

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3. LONDON, ONT. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881. NO. 137

CLERICAL.
We have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.
We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.
N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
MAY, 1881.
Sunday, 29—Sunday within the Octave of the Ascension. St. Boniface. Pope, O. Double.
Monday, 30—St. Felix, Pope, Martyr. Double. St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor. Merit. Widow. Double.
Tuesday, 31—St. Elizabeth, Queen, Martyr. Double. (from 29th of May)
Thursday, 1—Octave of the Ascension. D.N.L.C. Double.
Friday, 2—St. Mary Magdalene, of Pazzi. Double.
Saturday, 3—St. Mary Magdalene, of Pazzi. Double.
Saturday, 4—Vigil of Pentecost. Semi-Double.

For the Record.
The Rose's Adoration.
A blooming rose on the altar lay,
A beautiful and fair;
To grace the shrine of the bright May-day,
Its petals unfolded there,
Sweet and pure as the fresh incense,
As violets' fragrant breath—
It seemed to speak a love intense,
Ere it sank in silent death.
The lily of the valley meek,
Brilliant fuchsia, too,
A sweet spot for the slain Lamb's throne,
The passion flower's weep down,
The rarest bud on the spotless streak,
Is the blushing crimson rose,
Its breath-music of the crystal fount,
Its love a zephyr blow!
In silence hushed each spirit-blow,
"North Almighty Presence high,
And a calm, still peace each fond heart
Each whisp'ring a diamond sigh!
A gleamy sea of rose light,
"Round the God of Heaven shines,
"Tis the hour of His blessing soft and bright,
His presence the silver bell chimed,
The graceful priest in his snowy robe,
With vesture of gold so grand,
Waits dear priest to the Saphire throne,
Where countless cherubs stand!
The Precious Victim of love,
In his blood of crystal fount,
Waits for the poor hearts of earth,
Points to the Clear Home above.
The Benediction's over now,
The rose its petals close,
His glaring leaves all withered bow,
No radiance more to know,
Its earthly mission now complete,
Its earthly hymn is sung,
Its bliss is over,
With gifts from its heart wrung.
Thus should the souls of men'er thirst,
To bloom rose-like for God,
Sigh and sing till their soul be burst,
At the tomb where seraphs' trod,
Unlike this flower which fade away,
And longes not for bliss on high,
Their rest shines for Eternal Day,
Their rest on the shores of gold."
E. de M.
Hamilton, May.

CATHOLIC PRESS.
BOB INGERSOLL has made \$20,000 out of his lecture on "Hell." If there is no such place, Robert has made a good deal of money out of nothing, and if there is, he will wish he had not.—*Exchange.* "Bob" doesn't care whether there's a hell or not. What he does care for is the dollar. If he can make the dollars out of hell he doesn't care a continental. To him, like many others, the dollar is Almighty.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

MANY wonder at the spread of vice and immorality in our day, and at the very low tone of the public conscience. A straw indicating the drift of such a state of affairs can be taken from the annual report of that famous but not of Sanipierism the "American Tract Society," which states that the 192 collectors who canvassed the United States and Canada found in their visits 37,000 Protestant families who never go near a church. When this admission is made, from such a source, what must the reality be.—*Irish American.*

HIS Grace, the great Duke of Argyll is a believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and in pursuance thereof he cannot conscientiously approve of an act looking to the amelioration of the Irish tenantry. He thinks, does the great Duke of Argyll, that those who are not able to survive by trapping down their weaker brethren ought to go to the wall, or partition, or any where out of the way of their letters. Hence he has resigned from the Gladstone ministry, and his son, the harmless young man who rules Canada, follows suit. It will be a great loss to the world, no doubt, if the Campbell family decide to let go their hold on creation, and leave the universe to take care of itself, but considering that their greatness is all inherited, except that of the young man who gets his marriage with a daughter of the Queen, perhaps we can worry along some how without them.
—P. O.

WHEN CAPTAIN BOYCOTT passed through New York some of our *unimpaired* daily organs reviewed him in such a favorable light that one would imagine that he was a most injured individual, in fact, the victim of Irish odiums and lawlessness. He was on his way to visit a friend in Virginia who turns out to be a Mr. Muffy Magregor Blacker, Amelia Court-House, Virginia, who holds some property in Ireland over which Captain Boycott was agent. This absentee landlord was no doubt a slave-owner in Virginia before the war, and a good loyal rebel, and possibly owned some fat niggers. As they went the way of the "lost cause" he thought that he would use his Legation Boycott to scourge his white slaves in Ireland. All the documents, with

the specter of the "lost cause" were copied only yesterday, through Mr. Redpath, so that we are not able to give the exact date of this work. We publish enough, though, to show up the "martyr" Boycott and his amiable rebel patriot and friend in their true colors.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

IN SPITE of the suspense which tends to make lovers of Ireland silent while the Land Bill is under consideration, a great deal of nonsense is talked by chronic non-combatants about the feasibility of fighting. Parallels are drawn between what the Boers have done and what the Irish people might possibly do, if they had the spirit of the Boers. Now, the Irish people do not lack spirit; they lack arms—they lack everything except spirit, with which to have a successful fight against England. The position of the Boers in Africa and the Irish in Ireland is not at all similar. The Boers not only have arms, but they know how to use them, and England knows too well that her policy of keeping the Irish people unskilled in the use of arms is a masterpiece of craft. Even if Ireland had not been deprived of the use of weapons, her geographical position would render her an easy conquest to the stronger power, with a disciplined army and an ordinary equipped fleet. Perhaps if the Irish farmers were not compelled to live from hand to mouth—if they had anything in reserve to support them during a year of struggling, the current of events might change. But the feasibility of Ireland's fighting is dependent on too many "ifs." It is unjust to talk of the position of the Boers and of Irishmen in Ireland as similar. A handful of armed Irishmen in an African wilderness, with resources for future subsistence, would not fear the whole British army; but thousands of Irishmen in Ireland are powerless.—*Freeman's Journal.*

ZION'S HERALD reports a martyrdom in Mexico. It states that one of the Methodist Episcopal "Brothers" sent down to evangelize the land received fatal injuries from a mob in Puebla. Zion's Herald never comes out without a missionary "sensational," but if a Mexican mob did maltreat a Methodist missionary, Zion's Herald is not without blame. From time to time, it has permitted evangelizing brethren to appeal through its columns for chronos, melodious, and other instruments of civilized torture for the Mexicans. These appeals have no doubt been successful, and the untutored Mexican, chronos, and infuriated by Moody and Sankey hymns played on the parlor organ, has turned on the destroyers of his domestic peace. The Zion's Herald will perhaps remember that not long ago it announced the conversion of "an entire brass band," in some Mexican village, from "Romanism." This fact seemed worthy of much triumph to the readers of the Herald. A brass band is a hard thing to convert from the error of its ways, and the devoted Methodist brother who wrote of this alleged conversion, showed that he knew an Herculean task had been accomplished. Brass bands, as a rule, are accustomed to persecution; but this brass band, being really incapable of a change of heart, felt that it would gain dignity, if it could attribute the material boot-jack, the old tin can, or the usual missile which often rewarded its "tooting," to religious motives. It would no longer be a brass band persecuted on account of its devotion to art, but a band of martyrs. It was received with jubilation, and it learned the "Sweet Bye and Bye," with variations. "This," a devoted evangelical colporteur is said to have remarked, "is the first instance in history of the conversion of a brass band." The Mexicans thus far had not complained—much. They had found traces useful, and accepted them; the chronos of an Inquisitor burning a heretic in two colors, interested them in a new way, because they took the Inquisitor for the devil and the heretic for a bad Catholic. It was very wrong on their part to attack an evangelist, and cause his martyrdom to be noted in Zion's Herald—but they had suffered, and perhaps they thought the martyr was the leader of the band. In judging them, let this hypothesis be considered.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE JEWS have preserved their unique individuality as a race by refusing to intermarry with any other people. But the resolution has cost them dear in money and pain and blood. They separate themselves socially from the communities in which they exist, and in consequence are charged with being utterly selfish and un-patriotic. In this country, such a charge is undoubtedly false; but in older countries there is obviously more reason for the accusation. The recent horrible reports from Russia and Prussia show that in these countries the Jew is an object of fear and distrust and hatred. It is wrong to lay this feeling wholly or at all, on the ground of religion. It is unquestionably based on reasons of business and money. The Jews, in peace, seem well liked by the people, but in war they break down their wonderful and proud national, or rather social, barrier, and allow their people to mix and mingle with the people among whom they dwell; and, in addition, they must largely extend their occupations, and enter into general manufacturing and agricultural interests, instead of confining themselves exclusively, the world over, to dealing in money and a few readily marketable commodities. Experiences in these pursuits is honorable, but exclusiveness, in family and calling, renders them successful.

all that is human life; the human soul, the universe are wholly clay and nothing else, animated one knows not how."
Of one thing the Independent may dwell on the accents that fall from Ingersoll's tongue. Nor is it they who will be affected by his speaking. It is to be hoped that many of those who do go, go out of curiosity to see a smart speaker put out his tongue at Christ; much as they went to hear his Republican campaign speeches. But even granting this excuse, what a wretched picture it presents of mental and moral worth on the part of the audience. Is there anything interesting, edifying, or cheering in listening to gibberish for two hours or more? And the blasphemy is so vile, the very scum and offscourings of the wallow of old blasphemers which this leading orator of the Republican party is proud to present as his own, "warranted the only original." Well, gentlemen, have your way. Behold the outcome of your pious teaching and the result of your pulpits and your schools, Catholics, though they may be distressed, are not disturbed by colored froth of this kind. They have a fixed faith. They see the effects of irreligious teaching, which only causes them to knit their ranks more closely together, and pray for those who know not what they do.—*Catholic Review.*

FOR the fiftieth time in its history Ireland has been pacified by the wise action of a dear, kindly, soft-hearted Government. In accordance with their promises, the wigs in Dublin moved by the advice of the big wigs of Downing Street, have laid hold and heading on the spirit of the suffering island; they have staunchly held their bloody, closed her gaping wounds, dried her flowing tears, and behaved generally like the Good Samaritan. Have they passed a bold Land Bill, repealed the legislation of Coercion, given a grant for the encouragement of Fisheries, done something to stimulate home-manufacture and industry, directed the reclamation of waste soil, vouchsafed a Charter to the Catholic University, authorized the formation of Irish Volunteers, and consented to the re-establishment of a Parliament in College Green? Not a bit of it! What have they done, then? They have proclaimed the Irish capital—that is, they have suspended the Habeas Corpus Act there, and handed over to the police the right to enter any house in quest of arms, and to the LORD-LIBERTARIAN the right to cast any citizen into the cells on his mere warrant, during his good will and pleasure, without the form of trial.—*London University.*

The *Oscuro* then sets forth that the ancient aversion to Rome has greatly diminished, even among the English, now devoted to Protestantism. The old accusations of intolerance brought against the Catholic Church by the Protestant world are becoming more rare, and those accusations were not founded on fact. Under the Pontifical Government the Protestant worship had been tolerated. A church had been opened for its services, at a gate of the city a special cemetery had been granted, and if at the present time a cry of indignation was made against the Protestant propaganda carried on in Rome, it was not from intolerance, but because of the unworthy means employed, not by English pastors, but by Italian apostates, who hired a thousand soldiers against the Church and the Holy See. "Neither intolerance nor an unjust spirit of exclusion," concludes the *Oscuro*, "can, therefore, be attributed to the Holy See, which, while endeavoring on the one side to re-establish the ancient official relations with the Russian empire, on the other cannot but desire to see revived and the regular relations with the British Government. The time will come, and perhaps, it is not far distant, when even those governments differing from her in doctrine will render justice to the pacific tendencies of the Holy See."

