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IN THIS PROVINCE.

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# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY APRIL 4, 1879.

NO. 27

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS,

BEST GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

LOW PRICES.

CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to intendict the present building on the first of March unless operations are

commenced by that date.

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wardsville 30 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholics to assist me in this great undertakcommenced by that date. ing. There are very few who cannot by a little exer-tion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too dieated to Almighty God, where the people are both too poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of

tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Tuesday, 9—Office of the feria.

Wednesday, 9—Office of the feria.

Thursday, 10—Holy Thursday, the Commemoration of
the Last Supper of Our Lord, double, 1st

Friday, 11—Good Friday, the day of the Crucifixion of our Lord, double 1st class. our Lord, double 1 Saturday, 12-Holy Saturday.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78. WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

-On the 22 proved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

I am yours,
Sincerely in Christ,
+ John Walsh,
Rishop of I Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, ?

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,- Your agent called on me yes terday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is s rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir-

> 1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully,

+ P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE RELIGIOUS.—Father Eugene Cullen, the oldest living member of the Irish Barefooted Carmelites, died lately in the Convent of his Order, Whitefriars St. Dublin. He was born towards the close of the last century, in Co. Wicklow. He pursued his studies in a Carmelite Convent in Seville, and was in due course ordained to the priest hood. He came back to Ireland, and was selected for the various offices of trust and administration in the Order. He ministered in the Dublin house for nearly thirty years, and was zealous and indefatigable in all the duties of his charge. R. I. P.

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BANK.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BANK.

Manchester, March 21.—A London correspondent telegraphs that the movement among the leading Roman Communion to carry into financial matters the bonds of Catholic sympathy and confidence, has now assumed the shape of the Anglo-Universal Bank (limited), with a Directorate in London and Paris, and patrons among eminent British, French and Italian noblemen. The design of the bank is to take up and extend a valuable foreign connection, and assume the more efficient protection and development of Catholic banking interests throughout the world.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hanlon and Hawdon were out on the river yesterday, and had a little brush. Hanlon, quickening his stroke considerably, moved away from the Delavel sculler in a style which would not give the latter a mean impression of his powers.

HEALTH OF DR. BUTT. London, March 29.—The condition of Dr. Butt is

London, March 29.—The condition of Dr. Butt is again exceedingly critical.

The following paragraph is from the London World: "Now that Mr. Butt is out of immediate danger it will not alarm his friends to learn that during at least three weeks the honorable and learned gentleman was unconscious, except in moments of delirium, which were not infrequent. When the paper reported 'slight improvements,' the meaning of the phrase was merely that Mr. Butt was occasionally conscious for a few moments and able to recognize the members of his family. In one of his fits of delirium the Irish leader delivered a very fervid speech to an imaginary House of Comone of his fits of delirium the Irish leader delivered a very fervid speech to an imaginary House of Commons; and I am told that the scene in the sick room, which just then was full of friends, was exceedingly effective. His malady was mental as well as bronchial; and though danger is gone for the scene three years.

M. McGRATH, P. P.,

Bothwell.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

one of his fits of delirium the Irish leader delivered a very fervid speech to an imaginary House of Commons; and I am told that the scene in the sick room, which just then was full of friends, was exceedingly effective. His malady was mental as well as bronchial; and though danger is gone for the present, the naturally fine constitution has been wrecked in the tough struggle with King Death. Isaac will never be himself again, though his mind may regain all its brilliant subtlety and his tongue all its persuasive eloquence; and from what I hear from those who know him well, I am afraid the Senate House will know him no more.

HOME RULERS AND THE ZULU AFFAIR. London, March 29 .- It is reported that the Gov-April, 1879.

Sunday, 9-Palm Sunday, Epistle (Philippians ii 5-11).

Monday, 7-Office of the feria.

Tuesday, 8-Office of the feria.

Wednesday, 9-Office of the feria.

Thursday, 19-Holy Thursday, the Company the Company is a constant of the members, freed from the restraint of Dr. Butt's Conservative tendency, will vote almost solidly against the Ministry.

Blackburn, Eng., March 30.— The operative weavers on Saturday voted to accept a 5 per cent.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 29.—In the Commons, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, stated that no information had been received by the Government from India that the negotiations in Afglanistan had failed, and that the immediate advance of troops had been ordered.

Sir Henry Russel (Conservative) condemned the

Sir Menry Russel (Conservative) condemned the retention of Frere.
Lord Colin Campbell said the Government wasted precious weeks before they censured Frere, and were responsible for the war, for which they sought to blame the latter. The Government contemplated originally only a defensive action. He held that Chelmsford was in no way responsible for the Leadule disaster. Isandula disaster.
CLOSE OF THE ZULU WAR DEBATE.

London, March 31.—In the Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote said the negotiations with Afghanistan have not been completed. He had no information that an advance on Cabul had been or-

London, March 31.—In the house of Commons, London, March 31.—In the house of Commons, Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, said neither the English or French Government had information of the alleged French occupation of the English island of Malacong.

In the House of Lords Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, says Okall seems to have effectually broken with his brother, King Cetewavo.

London, March 31.—In the Commons the debate

on the Zulu war was resumed.

Courtney (Liberal) declared that Frere was ready to extend British authority by all kinds of in-Landon (Conservative) and Balfour (Liberal) de-

fended Frere. The latter announced his intention fended Frere. The latter announced his intention to abstain from voting.

The debate was continued on party lines by Alexander (Conservative), Synon (Liberal) Mills (Conservative), and O'Connor Power (Liberal).

Mr. Gorst (Conservative) supported Dilke's resolution. He believed Frere would not have been censured by the Government but for the disaster to the Belieb grows.

the British arms.

Mr. Harcourt (Liberal) said that Frere, in con-

sequence of the Government's feebleness, treated it with unprecedented contempt. He asked whether the Government's censure on Frere was bona fide, or a mere Parliamentary manœuvre.

The Marquis of Hartington (Liberal) pointed

out that Lord Chemsford, as early as January 9th, submitted plans for the invasion of Zululand. This should have awakened the Government to Frere's aggressive tendencies. The country, he said, wished to know whom to call to account for the discredit

brought on the British name.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government was responsible for what was happening in Africa. He thought Frere's services outweighed his faults. Mure's addition to Dilke's motion of censure was

then withdrawn.

The House divided on the motion itself and it was rejected 306 to 246.

sion of the agricultural interests was unprecedented, but the depression was anticipated. The public wealth would diminish eighty million pounds, and the area of lands under cultivation had diminished one million acres. English industry and commerce, however, kept well on a level with those of foreign countries. They suffered only from low prices, the cause of which was partly the depreciation of silver. Beaconsfield believed that the inquiry suggested would be without results, but possibly an enquiry as to the change in the value of precious metals, and its effect on English industry, might hereafter be desirable.

London, March 28.—A Lahore despatch states that Yakoob Khan's last letter is indecisive. An advance of the troops is impossible before the middle of April, as all the passes must be clear of snow for a simultaneous movement on the part of Generals Roberts and Browne. The correspondent understands that Candahar will not be annexed.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH. London, March 28.—A correspondent at Rangoon says the natives of Burmah here believe they are about to form an alliance with China. The reinforcements promised for British Burmah amount to 5,000. A man-of-war is also coming. All the non-official English residents have left Mandalay. There have been soveral attempts at incendiarism here. have been several attempts at incendiarism here One large fire has occurred.

FRANCE.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE. PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

Paris, March 30.—Delegates from the Agricultural Committees of sixty Departments have passed resolutions against the renewal of treaties of commerce, and in favor of the extension of protection to agriculture, and particularly the imposition of a tax of three francs per quintal on foreign wheat, so long as the price of wheat is below thirty francs.

Paris, March 30.—The Temps asserts thae France is thoroughly resolved not to contribute a contingent for a mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

THE REMOVAL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE REMOVAL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Paris, March 31.—Extreme Republicans are violently denouncing Laboulaye and the moderate Left, in consequence of the report against the removal of the Legislature to Paris, and threaten to abolish the Senate if it attempts to interfere with the will of France.

Paris, March 31.—Minister Say will move tomorrow in the Senate that the debate on the return of the Chambers to Paris be adjourned until after the Easter Holidays, when it is hoped an agreement will have become possible.

Paris, March 31.—The great point of the Senatorial Committee's report against the return of the Legislature to Paris, is an argument drawn from the policy of the United States, which the report points out has enjoyed for a century perfect security from mobinterference with the legislature by placing them at a distance from large towns.

THE COMMUNISTS. THE COMMUNISTS.

The proposal of Lepere, Minister of the Interior, for granting 300,000 franes for repatriating indigent Communists states that at least 2,000 will return from New Caledonia, while probably 1,500 condemned in contumacium will be annestied.

wance of troops had been ordered.

London, March 28.—In the Commons, Hanbury reopened the debate on the Zulu war in a speech defending the Government and Sir Bartle Frere.

Mr. Lowe commenced to urge the recall of Frere, but, having lost his notes, booke down.

Sir Robert Peel (Conservative) attacked Frere, and declared that the blood of the soldiers spilled in the Zulu war was upon the head of Lord Chelmsford until he should be acquitted by a court martial. cerely anxious for the success of the Republic.
They are quite willing to forego all predilections which they may have entertained in favor of the monarchy or empire and to join heartily in the work of building up the Republic; but there must work of building up the Republic; but there must be a clear understanding as to one point. The Republic must not assail the Church nor take from her any of her liberties. The proposed Bill, for instance, to deprive the Jesuits of their rights as teachers, and the measures looking toward the robbery of that freedom of education secured under the present laws cannot be submitted to by the Catholics of France. They are perfectly willing to have the educational system of France placed under the same basis as that of the United States, and they do not care anything whatever for subsidies from the public funds. If permitted to retain the charters granted by the last educational law, and to go ters granted by the last educational law, and to go on supported by the voluntary contributions of their own people, they will ask for nothing more. The threat is that if these rights are refused them, and the Republic is found to be an anti-Christian and anti-Catholic machine, conducted in the interand anti-Caulone machine, conductive est of infidelity and directed by men who avow their intention to rob their Church of her freedom, to prevent her from teaching her children, and t to prevent her from teaching her children, and to introduce the abominations of divorce and free love, they will be compelled, against their present wish, to resist its progress, and to seek for a return to a wiser and safer method. The communication has not been made public, but the above is believed to be a correct synopsis of its contents.

# GERMANY.

THE YOUNG PRINCE'S DEATH CAUSED BY DIPTHERIA. Berlin, March 29.—Prince Waldemar died of diph-heria. Measures have been taken to prevent its

spread. TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS. Berlin, March 29.-Herr Liebknecht, Socialist,

complained in the Reichstag yesterday that under the order of Postmaster-General Stephan against the the order of Postmaster-General Stephan against the spread of revolutionary documents many unexceptionable letters had been opened and handed to the police. Stephan denied the accusation.

Berlin, March 29.—The Department of Public Health has also been also been proposed in the property of the proposed in the property of the propert

Berlin, March 29.—The Department of Public Health has declared that since the plague in Russia is non-contagious the removal of the prohibition against the importation of many articles, except rags, is permissible. There will be a medical inspection at German ports only for arrivals from the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. Travellers from Astrakhan only will be quarantined.

New York March 25.—The Tribune's correspondent writes from Saratov that the reports about the Russian plague are scandalous exaggerations.

Russian plague are scandalous exaggerations. The victims in the Province of Astrakhan number only 340 out of a population of 45,000. AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT FOR ALSACE - LORRAINE

AGREED TO. HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, Huntley suggested that an enquiry be made into the depression of commerce and agriculture.

Earl Beaconsfield acknowledged that the depression of commerce and adviculture.

Berlin, March 27.—The Reich-tag to day unanimously adopted the motion of Herr Schneegans in favor of autonomous government for Alsace-Lerraine. During the debate Schneegans declared that he had adopted the Frankfort Treaty as a the Elack Hills. Berlin, March 27.—The Reichstag to-day unanim-

basis for the constitutional development of Alsace-Lorraine, and he firmly adhered thereto.

Prince Bismarck expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity of the House, and predicted from that fact the success of the project. Up to the present he said there had been only confidential negotiations with the Federal Governments. Bismarck concurred with Deputy Haenal that the Imperial sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine and responsibility of the Governor towards the Imperial authorities should be maintained, and further, that a certain degree of responsibility should remain in the hands of the Imperial Chancellor. He did not consider these provinces had any claim or desire to be represented in the Bundesrath. He abstained from entering into details pending the Bill which would presented in the Bundesrath. He abstained from entering into details pending the Bill which would be introduced into the Reichstag during the present session, and which he hoped would meet the appro-val of all parties.

#### THE WAR IN AFGHAN.

2,000 MALLICKS ROUTED WITH 145 KILLED. Lahore, March 30.—Sandanan telegraphs that he was attacked at Baghan on the 24th March by 2,000 Mallicks. He routed them, killing 145. The British lost 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Lahore, March 30.—According to official informa-tion, Yakoob Khan is making no serious prepara-tions for resistance, but appears to postpone his sub-mission in order to satisfy his subjects that he yields

London, March 30.—A correspondent at Lahore believes that the Government is not disposed to press Yakoob Khan for a final decision until the

snow is melted.

Lahore, March 31.—A small force under Major Humphrey was attacked on the 27th March in the Pishin valley by 2,000 Afghans. The enemy was defeated; loss, 600 killed. No casualities among

the British.

Lahore, March 31.—Major Cavagnari, who arrived on Wednesday to confer with the Viceroy, still remains. The negotiations with Yakoob Kahn continued, but hitherto it perhaps has not been the Government's policy to press Yakoob to a final decision, for the reason that if his decision proves unacceptable a prompt advance upon Cabul may be our proper course; and at present, while the snow covers the passes, such a step would be impracticable. It will not be surprising if in the absence of pressure Yakoob holds out for more favorable terms than the Viceroy indicated. Doubtless the terms offered are such as Yakoob could accept without dishonor, and would, if accepted, make him the strongest monarch Afghanistan has had for many dishonor, and would, if accepted, make him the strongest monarch Afghanistan has had for many years. But it is possible Yakoob may prefer to save his honor by suffering the loss of a battle before he submits to the inevitable. Doubtless the march upon Cabul is the last thing the Government desires, though it is quite prepared to accept it as a necessity.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, Africa, March 29.—A British steamer landed the first reinforcement at Durban, Natal, on the 5th inst. A troop ship with the 57th regiment arrived at Durban on the 10th.

The relief of Ekowe will be attempted shortly.

An unsuccessful endeavor was made yesterday to communicate with the Ekowe garrison by signal, King Cetewayo's brother Oham's overtures for ubmission were a ruse to cover his retreat to

A body of Basutos crossed the river Terle on the 8th inst., stole some horses, and fired on the colonial forces, who repulsed them with a loss of 20.

forces, who repulsed them with a loss of 20.

All quiet in the Transvaal.

London, March 30.—A Cape Town despatch says
it is reported that the rebellious Basutos have already deserted their chief.

London, March 30.—A Cape Town despatch states
that Col. Wood is entrenched at Pongolo waiting
for reinforcements, in consequence of several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy in the

mountains.

Cape Town, March 31.—It is stated that a serious breach has occurred between Gov. Frere, of Cape Colony, and Gov. Bulwer, of Natal, in consequence of the harsh measures sanctioned by the former to

onscript natives.

Maritzbuurg, March 31.—No direct intelligence from Col. Pearson is received. Anxiety is becoming grave. Several native runners, induced by large grave. Several native runners, induced by larger rewards, have started for Ekowe with despatches rewards, have started for Ekowe with despatches, but have returned and reported that the roads are destroyed, the approaches commanded by forts, the country swarming with Zulus. Pearson's supplies will be exhusted by the end of March. An expedition for his relief is now mounting. Fourteen companies of regulars will be pushed forward as soon at the native contingent is sufficiently strengthened.

# ITALY.

THE ASSASSIN PASSANANTE'S SENTENCE COMMUTED Rome, March 29.—King Humbert commuted the death sentence of Passanante, who attempted to assinate the King, to life servitude.

