fendalism, that revolution was effected in Italy no less than three con-turies before the time of Charles V.,—the epoch assumed by Hallam as the conclu-sion of his work. It would then, perhaps, be expedient to refer the history of Europe in the middle ages to Italy, as the history of the ancient world has always been referred to Rome. The great ascendency of the Papal power and the influence of Italing genius on the literature and the fine arts of all coun-tries made Italy essentially the center of hight—the sovereign of thought—the capital of civilization." WONDERFUL, PROGRESS IN ITALY. Hear Mr. Hallam: "It may be said, with some truth, that Italy supplied the fire from which other nations in this first, as afterwards in the second era of the reviral of letters lighted their own torches. Lanfrane, Anselm, Peter Lombard, the founder of

stigmatized by modern sciolists as "dark.

Our modern languages with their varied excellencies, arose amid the reputed chaos

First came

in society. In all barbarous states of mankind, she was a mere drudge and slave. She was constituted in the middle the equal, the companion and the ages friend of man. If chivalry, with that ex-aggeration which was its characteristic and its fault, ascribed to woman more than was due, religion corrected chivalry, and true honor, with true social position, has been the result.

has been the result. In all things religion promoted improve-ment, never failing to make art, science and letters, together with all material progress, auxiliary to its great work— that of restoring man, as far as possible here below, to his primeval excellence-of renewing that image of Divinity which the Omnipotent had originally stamped upon his br

brow. 'Os homini sublime dedit, Columque tuere jussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. ...

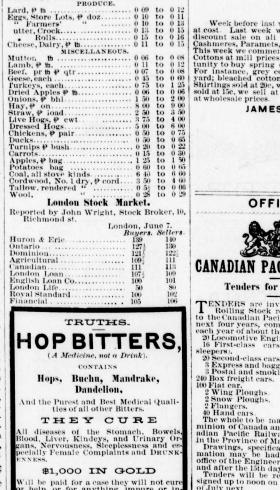
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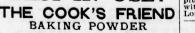
P. C. BARNARD,

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