The Independent will find another evidence of the country's advancement in the right road in the crowd that attend Ingersoll's lectures against Christianity. For two successive Sunday evenings two of our largest public buildings were crowded with audiences reported to be well dressed, and what is called respectable. Respectability, however, does not always go with good clothes, and it is hard for us to imagine an audience of respectable people, whether well or ill-dressed, sitting out and applauding the raw and wretched blasphemies of this favorite child of the Republican party. To inquire, to doubt, is one thing; to blaspheme is another. A man at liberty to denounce a religion, or a system, which he has scouted in all its bearings, searched it through and through, examined it in every part, and then found it wanting. Mr. Ingersoll has scarcely done this with Christianity. He revolved against the religious system under which he was trained, and pronounced that a hypocrisy and a sham. He is welcome, but he is not welcome to confound Christianity with his own wretched railing as a boy, blossom and flower of Protestantism. It is very distressing for Christian ears to be assailed by these vile cries of ignorant unbelievers. But they are less to be blamed than the blind leaders of the blind, who have made them what they are.

Protestantism has no longer any control over quiet and vigorous intellects. They simply throw off Protestantism. They may not do it so openly, or with the pecuniary zeal of an Ingersoll, but they do so effectually in secret. Those who have been so long deluded by it are bursting through its last shell and taking refuge in the truth, which is Catholicity, or wand-ering wholly into falsehood, crying out, "There is no light from Heaven. There is no God. Man is matter, and matter is

dangerous, and open to the popular cry of selfishness. The Jews have given more than their proportionate share of illustrations to men and women to the world. In music, literature, art, and politics, they have won the highest places among men. In war, manufactures, agriculture, and navigation they are almost unrepresented. Their absence from high positions, and indeed from any position, in the military and naval services of nations, tells against them in a patriotic sense; and it cannot be excused on the ground of being adverse to their religion or nature. We admire the Jews for their strong and grand qualities; but we deplore, for their own sakes, the narrow lines they mark out for themselves. Their religion certainly does not restrict their trades or callings, and compel them to exist as a people on traffic in the productions of other races, without producing anything of their own. There are no better Jews in America than the Jews; and we confidently hope that here at least their sons will be found applying the marked intelligence of that race to all the diversified industries of the country.—*Pilot.*

DANIEL O'REILLY, son of a New York stage-driver, bought an old trunk for fifty cents, and found in it a diamond brooch worth \$1,500. Some letters on the old trunk led O'Reilly to think it might have belonged to William H. Vanderbilt; and following up the clue he found that it had belonged to the man of \$100,000,000, from whose house it had been taken, with some other rubbish, by an ashman. As Mr. Vanderbilt is absent in Europe, the finder of the brooch took it to the millionaire's lawyer and chief business man, and insisted on restoring it, though the lawyer had some doubt as to whether it was Mr. Vanderbilt's property or not. When this point was settled, something was said about rewarding O'Reilly for his honesty; but he said plumply that he did not want a reward; all he would ask was that his father might be given an easier place than the one he had, as he was growing old, and twenty-five years' service as a stage driver was telling on him. The father's name, Miles O'Reilly, is one that revives pleasant memories.—*Pilot.*

"PRIEST HUNTING."
Arrest of Father Eugene Sheehy.
Correspondence Irish American.
Dublin, May 20.
In spite of Gladstone's "Liberalism" about his party, its true character is being so rapidly developed that there can no longer be a reasonable excuse offered for the adherence to it of any one pretendi- g, even in a remote degree, to Irish nationalism or patriotic feeling. It is, to-day, the same "big fat man," two centuries ago, united and received the exhortation of the whole Irish people, and that, later, fostered persecution and proscription in their worst forms here, while affecting to sympathize with the spread of liberty, everywhere outside the British empire. When a few weeks since, one of the local clergymen in Kerry was brought before the magistrates, and the charge against him and others was summarily dropped, it was thought the government had concluded that it would not be safe to meddle with the priesthood of Ireland; but the number of ecclesiastics who have flocked to the aid of the tenants' cause since the passage of the Coercion Bill, and the stand they have taken against the whole-sale evictions of the people that are being attempted, appear to have infuriated the landlord party—especially in the South; and a "priest-hunting" policy has once more been inaugurated. By a remarkable coincidence, the first victim selected has been a namesake of martyred Father Sheehy, and belongs to the same illustrious Irish family. The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, Catholic Curate of Kilmallock, in the county Limerick, was this morning arrested in that town by the police, under the provisions of the Coercion Act. Father Sheehy is well known in the United States, which he visited some years ago, to collect funds for the building of the new church in Kilmallock. During his tour on your side he delivered a series of patriotic lectures, some of which I remember to have read in the *Irish American*, at the time. He is generally beloved in the district in which he officiates, being one of the most active promoters of the local Land League organization, which he represented as a delegate in the late Convention in Dublin. In addition to Father Sheehy, there were arrested Henry Gilbertson, auctioneer and farmer; John Collins, farmer, and Michael McCarthy, farmer—all members of the Kilmallock Land League. They were conveyed at once to New Jail under a strong escort. One of the "flying columns," with two guns, left Limerick for Kilmallock this morning; and a large force of police is being massed there. The town and neighborhood are virtually in what is called on the Continent a "state of siege." The charge against Father Sheehy and his fellow-prisoners is the usual vague one of "reasonable suspicion" of something in- definite, which is declared to be "unlawful." The case was brought up to the House of Commons last night, by Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P., who asked for information on the subject, which Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, declined to give. In reply to further demands—Mr. Gladstone asserted that the Government

had not arrested any one—priest or lay- man—for being a member of the Land League. They had only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages! If any member, he said, proposed that a discussion of the arrests in Ireland be taken up at the morning sitting of the House on Tuesday next the Government would not object. Several Home Rule members, including Mr. Parnell, also denounced the arrest of Father Sheehy; but Mr. O'Sullivan's motion was negatived by a vote of 120 to 32. The Government's offer to hold a morning sitting on Tuesday to discuss the arrests, is condemned as illusory and worthless, because the Ministers would not pledge themselves to give full information of the specific acts on which the warrants were based. They would only produce a general charge, without offering an opportunity to the House or the country to examine into the evidence on which the charge is based. One of the Irish members, in the course of the debate, said, that the Chief Secretary would henceforth be known in Ireland as "Priest Hunting Forster."

Other arrests have taken place simultaneously in other districts. Mr. Featon, Vice-President of the Clonmore Branch of the Land League, and Mr. O'Donnell, Secretary, have been arrested at Cahir. Mr. Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the Killybegs Branch of the Land League, who took a conspicuous part in the support of the O'Donoghue at various elections, has also been arrested, and two men, (whose names have not been reported) are reported as having been taken on a charge of connection with the attempt to shoot Mr. Scammon, the magistrate who was fired upon, without result, near Skibbereen, recently.

There is little chance, however, of the Land Bill ever passing the House of Lords, as the Tories, who are in a majority there, appear determined to kill it anyhow. Their new leader, Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet last night, and referring to the bill, said it would be better that the House of Lords should cease to exist than that its functions should be merely to conform to the decisions of the House of Commons. There is talk of bringing it up in Committee on Thursday; but as the House will adjourn from June 4th to June 10th, the House of Commons says the Bill cannot be got before the Lords sooner than the middle of July. It is practically shelved until the approach of the "shoot- ing season," when the "Honorable Members" will probably throw it out to go after the partridges.—*SHAMROCK.*

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.
His Position on the Irish Land Question.
DUBLIN, May 18.
The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, is at present making an episcopal visitation of the parishes comprised in his diocese, and is being everywhere received with tributes of popular respect such as have not been accorded to any one in this part of Ireland since the old times of Emancipation and the "Repeal Year." The Archbishop has been outspoken on the "Irish Question" everywhere he has been; and, listening to his words, one can still see the old fire of '48 and the "Young Ireland" fervor glowing through the mist of time and the clouds of adversity.

The Archbishop was at Ballygarry this week, and the local Land League organization took advantage of his visit to wait on him and present him with an address, expressive of their respect, and the warm feelings with which they recognized his magnificent championship of the rights of the Irish people.

The venerable prelate, in replying to the address, expressed his warm sympathy with the efforts of the people and his respect for the political associations of the place and for the party which made it stand there in 1848.

At Mullinadhone the streets were decorated with triumphal arches and evergreens, the houses were illuminated and bands played national airs. Replying to an address the Archbishop referred to Mullinadhone as the birthplace of many true Irishmen, which allusion was received by the crowd with cheers for Charles J. Kickham. The Archbishop was himself, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws and not to molest the police or soldiers, who, he said, were only doing their duty. Nothing, he added, could resist a united people, and, thank God they were united. The bishops, priests and people were all of one mind. He was proud of Tipperary, and especially proud of Tipperary's imprisoned member of Parliament, John Dillon. The moment the government (John Bull, the Irish man of prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he (the Archbishop) concluded that there must be something sound in him, and that the English government believed there was something dangerous to their rule in him. By means of the present agitation, he said, Ireland would yet become a prosperous and contented country.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S LETTER.
The following is the full text of Archbishop Croke's letter on the "Irish Land Bill," of which a meagre extract only has been allowed to reach us through the English government telegraph:—
THE PALACE, May 6, 1881.
To the Editor of the Freeman:
My dear sir,—I write you a line at once, by early post, and in a great hurry, yet with full deliberation, and no small sense of the responsibilities of the situation, to express my opinion as to the attitude which it appears a majority of the Irish Parliamentary Party are about to assume in reference to the Land Bill now under discussion in the House of Commons. By a vote of seventeen to twelve they have resolved

on not following the Government into the lobby on the Parliamentary division to be taken on the second reading of the bill, and, furthermore, to leave the House in a body before such division. They have come to this conclusion because they think the course the best, both to mark their condemnation of the conduct of the Government in arresting Mr. Dillon, and their belief that the present Land Bill is inadequate to the settlement of the Land Question.