REVOLUTIONARY DISTURBANCES. Rome, March 31. - In consequence of revoluntion ary disturbances at Milan on Sunday, the authorities have ordered the dissolution of the Republican Fra-ternity Society and measures have been adopted to

proceed against the offenders. CARDINAL MANNING. Cardinal Manning will shortly leave Rome England. No arrangement has been made for the establishment of official relations between England

and the Holy Sec.
Rome, March 31.—Passanante, the would-be ass assin of King Humbert, to day embarked for Elba, where he will undergo penal servitude for life. The Count and Countess Chambord have sent the Pope 20,000 francs.

# TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S PLATE. Constantinople, March 29.—It is expected the Sultan's plate, sent to the Mint will realize £100,-

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A number of shells received very recently by the British Field Artillery in Afghanistan were found to be filled with brickdust instead of gunpowder. Just when or where the substitution was effected is

The Pope has sanctioned preliminary steps for the beatification of several French missionaries, a mandarin, and twenty-five other natives who were martyrs to Christianity in China and Cochin China between 1820 and 1860.

Major General Clifford has been sent out to act as chief of staff to Lord Chelmsford in Zululand. He is a Commander of the Bath, a Victoria Cross man, and a veteran accredited with an equal amount of coolness, prudence and courage.

M. Jean Laffitte, for thirty years "taster" to the Comedie Francaise, died recently in Paris. He was originally an actor and represented the confidant in pieces in which Talma figured, but renounced the stage for dramatic and other literature. At the wedding feast of the Duke of Connaught

there was a magnificent display of the Queen's gold plate in St. George's Hall, Windsor, including the famous trophy taken at Seringapatam, of the head of a tiger in solid gold, with teeth of crystal and a practicable tongue. The Eddystone Lighthouse has proved to be too strong for its purpose; that is to say, it was built so massively that it lacked the elasticity necessary for its perfect security in the fearful assaults to which it is subjected. The plan of its foundations has been altered, and it is thought that it will now with-

stand the shocks of ocean for centuries to come The veteran Lord Strathnairn, a Field Marshal, The veteran Lord Strathnairn, a Field Marshal, who won his spurs half a century ago, has offered his services to the British government in case a new leader should be needed in South Africa. The offer of the galant old soldier was declined on the gracious plea that the crisis was not considered grave enough to demand the presence of so distinguished a commander.

Mrs. Hobbs, the landlady of the Golden Lion, Fish Ponds, Bristol, is a woman of muscle and decision, although it is quite likely that she would go into hysteries at the sight of a mouse. When she went to bed a few nights ago she found a burglar in the room, whom she promptly seized by the throat. He struggled desperately, but the woman literally choked him into submission, and had compelled him to surrender all his plunder before any one

came to her assistance.

The Berlin correspondent of the Avenir Militaira says that, in consequence of the reports received from France of the progress which has been made in the reorganization of the French artillery, the military authorities of Germany have determined military authorities of Germany have determined to add two batteries of horse artillery to each of the German army corps. At the present time each army corps includes a brigade of artillery, the brigade being formed of two regiments, of which one consists of two divisions, each of four batteries; the other of three divisions, including one of horse artillery each of three batteries. artillery, each of three batteries.

extraordinary, not to say alarming enthusiasm, at the opening of the Bulgariaa National Assembly. A large crowd collected in front of the house occu-pied by the Prince and cheered so loudly that he Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff was received with n unsuccessful endeavor was made yesterday to purmunicate with the Ekowe garrison by signal.

King Cetewayo's brother Oham's overtures for abmission were a ruse to cover his retreat to abmission were a ruse to cover his retreat to waizeland.

The reports that Cetewayo sent messengers to sue or peace are false.

A hade of Reserves crossed the river Terle on the

The Czar, as the head of the Russian Church, has the right of granting absolution for sins, and occasionally exercises it. A short time ago a young man who obtained an audience confessed that he had intended to assassinate him, because he, his mother and sisters had been reduced to the most abject poverty by the banishment of his father to Siberia. The Emperor was touched, and granted him his father's pardon and a considerable sum of money. father's pardon and a considerable sum of money. Soon another young man presented himself to confess the same regicidal intention. This time the Czar said to the penitent, "I absolve you on one condition only: that you repeat to the Chief of the Police the confession you have just made to me. The members of the Buda-Pesth Boat Club will

hold their regatta on an unusually grand scale this year and have invited the "Donau Hor" (the Vienna Boat Club) to compete in the friendly con-Vienna Boat Club) to compete in the friendly contest. Both of these societies, which have been founded some ten or twelve years, get many of their best boats from Searle. English manners, boating language and dress are as closely imitated as possible, and even training is attempted so far as inconstillation. is compatible with beer and tobacco, which, most boating men who read this will say, is not very far. Baron Walterskirchen, the well known politifar. Baron Watterskirchen, the well known politi-cian, is president of the Vienna Boat Club, which boasts three Englishmen among its forty members. Excursions of several days' duration are made as far up stream as Regensburg and as far down as The St. Peter-burg Gazette gives the Russian tax-

payer a gratifying account of the cost of an imperial nursery. The household of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch, aged four the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch, aged four months, is limited to fifteen people, of whoms 2 ne the English nurse receives 1.143 roubles, and 18,125 roubles are allowed for His Imperial Highness' table. Considering the price of a pint of milk, His Imperial Highness must be well supplied, ar less the accounts are still kept as in the days of the Emperor Nicholas. To mention one of a hundred similar in-stances, it happened that the Emperor asked one day for some tallow for application to a sore foot. Years afterwards a Minister of the Imperial household investigated an item of 100 pounds of tallow which appeared in the weekly accounts of the Em-peror's personal necessities; whereupon it was disovered that for ten whole years this amount had been charged weekly. Had not His Majesty once used half an ounce?

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL .- Mr. James Tillinghast, President of the Canada Southern Railway, has rerresident of the Canada Southern Railway, has re-turned from Ottawa, and says positively that a tun-nel will be built. Parliament in 1876 passed an Act granting permission to build a tunnel, provided the claus should be approved by the Governor-General, the Minister and the best of Governor-General, his Ministers, and the heads of Government departments. Tillinghast says the heads of the departments. ments. Tillinghast says the heads of the departments readily gave consent, at d the matter is now before loare and his Council, whose consent will, o doubt, be forthcoming. The work will take two

With heartfelt pleasure With heartielt pleasure
Doth memory treasure
A fond remembrance
Of that dear old town;
And the scenes of childhood,
When like lark in wildwood,
I gamboled freely
O'er mead and down,

Again I've rambled, Where of yore I gambolled, Where the dew enamelled, Each grove and hill, But a new voice stealing O'er my chords of feeling Fills my heart with rapture By thy shore, Lough Gill,

The Bells of Shandon
Toil blithe and bland on
The peaceful slumbers of Mahony;
While the sweat bells tinkle,
And the pale stars twinkle,
Where Poe lies sleeping
By Ann Bell Lee.

yet not proud steed timing, To the frost bell's chiming, Nor duleet rhyming Of summer rill, Awakes such pleasure As that soothing measure Which stirred the echoes Around fair Lough Gill,

Oh! noble people!
From yonder steeple
Swells forth your pean
To Liberty;
Oh! bless its pealing
Thro' the calm air stealing,
Earli speaks of triumph

For it speaks of triumpl Over Slavery. May its sweet tone swelling
O'er each peaceful dwelling
Strife's death-note knelling
With enchanter's skill,
Long haunt those bowers
Where Breffai's towers

Smile calmly down Upon fair Lough Gill

# LITTLE DORINDA

WHO WON AND WHO LOST HER.

BY PERCY FITZGERALD, M. A., F. S. A.

CHAPTER I.

AT THE BALL.

The ball was at high tide. Hoarse shouts, as the carriages were called up, come from the streets, whence the crowd saw, on the canvas which had enclosed the long balcony, some amusing "Chinese shadows" flitting spasmodically, and were tantalised by the inviting sounds of Waldtenfel's last entranc-ing valse. Within, the business of pleasure was rampant and riotous, the wonderful gymnasts, the

dancers, using their feet, arms, hands tongues, and eyes all together to the melodious strain.

Two of the patient beings who take daughters to balls stood looking rather wistfully across the room anxious parents.

s a long time away," said the lady. "What do you think?

"Dorinda is driving home the nail—must have clenched it by this time."
"I don't know. She is such a perfect child. Ah.

"I don't know. She is such a perfect child. Ah, see! there they come!"

Afar off in the door, were standing the pair; a tall, gaunt, rather "hulking" man of about forty; scracely good-looking, though he might seem so to indulgent eyes—certainly gaunt—with a large mouth, and bushy brown, gorse-like moustache. On his arm was the brightest creature in the room—Dorinda Fanshawe by name the young lady in whom her da Fanshawe by name, the young lady in whom her parents were so interested. How she sparkled, as well from the brilliance of her hair, eyes and complexion as from the restless movement of her pretti-ly-turned head and neck! She was small, the top of her head scarcely reaching to his chin—but she seemed really what she was—a high-born, clean-bred little maid with a dash of haughtiness ever ready

bred little maid with a dash of haughtiness ever ready to dissolve into the most engaging smiles.

This is always did when some good-natured dame, without knowing her looked kindly at her; not being able to help it. At intervals during the night Mrs. Bellamy—who has not drank Bellamy & Co.'s good beer?—But Lady Doubleton was bringing them out, and enabled them to give this most successful of balls;—Mrs. Bellamy, then had come to her with the most honeful of young browers. to her with the most hopeful of young brewers— eldest son and heir—whom Dorinda received good-

humoredly. Joe! Won't you dance with him, Mis Dorinda Fanshawe?"

She was too good-natured to refuse. Indeed, from the same wish not to hurt feelings, she had not the heart to decline or ever throw-over a num-ber of undesirable "hangers-on," whom her mother called reptiles, and who took up valuable time and profitable dances which could have been laid out on

useful, desirable men.

And thus we too have ceremoniously introduced the reader to Dorinda, only daughter of Sir John

and Lady Fanshawe.

The parents had to wait with scarcely-concealed anxiety, for it was hard to get through the crowd.

Finally, the gaunt man, Mr. Naylor, had restored his partner to mamma. Dorinda was much excit-

"Such good news, mamma an papa, dear? Such news!" Papa and mamma put on a kind benevo-lent expectant expression, as the parents of a prodigy listen to its performance. "Such news! Oh what listen to its performance. "Such news! Oh what do you say to Algernon being here! I saw him! Such fun! He must have stolen away out of the col-Mamma beather fan impatiently. The Father

frowned and looked distressed. "Now you mustn't be angry with him. It was

so good of him to come up; he wanted to so good of him to come up; he wanted to see me, and you too, of course. But he was afraid you would be angry. Algy, come here, sir."

The tall gaunt partner was looking on with a sort of interest, as the little lady called foward a slight, dark-eyed youth, not unlike herself in the feminine turn of bis face, and who was somewhat confined.

turn of his face, and who was somewhat confused.

"And you have dared to leave your school to said his mother angrily; "you wild fel-

low, always in a scrape! You will never come to "I will get him out of it," said Dorinda, proudly, herself a little "mud-lark" of society—if such an ex-

pression be permissible.
"Mother, dear," said he, "I wanted to see Dorry and you all. I'll get back in time, never fear. They

won't miss me. The partner, Mr. Naylor who had been listening with a sort of cold impatience, now said, I will return later on. May I not?"
"All right!" said Dorinda carelessly, only you must

remind me. I've such a head!"
"You have indeed," said he bluntly, looking down at the charmingly-balanced head that was be-

low him, "Compliment, Dorry—eh? Like what the sculp you recollect, when he wanted to do you

"He's been paying me the nicest compliments all ne evening. Father and mother now looked gratified. They

were in good humor.
"Well, Algernon, this is not the way to get on in your profession; but mind you are back before

will be no looking back. I am jealous by nature-a jealous barbarian, as I told you. And so they rry.

"Not a bit! Well done, Algy!" she said with admiration. Mr. Naylor then departed, and her mother stooping down, whispered anxiously, while the father listened eagerly.

"What have you to tell us? But I suppose nothing done. Ah child always!"

"What! Oh, that! Of course, if I had let him he would But there's no huns."

"What: On, mat: Of course, it I had let him he would. But there's no hurry."

"No hurry!" The father drew a deep-drawn sigh. He was a grave distinguished looking man, who had been in the diplomatic service—or rather his lady, who conducted all the business of their lives. Dorinda heard the sigh, and turned to him impetu-

ously.
"Do come with me," she said. "Let me lean your arm," and she patted it fondly, "and walk through the rooms. You know, dear," she whispered as she drew him away,—"you know I'd soones be on that arm than with the finest lover in the world—the best parti of them all,, you know that?" And she gave the arm she praised a little squeeze each time she used the words "you know," and seemed to wish to draw him closer. 'Now, tell me Why did you sigh in that way?

What is it? Why did you sign in that way?
He smiled on her with great love.
You look at everything, Dorry, dear, so cheerfully. You hardly know what a sigh is. God grant that you may never know. But you see—Would you know," he added abruptly, "what I and your mother feel like to-night? Why not tell you

dear?"
"Not ill, my own!" She was always full of these "Well—no, no; as a gambler at Homburg do

remember our pleasant time at Homburg!—when the cards are being dealt, and all he has is on the table. He must feel nervous. Eh?" Dorinda began to look grave. "Well, my dear, to-night all depends on you—as I have been trying to hint to you lately. You see, we have been living terribly belately. You see, we have been living terribly beyond our means and now I am at the end of my tether. This last season has done it, and 1 can do

Dorinda listened in genuine wonder.

"Do you mean to say we are poor, instead of being rich."
"Nothing could describe our state better."

"I am so glad—I am, indeed. Now we can live all together in a small house or lodgings. Oh, and I shall be so glad to work—work for you, my own. We'll all work."

"Your work, my poor child, would do little for us.

At what? With what? Ah, no!"

"Then, I'll look at you working. Oh, I should be so de-lighted—she loved these little capricious bits of emphasis—"to sit and watch you. That's all I'd ask-to be allowed to do that. Really and truly,

s. But I see you don't believe me."
The father first smiled, then sighed again. "That's all very well in the novels.

She paused, looked down a moment, then lifted

She paused, looked down a moment, then lifted her head slowly. "What! by this Mr. Naylor?"

"It is much easier than working in a garret."

She grew a little silent. "Indeed, I meant to get him to propose to night." Then reflected. "Indeed, he wants no yetting," she added, suddenly dismissing her grave manner, and bursting into a laugh. "Is that all? Oh, it's nothing! Wait a little, my dear, and you shall see what you shall see."

They had now returned to mamma, Husband and wife interchanged a look. She was satisfied. Presently arrived Mr. Naylor once more. He had been standing in one position watching this promenade. She tripped lightly away with him at once, looking back with a significant nod to papa.

Her position was now changed. She felt she must invite or encourage what she before repelled.

Hooking back with a significant nod to papa.

Her position was now changed. She felt she must invite or encourage what she before repelled.

"I am not going to ask you to dance," said Mr. Naylor, "but to talk. Do you object?"

"Pray," said Dorinda, opening wide her mischievous eyes, "what does that mean.

Don't all women like to talk."

"Because I wished to talk before, and you checked ne for some reason. Perhaps it was a charitable

one; and if so why-"Let us sit down here and talk, and have it out

once for all," she added smiling.

After a pause he said abruptly, "I would ask you, what do you think of me? I mean what idea have

She laughed. This was going to be exciting?"
"Well, we have known you—let me see—three
months, and I believe we have seen you nearly every day, and yet"-She stopped with a puzzled look.

"Yet you do not know what to think of mc. Let me tell you what I am. I had a rough, hard life, sent away when a child by parents that did not care for me. Out there where I met hard cruel men and hard cruel treatment. Not very wonderful if I became hard and cruel myself, Isit?"

"But I don't quite believe you," she said gently and in a low voice. We have not found you so."

"Kind and like you to say so; but I am," he went on "Still Leanly with to be about the went on "Still Leanly with to be about the standard of the second of t "Still I could wish to be changed and made better, if some one would take that trouble.

better, if some one would take that trouble. Do you think there is anyone?" He paused and Dorinda also paused. "In short," he said "if you would think it worth your while— Your father and mother have been good enough to give me some hopes, and if you"—

Now there was something a little too business-like in this, mode of "proposing," and our Dorinda interested as she was had no idea of dispensing with the appropriate of the stabilished "laying at one's feet."

onventional, old established "laying at one's feet of the property known as a heart, gravely, "If I what?"

of the property known as a heart. So she said gravely, "If I what?"

"If you would accept—take me. I know I am unworthy of you, and have little to recommend me, but," he smiled, "but my money! But what could be expected of me? I have lived with, breathed eaten, and drank money. It is all I have to offer. You shall have abundance of it—no end of it, as whetever you like, wish, or dream of: they say. Whatever you like, wish, shall take it as a favor if you will tell me what you wish; and in return try and like me a little, and

t me love you a great deal." Dorinda was not a little dazzled by this splendid rospect, and could not help smiling with satisfaction. prospect, and could not help siming with satisfaction.
Moreover, there was something straightfoward and
even pathetic in the appeal. In fact, without in
tending it, he had chosen one of the most efficient
modes for "driving the nail home," as her mother had put it.

she smiled and put out her hand. She was not nervous or excited, as might be expected. On the contrary, she was composed and pleased at the

new situation.
"I am sure I ought to be very much obliged to "I am sure I ought to be very much obliged to you," she said, in her quaintly ceremonious, old-fashioned way, "for paying me so great a compliment, and I shall try to be worthy of your regard. I have never thought of it seriously, as yet, so it comes on me rather by surprise."

"Then consider it well first. Pray, do consider it till temperature," he said with corrections.

it till to-morrow," he said with earnestness, "for it is no trilling matter. If you entered on this lightly, and later repented, it would be terrible for you. peak for your sake. I have still so much of the rage—the barbarian—in me that if I felt I had been played with, I think I would do something

She laughed. It was impossible to make her think of it sericusly. It was so piquant and novel, this getting a proposal, and this her first! These were strange words of warning to be addressed to She became grave for a moment.

her, though. She became grave for a moment.

"It would be a pity to run any risk, and it is not too late," and her eyes become roguish.

"What I mean is this: It will be serious—there will be no looking back. I am jealous by nature—will be no looking back. I am jealous by nature—there will be no looking back. I am jealous by nature—there will be no looking back.

"Their lives!" and she drew away a little. "Oh,

"Their lives." and she drew away a little.

how dreadful! What do you mean?"

"I mean risk living with me—undertake a responsibility. Don't think the worse of me for warning you; that is because I really love you."

She smiled triumphatly. "There! yes," she said in a low voice; "I agree. Will that be enough?"

She smiled triumphatly. "There! yes," she said in a low voice; "I agree. Will that be enough?"
"I think you can hardly know," he went on, "and hardly guess, how much my heart is set on this, and what a changed being I am. I hardly know that I live or breathe. I can scarcely believe in my good fortune. Don't laugh, for I know it sounds absurd in one of my age;" and Dorinda noticed then that he was actually trembling. All which gave her most intense pleasure, and made her like the man. They returned to her parents.

"Good night," said he to them gravely. I have arranged with Miss Dorinda to-morrow early. May I hope to find you?"

Dorry looked down shyly, and the pleased papa

Dorry looked down shyly, and the pleased papa and mamma knew that all was settled happily.

#### CHAPTER II. THE SUITOR.

Now about the Fanshawe family. The Fan-Now about the Fanshawe lamity. In Franshawes were persons of a good stock, with a handsome place in the country, having three children, another son, besides the youth we have seen at the ball. But, of the whole party of five, it was Doringhalbert personal transfer of the party of the party of five it was Doringhalbert personal transfer of the party of th da that attracted interest. A truly elegant little da that attracted interest. A truly elegant little person, with her quaint name and her graceful style, a beauty after Chalon—a style set off with pearls and lace, and which seems old-fashioned amongst the earthier and more "flaring" decorations now in favor. She was as high-spirited as she was high-bred, and with that fine courage of a higher sort than the merely brute courage of facing moral dangers. On her father she doted more than on her dangers. On her father she doted more than on her mamma, but her cal treas re was the wild, good looking lad who had been placed at a naval college, and was ever in scrapes. She cared nothing for money, and was careless as to spending it, because she assumed, as a matter of course, that there was abundance in the family. And her father an ambitious man, had been very wasteful in striving to carry out the obbeen very wasteful in striving to carry out the object of their ambition; aiming at having high office as governor of an important colony, he had lavished all his means. Many a picture had father and daughter sketched together of their future state in this situation—they all to be like royalties, and "My own Dorinda" a little princess, with all the colonists bowing and worshipping, and she ordering

about the aide-de-camp. With this view Fanshawe House was always filled with this view ranshawe house was aways lined with company; influential persons were always staying there on visits; and Sir John's moderate resources became gradually crippled. And then it was whispered that he had begun to speculate in companies, of which he figured as chairman and director. That night, as they drove home in their dark cell of a carriage he whispered in delight to bis child.

',Dorinda, darling! you have saved me—saved us all!" "So glad, my own? Oh, it will be great fun won't it?"

And with her mother that night, to whom she was unfolding all, she spoke of this important step as though it were a picnic, to which, indeed, her life might be likened; for there was no trouble, no anxmight be likehed; for there was no trouble, no anxiety, not even a shade or annoyance. But, as yet, no one appeared for whom "she cared."
"Of course, we shall be happy together," she said, gaily. Isn't it always so where people are naturally good in their disposition?"
"Asyou both are certainly. Look a; your father and me."

and me."
"Ah!" she said gravely, "we can't expect that." "Ah!" she said gravely, "we can't expect that."

"If you knew what a weight is off my mind! And,
Dorry, you managed it so well! I didn't give you
credit for such gifts. I begin to think you are a
clever little woman, more clever than we imagined.

"You think so, really! Upon your word, now,
you think I have some little cleverness? Now I am
so glad! I'm not sharp, but I know how to manage
a thing when I want, eh!" and she laughed quietly;
"purred," as it were because everybody was pleased
with her.

On the next morning at noon Mr. J. Naylor ararrived, with his hard, composed face, and Sir John

arrived, with his hard, composed face, and Sir John came down specially to have what must be always an embarrassing interview. Everything was satisfactory, nothing could be more so. After a time Dorinda was sent for, and entered in the prettiest

I have a strange thing to tell you now," he said: "that I must go away for about six months, or perhaps a year even. There is a ship sailing in a week I wish to wind up all my affairs in the perhaps a year even. There is a ship sailing in a week. I wish to wind up all my affairs in the colony, sell my lands, and become a European for which the sail we may be delay?"

ever and aye. You will not mind the delay?"
"No, no," said Dorinda, rather too eagerly.
"I would sooner part with you now," he went on,
"than later—it will be easier for me." [At this moment Sir John, who had been anxiously looking about ment Sir John, who had been anxiously looking about the room, under books,&c., on this table and that, and had got by stages to the dcor, abruptly disappeared.] "For I have a presentment I shall not bear to have you out of my sight. But you have thought it over as we agreed last night?"

"Yes," said Dorinda, gravely, "and still think as I have always had a great regard for

I did then. I have always had a great regard for you, and I am much flattered by your good opinion and professions." (This again in the old-fashioned

way.)
"Forgive me if I speak plainly," he went on. "If "Forgive me if I speak plainty," he went on. "If once I leave this, pledged to you, and you to me, you will not change? For during this interval I put all I have in you, as I might put all I have in a bank. Away, I shall be adding to my capital saving up thoughts, fancies, affections, everything, so if that be lost, all is lost. I am a curious being; all this is new to me." is new to me."

All this seemed to Dorinda to be very eloquent, fine, touching, and the hard face grow handsome and even tender, and she put out her hand with great warmth, and said:—
"You may depend on me. I give my word,"

"You promise—you do then give your promise? shall find you the same when I return?"

1 shall find you the same when T is a shall find you the same when T is.

"I promise," said Dorinda firmly.

Love and business being thus settled, Lady Fanshawe now appeared on the scene, then Sir John, and there were general congratulations, and every

there were general congratuation was pleased.

"We are also going away," said Lady Fanshawe.

"We must go back to Fanshawe now. I wish we could have seen you there." It seemed as she said, "But the work is done we need remain no longer. Nunc Dimittis' may now be struck up."

"There is another point," he said after a pause, "almost, in fact, a condition, or request, that I make, namely, that this matter be kept perfectly secret till I return. Will you promise this?"

eeret till I return. Will you promise this
A secret!" said the mother surprisedly.

"I have reasons for it-most important When I return I wish to take the matter up exactly where I left it." "No doubt, though I can hardly understand it,"

"Why not, mamma?" said Dorinda, who really said the lady. njoyed the prospect of mystery. "I agree with all "To be sure," said Sir John anxiously. Anv-

thing Mr. Naylor wishes. He means us to under-stand him thus:—there is an awkwardness in his being absent, and this will prevent all curiosity and

questions."
"Well, with all my heart," said Lady Fanshawe: "it concerns you both, not me."
"I know that I am a curious sensitive being, full

of whims; but this is near my heart, while I believe that by this I am leaving my treasure better protected in my absence. So I ask you to give me a

regular promise."
Solemnly Dorinda repeated it after him, and then solemnly Dorinda repeated trafter him, and then he departed. Not however before he had perfectly dazzled Dorinda with some sumptuous presents of jewels. He brought them, not in the dainty way that the usual donor makes his offering, opening them tenderly but tumbling them out before

"Do take this or that-which would you like? Have them all." And again:—"But I don't know how to choose. I don't know how to choose. I know they are not nearly handsome enough"

This did wonders in quite overwhelming Dor-inda, who was really delighted by such magnificence and in such jewel-cases began to see personal virtue and qualifications.

You are too good to me, for what have I done to deserve it, as yet?" cried Dorinda.
"You will try and like me in your absence—try and think of me, and bind yourself to me for ever. You will try?"

all this; I mean, the love and regard that I know makes you offer these splendid things, which I shall rize above everything."

"I shall have but the one thought when I am away,"
he said with a sigh. "I cannot expect you to do
that. But I may tell you this," and he smiled.
"There is no one else?"

"There is no one else?"

"I see you are uneasy," Dorinda said,good-naturedly, "I know you think me a little frivolous or uncertain. But I may tell you that, I have never met any one yet whom I have liked. And indeed you are the first who have been good enough to see any merit in me. For this I ought to be, and am, deeply obliged to you. And indeed I do like you, but you see it's all been in a very short tune and it's but, you see, it's all been in a very short time, and it' but, you see, it's an been in a very short time, and it's rather sudden. And, you know, you can't expect me to feel as warmly as I know I shall do. Now do you understand me? But I fear not," and she sighed.

He was listening to her with much pleasure. It

was indeed charming to hear her.
"I do indeed," he said, "and this will send me away with something delightful to think of." Accordingly, in a few days Mr. Naylor had taken leave of his new fancee and was on board of a fast sailing liner, his last word like the ill-fated Charles

to Bishop Juxon, being, Remember!"

Now, to say the truth, this stipulation was not unwelcome to our Dorinda, and rather in the nature of a "relief,' as it put off to a distance what was to be an awful responsibility, and the necessity of apbe an awtur responsionity, and the necessity of ap-pearing in a new and weighty character of an en-gaged person. All the pride and glitter of that position was well enough; but the first excitement it would be a very serious affair; and as her little heart was not warmly engaged, there was no romance to color or emblazon the situation. The se-cret, however, was to become a difficulty, because it had been imposed. Delightful, however, to her was it to see the cleared brow and lightened heart of her father from whose bent shoulders a very por-ter's knot of care seemed to have been lifted. This ter's knot of care seemed to have been lifted. was enough for Dorinda, who chirruped about place in the greatest delight, and had often to be reminded that she was under an engagement to be married—"You are next door to a married woman, my dear,"—the matter having completely passed

from her mind. To be continued.

### MR. WARNER TRIES IT.

Mr. Warner, a respectable and law-abiding citizen of Baker Street, rode home in an express wagon the other day, having a hand fire-extinguisher and the driver for company.
"What's that thing?" asked his wife in contempt-

ous tones, as she opened the hall door.
"What's that? Why, that's a fire extinguisher best thing you ever saw-meant to have got one a

year ago."

"Jacob, you are always making a fool of your-self," she continued as she shut the door "Every patent right man gets around you as a cat lays for

Does, eh? If you know anything at all, you'd know that every store and office in Detroit has one o' these. They've saved lots of buildings, and may

save ours. in sarcastic tones.

Does it shoot a fire out?" "If you don't know anything I'll learn you something! It is full of chemicals; you strike on this

knob on top, and she's all ready to open this faucet and play on the fire." She grinned as she walked around it, and finally

"Do you get a horse to draw it around?" "No, I don't get a horse to draw it around. You see these straps? Well, I back up, put my arms through them, and here it is on my

"I see it is," she sneered.
"And can't I run to any part of the house with

it?" he demanded. "See—see—!"
And he cantered along the hall, into the bed oms and out, and was turning the head of the stairs when his foot caught in the carpet. He threw stairs when his foot caught in the carpet. He threw up his arms and she grabbed at him, and both rolled down-stairs. He yelled and she yelled. Sometimes he was ahead, and then she took the lead, and neither of them had passed under the "string," when the extinguisher, bumping and jam-ming, began to shoot off its charge of chemicals. "You old-!" she started to say, when a stream

from the nose struck her between the eyes, and she didn't finish. "What in-o-u-c-h!" roared Mr. Warner, as he

got a dose in the ear.

They brought up in a heap at the bottom of the stairs, the stream playing into the parlor, against the hall door, and upstairs by turns, and she gasped: "I'll have you sent to a fool asylum."
"Who's a fool?" he roared, dancing around with

his eyes full of chemicals. "I'm fainting!" she squeaked.
"And I've broken my back!" he shouted. It was a sad house when those two highly respectold people got so that they could use their eyes and discuss matters calmly. And she doubled up

"Take that investigator or distinguisher, or whatever you call it, back down town, and tell every-body that you are a lunatic."

And he said:
"Dummit, I know more than all your family put together."—Detroit Free Press. Dr. Dollinger, it is reported, has severed

himself completely from the Old-Catholic movement, and is in friendly communication with the Archbishop of Munich. Thus great hopes are entertained for the conversion of this unfortunate man, who in times past rendered great services to the Church, and for whose conversion many prayers have been

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.—The Bishops of Ireland lately assembled at Maynooth, adopted a resolution expressive of their surprise and disappointment that the Government is to make no attempt to settle the IrishUniversity Question this session, and they call on the Irish representatives to use every consti-tutional means to enforce a satisfactory settle-the highest to the lowest the Catholic Church ment of the question.

Continued from 6th page.

continued from 6th page,
no other name can I make intelligible the doctrine
of Mr. A., which maintains that Christ is present
only in His image. Indeed the presence of His
image seems to be the most absurd invention which ever emanated from the human
mind. It has no foundation either in reason or
Revelation. However, he quotes thus from Origen:
"But if Christ, as those Marcionites say, was without flesh and blood, and therefore only took bread
at the support of what sort of flesh, of what body at the supper, of what sort of flesh, of what body and in fine, of what kind of blood was the bread and cup he ministered the signs and images." I have examined carefully the five chapters which are in Origen against Marcion, and this passage—with all its unintelligible grammatical construction—is nowhere to be found. It is possible, however, that I may have overlooked the part of Origen where Mr. A.'s quotation may be found. The argument seems to be: "If Christ was without flesh, as the Marcionites say, what kind of a body and what kind of blood did Christ give in the blessed Eucharist when he administered the images: the appearances of bread and wine?" By this question (if in Origen) he would evidently imply that he gave in the Blessed Eucharist His real body and blood. Therefore Mr. A.'s quotation confirms the Real Presence.