Then as to the Land Bill itself about which there is no question, I hold to the pronouncement of the Hierarchy, substantially, and in each and every one of its parts, and take the liberty of saying to the advanced Irish Party in Parliament, with whom I have cordially co-operated, though in a small degree,—whose fidelity to the National cause I have never doubted, and whose pluck and perseverance I never fail to admire,—that, with great respect for their judgment, the vast and overwhelming majority of the Irish people, including of course, Irish ecclesiastics, of all grades, are, in my humble opinion, in favor of giving the Government a fair chance of passing the bill, in case the amendments suggested by the Bishops, as well as in the Land League manifesto and Convention, will have been substantially incorporated with it.

Anyhow, this does not appear to be the fitting time for giving opposition to the measure. Let it have a second reading. Let it be discussed and dissected, and fought over, if necessary, in committee; and if under these various testing processes, it cannot be brought into such shape as would commend it to the good sense of the country, or in harmony with the views expressed by the leaders of sound public opinion in Ireland, both lay and ecclesiastical, let it, in God's name, be rejected by all means, as inadequate to do what it pretends to do and unworthy, therefore, of our approval and support.

Much more might be written on this weighty subject. I do not desire to write more, and speak only for myself. I think, indeed, that I shall never be found saying or doing anything unworthy of one who has never left the people's side in any of their struggles, or recommendations to the country and its people in any of its causes: I trust, too, and believe, that, however individuals may honestly differ with me in this particular matter, the bulk of thoughtful and patriotic Irishmen will agree as to the substance of what I have said.

I remain, your faithful servant,
T. W. CROCK.
Archbishop of Cashel.

As regards Mr. Dillon, I yield to no man in Ireland in respect for him, or in the amplest appreciation of his noble nature. I admire him as a hero, and believe in him as a politician. That is to say, I think he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and wishes, as well as the virtues of our people, and that he would unhesitatingly lay down his life for his country's good. It is kind for him to be an Irish Nationalist. His father before him had to fly for his life, with a felon's name upon his head, and had to "sign a parole" and "accept a pardon" to wear his head above the ground.

But, after all, as this day's *Freeman* sensibly puts it, the fact that the Government, by arresting Mr. Dillon, had done a wrong and spiteful thing is not a sufficient reason why the Irish party in Parliament should do a foolish, or even imprudent, thing to avenge it.

I am prepared to take my share in any movement, with the law, which the friends of Mr. Dillon may suggest, whether as regards the action of the Government in his case, or in testimony of the truth, high principle, charity, and dauntless patriotism of Tipperary's imprisoned member. At the same time I am bound to confess that I cannot approve of the special means which the Irish Parliamentary Party are said to contemplate, with a view to exhibit their sense of loyalty to wards their colleague.

LOCAL NEWS.
The conductors on the G. W. R. have received an increase of ten per cent.
The two firemen who were injured at the fire at Leonard's foundry are progressing favorably and expect to be able to be around shortly.
The Sulphur Spring property at the foot of Dundas Street has been sold for \$10,500.
The boats have commenced running down to Springbank.
The officers of the London Field Battery tendered a complimentary dinner to the men on Tuesday evening at the City Hotel, where all enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

Patrick McE, Esq., J. P. a well-known, pioneer of Adelaide, died suddenly the other day of apoplexy.
An epidemic of sore eyes is prevalent in this city.
The alleged hotel incendiaries have been discharged for want of evidence.
The old Northern Hotel on Queen's Avenue is being torn down to make room for the New Club House.

In the case of Howie vs. Kent, recently tried in this city, Mr. Meredith, Q. C., obtained a *rule nisi* for a new trial.
Geo. T. Hiscox had three fine horses stolen from his pasture one day last week. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the animals.

The Catholic Faith, says St. Augustine, is more precious far than all the riches and treasures of earth; it more glorious and greater than all its honors and its possessions. This it is which saves sinners, gives light to the blind, restores penitents, restores the just and the virtuous to purity,

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\$500 will be paid for any case of...
Bitters will help or cure.
Hop Bitters builds up strength and cures continually from the first dose.
Fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sweet breath in Hop Bitters.
Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.
Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.
Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay.
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At lowest rates of interest.
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complishment. With the eyes of faith you may read in them a heavenly design, reaching from end to end mightily, and ordering all things sweetly." (Wisdom viii, 1). God would have His way in us and in you also. He it is who disposed us by manifold grace for you; and by the gentle whisperings of His Spirit moulded your minds and hearts into harmony with ours. A great Catholic principle underlies the whole series of acts by which an Irish Priest—no option being given him—was chosen, called, commissioned, blessed, and consecrated for the distant See of Kingston, in Canada; his steps were directed by strong internal impulse to the See of Peter, the tombs of the Apostles, the Shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel, the foot of the Throne of Christ's Vicar; the episcopal character was imparted to him by the ministry of the Most Eminent Cardinal who directs the world-wide missions of the Catholic Church; the Chapel of the Propaganda was the place, the Presentation of Our Blessed Lady was the day, the circle of Irish Bishops, with numerous other dignitaries, were the assistants and witnesses of the solemn act. Irish Prelates conducted him to the shores of the old world, and the Hierarchs of two Provinces of the Canadian Church assembled to greet him at his advent to you. By whom was all this ordained? For whom were these blessings and honours intended? Neither the Providence of God, which directed all, nor the high personages who contributed, each in his own sphere, to work out the Divine purpose, had in view the personal exaltation of the lowly priest; but they honored our office in us, and us for the sole sake of our office, the hierarchical principle represented in us, and the graces of which we are the bearers to you, "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." (Eph. iv, 12). Search now your souls, dearly beloved, examine the motives that induced you to employ your time and thought and cultivated taste in devising so many elegant symbols of reverence, admiration and heartfelt welcome for us, and elicited the enthusiastic manifestations of your filial love and devotion, which met our looks on every side, in the thoroughfare of your city and within the Church, on the day that we arrived to take possession of this our See; and say, were not the principle and the motive operating in the minds of the Clergy and people of Kingston precisely those to which we have referred? Are they not, as we stated in the beginning, the counterpart of our preparation for you? Are they not the expression of your lively faith and fervent piety? We venture to characterize the sublimity of your spirit and the depth of your religious feeling in the language of the Apostle, St. Paul to the Galatians, "and in the fullness of an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus." (Gal. iv, 14). We thank Our Good God for it, and have already communicated to the Holy Father and the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda our special cause of thankfulness, that not only did the illustrious and Most Rev. Prelates of this and the adjacent Province gather around us with greeting at our Installation, but we were cheered and encouraged by admirable Addresses presented to us by our Reverend Clergy, the Religious Communities and our faithful laity, expressing in the fullest and most unreserved manner their desire to make us happy in our ministry amongst them, and to co-operate with us in every work that we shall deem fit to undertake for the promotion of religion and education, piety and charity in our Diocese.

For this "I will bless the Lord at all times: His praise shall be ever in my mouth." (Psalm xxxiii, 1). "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and let all that is within me bless His holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and never forget all he hath done for thee." (Psalm cxxxv, 1). To all praise and thanksgiving, for your correspondence with God's mercies. We shall always remember it; and our prayer shall be, that this pious disposition may abide in you, and be strengthened, and transmitted to the next generation. We bless you with our whole heart, for you have made us happy in our coming to you. We pray "the Father of mercies and God of all comfort, who comforteth us in our tribulation, that we also may be able to comfort them who are in all distress." (II Cor. i, 4). We bless our Clergy, that they may grow in holiness of sacerdotal virtue, and succeed in their mission to God's people. We bless our religious Communities, that they may show forth more and more the excellence and loveliness of their vocation to the highest perfection of the Evangelical Councils, and may insure great glory to God, not only in their own lives, but in the sanctification of those committed to their charge, of the children especially, who are the hope of the future. We bless our faithful laity, that they may persevere in them the strength of faith, the courage of hope, the warmth of charity, and zeal for our holy religion, which is their glory before angels and men, and to us a pledge of good and useful works. We should be ungrateful, were we to forget our duty to the many respectable and influential Protestant gentlemen, representing every learned profession and the superior ecclesiastical, civil, military and social grades, who have shown us the courtesy of personal visits and other exhibitions of generous goodwill. We pray God to pour out His blessing upon them and their families, and not permit their kindness to pass unrewarded.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." (Apostol. xvii, 21).

This Pastoral shall be read in each church of the diocese on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Kingston, under our hand and seal, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.

Signed, by order of His Lordship,
THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

P. S.—We desire that the Collect "Pro quibusdam moribus" be recited, in addition to the prayer of the day, the Rubric permitting, in every Mass until further orders.

We also desire that letters be addressed to us during a visitation of the Diocese at the place where we may be known to be. All letters to be addressed to "Palace, Kingston, which street of course is that way."

be transacted by our Deputy, should be outwardly marked "official." Letters intended for ourself only should be marked "private." J. V. CLEARY.
May 13, 1881.

THE HOLY FATHER ON EDUCATION.

The following is a translation of the address of His Holiness the Pope, recently delivered to the delegates of the Catholic Societies of Rome.

If it is always pleasing to Us to receive one or another of the numerous societies founded in Rome to defend and favour Catholic interests, Our joy and consolation are still greater when we see all of them come together before Us. We have heard from your eloquent mouths, the illustrious duke who worthily presides over those societies, the sentiments which animate them, the love and submission which unite them to Us, the vows which spring from their hearts, the wishes and hopes which sustain them. We express to you these things, dearly beloved, with our liveliest satisfaction. We render, both for your societies and for Our Rome, the best wishes in those days when is celebrated the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, that mystery which more than any other inspires a sense of confidence and of certain and consoling hope.

It is true, indeed, that the remembrance of happier times, when Rome, at this season was accustomed to display all the splendor and pomp of her religion and her faith, profoundly moves Our heart and fills it with sadness. However, in the midst of Our bitterness, nothing is more agreeable to Us than to see Our sons in Rome regret bygone times, recall with desire and love the religious splendors of the past, hope for their return, and hasten by their vows a better future. Christian Rome has a history of her own, and, better still than a history, she has in her favor the sovereign decrees of Divine Providence, which has plainly designed Rome to be the centre of Catholicity, the august seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the capital of the Catholic world. By many titles, all of them glorious, Rome belongs to the Roman Pontiff. God has destined her to guard safely His dignity and for the free exercise of His spiritual power. That is the reason why the claims which the Sovereign Pontiff has on Rome are sacred, that no human power, no political reason, no lapse of time, can ever destroy or even weaken them.

But it is necessary, dearly beloved sons, that you also should co-operate to this most worthy end by opposing with indomitable courage the conspiracy which inimical sects have formed to take away from your city the sacred character which distinguishes and ennobles it in so high a degree, and to snatch from the Roman people the faith of their fathers and the love and devotion due to the Holy Father. It is, then, necessary, dearly beloved children, that you should hold yourself apart from the many elements of corruption, that you should investigate profoundly the difficult circumstances in which the Church and Sovereign Pontiff find themselves; that you should understand fully the duties incumbent upon all the faithful, and upon those of Rome in particular.

You must employ the most assiduous care and make the most generous efforts to give Christian education and instruction to the youth, to instil into them the hope of the future, and to maintain in honour amongst you the noble profession of Catholicity, at present outraged and vilified by the aid of a shameful press, and by every other means. And since, along with the interests of religion, those of the future and of the society are necessary, you must turn to their aid, carrying your action into the field of communal and provincial administration, the only field at this moment (hold it well) which, for the gravest reasons, is open to Italian Catholics.

Finally, that your action may be more efficacious, and that you may be better prepared for the coming struggles, it is very important to multiply the circles, the congresses, the societies, the companionships, to make them act in harmony, and to constitute them so as to strengthen more and more the bond of a common and brotherly union, which doubles their strength and exhibits the excellent spirit which animates and directs them. It is in vain, especially at a time when everything conspires against religion and the Church, to try to put a battle upon a veil, if those who have at heart Catholic interests do not lend a hand to offer to the enemy the most energetic resistance.

To this end we ardently supplicate the Lord, in the humility of Our heart, to diffi amongst you a great plenty of the spirit of union and concord of which We desire that Our fatherly and special blessing shall be the pledge and the seal. May this benediction descend upon Our Rome, that she may become every day stronger and more devoted to the Church and faithful to the Sovereign Pontiff; may it descend upon your League in its entirety, on its illustrious chief, and on the societies which compose it; may it in fine descend upon all here present, and on your families, as a pledge of temporal and eternal happiness.

FEMALE WOMEN.

We respect, admire, and love a female woman. We admire her in the beauty of her person, her moral presence and position; we respect her simple truthfulness and innocence, and we love her as the embodiment of the highest charms and sweetest attributes of humanity. But a male woman, who can bear? We cannot be of a mother's meetings in which women perform the leading parts, of lectures on the subject of marriage to promiscuous audiences by female tongues, and of the perambulating female spouters who go about the country, without an involuntary emotion of disgust. Many of these women are mothers who have families of ten or more at home, and husbands who should have tender hearts. Home duties are forsaken, and the misguided mistresses go about teaching other people their duties. What comfortable wives they must be! What kind and assiduous mothers! How they must hallow a home that is too small to hold them! Gods of war! We should as soon live with a hyena or a steam-engine. Don't come this way, we beg of you.

It is the small leak that impoverishes a household. It is the small economies that lead to all affluence.

ARREST OF JOHN DILLON, M. P.

Full Particulars.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P. for county Tipperary, has been arrested. He was taken into custody at eight o'clock on Monday night upon his arrival by train at Portlinton Station. The Lord Lieutenant's proclamation of the county of the city of Dublin was made mainly, it is believed, for the purpose of effecting the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, and it is feared, some others.

Mr. Dillon attended the Land League meeting at Orange-mockler, near Clonmel on Sunday. He left Dublin at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, having only caught the train for the south by it being a little late in starting. On Saturday night he stayed with Mr. P. Coghlan, at South Lodge, a few miles distant from Orange-mockler, driving to the meeting, at which he afterwards spoke, without any knowledge of the proclamation of Dublin or of his own contemplated arrest. In the evening, after the meeting, he returned to South Lodge, where he remained until Monday forenoon.

Probably with the object of providing against contingencies and easing their own conscience, a small police force mustered in the Great Southern and Western Railway Terminus at four o'clock on Monday morning, awaiting the arrival of the mail train from the south. Mr. Dillon did not, of course, travel by it, and for the one o'clock train from Cork Mr. Mallon, superintendent of the G Division, with four or five of his subordinates, again went to King's Bridge, and were again disappointed. Each train that passed through the Limerick Junction or Kildare was closely examined by the two detectives.

All day scores of policemen had been scattered like videttes about the quays near the King's Bridge, also around the railway terminus, and in groups of two and three they stood at long intervals on the high road from the railway station to the Prison, like sharpshooters ranged along the Phoenix Park wall. So elaborate were the arrangements that even the prison warders appeared to have had notice, as at ten minutes before six, when the train from Kildare, which was expected to have reached Kingliffinham, the inner wooden gate was slung back, and behind the iron grating a warder stood with key in hand ready to open it also, for the purpose of admitting the first parliamentary representative who has been "reasonably suspected."

On Monday forenoon Mr. Dillon left Carrick-on-Suir and travelled as far as Thurles. Here he was the guest of the Archbishop of Cashel, and dined at the presbytery with his grace and some of the local clergy. The Thurles local band was playing during Mr. Dillon's stay of four hours in the town. After dinner the Rev. Father Cantwell, Adm., accompanied Mr. Dillon to the train. An immense concourse of people and the local band followed. During the delay at the Thurles station the crowd called for a speech, but Mr. Dillon answered that he felt tired, and did not address them. Some person with a prophetic genius cried out, "Perhaps it might be the last time we shall look at you for a long time." Even then Mr. Dillon did not know he was in the train. He was, however, in the train. Mr. Harrington, of the Kerry Socialist, who had just been holding a meeting at Twomile-Borris, near Thurles, for the organization of a branch of the League there, joined Mr. Dillon by appointment at Thurles, and they travelled together to Dublin. During the day, when the movements of the police became known in Dublin, a friend dispatched a telegram to Mr. Dillon, addressed to Ballybrophy, informing him that a detective officer was then (2.30) awaiting his arrival at Kildare railway station. He instructed him and Harrington came to Ballybrophy at ten minutes past seven o'clock a railway porter put his head into the compartment and said, "Mr. Dillon, I am afraid there is bad news. There is a telegram here for you." Immediately afterwards a telegraph boy delivered a message to Mr. Dillon, which when he read it, and to Mr. Harrington, the only other occupant of the compartment, he expressed surprise that the Government should do anything so absurd. He had no idea of what special acts of his warrant him, as grounds upon which to arrest him. He instructed him to open all letters addressed to him at the League, to reply to them, and attend to some special business of the League which had been under his charge. He handed to Mr. Harrington a message on public business for Mr. Sexton, M. P., and also a parcel of documents, which were upon enclaves in different counties, accompanied by applications for remittances. At Portlinton, where the train arrived at eight o'clock, Mr. Dillon remarked a detective and two sergeants of constabulary standing on the platform. Observing Mr. Dillon, the detective took up a position before the carriage and Mr. Harrington stepped on to the platform, and Mr. Dillon was accosted by the acting-inspector in a whisper. Taking out the warrant, the latter handed it to Mr. Dillon, who, pointing towards the train, said, "There is my carriage." Messrs. Dillon and Harrington paced up and down the platform, the detective keeping a close eye upon them. When they re-entered their compartment the detective also crossed into the carriage. Seven other policemen appeared quite suddenly at the carriage door, two of them followed the inspector, and the other five entered the carriage immediately preceding it. Mr. Dillon and Mr. Harrington continued to converse. The latter asked if he might accompany Mr. Dillon to the station, and the detective replied, "Yes, of course." At the various stations along the line small forces of police were in attendance, and seemed to be on the look-out for Mr. Dillon. At the terminus a large force of police was mustered. A few superintendents and inspectors were also present. The police excluded the general public from the platform, consequently there was but a small attendance, and no demonstration whatever. Mr. Dillon was conducted to a cab, Mr. Harrington accompanying him, and Mr. Superintendent Mallon and Mr. McCracken also taking seats. Five or six other vehi-

cles were engaged for Captain Talbot and the subordinate police officers with a few constables. The road from the terminus to the prison was occupied in force by police, who were stationed in groups of ten at certain intervals of space. Each group as the vehicular procession passed it ran to reinforce the main body at Kingliffinham. Outside the prison were about fifty policemen drawn in a line across the front of the building. Mr. Thomas Brennan drove from Kingsbridge to the prison. Mr. Mallon was the first to leave the cab, and Mr. Dillon afterwards walked into the prison, apparently without much concern. He was followed inside by Mr. Harrington who had his luggage delivered up to him. Inside in the prison hall there were several detectives. The great doors were closed with a bang, and after about ten minutes the police and Mr. Harrington reappeared, and the large police force made immediate efforts to disperse the small crowd which had gathered. The people left quite peacefully. Some short time afterwards in the prison, Dr. J. E. Kenny, as medical adviser, saw Mr. Dillon, who was at the time taking some refreshment.

The speech upon which Mr. Dillon was arrested was made at the last weekly meeting of the League, presided over by Mr. Sexton, M. P.