My antagonist also guotes Tertullian. In view "And indeed I should be most ungrateful after

My antagonist also quotes Tertullian. In view of the cavalier-like way in which he rejects Origen as a heretic, one would think he would consider Tertullian as equally unworthy to be quoted as a Christian author, for while Origen unintentionally taught erroneous speculative theories, Tertullian was at last a most decideded heretic. Some of his writings appeared when he was in the Church, but his book against Marcion appeared when he was a decided Montanist, and was therefore cut off from the pure primitive church, according to the belief of even the most decided Protestants. Strange to say, Mr. A. quotes from Tertullian's Montanist writings. Let us hear Tertullian speak when he actually belonged to the Church, and was not tainted with heresy. We shall thus be more likely to ascertain the real belief of the Church in Tertullian's day. A. D. 200, he says, De corona, c. 31: "We are fearful lest we allow any portion of our chalice or bread to fall upon the earth." How admirably with the Catholic respect for does this care accord with the Catholic respect for the Blessed Eucharist, and how remarkably does in the Blessed Eucharist, and how remarkably does it contrast with the usages of many Protestant communities, who conduct the "Lord's supper" as if it were a pic-nic party, and who have been sometimes known to gather up the particles and "give them to the hens." Again Tetullian says (on the Resurrection of the body, c. 8.): "The flesh is washed that the soul may be cleansed; the flesh is annointed that the soul may be strengthened; the flesh is shadthat the soul may be strengthened. owed by the imposition of hands 'hat the soul may be illumined by the spirit; the flesh feeds upon the body and blood of Christ that the soul may be filled with God." This justly famed writer, therefore, at tests not only the use of the sign of the cross in the early Caristian church, but he speaks of the effects of Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Order and the Blessed of Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Order and the Blessed Eucharist, four Catholic sacraments, on our soul; and of the last named sacrament he says that "the flesh feeds upon the body and blood of Christ." Again, (ad uxorem c. 5, B. 2.) after pleading forci-bly that Christian women should not marry pagans, he says: "Will you be unseen (by your husband) when you sign your couch and your body? and when you pray by night? Will you not be sus-pected rather of exercising magical art? Your huspected rather of exercising magical art? Your husband will not know what you taste in secret before all other food; and if he should recognize the bread, will he believe it to be Him (Christ) by whose name it is called? Being ignorant of these matters, will he not complain of your conduct and suppose that it is bread or perhaps poison?" Here he evidently alludes to the Real Presence of our Lord, and to the church practice of receiving Holy Commnion with a strict fast. Does this look as if the pure Primi-tive Church agreed in belief and practice with Rev.

Ir. Andrews and his Church?

Now as regards Mr. Andrew's citation from Tertullian, I may here remark that as the Montanists even believed in the Real Presence, it is probable that Mr. A. has mistaken Tertullian's meaning. In fact the quotation is not correct. He does not make the difference between the pluperfect and these. They've saved lots of bundings, and may rive ours."

"You throw it at the fire, don't you?" she asked sareastic tones.

"You throw it at the fire, don't you?" she asked sareastic tones. a sarcastic tones.

He carried it up-stairs into a closet without relying, and she followed on and asked:

consecration is a figure of Christ's body, as in Jeremias xi, 19.; Marcion says, its body is but a phantasm, but this is absurd, for a phantasm can have no figure. The meaning, then, which Tertullian intended to convey by the part of Mr. A.'s extract which is correctly translated is: "The bread which our Saviour took and distributed to His disciples, our Saviour took and distributed to his disciples, He made His body, saying, 'This is my body,' that is, the figure of His body.' is made His body. The part which Mr. Andrews has not translated right is "but there would not have been" that is previously "but there would not have been" that is previously "the figure of His body, if there vere not" that is, then, "a true and real body." That this is the meaning of the passage is maintained by the best of Latin scholars; and it is borne out by the fact that the Real Presence was believed by the herteical community to which Tertullian then belonged.

Rev. Mr. Andrews will see that I am not taking extracts second hand from Ousley, as he has done. This Ousley was a local preacher sent to convert the Irish in 1799 with the aid of money and blankets. You are well aware

the aid of money and blankets. You are well aware what reliance is to be placed upon the translations from Greek and Latin Fathers like Origen and Tertuilian, when local preachers are the translators.
The amount of Greek and Latin lore which local preachers usually possess is well known to you all-it is more easily imagined than described.

In conclusion, then, my friends, let me entreat you to consider the nature and solidity of the arguments by which we are enabled to defend our doctrine. You have heard it abundantly proved form Holy Scripture and confirmed by the testimony of the most ancient and venerable Fathers of the Christian Church; every apparent objection from Christian Church; every apparent objection from Scripture has been fairly examined, and satsifactorily removed, and the doctrine has been proved to be in no way repugnant to the principle of reason and sound philosophy. In possessing Jesus Christ thus really present under the sacramental veils, we possess him in the manner best suited to our present state. To the Jews it was given to possess him in figure only; to the blessed in Heaven it is granted to behalf this gab a is face to face; but to Christians. ld Him as he is, face to face; but to Christians, who hold as it were the intermediate state, it is granted to possess Him truly and really indeed, but hidden under the saramental veils. In no other mode could we were mode could we more appropriately possess Him in the present life, which is to be a life of faith; and as the Apostle defines it, is "the evidence of things

that are not seen."

I have not either the time or the inclination to continue a controversy with one who so evidently seeks notoriety by controversy. While I hold myself free to take such course as I may see fit in the future, It is probable that I shall take no more notice of Mr. A.'s fierce and unwarranted attacks upon Catholic doctrine.

Conversion at the State Prison.—Several edifying conversions to the Catholic Church among the inmates of the Massachusetts State occurring simultaneously with such conversions as are now announced in the most cultured circles of England, including the poet Swinburn, Miss Kislingbury, Miss Nicholas, is adapted to the wants of every soul.

have no these, ev and mos many sa the spri crown, tying un ment. ment. profusio signs h found 1 bunches vill be v There a flowers, garlands blossom most all ficulty in The flor be repla and hav is rather lace are ton lace Valencie
The d women they we suit was should that we with sm flounces deep ki draped the ove aprons, ness to enough are dray lowed to boxplai

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appearances of n (if in Origen) we in the Bless-ood. Therefore d Presence illian. e rejects Origen would consider be quoted as a unintentionally ories, Tertullian c. Some of his the Church, but ore cut off from g to the belief of Strange to say, ntanist writin he actually be-not tainted with

ely to ascertain Tertullian's day 31: "We are f our chalice or How admirably holic respect for narkably does it Protestant com supper" as if it been sometimes and "give them is (on the Resur-sh is washed that esh is annointed the flesh is shad-hat the soul may h feeds upon the oul may be filled ter, therefore, at-f the cross in the aks of the effects er and the Blessed nts, on our soul : r pleading forci-ot marry pagans, y your husband)
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Commnion with f the pure Primiractice with Rev itation from Teras the Montanists ace, it is probable an's meaning. In ect. He does not ne pluperfect and hout the chapter t the bread before s body, as in Jere-ly is but a phanch Tertullian in-f Mr. A.'s extract 'The bread which to His disciples. is my body,'
le His body. translated right is that is previously were not" that is, That this is the med by the best of t by the fact that the herteical com-belonged.

cognize the bread, to by whose name doese matters, will and suppose that it to be evidently al-

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belonged. that I am not d from Ousley, ley was a local rish in 1799 with You are well aware on the translations s like Origen and are the translators. n lore which local known to you all. lescribed. nd solidity of

oled to defend our abundantly proved ed by the testimony able Fathers of the ent objection from d, and satsifactorily d, and satshactorny been proved to be in ple of reason and g Jesus Christ thus tal veils, we possess o our present state.
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t is granted to be-; but to Christians, mediate state, it is d really indeed, but veils. In no other tely possess Him in a life of faith; and evidence of things

the inclination to who so evidently While I hold my-I may see fit in the Il take no more notranted attacks upon

Prison.—Several Catholic Church assachusetts State with such convered in the most culncluding the poet y, Miss Nicholas. proof that from the Catholic Church very soul.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington Editress. The bonnets ordered by American milliners for the spring trade are rather large and are to be worn far back on the head with ample face trimmings. The material is chip in all the light colors, and also in sapphire, garnet, white and black. Sapphire and garnet are also seen in straw goods, and there are some mixed goods in which garnet blue and white are used. The hats have high crowns and are to be worn on the forehead; a few are of the beefcater shape, but the greater number are English in style. Broad-brimmed Leghorn hats are to be worn at the summer resorts, and will be caught down at the side with square bows of satin and trimmed the spring trade are rather large and are to be worn the side with square bows of satin and trimmed with field flowers. China crape hats, with face trimmings of crushed roses and with white ostrich feathers, almost covering the crown, have also been prepared for exhibition.

The most beautiful of the new ribbons have gold

The most beautiful of the new ribbons have gold and silver wrought into their patterns in a way of which manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic have not yet discovered the secret, but the price of these, even in narrow widths, is almost fabulous, and most milliners will content themselves and their and most milliners will content themselves and their customers with something less expensive. A great many satin ribbons in solid colors will be used on the spring bonnets, which will be very simply trimmed; a wreath of foliage laid around the crown, and a ribbon placed above the brim and tying under the chin, constituting their sole adornment. Two-toned ribbons will still be used, and a profusion of Pompadour, Persian and Turkish designs have been ordered. The sapphire tint is found not only in ribbons, but in flowers and bunches of long-stemmed asters, and aster buds will be worn both on the bonnet and at the throat. will be worn both on the bonnet and at the throat. There are a great many roses among the new flowers, but the prettiest things are the wreaths and garlands in imitation of mosses and mignonette blossoms. The mignonette is combined with almost all other flowers this year, so that those who most all other flowers this year, so that those who select the color for their costumes will have no difficulty in matching it in their bonnet trimmings. The floral wreaths worn for bonnets last year are to be replaced by clusters of flowers lying on black lace oe replaced by clusters of flowers lying on black lace and having smaller clusters dropping at the back. All of these flowers have long stems, and the effect is rather odd and pretty. India muslin and Breton lace are to be used on some French chips and Bre-ton lace, and its imitations will replace thread and Valenciennes on all the summer bonnets. The designs for summer costumes indicate that

The designs for summer costumes indicate that women are to be much better dressed this year than they were last, when the influence of the ugly kilt suit was apparent everywhere, and matrons who should have known better went about in gowns that were apparently made for their daughters. The underskirts are short and round, or provided with small trails, and are either with or without flounces, as the wearer chooses. Occasionally very deep kilt plaitings are used when the overskirt is draped curtain fashion, or slashed at the side, but the overskirts most in favor have long, wrinkled aprons, and are drawn back enough to give slenderness to the figure, without being strained tight enough to be uncomfortable. The back breadths are draped very slightly, and in some cases are allowed to hang loose after being arranged in a wide boxplait with two single ones at each side. The basques are cut with vests, or are double-breasted, and do not differ materially from the winter models, except in having the neck cut out in shawl shape; the sleeves are small and close, and the cuffs

# HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

BALTIMORE MEAT PIE.—Pare two pounds of potatoes, cover them with hot water, and let them simmer till done; mash them, and add a little cream and salt; lay them in the style of paste in a dish; place on thin slices of underdone meat, either mutton, beef, or veal; lay them in thickly; pour over them some gravy, a wine glass of catsup, then cover thick with mashed potatoes, and bake moderately for chart forty mixture. for about forty minutes.

MEAT RISSOLES .- Chop fine the cold meat, carefully excluding every particle of fat, skin and outside, pound in a mortar with a small piece of butter, adding pepper, salt, and powdered fine herbs; moisten with stock; put this into a pan on the fire and take off as soon as hot; stir in the yolk of an egg beaten up with a little lemon juice, and put the mixture by to cool; make a paste of six ounces of flour, two ounces of butter, a pinch of salt, the yolks of two eggs, and a little water; roll it out and cut it into small squares; put the meat in the center ond paste the corners over, pressing them well down; fry in hot lard and

HAM AND EGGS .- Cut the ham into thin slices and broil, and spread ever it a little butter. Poach the eggs in salted water, and lay neatly upon the

BOILED HAM .- Soak twenty-four hours; put into a pot with cold water and boil gently for five or six hours; take it of the fire and let it remain in the water until cold. Peel off the skin and sprinkle with bread and cracker-crumbs, and brown in the oven. Slice very thin for the table

ROAST LAMB.—Choose a hind quarter of lamb, stuff it with fine bread crumbs, and pepper,, salt, butter, and a little sage. Sew the flap firmly to keep in place, rub the outside with salt, pepper, butter, a little of the stuffing, and roast two hours. Eat with mint sauce.

Boiled Leg of Mutton.—Put on in boiling water with a little salt, boil two hours and a half, make a sauce of melted butter, a piece of butter the size of an egg, stir with a tablespoonful of flour well, then stir into a pint of boiling water, with a tablespoon-Put into a sauce-tureen on the table and garnish the dish with boiled cauliflower and

MINCED FOWLS .- Remove from the bones all the MINCED FOWLS.—Remove from the bones all the flesh of either cold roast or boiled fowls. Clean it from the skin, and keep covered from the air until ready for use. Boil the bones and skin with three-fourths of a pint of water until reduced quite balf. Strain the gravy and let cool. Next, having first skimmed off the fat, put it into a clean saucepan with a halfcup of cream, three ounces of butter, well mixed with one tablespoon of flour. Keep these stirred until they boil. Then put in the fowl, finely minced with three hard boiled eggs, chopped, and sufficient salt and pepper to season. Shake the mince over the fire until just ready to boil. Dish it on hot toast, and serve.

on hot toast, and serve. BAKED ONIONS.—Wash, but do not peel the onions; boil one hour in boiling water, slightly salt, chang-ing the water twice in the time; whon tender, drain on a cloth, and roll each in buttered tissue paper, twisted at the top, and bake an hour in a slow oven. Peel and brown them; serve with melted butter.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS .- Three pints of corn meal, one pint flour, two eggs, five teaspoonful of baking-powder.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria is de-livering a course of Lental lectures in St. Michael's Church, New York, of which Rev. Father Donnelly is pastor, for the benefit of a new Children's Home. Bishop Spalding was women and children, and 11,314 men. Of formerly the beloved assistant pastor of St. this number 22,000 were Roman Catholics,

#### NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

The Irish were a lettered people, while the Saxons were immersed in barbarism. Ancient Irish historians, who wrote one thousand years ago, left behind them manuscripts copied from manuscripts still more ancient, giving many interesting accounts of the earliest settlement of the Island. Just when it was first peopled is not known; authorities differ. The first Milesian colony came thirteen hundred the properties of the carriest settlement of the Island. Just when it was first peopled is not known; authorities differ that. It was the name of the earliest known chiefed who visited Ireland. He came with one bundred and fifty followers, about 1,268 years before that. It was the name of the earliest known chiefed who visited Ireland. He came with one bundred and fifty followers, about 1,268 years before the continued unlocken, while change and the continued to the properties of the continued unlocken, while change and the continued unlocken, while change and the particular of the particular that t The Irish were a lettered people, while the Saxons were immersed in barbarism. Ancient Irish historians, who wrote one thousand years ago, left behind them manuscripts copied from manuscripts

memorable defence of Arras, whereby he held the town with a garrison of 1,500 foot (chiefly Irish) and 400 horse—cut off from all reinforcements of men and provisions—against the three most distinguished marshals of France, from the 13th of June to the 10th of August, 1640, showed his superior talents and ability, and was in every respect honorable to him. His career in Ireland afterwards, his conduct at the battle of Benburb, and his superior will tark yeard layer instified the words of the poet. nilitary excellence justified the words of the "Had he lived, had he lived, our dear country had been

FINN McCumhaill was a distinguished chief who FINN MCCUMHAILL was a distinguished chief who flourished in the third century. He was son-in-law to King Cormac, being married in succession to his daughters, Graine and Ailbe. Innumerable stories are related of him—in Irish iegend as "Finmacool," and in Scottish as Fingal. He was commander of the Fenian Militia, a body of several thousand warriors maintained by the Irish monarches of that age. the Fenian Militia, a body of several thousand warriors maintained by the Irish monarchs of that age.
In peace they are said to have numbered 9,000, and
in war 21,000. When Finn was on the point of be
ing married to his first wife, Graine, she eloped with
his friend, Diarmaid. The wanderings of the lovers
and Finn's pursuit was one of the most fruitful
themes of Fenian romance. Diarmaid eventually
met his death from the tusk of a wild boar, on Benbulben, in the county of Sligo. Finn is reported to
have possessed, in addition to his warlike accomplishments, the gift of poetry, second sight and heal
ing. The "Four Masters" state that Finn met his
death in 283, at Rath Breagha, near the Boyne,
whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his days in tranquility. He was killed
by the blow of a fishing gaff, at the hands of one
Athlach, and his death was avenged by Cailte MacRonain, his faithful follower. Ossian was his son,
famed for his poetical talents.

WALTER DEVEREUX, first Earl of Essex, was raised
to the title by the "Virgin Queen" Elizabeth in
1572. His villainous and murderous acts in Ireland
are sufficient to consign his name to eternal infamy.