As a health reverter Burdock Blood Bitters acts like a charm. In Malaria, Bilious Complaints, Scrofula and all disorders of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, this great combination of Vegetable Medicines proves a certain specific. A few doses regulate the bowels, and the sympathetic Tonic it has no equal. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

AN ESSENTIAL OF HEALTH.—One of the prime essentials of health is the secretion of bile by the liver in due quantity and of a proper quality for the uses which Nature has ordained for this important secretion. It is gently stimulating and potent regulating action upon the biliary gland constitutes NORTHERN & LYMAN'S VEGETABLE DISCOVERY AND DYSPEPTIC CURE a most valuable specific for Liver Complaint. Among the consequences of its continued and systematic use are the disappearance of all symptoms of chronic biliousness, as constipation, nausea, pain in the vicinity of the organ affected, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and head-ache. No finer remedy for dyspepsia exists, and its remedial value has been signally demonstrated in kindred complaints, such as female weakness, erysipelas, scrofula, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. The vigor with which it endows a feeble physique, is shown in an increased activity of every vital function, and its effects, though potent, are followed by no hurtful results. The bowels are relaxed by it naturally and easily, and it is not disagreeable to the taste, and the purity and wholesomeness of its botanical ingredients make it a far safer as well as more efficient remedy than preparations containing mercury, designed to affect the liver beneficially, but which sometimes do more harm than good. Large doses of it are not required, and it is, therefore, in reality far cheaper than other cathartics. Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for NORTHERN & LYMAN'S Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The proprietor of BERDOCK BLOOD BITTERS challenges the world to produce the record of a medicine that has achieved a more wonderful success, or better credentials in so short a period of time as has this great Blood Purifier, the System Renovator. Its cures are the marvels of the age. Sample Bottles 10 cents.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Regan's if you want the most stylish boots, shoes or gaiters for summer wear. His new stock embraces the best goods in this line ever before shown in London. The prices are exceedingly low. Competition is the order of the day. In fact, a sort of national policy aid Regan will be always found up to the times.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Chingalee Hair Restorer becomes more and more general in the city. Go to Foy Bros., 250 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and parapsants, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines, liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lbs. cans only 15c. A trial solicited.

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

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 quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions, bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries, MOUNTAIN, City Hall.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINDLAW'S CUTTING TEETH RUB. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—wiped up a bit, and the mother is at ease. There is not a mother in earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and assuages the pain, and is the prescription of one of the most eminent medical authorities in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest at Comfort to the Suffering.—"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the blood and heal, as its acting power is won. It is "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Balm or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted. It is really the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds. It is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT TO THE READERS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

J. J. Hanratty

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of London and surrounding country that he has leased those Commodious Premises directly opposite Ferguson's Grocery, on Dundas Street, and now offers for Sale a large and complete stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Black Bunting, Dress Muslins, Etc.

Black & Colored Dress Silks—a large stock.

Note a special line of Colored Silks—only 45 cents per yard.

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Turkey Tableing, Hollands, Towels and Towellings; Blue and Brown Denims, Cottonades, Tickings, &c.—A full assortment at close prices. Cases of Prints, Cretons, Grey and White Cottons at mill prices. Tweeds for Men and Boys' wear a decided bargain. Tapestry Carpets, Lace Curtains, a large stock, at prices lower than can be had elsewhere. Call and see our Tapestry Carpets at 50 cents per yard. Lisle Silk Lace and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, Fringes, Furnishings, &c. Gents' Furnishings—one of the best assorted stocks in the city—all New and Nobby.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is stocked with new and fashionable goods. Style, combined with economy, is our motto in this department. Ladies are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. Polite and attentive salesmen and saleswomen will wait on you.

Sales for Cash. All goods marked in plain figures at

HANRATTY'S One Price Store, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET Eight doors East of his old Stand. A Choice Stock of New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, none excels me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call. N. B.—NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

COMPULSORY SALE.

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warehouses for our immense Spring Importations of "CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

PETLEY & COMPANY WHOLESALE & RETAIL CARPET DEALERS, GOLDEN GRIFFIN, 128, 130 & 133 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

WINLOW BROS. BOOTS AND SHOES!

We are offering some lines of Ladies' Prunellas at extremely Low Prices. Also, Misses' Walking Shoes in Public and Prunella, at about half their value. 113 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, NEW FLOUR & FEED STORE 317 RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.

Have a large list of Farms, Wood Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 2500 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. W. M. Moore & Co., Federal Bank Building, London. 180-17

E. J. RODDY

Has just opened out a Flour, Feed and Seed Store, in the above place. He will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Flour, Feed and seeds, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. 257 Give him a call. E. J. RODDY.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. REID'S HARDWARE

LOWEST PRICES FOR BARB WIRE Buy only the TWO BARR. It is the best, at JAS. REID & CO., nov21 116 N. S. Dundas Street

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. FURNITURE

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office Furniture LONDON, ONT. Designs and estimates furnished for Chairs, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Stratford; Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

MONITOR PENCILS (Sliding Lead—New) AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, BUILDING BLOCKS, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

AT J. T. LIVELY'S, No. 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON, ONT. 22p1017

My Right
BY SUSAN COOKE
Yes, God has made me a woman, and I am content, not just what he meant, not for other things, since Who knows me best and ordered this for me
A woman, to live my life In quiet womanly way Bearing the far-off battle, mental and through a day The crowding, struggling through their busy day
I am not strong nor valiant, I would not look for fight Or jostle with crowds in a To stully my garments, But I have rights as a woman claim my right.
The right to gather and give, What food I need and care From the garner store, Which man has heaped up, Taking with few hands for one plan.
The right—oh, best and true! To stand all day and night, Whenever sorrow comes, With none to cull or quail, I must give ungrudgingly. I must give and take.
I do not ask for a ballot, Though very life were in it, I would beg for the noblest, That I might give ungrudgingly, I must give and take.
The feet foot and the feet, Both seek the same assistance, The weakest soldier's hand, Or a great army roll, And God, who made man, made too the woman!

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON

JAMES VINCENT, by the Most Reverend the Bishop of Kingston

To the Reverend Clergy, the Laity, and all the Faithful of the Diocese, Health and Blessings of the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST,

It is meet and just, it is our duty, and an honour to us, that we should, in a public and solemn manner, come to you, at our first advent to you, to pass into speedily the chances of ephemeral should record it officially, for preservation in the mother-tongue of the Diocese, and as a monument of our fervent religious spirit, boasting unbelief, a testimony of your faith, and of the generations of your church, to ecclesiastical authority, self-willed, self-determined, and self-constituted, should record it officially, for preservation in the mother-tongue of the Diocese, and as a monument of our fervent religious spirit, boasting unbelief, a testimony of your faith, and of the generations of your church, to ecclesiastical authority, self-willed, self-determined, and self-constituted, should record it officially, for preservation in the mother-tongue of the Diocese, and as a monument of our fervent religious spirit, boasting unbelief, a testimony of your faith, and of the generations of 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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.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY—As I 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 aims and principles, that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

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

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

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Sunday last will ever be a red-letter day in the annals of the church of London. The blessing on that day, under circumstances of marked and unusual impressiveness, of the corner stone of the magnificent edifice now in course of erection here, opened a new era for Catholicism in Western Ontario. The ceremony of Sunday was not one of mere local significance or influence. The presence of the entire episcopate of the Province—of so many priests from this and other dioceses—and of so large a body of people not only from this city but the neighboring towns, attested the importance of the occasion and the enduring character of Catholic faith in this country. The church of London may now be said to have entered a brighter sphere of existence. Her growth and progress during the past fifteen years have been truly marvellous. In every portion of the diocese the works of religion have, within that time, assumed an activity gratifying to Catholics, astonishing to others. Everywhere, under the good counsel and judicious supervision of the worthy prelate who rules the diocese, has a solid advancement been made in all that tends to the maintenance of the true faith. In this city itself we have witnessed what the zeal, and energy, and piety of the good bishop have achieved. Institutions of learning and charity, of which any city or diocese might well be proud, are now ours, and soon one of the finest Cathedral Churches in America will also be the possession and inheritance of our people. We know of no portion of Canada where within so brief a period so much has been done and done so well. The success which has hitherto blessed all the undertakings of Dr. Walsh augurs well for the future of religion in Ontario, and must serve as an incentive to generations to come, to sustain the noble works now so brightly inaugurated and firmly established.

THE LAND BILL.

The Marquis of Salisbury is now leader of the Conservative party. That party is predominant in the House of Lords, and will certainly follow the commands of its leader. When, therefore, we find the Marquis of Salisbury declaring unqualified disapproval of the Land Bill in its present shape, we may feel assured the Lords will give it its quietus. The Bill in its present shape is far from satisfactory to the Irish people, and would, we believe, but partially fulfill the good purpose Mr. Gladstone declares himself anxious to promote. Yet the measure is a practical admission of the folly and injustice of the present system of landlordism in Ireland. There is a good deal in the admission. The land lords and their friends in Europe and America have endeavored to make it appear that for the troubles prevailing in Ireland the tenantry are solely responsible. The Irish people have been vilified and misrepresented from the view of saving landlordism from its well-deserved fate. But

vilification and misrepresentation have no longer any effect. The speech of the Premier in introducing the Land Bill was itself a powerful indictment of the present system of Irish land tenure. His bill falls very short of the just expectations of the people, but it is after all an instalment, however limited, of justice. The House of Commons has evidently resolved to pass the bill, but their action will be completely nullified if the upper chamber rejects the bill. Such action on the part of the Lords would surprise no one acquainted with the history of that body. But anything more unwise, unjust and undignified could scarcely be imagined. If the bill be thus summarily dealt with, Mr. Gladstone must once more fall back on the people. We make no doubt that the people when appealed to will strengthen his hands and enable him to do for Ireland more than the present Land Bill promises or can accomplish.

THE BEACONSFIELD MONUMENT.

We have no desire to detract from Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity in proposing a monument to Lord Beaconsfield, when we assert that the action of the British Premier was certainly a mistaken one. The noble monument that can be erected to a deceased statesman is the enduring affection of the people he has served. If the people desire to commit an expression of this affection to marble or bronze they do that which is not only legitimate but laudable. Monuments erected by Parliament are not, we contend, faithful interpreters of popular gratitude. Parliament, it is true, represents the people in so far as the national views on political questions are concerned, but cannot presume, especially under the influence of momentary and ephemeral excitement, to interpret the feelings of the people in regard to the services of a deceased public man. It is not at the very moment of his death that the people can be presumed to be in a position to pronounce on his merits or demerits. Lord Beaconsfield was most assuredly a man of very great talent, but we have yet to learn that he did anything to give himself a permanent place in British history. The American thus ably discusses the erection of a monument in his memory.