In the agenta was done of the most fruitful
them the hold possesses about a year ago. The little
girl was playing in the dooryard among a bevy of
snowbirds, and when she spoke to them they would
come and light upon her twittering with glee. On
that the child possesses about a year ago. The little
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The little dooryard among a bevy of
snowbirds, and when she spoke to them they would
come and light upon her twittering with glee. On
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The little child possesses, about a year ago.

The birds remained about a year ago.

The birds remained about the premises all winter,
flying to the girl was playing in the dooryard

are sufficient to consign his name to eternal infamy. In the spring of 1573 he made an offer of his services to the Queen, and afterwards the district of Clonaodh buidhe (Clan Hugh Buidhe), now Anglicised Clandeboye, was granted to him. He was to cross with two hundred horse and four hundred foot (robbers), to be kept at his sole cost; to erect fortifications, the Queen to advance him money. There was no excuse for the seizure of the Clande boye estates. In August, 1573, he embarked at Liverpool, and landed in Antrim, and began to carry his murderous designs into effect. To secure to himself the coveted estates he in invited Brian O'Neill and his retainers to a repast. After three days of feasting he put to the sword 200 of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife to Dublin, where they were cut in quarters. This treacherous massacre naturally ex-cited the Irish to a just hatred and revenge against the English. He was guilty of the greatest acts of atrocity towards the natives. He endorsed and ap proved of the massacre, by treachery, of 400 of the Scots on Rathlin Island. Notwithstanding his willingness to serve the Queen, he lost the Court favor; en his English (robber) settlers deserted him; and lastly, he was attacked by dysentery, which ended bis wicked career. He died on the 22nd of Septem-

ber, 1576. "He was a pure-minded, chivalrous, Christian gentleman," a writer says of him- Heaven pelp us from such specimens! The siege of Dunboy is justly made famous in istory in consequence of the stubborn and heroic defence made by its brave garrison against the as-sailants. Its lord was O'Sullivan Beare, but the cap-tain to whom was entrusted its defence was Richard McGcoghegan, with 143 men. The upper towers and battlements of the castle had been reduced to one mass of ruins, and though overwhelming numbers of the English rushed forward to storm it, they but one named Taylor assumed command, and the latter threatened to blow up the castle if the Lord President refused quarter to the besieged. At last, forced by his companions, Taylor and forty-eight

The Philadelphia Times shows that the attendance at twenty-nine churches of that women and children, and 11,314 men. Of attending four churches.

#### AN ATHEIST'S TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH.

After a dedication of a Catholic hospital in Day-

It is this unobtrusive, silent, constant, never tiring, universal service of the Catholic Church that exhorts the praise of men of all religions, attracts the attention of men of no religion, and challenges the admiration of the world admiration of the world.

#### A CHILD FASCINATING BIRDS IN OHIO.

We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in an out-of-way place in Hancock county, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child, only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will.

Her mother first noticed this strange fascination

from the birds.

The child handles the birds so gently that a hum ming bird once in her hand does not fail to return. This winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and when the sun sinks in the west. parents of this girl are poor, superstitious people and have been reticent about the matter until lately, and have been reteen about the matter duth latery, fearing some great calamity was about to befall them.—Forest Review.

# FALLEN ROYALTY.

I went to Waterloo station to see the last of young Louis Napoleon, who is off to the Cape to have a look at the Zulus. He was accompanied, as you know, by Eugenie as far as Southampton. It you know, by Eugenie as far as Southampton. It really gave me a pang to behold this once peerless beauty, to whom I was presented in the days of her utmost splendor, both of beauty and of fame. I have often seen her since, and have noted to you the various changes time has wrought in that once unsurpassable loveliness. But on this occasion really her appearance was so pathetic that it made th tears spring to my eyes. She was attired in a style which we ladies understand as half-mourning, and carried in her beautifully modeled hand a large quet of early spring violets, the chosen emblem of e Napoleonic dynasty, and the odorous harbinger Her hair i for us of all lovely days to come anon. still the beautiful blonde so inseparably connected with her name, and this is something that puzzles me, unless I accept the explanation which has been given by some observers—that she wears a wig Certainly there is not a thread of gray visible bers of the English rushed forward to storm it, they were driven back by its defenders. Thirty of its brave heroes attempted to escape by leaping from the walls and taking to the water, but they were slain by soldiers stationed there to intercept them in boats. The survivors were obliged to take refuge in a cellar, which was approached only by a narrow and winding stair. McGeoghegan was wounded; but one named Taylor assumed command, and the latter the state of the stat thought of going out to the seat of war with numbers of the greatest "swells" in the British army. One has only to see these two relics of the Imperia tempting to reach with a lighted candle an unheaded barrel of gunpowder. Not one of the 143 brave men who garrisoned Dunboy survived its destruction. This happened in the year 1502. The "Defence of Dunboy" is celebrated in a spirited poem by T. D. Sullivan; and also in the prose narrative, "The Last Lord of Beara." by J. J. McCarthy, which was republished in the Irish American in 1878.

The Philadelphia Transacture demanded barrel of gunpowders and what a fear-tup her boy, even for the short period of his stay in Africa. She is the French mother to the very letter, quite a different being from an English or an American maternal parent. She has no say froid with him; her eyes incesantly upon him; idolatory is legible in every glance. Since his departure her condition, I hear, has been really alarming. Tears, sobs and fainting and the proposed to be the length of his stay in Africa. She is the French mother to the very letter, quite a different being from an English or an American maternal parent. She has no say froid with him; her eyes incesantly upon him; idolatory is legible in every glance. Since his departure her condition, I hear, has been really alarming. Tears, sobs and fainting and the condition of the c of her listening attendants. - Olive Logan. 

### TWO CONFEDERATE HEROES.

MRS. PHŒBE YATES PEMBER.

After the battle of Frederickburg, while giving small doses of brandy to a dying man, a low, pleasant voice said "Madam." It came from a youth not over eighteen years of age, seeming very ill, but so placid with that earnest, far-way gaze so common to the eyes of those who are looking their last on this world. Does God in His mercy give a glimpse of coming peace, past understanding, that we look with such strong yearning to fathom that we see reflected in the dying eyes into which we look with flected in the dying eyes into which we look with such strong yearning to fathom what they see? He shook his head in negative to all offers of food and drink or suggestions of softer pillow and lighter

shook his head in hegain to an others of rood and drink or suggestions of softer pillow and lighter covering.

"I want Perry," was his only wish.
On inquiry I found that Perry was the friend and companion who marched by his side in the field and slept next to him in camp, but of whose whereabouts I was ignorant. Armed with a requisition from our surgeon I sough him among the sick and wounded at all the other hospitals. I found him at Camp Jackson, put him in my ambulance, and on arrival at my own hospital found my patient had dropped asleep. A bed was brought and placed at his side and Perry, only slightly wounded, laid upon it. Just then the sick boy awoke wearily, turned over, and the half-unconscious eye fixed itself. He must have been dreaming of the meeting, for he still distrusted the reality. Illness had spiritualized the youthful face: the transparent forhead, the delicate brow so clearly defined, belonged more to heaven than earth. As he recognized his comrade the wan and expressionless lips curved into the happiest smile—the angel of death had brought the light of symmer skies to that pale face. "Perry," he cried, "Perry," and not an other word, but with one last effort he threw himself into his friend's arms, the radiant eyes closed, but the smile still remained—he was dead. but the smile still remained-he was dead.

Private Fisher had remained through all his trials stout, fresh and hearty, interesting in appearance and so gentle-mannered and uncomplaining that we all loved him. Supported on his crutches he had walked up and down his ward for the first time since he was wounded, and seemed almost restored. That same night he turned over and uttered an exclama-

same night he turned over and uttered an exclamation of pain.

Following the nurse to his bed, and turning down the covering, a small jet of blood spurted up. The sharp edge of the splintered bone must have severed an artery. I instantly put my finger on the little orifice awaiting the surgeon. He soon came—took a long look and shook his head. The explanation was easy, the artery was embeded in the fleshy part of the thigh and could not be taken up. No earthy power could save him.

There was no object in detaining Dr.—He required his time and his strength, and long I sat by the boy, unconscious himself that any serious trouble was apprehended. The hardest trial of my duty was laid upon me; the necessity of telling a man in the prime of life and fulness of strength that there was no hope for him.

was no hope for him.

It was done at last, and the verdict received pati-

ently, and courageously, some directions given by which his mother would be informed of his death, and then he turned his questioning eyes upon my

"How long can I live?"

"Only as long as I keep my finger upon this artery."
A pause ensued. God alone knew what thoughts hurried through that heart and brain, called so unexpectedly from all earthly hopes and ties. He broke the silence at last.

"You can let go"—
But I could not. Not if my own life had trembled in the balance. Hot tears rushed to my eyes, a surging sound to my ears, and a deathly coldness to my lins. The pang of obeying him was spared me.

my lips. The pang of obeying him was spared me, and for the first and last time during the trials that surrounded me for four years, I fainted away.

# THE ASTLEY BELT.

The champion belt, which for a year has been loss is estimated at \$6,000, we wonder whetherit The champion belt, which for a year has been held by an American, but which now goes back to England, is a heavy chain of eight links, or plates, one of solid gold and seven of sterling silver, fastened to each other by staves and silver bars, and fastened underneath to the real belt, which is of red fastened underneath to the real belt, which is of red leather. The total weight of this ornament is not far from five pounds, so that, however desirable the possession of it may be, no pedestrain would wear it while at work. The central link is a golden one; it is irregularly eliptical in shape, and is surrounded by a fancifully cut border in scroll paterns. In the centre of the link or plate is an inscription in raised block letters—large caps—faced with blue enamel. The inscription reads:— "Long distance champion of the world."

The seven silver links are uniform in shape and size, being ablong in shape and about three inches by four and a half in size. On the two next in place to the golden link are raised figures in bas re-lief—the figure on one being that of a runner, and on the other that of a walker. These figures are

are engraved with very sketchy landscapes.

The link exactly opposite to the golden one—the one which would find its place at the back were the rolden link in front-is engraved with the ing inscription:—"Presented by Sir J. D. Astley Bart., M.P., March, 1878."

The next link to the right, or the third one to the

The next link to the right, or the third one to the left of the golden one, is inscribed as follows:—
"Won Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, U. S. A., March 18, 1878. Distance, 5204 miles in 138 hours, 43 minutes, beating H. Vaughan, Chester, 500 miles; H. Brown, 'Blower,' of Fulham, 476, miles, and

S others."
The original cost of the belt was £100.—N. Y.

A peculiar suit, not without its comical aspe A peculiar suit, not without its comical aspects has been brought in a St. Louis court by one H. M. Stone, proprietor of a small show, which he ambitiously calls a museum, against the Commercial Insurance Company, for damages incurred in this Insurance Company, for damages incurred in this wise: The company, while removing the wall of a building recently burned, allowed it to fall upon the roof and floor of the adjoining museum, thereby creating sad havoc. Stone's stock, to term it such, was of a perishable sort, consisting of a white raccoon, a Mexican stingaree, a mermaid, a wax figure of Henry Ward Beecher, an image of the devil, a picture of the battle of Vicksburg, and various other things, valued at six thousand dollars. They were so demolished that it was very hard to distinguish the mermaid from the stingaree, or Henry Ward Beecher from the devil. They were rendered so useless for exhibition purposes that the devil, or such part of him as was solid, had to be sold for old iron, and Beecher, being of wax, was melted into candles, part of him as was solid, had to be sold for old iron, and Beecher, being of wax, was melted into candles, and so contributed, not to the illumination of Plymouth Church, but of a very secular beer garden. The devil and the preacher were the two objects Stone prized above all, and he plaintively remarked that he would rather have lost the raccoon, stingaree, mermaid, the picture of Vicksburg, than either of one of those. He said that the first thing his patrons always mosted to see was Beecher, and then the York will be opened for public service some time in May.

It is states that the new Cathedral in New York will be opened for public service some devil. The question is too complicated to be speed-ilv settled.

#### A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

There were a score or more of women gathered together at Mr. Johnson's house. Mr. Johnson is a respectable citizen, though he is rather skeptical in some things. The women had just organized "The Foreign Benevolent Society," when Mr. Johnson entered the room. He was at once appealed to donate a few dollars as a foundation to work on, and then Mrs. Graham added:

"It would be so pleasant in after years for you to remember that you gave the society its first dollar and its first kind word."

He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a \$10 bill, and, as the ladies smacked their lips and clapped their hads, he asked:

"Is this society organized to aid the poor of for-

"Is this society organized to aid the poor of for-

gn countries?"
"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.
"And it wants money?"
"Yes—yes."
"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded the bill wen, how, said Johnson, as he folded the bill in a tempting shape, "there are seventy married women here. If there are fifteen of you who can make oath that you have combed the children's hair this morning, washed the dishes, blackened the cook stove and made the beds, I'll donate \$10." "I have," answered two of the crowd, and the

rest said :
"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!"

"If fifteen of you can make oath that your husbands are not wearing socks with holes in the heels, the money is yours," continued the wretch.

"Just hear him!" they exclaimed, each one look-

ing at the other.

"If ten of you have boys without holes in the knees of their pants, this X goes to the society," said Johnson.

said Johnson.

"If there are five pairs of stockings in this room that do not need darning, I'll hand over the money."

that do not be rectaining, he went on.

"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham, with great dignity, "the rules of this society declare that no money shall be contributed except by members, and as you are not a member I beg that you will withdraw and let us proceed with the routine business."

### RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

We should never abuse inanimate things-even a back fence has its felines.

The elite of the Cannibal Islands evince a preference for soupers as Evangelizers.

"All men were born free and equal," except the Indians and Chinamen.

Why is the sound of the death-watch in a dun-eon like an Irishman? Because it is a cell tick.

What is the difference between a sun-struck man and a corn doctor? One feels the heat, the other beals the feet.

A blister is not the only thing a man has at his ongue's end when he puts the wrong end of a igar in his mouth.

A profound writer says: "We are created especially for one another." Then why blame the canni-bals in wanting to get their share.

"Oh, Sal," said she, "I feel so glad now that it is all over between me and John, because now I can eat as many onions as I please."

"Always pay as you go," said an old man to his ephew. "But, uncle, suppose I haven't anything o pay with?" "Then don't go."

In consequence of the idiotic state of the public mind, you are requested not to cough or sneeze when passing a bank. It might cause a panic.

Life seems a howling wilderness to the man who stands in his bedroom with a Niagara of water drip-ping from his face and hands and no towel in sight. Nature may have intended man to drink water.

It looks that way from the fact that she will freeze up the water pipes on the slightest occasion, and never meddle with a barrel of whiskey when she can When a telegram announces a fire in the oil regious, and says "The Entire Town Destroyed," we feel sorry for the town; but when we learn that the

was a beer saloon or a blacksmith shop that was burned. A three-year-old baby of Thomas McGuin, of Youngstown, Ohio, is the latest case. Shot itself in the head with a revolver it was playing with. It is probable the parents were too poor to keep a mad

The Scientific News contains a very ingenious re-cipe for "making a hole in glass." We have all due respect for the advancement of the age, and are surprised and gratified at the march of science; but

we have not given up our faith in the efficacy of a small boy with a brick. "Where do you expect to go when you die. young man l' said a minister sternly to an ungodly scoffer. "I expect," was the reply, "to the grave, but the chances are that I'll pull up in some blamed medical college or other." The preacher retired to write a sermon on the flippancy of the times.

A witness testified—"The last time I saw the de-A witness testfied—"The last time I saw the de-fendant before to-day he was sitting on the kerb-stone one nigh about eleven o'clock, waiting, as he said, for his house to come along that way and take him in." "Well," asked the prisoner's counsel, "and what did you infer from that?" "I inferred that the last place he'd been in wasn't a temperance meeting.'

meeting."

Gilhooly had been unemployed for some time, so when a friend kindly tendered him the portifolio of second assistant in a butcher's shop he gladly accepted the responsibility. A woman came into the store, yesterday, and Gilhooly blandly handed her an ox's tail when she asked for "round steak." When the boss found out about the affair he at once declared Gilhooly impeached with forfeiture of his wages; and now the latter is looking for a position as a paragrapher, or as poet-laureate for a candymaker, to indite the verses in the "secrets."