We must applaud the resistance offered by the Radicals to the proposal to erect, at national expense, a monument to the late Lord Beaconsfield. The erection of monuments, as Eschines reminded the Athenians, is a very serious matter. It is the way in which society sets the seal of its approval upon the character of public men. It is quite true that London has statues to worse men than the late earl. The equestrian statue to George IV, and that to Charles II, in the Royal Exchange, are works of art which a wise guardian of public morals would like to see deposited in the Thames. But Lord Beaconsfield was not a man whose character merits this kind of national memorial. He was free, indeed, from all the vulgar vices with which the statesmen of more democratic countries are often stained. The very worship of rank and birth which characterizes aristocratic countries like England, while it tends to infuse a certain severity into public conduct and opinion, has at least the compensatory advantage that it saves them from some degree of the money-worship which is the weakness of countries where money will do everything. Besides this he was a model husband, and, outside of politics, a firm friend, as well as a man of some literary talent. But none of these things constitute a claim to a public monument. That must rest in his public services. And Lord Beaconsfield's public services were such as to make those who wish his memory well, desire that they should be forgotten. He lowered the tone of English public life by teaching his party to keep their hold on power through the adoption of measures which were in flat contradiction to their principles. He lowered it by a distinguished attitude towards his own public, when questioned in Parliament as to his foreign policy. He lowered it by setting up an ideal of foreign policy the latest avowed by any statesman of this century, an ideal too often implied in the acts of some of his predecessors, but never avowed by any of them during the previous half century. And he lowered it by introducing into public proceedings a theatrical element from which England had hitherto been free. He seems to have inherited the ambition of the third Napoleon to cast no shadow before him, but to keep the world waiting for some new disclosure. So far as we can see, the only creditable feature of his public career was his anxiety to protect his own race in the Danubian countries from the violent persecutions to which they had been subjected by Romanians and Slavs. Were the Jews of England to erect a statue to his memory, the world would recognize in it a graceful and proper act. But no small number of them, we believe, would unite in the protest against the nation's taking this step.

Mr. Labouchere, who led the opposition to the monument in the Com-

mons, has come in for a great deal of censure. We are no admirers of Mr. Labouchere's course on many public questions, but are of opinion that before the next general election many of those who voted the erection from the national treasury of a monument to Beaconsfield will regret their action.

EX-VICE CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

Mr. Samuel H. Blake has again brought himself into public notice, this time in a manner wholly unexpected. The chancellorship of Ontario became vacant some time ago, and it was by many expected that Mr. Blake would be promoted to the vacancy. But the government gave the place to Mr. Boyd, a very able Toronto lawyer, and thereby caused Mr. Blake in a fit of high dudgeon to resign his Vice-Chancellorship. His honor was wounded, his temper ruffled and he resigned. Many might have respected Mr. Blake for the course he saw fit to pursue in connection with this matter, had he not in explaining the matter made himself guilty of an act of stupid hypocrisy. He declares that he resigned to devote himself more freely to "Christian" work. To anyone who knows that the Vice-Chancellor has been a sort of itinerant evangelical orator this declaration will be amusing. When on circuit he spent his evenings whenever he could in addressing some church or prayer meeting and not infrequently attacking the creed of his neighbors. We can take no objection to Mr. Blake's or anyone else's pursuing the course he may think fit in regard to attending or speaking to any body of men assembled for prayer or any other purpose not illegal, but we always held it in bad taste for a judge to place himself by bitterness of speech in antagonism with any class of the people. The language sometimes used by the late Vice-Chancellor was of a character to destroy confidence amongst many in that impartiality which has been the honor of our Canadian judiciary. We think Mr. Blake acted wisely in resigning, and believe that at the bar he will do more good than he could ever accomplish on the bench.

THE TUNISIAN WAR.

The success of the French Tunisian expedition has attracted universal attention. This success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very marked contrast to British failure in the South. England and Italy seem very much concerned lest French influence in Northern Africa should grow. We have before pointed out that the annexation of Tunis to Algeria was a desideratum for the down-trodden subjects of the Bey themselves. The benefits of good government have completely changed the face of things in Algeria. The country is advancing, the people happy. So it would be in Tunis under French rule. The treaty recently concluded with the Bey gives France paramount influence in Tunis and paves the way for the early and complete occupation of the country and its incorporation with French territory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we go to press a period of grief and mourning has set in for the people of London. About two hundred men, women and children met a watery grave in the Thames, by the upsetting of the pleasure boat Victoria, on the evening of the 24th. We will give full particulars next week.

An effort is to be made by the police to stop those itinerant preachers from holding forth in the Queen's Park Toronto. These men who make a parade of their religious whims in a half-organ fashion serve to bring themselves into contempt and are no credit to Christianity.

New York has instituted a free circulating library on a gigantic scale, and it is proposed to add more books which will cost in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. The diffusion of knowledge is a most excellent thing—that is, if the knowledge is the right sort. We greatly fear the promoters of this library pay more attention to the quantity than the quality of the

literature they wish to spread out before the young American ideas now shooting forth. Smart rascality and Bob Ingersollism is a prominent feature in the character of too many of our friends over the border. The public schools and bad reading matter have contributed largely to bring about this condition of affairs.

Referring to the absence of any clergyman—parson, priest or rabbi—from Disraeli's death bed, the *Dublin Nation* says: "Priest or parson, book or prayer, cross or crescent, symbol or sign of faith, there was nothing to tell whether the dying man thought of Moses or Mohammed or Christ. Unless the published narratives omit some very important particulars, Lord Beaconsfield died as dies a horse."

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The following recently took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies: Deputy Marozzotto, (a Jew.) one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber said: "If you ask me what I prefer, whether to sin or repent, I decidedly answer not to sin at all." To this the Deputy Grimaldi replied: "I have quite a different theory—I shall first like to taste the pleasure of sin and then repent at my leisure." A Catholic priest who was present, said in a low voice: "Behold a Jew giving an excellent moral lesson to a Christian!"

Protestantism has made scarcely any progress in Mexico, according to a correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*. "There is no end of missionary societies," he adds, "with missionaries at this end and collections at the other end, and reports of conversions, and chapels, and Bibles, but the tree of their faith is a weakly exotic. A few Mexicans, say one in ten thousand, may become sincere converts, and it sometimes pays to be converted, for the Government would not object to raising a little dike of Protestant faith against the great flood of Catholicism. But there is all there is to it. A good school or a well-tended orphanage will flourish, as it would without regard to denomination."

A cable despatch from Dublin, dated May 18th, says that the Archbishop of Cork, when speaking to the people at Mullinahone, urged them, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws and not to molest the police or soldiers, who were only doing their duty. "Nothing," he said, "could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. Bishops, priests and people, were all of one mind." He was proud of Tipperary, but especially proud of Tipperary's imprisoned member of Parliament, Dillon.

The *Christian Guardian* would deeply regret were Mr. Vice-Chancellor Blake's "mainly Protestantism," &c., &c., deemed a disqualification for judicial preferment. If some Catholic occupying a high judicial position were to display such a combative disposition as against the form of religious belief professed by our separated friends, we feel satisfied our contemporary would not take many minutes to decide against any "judicial preferment" for such a man. Exhibitions of "mainly Protestantism," as given by the average camp-meeting orators and individuals who grind out no-piety tunes to tickle the palates of the *omnivores*, sensible Catholics should not and do not take notice of; but men holding high official positions may as well make up their minds to the fact that Catholics will not help to buy them their bread and butter, and at the same time give them the privilege of maligning their faith.

It is reported that Bishop Keane of Richmond, has been offered the condorship of a California diocese, but has refused it. The Bishop has done some noble work since he entered upon his Virginia Mission. Houses of Catholic worship have sprung up, like flowers in the desert, here and there throughout the old Presbyterian stronghold, and the good Bishop is bringing the light of Catholic service to Catholic souls that have been moving in gloom for years. His mission among the colored people has been particularly successful, and it would not be a matter of surprise to those who are watching the able prelate's work, if he left behind him in the "Old Dominion," when his labors were over, a Catholic following as numerous as the combined strength of all the sects in the State. His popularity among the bitterest of Catholic adversaries is unprecedented.

Dr. Fraser, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, made some well

deserved criticisms on the great fault of the American school system. He declared that his experience in this country had convinced him of the prejudicial effects resulting from the introduction of multifarious subjects; show children quitted school with an almost useless smattering of many subjects, but with complete and accurate knowledge of none. Now that knowledge was advancing so rapidly, it was difficult to fix a limit, but the question would have to be fought out sooner or later, and the earlier it was decided the better. He trusted the education of English boys and girls would be concentrated on a few subjects, and not scattered over many. Thoughtful minds were beginning to enquire whether quality or quantity was the best; whether it was preferable that a large surface should be slightly scratched or a smaller surface thoroughly cultivated. He did not desire to see the old curriculum materially changed; and while admitting that in some respects it had been prudently widened, he feared there was danger of running to extremes by including too many and varied subjects in the educational programme.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ON THE OCCASION.

APPROPRIATE SERMONS BY EMINENT DIVINES.

London has seldom, if ever, witnessed a religious ceremony so imposing in all its attendant circumstances, and so important in its nature, as the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. The event distinctly marks an era, not only in the history of the Church in London and the Diocese, but throughout the entire Province of Ontario. The blessing of the corner stone was essentially a religious ceremony, quite in accord with the sacredness of the day.

SYMBOLIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

It will not be necessary to narrate all the steps in the long series of circumstances since the idea of erecting a cathedral first had conception; steps leading onward to this great central point—the corner stone laying—and which are destined, in time, to culminate in the dedication of the edifice to the worship of the Divine Being. More need not be said than that the projected archway, which is a decade or two since, and has been one of the great and worthy aims which the Bishop of London, aided by the clergy and people of the Diocese, is pushing on to a successful issue. The site of the old church, on Richmond street, the main entrance facing southward. It will consist of nave, aisles and transepts, choir or chancel, chapels, baptistry, towers, sacristy and morning chapel. The length of the interior will be 180 feet; breadth about 68 feet; height from the ground to ridge of roof 85 feet, and each imposing tower with its spire about 215 feet high. The style of architecture adopted is that of the early French period, in which many of the choicest cathedrals were designed and completed. The seating capacity of the cathedral will be 1,200. The walls, of which the ponderous stone foundations are already from nine to twelve feet above and in different places will be constructed of best brick faced with brown stone facings of Ohio cut stone. The structure will be a credit to London and a monument of architectural beauty to Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toronto, by whom the plans were prepared. The contractors whose tenders were accepted are as follows:—Thos. Dixon & Co., carpenters, \$18,000; Mr. Brice & Boyd, galvanised iron and tin work, \$3,600; Mr. A. S. Coy, painting and glazing, \$3,000; Geo. & Stafford, plastering, \$1,000; and Mr. Brown, brick and stone work, \$25,300. To finish in every particular, the Cathedral will cost little short of \$100,000. The work of construction began last fall, but was discontinued until spring.

THE CORNER STONE AND CONTENTS.

This highly important feature of the edifice has been placed at the southeast corner of the base of the tower, eastward of the second large tower. The stone, a beautiful block of fine, white Guelph stone, received its finishing touches at the works of McQuillan & Hamilton, in the City of Guelph. The lettering, in the classic characters, raised instead of indented, thus proving a difficult piece of workmanship. The carving and general finish was well done. On the side facing southward is the following inscription:

A. M. D. G.
 DOMINE DILEXI DOCEREM
 DOMUS TUE ET LOCUM
 HABITATIONIS. GLORIE
 TUE. PSALTMUS XXXV.
 TRANSLATION.
 "O the Greater Honor and Glory of God."
 "I have loved, O Lord, the tabernacle of Thy House and the place where Thy glory dwelleth."—Psalm 26.
 On the side facing eastward was another inscription.

BUNCLAPIDEM AUGUSTAREM
 BENEDEICTI AC POSITI
 REVERENDI JOANNIS WALSH,
 EPISCOPI TORONTIENSIS,
 ANNI MCM ANNO DOMINI
 MDCCCLXXXI.
 TRANSLATION.
 "This cornerstone was blessed and laid by the Most Reverend Dr. John Walsh, Bishop of London, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

Near the centre of the upper surface of the stone was a small oblong cavity about eight inches in depth, covered with an iron lid. The contents of the zinc casket placed therein were as follows:—Portraits of the Bishop and the laying clergy of the diocese; the different current coins of the Dominion, copies of the city papers, and a document bearing the inscription which follows:

A. M. B. G.
 DIE XXII MAI. A. D. MDCCLXXXI.
 DOMINI JOANNIS WALSH, EPISCOPI TORONTIENSIS, REIPUBLICE CHRISTIANE CLAVUM TITULUM:
 Victoria Regis Britannicæ Majoris et Hibernicæ Fœderatorum;
 DOMINI JOANNIS WALSH, EPISCOPI TORONTIENSIS, REIPUBLICE CHRISTIANE CLAVUM TITULUM:
 Hunc Lapidem Primævum Ecclesie

Diocesis Londiniensis Cathedralis sub invocatione Sancti Petri;

Præscriptis omnibus in Pontificali Romano servatis;
 Beneficis et pœnit. Illius, et Revidens,
 D. D. JOANNIS WALSH, EPISCOPI LONDINIENSIS;
 Assistentibus Illius, et Revidis, D. D. JOANNIS JOSEPH LYNCH, ARCHIEPISCOPO TORONTIENSIS;
 PETRO FRANCISCO CRINNON, EPISCOPO HAMILTONIENSIS;
 JOHANNI FRANCISCO JAMOT, EPISCOPO SAREPTÆ ET VIC. APOST. IN CANADA SEPTENTRIONALI;
 TIMOTHEO O'MAHONY, EPISCOPO ENDICOE, ARCHIEPISCOPO TORONTO AUSTILIARIO;
 JOSEPHO VINCENTIO CLARY, EPISCOPO KINGSTONIENSIS.

Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;
 Plurimoque adstante Clero et Populo,
 TRANSLATION.
 The above is thus rendered in English:—To the greater honor and glory of God, on the 22nd day of May, 1881, Lay the XIII. by Divine Providence being Pope and supreme ruler of the Christian world, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland happily reigning, the Marquis of Lorne being Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, the corner stone of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, under the patronage of St. Peter, everything prescribed in the Roman Pontifical being observed, was blessed and laid by the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, assisted by His Grace the Most Reverend John Lynch, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto; the Right Reverend Peter Francis Crinnon, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton; John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada; Timothy O'Mahoney, D. D., Bishop of Endicoe and auxiliary to the Archbishop of Toronto; Joseph Vincent Clary, D. D., Bishop of Kingston; together with Joseph Connolly, Architect, and in the presence of a large concourse of the clergy and laity.

THE DAY AND THE ASSEMBLAGE.
 A more delightful Sunday could not have been lost. Everything was most auspicious and in harmony with the occasion. The sun shone brightly from the east, over which at intervals drifted a few light clouds, just enough to break the monotony of the blue. A fresh cool breeze that continued steadily all day kept the atmosphere thoroughly tempered, and prevented anything like sultriness. A large and influential number of the laity were in attendance, including Londoners, persons from the surrounding country and from adjacent cities and towns. A special train bearing over seven hundred people came on the Grand Trunk Railway from Stratford, at which place alone four hundred and seven tickets were sold. It is doubtful if ever the old cathedral was so crowded. Every available spot of sitting and standing room was occupied, and there were probably a couple of thousand who could not gain admittance to the church. In addition to many prominent citizens the following clergy honored the occasion with their presence:

THE BISHOP'S PRESENT.
 His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton; Bishop Jamot, of Sarepta; Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto; Bishop Clary, of Kingston; Bishop Walsh, of London; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, of the Cathedral of Montreal; Rev. Father Vincent, Vicar-General of Toronto Diocese and Provincial of the Basilian Fathers; Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, Diocese of Hamilton; Rev. Father O'Sullivan, O. S. F., Chatham; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President Assumption College; Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irish Town; Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford; Rev. Father O'Connell, P. P., Eton; Rev. F. Kirk, P. P., Hastings; Rev. John E. Colley, P. P., Almonte; Rev. Father Kelly, Secy. to Bishop Clary; Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., Toronto; Rev. Brogan, P. P., St. Mary's; Rev. F. Ouellette, Maitland; Joseph Bayard, Sars; Joseph Gaudet, Belle River; J. Connolly, P. P., Biddeford; J. Murphy, P. P., Stratford; J. Carlin, P. P., Windsor; Rev. Father J. J. Ingersoll, together with the clergy attached to the Cathedral.

Amongst the laity, we noticed Senator Francis Smith, Mr. Connolly, the architect, of Toronto; Mr. Joseph High Mass, J. P., Wexford, County Registrar for Perth, and others.

HIGH MASS.

High Mass was sung at half-past ten o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Jamot officiated as the Celebrant; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Deacon; Rev. Father Watters, pastor of Goderich, sub-Deacon.

His Grace the Archbishop occupied a throne in the sanctuary, whilst His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Bishops of the Province also occupied places in the sanctuary, attended by their different chaplains.

THE CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.

Immediately after the Mass, the prelates and clergy proceeded from the sanctuary to the church to the site of the new edifice, and there commenced the blessing and laying of the corner stone. After walking in procession around the walls of the foundation, reciting the psalms and prayers prescribed by the Roman Pontifical.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S SERMON.

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we place the primary stone in this foundation in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, that the true faith may flourish here and the fear of God and fraternal love, and let it be a place destined for prayer and invocation, and the praises of the same Lord Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth for all eternity. Amen."

These are the sublime words pronounced by the officiating Prelate, when, having blessed the stone, he placed it in the foundation of this structure. It is the deed of Him who descended from Heaven, and became incarnate for our redemption, and was born of the blessed Virgin Mary, and lived a life of suffering and pain, and preached the happy tidings of the Gospel to the people of the world, and the deed of Him who was crucified, and died for our redemption, and was buried in the earth, and rose again, and ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of the Father, always making intercession for us. In the name of Jesus Christ, in whose name there is salvation, but there is no other name given to man whereby he may be saved, in the name of Him who is the perfect and substantial image of the Father, in whom all His infinite perfections are expressed. In the name of Him who descended to His Father, and offers the bread and wine of sin, delivering us from our evil, and concluding.

price of His blood.

In the name of Him who carries on His shoulders the cross, and who shed His blood for the redemption of all men, who opened and who opened, who opened and who open-

THE LAST RITE.

At the close of His Grace the Archbishop's sermon, the Right Reverend Bishop Walsh proceeded to the corner stone, in which box containing the articles mentioned. Under his guidance of stone was next laid on and concluded.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh.

In Memoriam.

Of Mrs. Dalton, who died May 10th, 1881. Respectfully dedicated to Misses Alice, Anne and Mary Dalton by a sincere friend.

THE STORY OF IRELAND.

BY DION BOUGAULT.

Let me tell you the story of Ireland. It is not a history. When we speak of the history of a nation, we mean the biography of its kings; the line of monarchs forming a spinal column from which historical events seem to spring laterally.

The history of Ireland is uneventful. It has no such royal backbone. Its Celtic population before the conquest could not be called a nation; it was a number of independent and frequently hostile tribes, each owning no government but the will of its chief.

Seven hundred years ago a few English filibusters arrived, and seized as much land as they could hold; they lived as a garrison in a state of siege. More filibusters arrived; another place was seized and occupied in like manner.

The Normans who founded the first settlement in Ireland were true settlers; that is, having planted themselves in the soil, they grew in it.

The Irish chieftains were dispossessed of their lands, and driven into the West. The English invaders fortified certain towns; castles were erected by them, and within the sweep of their forces English forms of government prevailed for their convenience; but beyond these limits no attempt was made to extend authority or improvement.

The Northern people, living in clans or sept, were rural, patriarchal, with the natural virtues—love of family, of home, of the native soil.

The Southern people were citizens, with a faculty of organization; they formed a disciplined community, where the natural virtues were sacrificed to the one great artificial virtue—the love of the commonwealth.

While other nations were thus advancing by experiment and experience, towards a higher state of civilization, emerging from barbaric infancy into civilized manhood, Ireland was not permitted to share in the progress.

The story of Ireland may be divided into four periods:— 1st. The condition and attitude of the country during the period antecedent to the arrival of the Norman filibusters during the reign of Henry II.

2nd. The feudal occupation, covering the period from Henry II. to the reformation under the Tudors.

3rd. The Protestant ascendancy, from the time of Elizabeth to the rebellion of 1798.

4th. The Union, that is, from the annexation to Great Britain in 1801, down to the present day.

When the Norman filibusters arrived in Ireland, they found two authorities in the country, the chieftains and the Catholic Church. These two appear to have lived in profound peace and accord with each other.

years England was gradually altering her religious convictions. Ireland had remained faithful to the doctrine introduced and taught by St. Patrick in the fifth century; when, therefore, Henry VIII. resolved to abolish the practice of the Roman Catholic religion throughout his dominions, Ireland opposed the royal edict that ordered her to become apostate to her ancient creed, and took "the bloody consequences."