Here's a chance for some enterprising paragrapher who wants to get up a political paragraph. All you have to do is to fill up the blanks; we'll furnish the

We are not enterprising, but can fill this out for you just as well as not, on the condition that you will not sue us for libel:

The Constitution's out of ...... Its habits are so very.......
Its paragrapher will take..... Whenever he can get no .....

A barber who abandoned his business and went into the ministry was suddenly called to baptise three candidates. He got on very well, but after babtising the first he astonished his congregation by lustily shouting, "Next!"

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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WALTER LOCKE,

"PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE MISSION.

The mission which is now drawing to a close has been eminently successful; and it must be gratify. ing indeed, to His Lordship the Bishop, to know that the indefatigable exertions of Father Cooney have been productive of so much good. At all the devotional exercises the church is crowded to excess, and the immense numbers that receive Holy Communion is a grand testimony to the efficacy of Father Cooney's preaching. The subjects for the ast three days of the mission will be as follows :-To-day (Friday),-The one thing necessary. Sunday 10.30 a. m., -On the means of Perseverance 7.30 p.m., Lecture,-The Church and the Bible Monday 9 o'clock a. m.—Purgatory; 7.20 p. m.,— Christian Charity. On the last evening fifteen little gir's of the school, representing the fifteen my-steries in the Life of Christ, will sing some pieces of sacred music, and one of them will read the of Consecration" to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. The Papal Benediction will be given after

### ARE ALL MEN FREE AND EQUAL?

"The doctrine that all men are equal finds no favor with His Holiness, who argues strongly that as there are distinctions among the angels in heaven, so still more must there be distinctions amongst We are afraid that this sort of teaching men. We are afraid that this sort of teaching will not find so much favor as one could wish from many zealous adherents of the Church in this Western world, for it is a matter of notoriety that western world, for it is a matter of notoriety that very large numbers of the most devoted adherents of the Pope in the United States are Democrats, and hold most tenaciously that all men are free and equal, so that any other doctrine on the subject is, in their estimation, a doctrine of devils."—Globe, Jan. 16. 1879. Jan. 16, 1879.

Now let us put this beside a quotation from the same paper of the date Dec. 19, 1869.

"And Fenianism, therefore, is not an unmixed evil, so far as it tends to thrust an element of division into that huge fabric of Ultramontanism which overshadows the intellectual and spiritual life of the great majority of the people of Ireland."

Here is a wonderful change both in tone and sentiment. In 1869 the Globe thought, or allowed its European correspondent to say for it, that the loosening of the hold of Catholicity upon the Irish would be cheap at the price of civil war: In 1879 it suffers, actually suffers, from an apprehension that some Cath olics of the United States, who are Democrats, may not pay as much heed, as one could wish, to the utterances of Rome.

We would not like to suggest the theory of a miracle in such a connection, but really it would not argue an over-credulity in any one whose memory goes back over twenty years, to believe that there has been a very special interposition here. But be this as it may, the conversion is a remarkable one, and we congratulate our big contemporary upon it. There is abundant reason to rejoice at it; for as the saddest affliction a sympathetic mind can endure, arises from being forced sometimes to see the elect declining from the straight paths, so there is a joy, passing words to express, in witnessing the gradual coming forth to light of one who, of a truth, walked, erstwhile, in low and murky places. The blind man when restored to full sight made the mistake of considering all objects as equally near to him, or the same distance away, and required quite a little time to enable him to have a right idea of the relations of things; and for a stronger reason, eyes like our contemporary making its first experiments in encountering the full ray, may be allowed to blink not a little. It is then in the spirit of this kindly view of the case, and not by way of criticism, we take the liberty of suggesting to the writer, that he may discharge his mind at once of the painful apprehension. There is not the slightest ground for it. And for this reason, that what the Pope condemns, and what the Catholic American Democrats hold, are not one but two things; and so very different from each other, that if we were not determined to believe in the genuineness of the recent conversion, we would be tempted to think it was the wretched old spirit of 1869 that led to their confusion. All men are equal! This is the proposition

the Pope proscribes. Do American or any other Democrats maintain it? Did anybody, ever, anywhere, hold it? Was there ever, even a born fool, whose folly was so utter and bottomless as to accept this deliramentum Why, not to speak of Alexanders, or Caesar Napoleons, take an illustration from on own country. We have, and have had for good many years back, two very well-known

gentlemen engaged in so protracted a contest that surely by this time every faculty and ability that either possess must be drawn out to the full. One, according to an authority the Globe will not question, is endowed with nearly every quality, moral, mental, and even bodily, that can distinguish a man; the other, to speak algebraically (relying always on the same authority) is about the same equation with the signs all changed to minus. Yet John A. is Prime Minister, and has been so with a little interruption, ever so long, and seems likely to continue in the office till he is tired of it; and his honorable opponent is'nt premier, and never has been, at least, to any extent worth speaking of. There is no equal ity here. We marvel much this instance did not cross the mind of the Toronto writer, and save him not from saying, but from insinuating that he, if not the American Democrats, thinks all men are equal.

But, seriously, it is astonishing that any one could for a moment suppose that the principles of American Democracy and the doctrine condemned by the Pope have anything

All men are fice and equal is a capital legal fiction, when understood with its proper limitations, and reminds us of that other admir able fiction of our own Constitution, that "the King and Queen can do no wrong." This is really one of the most solid of those many walls the patience and sagacity of our ancestors have erected between the chief executive and the people. It keeps the two apart, and leaves to each plenty of secure room to discharge its own duties in, without interfering with the territory of the other. Only the hand of the traitor would dare to break it down. Yet who for this reason thinks for a moment that the King or Queen is impeccable. Folly never went as far as that; yet this is the kind of mistake Communists and Socialists (et hoc omne genus) of Europe wish to lead their dupes into. Because the formula "All men are equal" is a capital thing to have in mind in courts of human law, where all men have an equal right to be treated with justice, and is therefore one of the safeguards of the poor, it does not by any means follow that in defiance of all experience of common sense, we should be asked to accept it in a sense which is false, as ridiculously and dangerously false as a belief in the personal exemption from all imperfection and sin in her Majesty, because it is a fiction of the constitution that "the sovereign does no wrong. But the leaders of the Communist and infidel party in Europe are laboring with wondrous activity by appeals to the passions and interests, by sophistry and rhetoric of every kind, to get the people to accept as simple truth this stupid, monster falsehood; and not because they (the leaders) believe it themselves, for they are too able for that, but because they know it is the deadliest enemy to all order, the simple contradiction of the most elementary law on which society is possible.

As private judgment, when left to itself and not restrained, as it has been in England, by the strong hand of the State, has invariably run from Sectarianism into Congregational ism, and from that into simple Individualism, described in the soul-and-conscience-murdering formula, "every one for himself," so the doctrine of universal equality, in the Communistic sense, has for its immediate object the destruction of all social organization. and if carried out in its fullness would drag the nations of the earth through oceans of violence and bloodshed down to a position

more degraded than that of the wild Indians, It is frightful to think any one who has tasted of the blessings of social and governmental order, and who knows that that or der, the basis of all progress, rests upon the harmony of countless parts, individually unequal, but by the power of a divine hand, fashioned according to the measure of their varying fitness to the discharge of a duty little in itself, but becoming useful, and great and noble, by union through proper subordination, with the myriad activities of a like kind which make up the mighty sun of society's life and progress, should wish to destroy this great, and glorious and divinely-formed unity, and give us, in its stead, nothing but a world strewn with ruins. Frightful, certainly, but not incredible, since every day's news make the evidence more and more irresistible that there are men wicked enough to wish it, and actually laboring to accomplish it. The Pope, the head of Christian society, as in duty bound, warns the world against the danger, and by way of crushing the serpent in the shell, strongly presses upon his preachers and teachers the importance of guarding their people by sound instruction against the terrible calamity. Have we not, then, good grounds for saying that it is the duty of writers for the public press, if not actually to help the Pope in the great work he is struggling, against mighty difficulties, to perform, at least to abstain in every way from weaken, ing his hands. This much we look for from him, at all events, who has so much grace already as to have suffered from an apprehension that the solemn words of Rome might not be as effective as one could wish.

#### CLERICAL BUFFOONERY IN THE PULPIT.

The English papers have been somewhat exercised of late on the subject of "Clerical Buffoonery in the Pulpit," and some amusing examples of this failing have been made public. From a host of others we clip the following which should, perhaps, be rather classed under the head of "clerical snobbishness" than of "buffoonery:

A certain clerical dignitary having visited -, and having whilst there, met the Queen's lackey on the streets, began his sermon the following Sunday with the extraordinary announcement: "On my return from a visit to Royalty I will read the Gospel of the Day.'

What connection there could possibly be between "Royalty" and "the Gospel of the Day" the astonished, and doubtless highly amused, parishioners must have failed to perceive, though the reverened gentleman himself evidently realised its due importance. Caius Gracchus, it is said, whenever he addressed the Roman populace was accustomed to modulate his tones to the sounds of a trumpet, thereby gaining additional strength and energy for an acknowledged weak voice. It just possible that our Christian (?) orator aimed at something of the same kind, though in the moral order, with his Christian audience. A so recent visit to royalty he perhaps felt would give tone and strength and moral weight to his otherwise weak effusions. In this view, laudable however as this attempt to supplement his own short-comings by the prestige of royalty, may have been, it was hardly complimentary either to the ecclesiastical dignities which he held, or to the loftiness of that Gospel which he had been or dained to announce. If the ecclesiastical dignities which he held (and we believe they were somewhat analogous to our V.G.) would not obtain for him, in the eyes of his people, more reverence and respect than a visit to royalty, then had those dignities been most inappropriately bestowed; and if that Gospel which he had been ordained to announce required the flimsy bolster of royalty it must have indeed been a gospel of most weak import. Seriously, this habit of preach ng Paul or Appolo or Cephas or Beecher or Spurgeon, and not Christ, is the bane of modern Christianity, and belittles the preacher who resorts to it, even in the eyes of the most illiterate congregation as much as it belittles the Gospel he would pretend to teach Our Protestant friends are to be commiserated with on this phase of modern thought which has thus turned "the house of prayer" not so much into "a den of thieves" as into a play-house and a banjo-show. Happily, in the Catholie Church this state of things does not obtain to any great extent, if at all. No priest would be so far lost to all appreciation of the dignity of his sacred call ciation of the dignity of his sacred call and proper, gave her name in religion, the Vice ing as to play the buffoon before the Chancellor, with a course brutality which would altar of God; whilst if there were any attempt at tom-foolery on his part, it would at once be resented by the congregation and interdicted by his bishop.

SACERDOS.

# TIME UNVEILS TRUTH.

The light of truth is beginning to dawn upon the modern mind as to the Dark Ages. In spite of bigotry, Dr. Ryerson, Goldwin Smith and our school books, and especially our university class books, which so intelligently call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages, the world is beginning to awake to the fact that these ages after all was not as dark as those interested in the great Protestant tradition have been wont to represent them. Mary Tudor, England's first Queen regnant in a mournfully prophetic spirit, born doubtless of a strong faith in that innate love of fair play, which is after all and in spite of their bigotry, the one virtue of Englishmen, adopted the motto "Time Unveils Truth." Nor was her confidence misplaced, tardy though the unveiling has undoubtedly been. The Mary ous protest from the Bishops of Ontario Tudor of our present day is a far different Mary Tudor to that bloody Mary Tudor of our school boy days, who was held up to the world as the embodiment in the flesh of all that is cruel, despotic and bigoted in the Catholic Church. And so with the Dark Ages. Time is slowly, but surely, unveiling the truth, weighted down and covered over though that truth has been by a veil of bigotry ignorance and malevolence such as perhaps never before obscured any subject, one may be sure that the light is strong, unmistakeable and beyond concealment. And the amusing part of the matter is, that Time is having its revenge so far as to force the acknowledgement that, even from a Protestant standpoint, these ages are non-dark. This is certainly making Protestantism eat its own revenge, every way worthy of "Old Father Time." Let us hear the Athenaum:

" commended itself to one of the acutest minds the inconvenience arising from the circumof an age the most rich perhaps in acute minds that the world has ever seen. The idea that 'the Middle Ages' were a period of benighted ignorance and blind submission to authority is by now pretty well exploded. All over Europe the thirteenth century was a period of keen intellectual and political activity."

Well! was ever revenge so sweet as this? A Catholic poet "one of the acutest minds of an age the most rich perhaps in acute minds, that the world has ever seen !" A dark age, "and the most rich perhaps in acute minds that the world has ever seen!" The idea that the dark ages were a period of benighted ignorance and blind submission to authority is pretty well exploded. The thirteenth century (one of the Dark Ages) "a period of keen intellec tual and political activity!" And all this from what was formerly, and is, for all we know, one of the most evangelical of evangelical papers! Was ever revenge so sweet?

And lest there should be any fear of his (the reviewer) being classed amongst the Hallam school, which sets down every ignorant man as a Papist, and every intellectual man as an oppositionist, the reviewer scouts the idea of Dante's want of sympathy for the Catholic Church, that pet theory of the great Protestant tradition. "Dr. Church," he tells us, "has disposed of two fallacies often ac cepted regarding Dante: that he was a Ghibeling partisan, and a disbeliever in the divine appointment of the existing ecclesiastical system. It would be to mistake altogether his character to imagine him a doubter. It might

as well be supposed of (St. Thomas) Aquinas.' Oh shade of Hallam! can you rest quietly beyond the Styx, and hear such words from evangelical lips? And thou, O great Father Chronos, can you help but chuckle (not in deed in your sleeve, for you wear none, but behind your sythe snath) to see this sweet revenge you are so signally taking whilst un-SACERDOS. veiling Truth?

#### VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

It appears that the recent utterances of Vice Chancellor Blake at the Anglican Synod, were only a mild type of his deep rooted hatred for Catholics, when compared with some previous exhibitions which he had actually given in his official capacity. The Irish Canadian has formulated other charges against him which if proven, are certainly sufficient cause for his removal from the Bench. It, charges that

bishop Lynch, had testified before the Vice-Chancelbisnop Lynch, had testined before the Vice-Chancel-lor on a question of fact which arose in the Mercer case, his testimony was received by the learned Judge in terms so improper as to have been open to suspicion of an intention to throw discredit on state-ments made by his Grace under oath." And that on another occasion when a Mother Superior of the ladies of St. Joseph appeared before Mr. Blake as a witness in a case in which she had no interest whatever, and when in giving her name she, as was both n have done little credit to a street rough in the ex-citement of a faction fight, remarked, "that it was one of of those fine Italian names employed in such cases as a disguise for a Bridget Maloney!

Our contemporary further affirms that: "In Osgoode Hall general opinion declares that Vice Chancellor Blake discriminates in his manner, Vice Chancellor Biake discriminates in his manner, if not in his judgements, against Counsel and suitors who are Catholics. Catholic lawyers accept that opinion so fully that, rather than prejudice the interests of their clients, they endeavour to have their cases brought before some other judge, or when brought before Vice Chancellor Blake, to hand their briefs to Protestant Counsel."

briefs to Protestant Counsel." The Irish Canadian of the 2nd inst., announces that these charges "have been forwarded for action to the Minister of Justice." In addition to this, we would like to see the attention of the House of Commons called to the conduct of Vice Chancellor Blake. There are plenty of Catholic members there, whose duty to their co-religionists requires them to attend to this matter. The Catholics of this diocese will expect to hear from Mr. Caughlin. We are of opinion however, that the hands of any Catholic member, who should undertake to bring the matter up in the House, should be strengthened by a united and vigor-

# A NEW DIOCESE.

It is rumored that there will soon be a new distribution of diocesan territory in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Such distribution, if the rumor be well-founded, must be intended to remove existing inconveniences. How it will have this effect is not so easily understood. The present Diocese of Ottawa is situated on both sides of the River When such papers as the Athenaum give way Ottawa, and in both the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This, no doubt, is an awkward arrangement. The portions of the diocese situated in Quebec are separated from those in Ontario by a broad and rapid river, They are also under very different civil jurisdiction, the common law of England prevailing, generally, in the province of Ontario, which words with a vengeance, and is a pretty little is more especially a British country, and chiefly such laws as were secured to the French population by the Treaty of Cession, In a critique of Dr. Church's translation of governing the Province of Quebec. We can-Dante's De Monarchia it says "Of course the not give credit to the rumor that a new ar-"main interest of the De Monarchia lies in rangement is on the point of being adopted, "the statement of the political theory which for it is impossible to see how it would remove

stances just alluded to. Nevertheless, the same rumor insists that a new diocese called Pembroke will be specially constituted, consisting of parts of the present Diocese of Ottawa on both banks of the River Ottawa, and in the Provinces of Quebec, and Ontario. The Diocese of Ottawa will be compensated by an addition of territory, notably, the counties of Argenteuil and Vaudreuil, from the existing Diocese of Montreal, whilst it will still retain a considerable portion of its British or Ontario territory on the right bank of the River Ottawa. We are far from dictating to the authorities of the Church, but we will say that we would more readily accept as wellfounded, the rumor in question, if it bore that new dioceses are to be erected, each of which would be wholly on one side of the great Ottawa River, and also wholly in the same Province, whether Ontario or Quebec. Such an arrangement we could more easily believe to be in contemplation, as it would unite the entire civil Province of Ontario under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as it is already bound together by the same laws, same customs, and, generally the same temporal rule. In the Province of Quebec the Catholic religion is recognized by the State as the religion of the country, and is in many things supported by the law as an established Church. It would surely be no slight advantage to any new diocese that may be constituted to enjoy its ecclesiastical autonomy wholly in such a country, and with the aid of such law, instead of being trammelled with territory wherin the Church is acknowledged only as a "denomination," and treated and legislated for accordingly, respectfully no doubt, and fairly, as far as possible, but certainly without that high consideration which the great Catholic institution commands in the more Catholic Province of Quebec or Lower Canada.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CUR-RENCY.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31 .- Another meeting was held this morning, at which about thirty members were present, both political parties being represented. Among those who attended were Messrs. Wallace, Rymal, Trow, Kilvert, Charlton, Thompson, Hay, Jackson, Burk and others. A great deal of interest was manifested in the subject, and it may be considered that it is now one of the live issues, as it will be brought before the House almost immediately. A number of resolutions were presented by Mr. Wallace, M.P., and after he had given a number of explanations, it was suggested that they should be placed in the notice paper at once and before Parliament for disussion, which Mr. Wallace promised to do

The following are the resolutions :-1st. That as money is a creation of government, no individual or corporation within the Dominion of Canada shall be authorized by law to make any note, bill or form or promise to pay or token of any kind whatsoever to circulate or pass current as money or its equivalent within the said Dominion. 2nd. That the Government of the Dominion in authorizing a bank to issue notes to pass current as

money, has abrogated one of its functions and de-legated a power that, in the interests of the people, it should at once resume. 3rd. That for the convenience and requirements

of trade and commerce, and for carrying on the public business of the country, the Government should at once provide an ample and sufficient supply of money.

4th. That the money so created and issued by the

4th. That the money so created and issued by the Government shall be copper and silver coins, and paper tokens of the following denominations, that is to say:—Copper coin of the nominal value of one cent to be legal tender up to 10 cents; silver coins of the nominal value of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, respectively, to be legal tender for a dollar or the fractional part of a dollar, and paper tokens of the nominal value of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10 respectively, the one dollar tokens to be legal tender up to fifty dollars, and two up to one hudred dollars, and the other denominations for any sum greater than their face value; and that the said copper and silver coins and paper tokens shall, within the Dominion, be legal tender, as provided for, at their face value, and be a full and satisfactory payment of all debts or other obligations of any kind whatever hereafter to be incurred either to, or by the Government of to be incurred either to, or by the Government of the Dominion, or to or by any Province, corpora tion or individual within the Dominion.

5th. That all debts or other obligations heretofore incurred shall be payable in gold or in Dominion money at a rate that shall make equivalent to gold; and that hereafter every contract or agreement to pay gold within the Dominion shall be illegal, and shall not be enforceable by law.

shall not be enforceable by law.
6th. That the money so created and issued shall, at the option of any of its holders, be convertable either into such, payable with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in the lands of the Dominion, or into Dominion bonds payable in five years, bearing interest at five per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.
7th. That the land scrip shall be of the nominal value of \$100. \$500, and \$1,000 respectively. against the conduct of Vice-Chancellor Blake.

value of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 respectively.

8th. That the interest bearing bonds shall be of the nominal value of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, 85,000 and \$10,000 respectively; that the bonds of one hundred dollars and under shall be payable at one numered donars and under shall be payable at five years and shall be legal tender, and that the bonds over one hundred dollars, shall be payable in Dominion notes in twenty years, and shall only be transferrable on the order of the party in whose favor they were first issued, and when such trans-

ferrence has been sanctioned, and when such trans-ferrence has been sanctioned, and registrated by the Department of Issue.

9th. That is considered. 9th. That in order to prevent disturbance to the trade and commerce of the country, and to renu-merate the banks for the cost they had incurred in printing the promissory notes they now issue, the Government shall be authorised to issue to the banks an amount of Dominion money equal to their circulation on the 21st day of March inst; and for security for the repayment of such money the Government shall take the bond of the bank, payable on demand, for a sum equal to the amount of money advanced to the said bank or banks, and as an additional security, the bank or banks shall deposit with the Government an equal amount of assets of the bank maturing within three months of the date at which the money was advanced to the

banks. 10th. That the money shall pay I year: but for an end of the year thrate of four perce 11th. That Dor for Government i 12th. That any any officer of the any of the Dom the manner heret on payment has Parliament, shall be punishable witiary at hard labo years. 13th. The cour to have been cour bond or scrip, sh imprisonment in a period not less of any counterfe ing the same to punishable by th money of scrip. 14. That the or other promis foregoing regular ing such notes able either by

> The Journal We regret to Warren, deput County Court o'clock, p. m., Mr. Warren w He was the sor born at Fort E ed here when l with his elder & Warren, wh those days wh

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discharged, The Time Judging which have will soon b ing one of t complemen force now No. 1 Wate Torrent He tute the H ganization. engineer, per year. A meet the Town purpose of

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10th. That the bank receiving the advance of money shall pay no interest upon the same for one year: but for any sum remaining unpaid at the end of the year the bank shall pay interest at the

end of the year the bank shall pay interest at the rate of four percent, per annum.

11th. That Dominion money shall only be issued for Government indebtedness heretofore created or hereafter to be created.

12th. That any members of the Government, or any officer of the Government issuing or paying out any of the Dominion bonds or money except in the manner heretofore provided for, unless said issue on payment has been authorized by the vote, of Parliament, shall be guilty of a felony which shall be punishable with imprisonment in the pentitentiary at hard labor, for a period of not less than ten years.

Years.

13th. The counterfeiting, or uttering knowing it to have been counterfeited, of any Dominion money, bond or scrip, shall be a felony punishment with imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for a period not less than ten years; and the uttering of any counterfeit money, bond or scrip, not knowing the same to be a counterfeit, will be an offence punishable by the forfeiture of such counterfeit bond, money of scrip.

money of scrip.

14. That the issuance by any bank of any note 14. That the issuance by any bank of any note or other promise to pay after one month after the foregoing regulations shall have been carried into effect, shall be a felony, for which the officers issuing such notes or promise to pay shall be punish able either by imprisonment in a common gaol or the pennentiary at hard labor for a period of not less than one year or more than five years.

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

ST. THOMAS.

The Journal says;

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas D. Warren, deputy clerk of the Crown and clerk of the County Court, which occurred on Sunday at one o'clock, p. m., after an illness of about three months. Mr. Warren was one of the oldest residents in town. He was the son of Colonel Henry Warren, and was born at Fort Erie sixty years ago. In 1818 he removed here when he was a by of eight years, and resident with his elder brother, one of the firm of Hamilton & Warren, who thid almost the sole storekeeping in those days when the town was entirely situated at the foot of the hill. Mr. Warren afterwards studied with his elder brother; in-law, Judge Gibbons, who was a barrister in high repute here at that time. He was distinguished for the legal business on his own account, and continued the practice of his profession until he was a propointed in 1861 to the public office which he held at the time of his death. He was distinguished for the care and attention which he devoted to his duties, and was held in high etemb by but no family. His only remaining sister, the relict of Lieut. Jackson, of the Royal Navy, is living at Port Stanley, but no family. His only remaining sister, the relict of Lieut. Jackson, of the Royal Navy, is living at Port Stanley, but no family. His only remaining sister, the relict of Lieut. Jackson, of the Royal Navy, is living at Port Stanley. The funceral took place on Tuevill's dam last Friday when, getting toonear the edge, they were swept over by the current. One of them sprang out in time to get into about four feet of water, but the other went over with the boat, which turned on top of him, where the depth was fifteen feet. He did not lose his presence of midd, however, but dived under and swam to the shore.

Messrs. D. Drake and J. J. Hanratty appeared before Judge Hughes at an interiin session which was held in the Court House on Saturday afternoon, on the charge of issuing certain papers which purpose andered the following certain papers which purpose the propose of th

veloped are departments of the Canada. In a recent issue we chronicled the formation of a new Hook and Ladder Company, with a complement of thirty members, so that the total complement of thirty members, so that the total force now consists of 85 men, 20 of whom belong to No. 1 Water works Hose Company, 35 to No. 2, or Torrent Hose Company, and the remainder constitute the Hooks. The Brigade is a volunteer organization, the only person receiving pay is the engineer, and his salary is significant—some \$40 per year.

per year.

A meeting of the three Companies was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of appointing a new chief and two assistant engineers of the Brigade. There was a good representation of the firemen present. The candidates for the chieftanship were Mr. A. Henderson, the former chief, and Mr. Wm. F. Martin. A vote by ballot having been taken, it was found that Mr. Martin had secured 31 votes to his opponents' 21, ballot having been taken, it was found that 317.
Martin had secured 31 votes to his opponents' 21,
and he was consequently declared elected. The new
chief made a suitable response, reviewing the active
part he had taken in fire service during the past
twenty-five years while a resident of Chatham. The twenty-five years white a resident of Chadman's recontest for the position of assistant engineers resulted in Mr. J. H. Thompson being chosen as 1st assistant, and Mr. D. Ferguson 2nd assistant. Both gentlemen thanked the members for having elected them, and promised to do all in their power to

them, and promised to do all in their power to further the interests of the Brigade.

A report was handed in by the chief, showing the number of fires, including the amount of insur-ance and damage done at each, together with a list of articles required for the efficient working of the Brigade, and also hints for a different system of al-lowance, etc.

lowance, etc. The meeting was was brought to a close by a vote

The meeting was was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the retiring chief.

The site selected by the Fire and Water Committee, for the new central engine house will probably be accepted by the Council. It is situated on Elgin street, immediately north of the railway track, and \$800, the price agreed upon, is considered extraordinary cheap. Mr. A. Ware, the Town Engineer, will have his plans of the building prepared for submittal at the next assembling of the Board, when no doubt, the question will be fully discussed.

There is one more essential that should be seen to

no doubt, the question will be fully discussed.

There is one more essential that should be seen to at once, and that is the establishing of a fire alarm at the east end of the town, whereby the alarm could be communicated to the Waterworks Engineer without suffering the vexatious loss of time of coming away down to New street to communicate with him. When these requisites are secured, our citizens will be justified in considering they have some protection from fire.

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are

# TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

A daughter of Mr. James Misner, of Woodhouse aged nine years, while cutting feed with a cutting-box, had four of her fingers of one hand cut off one day last week.

A stray bull moose, probably hunted from his native paths, made his appearance in Windsor, N. S., the other day, and wandered into Dimock's shippard. From thence he passed over the St. Croix, and halted at Avondale. There he took the water again but was captured in such an exhausted state that it was thought best to knock the animal on the

head.

A few days ago an unknown man supposed to be a tramp, was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Durham, Q., by falling between the cars of a frieght train while in motion. The unfortunate man delayed to get on board, in order to avoid disdiscovery, until the train was moving at a rapid rate. In springing on he slipped and fell between the cars, and was almost instantly killed.

A marriage was arranged to take place between

cars, and was almost instantly killed.

A marriage was arranged to take place between a loving couple of Ballinafad, Waterloo county, a few days since. On the evening preceeding what should have been "the happy day," however, the bridegroom seems to have reconsidered the question, for he visited the railway station at Acton, and after the midmight train had left, he was minus. An interesting scene was the consequence, the priest and all the guests having arrived ere his absence was discovered. ence was discovered.

Two Italian stone-cutters, named John Nuno and Jacob Gabriel, were charged at Port Colborne recently, before A. G. Hill, stipendiary magistrate, with intimidating some non-union stone-cutters from going to work, and were found guilty, receiving sentences of twenty and thirty days in Welland jail. The intimidation is said to have consisted in talking to the men on the street, and endeavoring to coax them not to go to work.

The contractors for the development the street of the said to the street of the said to the sai Two Italian stone-cutters, named John Nuno and

The contractors for the demolition of the old Quebec Court house discovered in the ruins a vault containing about \$1,000 worth of unclained goods,

A MODEL STRUCTURE IN EVERY RESPEC

Brantford, Ont., March 28.—A special meeting of the Council was held last night to receive the report of Samuel Keefer, Chief Engineer of our iron bridge, and the report of the Bridge Company. Mr. Keefer speaks very highly of the manner in which the contractors performed their work, and says:—"The bridge is as good a bridge as can be built. It is a permanent structure and a specimen of modern engineering of the best type. It stands unrivalled in Canada for length of span and perfection of workmanship." The contracts for abutments and extra work amounts to \$21,619.65. A motion was passed in Council to pay Mr. Hickler some \$40 motion was passed in Council to pay Mr. Hickler the amount due him on contract.

Pickpockets.—On Saturday afternoon, while Mrs. Robert McDonald, Wellington street north, was on the Market Square, she had her pocket picked of a purse containing \$13. A gentleman, who was a short distance behind her, saw two boys commit the theft and scamper off, He informed County Constable Pope of the occurrence, and that officer after a little enquiry, came to the conclusion that one of the boys was Garibaldi Epperson. A warrant was accordingly procured for the arrest of Epperson and the "unknown," and placed in the hands of Detective Phair. Phair started in search of the boys, and within half an hour had one them locked up in the Central police station. When the detective arrived at Epperson's house on Clarence street south, Garribaldi, announced his determination to remain where he was rather than accomcompany the officer to the police station, but not withstanding that he fought like a little bull-dog, he was soon placed in "durance vile." After further search Phair came across a youth answering the description given, and arrested him. He gave the name of William Martin, and had just purchased a new hat. Both boys are well known hard characters, and have frequently figured before the Police Court on various criminal charges. Court on various criminal charges.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

We beg to call the attention of wholesale merchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We venture to say that no paper ever started in Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a is the leading seed house in Canada, and their beauti-THE Subscription of Two Dollars for the year 1879 will now be received with thanks. A receipt for each payment will be sent immediately.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are carnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this undertaking.

Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a community in so short a time as the Record. The circuiation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several mergive proof of its efficacy from several mergive proof of its efficacy from several mergive proof of the Dominion, and we are informed that their patrons throughout the country generally secure the lion's share of prizes and premiums at the various exhibitions and fairs.

### OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

Tilsonburg	Geo. E. Millar
Dat Stanley	Feter Dovic.
Beechwood	atrick DeCantillon.
Caledouia	E. D. Green.
D . C . 1	John Dyrne
C. C. A	d. Doone
Seaforth	John Darwin.
Corunna	John McGill, senr.
Sarnia	J K. Faulkner.
Port Albert	W. McBride.
Clinton	Thes. Brown.
Watford	James Rourke.
Oliver	James Duffy.
Maidstone	Peter Tiernan.
Strathroy	Patrick O'Keefe.
Ingersoll	J W Stone.
Ingersoll	John McNeill.
Parkhill. Wingham.	Christopher Crowe.
Wingham	W. J. Scott.
Culloden	M. O'Sullivan, P. M.
Corbett	Mr. Cahill
Lindsay Teeswater	M. J. Clark.
Paris	Ino Laydon.
Paris	To : 1 To 1 and
Permanent travelling agents	-Daniel Fisher and

Mr. W. S. Law have gone to Portland to enquire into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain the information to enable the "Ontarioo Beet Sugar Company" to establish that industry at Tilsonburg. St. Patrick's Society.—In response to the carn-

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—In response to the earnest appeal of Rev. Father Cooney, sixty-six candidates have offered themselves for admission to membership in the St. Patrick's Society. This large augmentation will gives a new impetus to the Society, awakens a greater interest in its working than has been manifested lately.