The eldest daughter of Henry VIII., coming to the throne, repudiated her father's work; and, without more ado, Ireland was told that Protestantism was proscribed, and Roman Catholicism re-established.

But Mary died, and her sister Elizabeth reigned in her stead. England once more changed her mind, and Ireland was informed that there had been a mistake. The Protestant Church was restored with every circumstance of cruelty. So it stood for a hundred years, when James II. coming to the throne, re-nacted the Roman Catholic religion.

In a few years, however, William III., displaced his father-in-law James II., and Ireland for the fifth time was ordered to change her religious convictions.

The mind of England, during these religious revolutions, passed through all the necessary stages of doubt and discussion. Her people were prepared for these changes. As she changed her religions, so she changed her political persuasion.

Ireland had no quarrel with Charles the First; but when England revolted, she put Ireland to the sword because she failed to join the rebellious parliament.

When England, having restored the Stuarts, changed her mind, and invited foreign aid to expel James the Second, Ireland again stood by her fealty, and again was punished by penalties so cruel as to be almost incredible.

Modern historians seem to regard these proceedings as the natural and proper punishment inflicted on a turbulent race for ungrateful and unfaithful conduct towards a benefactor.

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1810, by the Act of Union, which practically has effected the same results.

We now come to the second land grab; it covered the sixteenth century. The whole country was given up to indiscriminate plunder; land grabbing was no longer regulated by convention or formality. The English soldiers left unpaid were encouraged to help themselves; their leaders seized estates; half a million of acres so occupied were subsequently confirmed to the robbers.

The manner in which the land grab was effected is minutely and faithfully recorded by the officials of the English Government of the period. It requires no comment.

The policy of England was avowed. In the words of Sir John Davis, it was "to root out the Irish from the soil, and, after clearing it of the chieftains and the tress, as a wild country is cleared of its trees and wild vegetation, to plant it with English tenants. There was no disguise effected about the manner or means by which the English officers and troops set about their business of depopulating the country."

There is nothing in history that affords any parallel to the ferocity with which this policy was carried out. It commenced by isolated outrages. A servant of the British Government was employed to assassinate the Irish leading chieftains, Shaun O'Neil, by a present of poisoned wine. The attempt was detected; but the would-be murderer appealed to the English Government, and was liberated.

When the Earl of Essex was on a visit to Sir Brian O'Neil, the house affording him hospitality was surrounded by the English soldiers during the night. Essex arrested his host, his wife, and family; they were executed, and he massacred the whole body of his clan.

A high English official invited seven-teen Irish chieftains to supper, at the conclusion of which they were all assassinated. The massacre thus inaugurated became general. Women and children who fell into the hands of the marauding bands of soldiers were butchered.

The process of extermination by the sword proving insufficient, it was resolved to try starvation. A great part of Ireland was ravaged, and all the means of human resistance were systematically destroyed. The whole population was steadily and skillfully starved to death.

Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping forth on their hands, for their legs could not bear them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spoke like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eat the dead carrion, happy when they could find them.

The troops of Sir Richard Percy left neither corn nor horse nor house unbarren, both of man and beast, that who-ever travelled from one place to another for a hundred and twenty miles, he would not meet any man, woman, or child, saving in towns and cities.

The Norman filibusters, having taken possession, found the ways of Irish life so agreeable, and Irish habits and associations so attractive, that they soon relinquished their foreign manners, and adopted those of the Irish nobility; they rapidly lost their Norman habits to become Irish chieftains. The De Berrigs became Burkes, the Le Boutilliers became Butlers, and of the Fitzgeralds nothing remained Norman but the name.

A complaint arose that those feudal families were becoming more Irish than the Irish. To arrest this conquest of the conquerors a statute was passed in 1367, declaring it high treason for any Englishman to marry an Irishwoman or to put any English lands and lands to speak the Irish language, or to follow Irish manners or customs.

To sequester the English more perfectly, a part of the land around Dublin, consisting of half the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth, was called the "Pale." Within this fence no Irishman was allowed to enter; if found there he was killed, and a reward was paid for killing him. At length it became a pastime to make forays beyond its lines into Irish Ireland, where they shot or strangled the natives.

The records of the period relate how the young English lords went out to have a little killing for amusement, a day's shooting amongst the human game which infested the land beyond the Pale.

Such was the condition of things when the civil wars of York and Lancaster recalled many of the adventurers, who, finding more profitable fields for filibustering at home, re-crossed the Channel.

England's trouble becoming Ireland's opportunity, the chieftains began to drive out the English incumbents from the forfeited lands. About forty Norman lords, who had become nationalized by intermarriage with the Irish nobility, joined their forces; and nearly the entire of the province of Ulster was rapidly overrun, and the "Pale" itself soon became no longer an English sanctuary.

For a brief period this confederacy of Irish chieftains and Norman barons ruled the island.

When England, after the battle of Bosworth Field, was disengaged from internal trouble, Henry VII. turned his attention to the re-occupation of the "Pale."

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A Gem from Lope de Vega.

Lord, what am I, that with unceasing Thou didst seek after me—that Thou wert with unceasing desire, before my eyes, as a gem from Lope de Vega. I do not grieve to be thus sought, and I do not grieve to be thus sought, and I do not grieve to be thus sought.

FATHER BURKE ON THE DOMINICANS.

On Sunday the corner-stone was laid of a convent for the Dominicans in Newry. The community had been established there in humble quarters for the past ten years.

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, went into the pulpit after the first and delivered a magnificent discourse upon the mission of the religious with special reference to the history of the Order of St. Dominic.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing.

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KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS. UNDERTAKERS. HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK Dundas st. and Market Square.

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A Gem from Lope de Vega. Lord, what am I, that with unbecoming care...

FATHER BURKE ON THE DOMINICANS.

On Sunday the corner-stone was blessed and laid of a convent for the Dominican Fathers in New York...

The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P., went into the pulpit after the first Gospel, and delivered the following discourse...

THE BLOOD OF CALVARY STILL FLOWS AROUND THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR. The preacher then delivered the following discourse...

THE DOMINICANS CAME AMONG THEM, and the large generosity, the great faith and charity of the people enabled them to build for their God this sumptuous temple...

Order that presents itself might be called the Order of Martyrs. When their Holy Father founded the order, 600 years ago, it began with suffering and death...

children of St. Dominic and St. Francis went forth and penetrated to the Tartar deserts, and confronted them in the pride of their military triumphs...

"I don't want that stuff." Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache...

Go to H. BEATON'S. The Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made...

HATS! HATS! Parties desiring a new SPRING HAT! In any of the new styles will find the Best Assortment West of Toronto...

BURNS AND BAPTIST Largest Exclusively Clothing & Furnishing House in the Province.

MEN'S CLOTHING! BOYS' APPAREL! CHILDRENS' ATTIRE! All Newest Styles, the Most Fashionable Goods and Lowest Prices.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 154 Dundas St. SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK Have just received a complete assortment of SPRING MILLINERY. THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN HATS AND BONNETS.



WATERPOWERS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD, CANADA

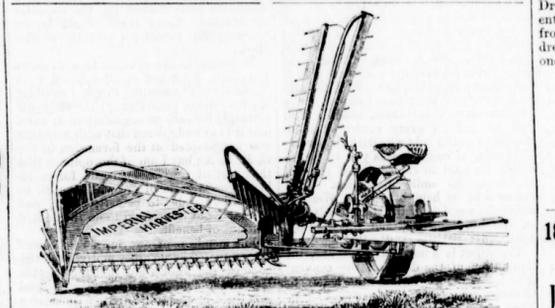
450 CHAMPION FARM ENGINES SOLD IN FOUR YEARS! 211 Sold in 1880. THE MOST POPULAR ENGINE IN CANADA.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York...

THE DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE RAILROAD COM'Y NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES

Of the choicest FARMING and TIMBERED Lands in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan. Destined to be the best wheat producing region in the world...



THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.

When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves...

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT. NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ELECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 329 Dundas St. E. in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Goings...

GROCERIES. AT THE HOUSE YOU CAN GET 12 LBS. COFFEE SUGAR FOR ONE DOLLAR!

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN, Next City Hotel, 103 Dundas St.

FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO. GROCERS ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET, 4th Door East Richmond Street.

EATON'S Dress making department now open, entrance from Show Room.

J. EATON & CO. 1881. SUMMER TRADE. 1881. NOW OFFERING AT J. J. GIBBONS A large assortment of New Prints, Muslins, Satins, and Fancy Dress Goods.

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties, Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

New Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underclothing, Etc., Etc. All will be sold cheap.

REMEMBER THAT POWELL'S IS THE ONLY HOUSE WHERE A GREAT DRY GOODS SALE IS GOING ON.

The Sale will be continued during the present month.

A. B. POWELL & CO. KID GLOVE HOUSE

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping...

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. WANTED. Big Pay. Light Work. Constant Employment. No Cold Required.

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS. "THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND." A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. WANTED. Big Pay. Light Work. Constant Employment. No Cold Required.

AGENTS. JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, Quebec 717

Burdock Blood Bitters

PETHICK & McDONALD'S Canadian Tweed Suits, \$14.00

Scotch " " 15.00 " " " 16.00 " " " 17.00 " " " 18.00

MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF TWEEDS! IN THE CITY. PETHICK & McDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

HAYARDS PECTORAL BALSAM

Has no equal for the permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all Lung Diseases.

FINANCIAL. THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, for a short period, to make loans at 6 or 6 1/2 per cent, according to the security offered...

VICTORIA-BUCHU & UVA URSI THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS URINARY ORGANS

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.

EDW. E. HARGREAVES York Street, London, July 24th

MAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

National Prize, superior to all other purgatives in strength and virtue, in safety and mildness of action.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

Capital, \$1,000,000. Subscribed, \$600,000. Paid Up, \$500,000. Reserve Fund, \$38,000. Total Assets, \$720,000.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager, London, Nov. 20, 1879.

CO. LIST. 50 CENTS. 10 CENTS. 20 CENTS. 30 CENTS. 40 CENTS. 50 CENTS. 60 CENTS. 70 CENTS. 80 CENTS. 90 CENTS. 1.00

Pills. The principles of curative medicine, and the results of practical experience, are the basis of this medicinal preparation.

These pills bring catharsis, never give inflammation, and they stimulate the organs; they are blood, and purify the system.

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