FATHER MATTHEW'S T. A. SOCIETY.-No less than thirty-six men enrolled themselves as members of the Father Matthew's Total Abstinence Society on Sunday. The Society has already a large member ship, but during the last year the interest has abated. It is to be hoped that a change towards improve It is to be hoped that a change towards haprove-ment has now taken place.

Hamilton Corbett.—The St. Andrews Society have engaged Mr. Hamilton Corbett the Scottish

have engaged Mr. Hamilton Corbett the Scottish vocalist to give two of his popular concerts at the Mechanics Hall on Tuesday and Wednesdry evenings, April 8th and 9th. for the benefit of the Relief Fund of the Society. We hope their will be a large attendance not only of the sons of Scotland, but of other nationalities also as the object is a truly class. attenuance not only of the sons of Scotland, but of other nationalities also, as the object is a truly char-itable one, and Mr. Corbett will give good value for the admission fee.

We have received from Benziger Bros., of New We have received from Benziger Bros., of New York, a manual of "Instructions and Prayers for the Jubilee of 1879." The instructions are given in the form of a catechism explanatory of the meaning of a jubilee and a plenary indulgence. We have also received from the same firm a manual of "Devout Prayers and Acts of Virtue" for the use of "First Communion classes," which is a very instructive little work, and should be adopted in every parish in the diocese.

The Times says:

Judging from the improvements in the Brigade which have lately been consummated, St. Thomas will soon be able to congratulate herself upon having one of the most complete, efficient and well-developed fire departments of any town of her size in Canada. In a recent issue we chronicled the formation of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of a new Hock and Ladder Campany with a superscript of the New York Catholic, a new candidate for public favor in the field of Catholic and one sunday and on Sunday in the pain of the child and preserve her life, but it proved of no avail, and on Sunday in morning last, about two o'clock, she died."

THE "LORNE BRIDGE" AT BRANT FORD.

New Railway.—The St. Mary's Town Hall was filled on Tuesday evening, March 21st, by ratpayers interested in the new railway. The committee appointed some time ago to report on the advisability of building a line of railway between this town and Woodstock, presented their report. The meeting was unanimously in favor of going on with the road, and carried a motion asking that \$60,000 be granted by this town. granted by this town.

he fly with?"

Y. M. C. U.—The Young Men's Catholic Union of Chatham celebrated the feast of their patron, Saint Joseph, on Sunday, 23rd inst., by attending Holy Communion in a body, when an eigquent and instructive sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Innocent, on the great faith and principal virtues of the holy saint. He showed the honor he received from God in being selected the protector of our Saviour whilst upon earth. He exhorted the congregation present to have great confidence in the intercession of him who had received such great favors. He complimented the Society highly on their first celebration, and exhorted his hearers to take an active part by joining and aiding mighty on their first celebration, and exhorted mis hearers to take an active part by joining and aiding the young men of this parish in their laudable ef-forts to improve the moral, intellectual and social standing of the young men of this parish.

SEED CATALOGUE.-We direct our readers' atten tion to the advertisement of Messrs. McBroom & Woodward in this issue of the Record. This firm

Colonel McLaughlin Defeated. The Graco-Roman wrestling match between William Miller, of Baltimore, and Col. J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, (formerly of the C. S. R.) for \$500 a side, the entrance money, and the championship of the world, came of at Baltimore on the 25th March. Both men were in splendid condition. The first bout continued an hour without result. In the second bout they had not clashed hands more then ten minutes before McLaughlin caught up Miller and threw him upon the stage, but Miller tell on his face and instantly turned his antagonist and pressed both shoulders to the fioor, and a fall has awarded him. In the third bout, after ten minutes' work, Miller was thrown but the referee declared it a foul, McLaughlin having tripped Miller, which was not allowed by the rules governing the match. The fourth bout was short and decisive. Both men showed great skill, but after twelve minutes the men were prone on the but after twelve minutes the men were prone on the floor, and Miller, with his lockneck hold, turned McLaughlin and gained the fall and the match. The match lasted one hour and fifty-five minutes.

match lasted one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Wingham. Christopher Crowe.

Wingham. W. J. Scott.

Corbett. M. O'Sullivan, P. M.
Lindsay. Mr. Cahill
Lindsay. Mr. Cahill
Lindsay. Mr. Cahill
Leeswater. M. J. Clark.
Paris. Jno. Laydon.
Permanent travelling agents—Daniel Fisher and
Patrick O'Rielly.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Sacred Heart Academy.—The last quarter of the scholastic year opens at the Sacred Heart Academy on Tuesday, April 15.

Messrs. N. & C. Forward get up the neatest, and most stylish business, and visiting cards. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Ontario Beet Sugar Co.—Mr. E. D. Tillson and Mr. W. S. Law have gone to Portland to enquire into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the beet sugar business there, and to obtain into the fine and they were traced to Detroit, where the officers lost all trace of them. The origin of their being here was a statement by the conductor which he lost all trace of them on his train in his city, after which he lost all trace of them of their being here was a stated out in the very direction. Aday or two since, two tuesties therefrom. A day or two since, two statement has existed in Flint, Mich., for some days, over the queer freaks indulged in by certain youths over the queer freaks indulged in by certain youths over the queer freaks indulged in by certain youths ove which he lost all trace of them on his train in his progress east. One of the fathers of the youths has become insane over the runaway's escapade.

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

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. T. R.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ANOTHER FRIGHT FULLY INJURED.

#### The Train Maliciously Thrown Off.

Again one of those frightful accidents, which in-cline the public to doubt whether the benefits of rapid travelling overbalance the evils inflicted there-by, occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway on Saturday night, a short distance from Port Huron. No. day night, a short distance from Port Huron. No. 5 express train, which leaves Detroit at seven o'clock in the evening and arrives at Toronto at 5.15 on the following morning, started as usual from the first named city, on Saturday evening last. At about nine o'clock, when within two miles of a station called West Creek, and about eleven miles south of Port Huron, the engine left the track, followed by two of the cars immediately behind. The engine and one car were completely upset, but the second car was only partially overturned, being supported by a wood pile against which it had fallen. Fortunately there were only eleven passengers on the train, but these were of course thrown into the greatest consternation. The conductor, whose name has not yet been learned, maintained his presence of mind with very agreeable results. The shock had heaved him forward against the car stove, from which, however, he was rescued by a man present express train, which leaves Detroit at seven of which is a very instructive little work, and should be adopted in every parish in the diocese.

The first numbers of the New York Catholic, a new candidate for public favor in the field of Catholic journalism have been received, and we must apologize for not acknowledging them sooner. It is an eight page paper, full of readable and interesting news; its selections well made; its editorials ably written; and its typography excellent. It has our best wishes for a long and successful career.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—Our townsman, Mr. David Smith, General Insurance Agent, 86 Dundas street, has been appointed agent for one of the best insurance companies at present doing business in the surance companies at present doing and probably fatal injuries. Neither the name of the enigineer or fireman has yet been learned. The absence of John Wilson, the brakeman, was then observed, and a search instituted. He was found between the wood pile and the car it was support-ing, but how he got there was a mystery to every-one who was present at the accident. There are two solutions to the problem—one that he was thrown from the platform on which he was standing by the shock, and the other that, becoming aware of approaching danger, he had leaped off in the atby the shock, and the other that, becoming aware of approaching danger, he had leaped off in the at-tempt to save himself. One of his legs was com-pletely flattened, while a large hole had been made in both his temple and body, the latter being suf-ficiently large for a man's hand to enter. He was alive when discovered, but died shout to. alive when discovered, but died about ten minutes anve when discovered, but died about ten minutes afterwards. He was a resident of Toronto, and lived on the corner of Adelaide and Portland streets. Formerly he had been a conductor on the Grand Trunk railroad, but weight to grand and the conductor of the grand trunk railroad, but owing to some difficulty in which he was impli-cated on the 24th of May last, he was reduced to the cated on the 24th of May last, he was retuced to the position of brakeman. He was a comparatively young man, being only thirty-two years of age, and leaves behind him a wife and four children. On Thursday night he left Toronto for the last time, and on the evening following had drawn his wages, which now, however, will have to be conveyed his wife by other hands than his own. Among Among th ans wile by other hands than his own. Among the passengers on the train was a medical man, who examined the two sufferers, engineer and fireman, and is of the opinion that both will live. The accident is due to the fact that one of the rails had been dent is due to the fact that one of the rais had been misplaced, but whether by some miscreant or other cause is yet a matter of doubt. One of the passengers asserts that a moment or two before the accident he saw a man hurriedly leap the fence opposite to where the rail was removed. Wilson's opposite to where the rall was r body has not yet arrived home. LATER.

The fireman, Thomas Cowan, was so badly scalded that he died at eight o'clock to-night. The engineer, B. C. Walters, was also badly scalded in engeneer, B. C. Watters, was also badty scalded in en-deavoring to save Cowan, but his injuries are not of a fatal nature. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, and the locomotive and train, excepting the Pullman sleeper and Mr. Hana ford's special coach, was rolled over into the ditch. Some maliciously inclined persons removed a fishspread, which overturned the train. Two men, spread, which overturned the train. Two men, named Henry Hines and John King, were arrested to-day by Detective Shannon, who found tracks from the railroad track to their house. They had formerly been employed by the Grand Trunk, but

A melancholy list, extending over six columns of small type, is in the Glasgow Herald of shareholders in the Glasgow Bank who are to be proceeded against for non-payment of calls ranging from £200 to £15,-000. The frequency of women's names is distressing.
Trustees are also numerous:

had been discharged.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, hand picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. Mountjøy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

Removal .-- Wm. Smith, machinist and practical Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assort-ment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly

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

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### MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

#### London Markets.

	GRA	AIN													
White Wheat, Deihl, ₽	100	lbs							19:	1	64	to		68	
. Treadwell	**									1	63	to		67	
Red Fall	**									1	60	to	1	67	
Spring Wheat	**									1	20	to	1	40	
										0	00	to	0	30	
Corn	**									0	90	to	1	00	
Oats										0	80	10	1	30	
Peas											80	to	1	30	
Barley											00	to	ō	00	
Rye										72	00	to		00	
Buckwheat												to		00	
Beans										U	00	10	0	00	
FLOU	R	ANI	) ]	F	E	E	D								
										-	-	10	4	2 00	

Rye								20	0.0
Buckwheat	**				 U	00	to	0 1	
Beans					 0	00	to	0	00
FLO	OUR AN	D FF	EI	),					
Fall Wheat Flour,	P Cv	vt			 . 2	75	to		00
Mixed Flour	**				 . 2	25	to		75
Spring Flour	**				 . 2	25	to		50
Buckwheat Flour					. 1	25	to	2	50
Buckwheat Flour					 . :	2 25	to	2	50
Graham Flour						2 95	to	9	50
Cracked Wheat					 1	50	to	ī	75
Cornmeal		* *			 1	00		10	00
Bran, per ton						00			00
Shorts, P '.					 .1	1 00	10	18	00
	PROD	UCF.							
Form Store Lots #	loz				 . 1	0 10	to	0	12

" Farmers											0.0			
Butter, Crock										. (	) ]	8		0 15
" Rolls										. (	1 :	20	to	0 23
" Rolls	****											17	to	0 14
· Firkins														0 07
Cheese, Dairy, & tt	1				* * *							10		0 09
" Factory "										. 1	0 1	11	to	0 09
	MIS	CEL	LA	N	EOI	US								
Muttor. 16											0	05	to	0 6
Lamb "											0	06	to	0.07
Lamb "											0	50	10	5 00
Beef, pr qr											0	45	10	0 00
Tooksove nach											v	1.3	w	1 20
Deind Apples											v	W	10	0 10
Onions. & bush											0	65	to	0 75
Hay, to ton								-			8	00	to	10 00
Hay, to ton										*	6	00		4 50
Straw, P load							* *				5	50		
Live Hogs, & cw	t						* *		٠,	* *	-	30	10	
Decead Hors												w	10	
											0	40	to	
Ducks											0	50	to	0 60
Turnips				-							-	25	to	0 25
Turnips											ř	05	to	

Carrols																				
Cordwood, No. 1 d	ITY.	40		20	r	đ		. ,					٠,				60	to		
Apples, ₱ bush															(	١.	50	to	0	70
Apples, & bush		• •													1		OO	to	1 1	91
Potatoes bag											• •	٠.	٠.			٠	50	to		
Clover Seed				٠.					. ,							5	90	to	0	99
Ciorer see																				
	SK	IN	S	١.	Λ.	N	D	н	1	D	E	S								
orbine each															3	0	50	to	- 1	50
Sheepskins, each.				* 1	• •	* *	• •		*	• •							08	to		09
Calfskins, green,	4, 4	5						 						 ٠.						
" dry														٠.		o.	12	to		15
	44															0	œ	to	0	07
Hides, green,	**															ñ	08	to	0	10
" dry																				61
Tallow, rendered	**																06	to	.,	
" rough,	44										٠.					0	04	to	. 0	04
																0	00	te	. (	10
																	22			23
Lard, Wool,																				

" dry															 . ,	٠.	MC.	7.		47			
Tallow, rendered	44														 . 1	O	0	6	t	0		, ,	
" rough,	44														. 1	0	0	1	t	0		) (	ð
		• •	•		•											ō	-	õ	1	0		)	16
Lard,			*	• •	٠.					٠.	٠.			•		ä	0	ä		lo		2	
Wool,	**												•			U	*	4		10		4	0
Refined oil in car	rloa	d	10	ot	×.	v	vi	ne		g	al	ls									. 9	0	1
Kenned on in cal	nall				,	•				0												0	1
" Benzine	man											•										0	1
I Crowity Parafi	no	Oi	1					••				•						٠.				0	1
82 O. R. Co.'s trai	ns. v	va		ca	ın	١.,	1	P	tt	١.	, ,			, ,								0	1

# Liverpool Markets.

	Mar.		Mar.		Mar.		M ar.		Mar.			April
The state of the s	26		27		19		29		131			-
	S. 1	).		D.		D.		D.	S.	D.	8.	D
Flour	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
S. Wheat	. 8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2
R. Winter		2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
White	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4	9	4
Club	. 9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8
Corn, new	1	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6
		3	5	3	5	3	-5	3	- 5	3	. 5	- 3
Barley	. 5	6	5	6	5	6	- 5	6	. 5	6	5	6
	6	3	6	3	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4
Peas	. 53	0	53	ő	53	0	53	0	53	0	52	6
Pork		0	33	9	33	0	33	6	33	6	33	6
Lard		0	71	0	71	0	71	0	71	0	71	0
Beef						0	27	0	27	0	26	ő
Bacon	. 27	0	27	0	27			0	36	0	36	Ö
Tallow	. 36		36	0	36	0	36					
Cheese	. 49	0	49	. 0	49	0	48	0	49	0	48	0

# Montreal.

Montreal, April 1. Montreal, April I.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,700 barrels; sales, 400 bbls. The
market is quiet and weak, prices tending in buyers
favor. Superiors at \$4.00 to \$4.70; extras at \$4.40 to \$4.50;
fancy at \$425 to \$4.30; spring extras at \$4.20 to \$4.25;
superfine at \$3.90 to \$4.00; strong bakers' at \$4.30 to \$4.50;
fine at \$3.25 to \$3.50; middlings at \$3.00 to \$4.30; follars
at \$2.00 to \$3.75; Ont. bags \$2.15 to 2.20; city bags at \$2.
20 to 2.30. Sales of 100 strong bakers' at \$4.50; 200 Ont.
bags at 2.15; 100 superior extra at 4.65; GRAIN, PROVISIONS and ASHES nominal.

#### Toronto Street Market. Toronto, April 1.

Barley, 50c. to 80c. Wheat—Spring S5c to 95c.; red winter, 88c. to 95c.; Treadwell, 85c. to 97c; Delhl, 80c. to 95c. Oats, 33c. to 35c, Peas, 55c. to 60c. Hogs, \$5.50. Flour-Superfine, \$3.25; Spring extra, \$3.75; extra, \$4.00; superior, \$4.30. Butter, 6c. to 12c.

# Brantford Market.

Brantford, Aprill . Flour—No. 1, \$4 50 to \$5 00. Wheat—Fall, 85c. to 90c; Spring, 85c. Barley, 45c. to 55c. Pens, 55c. to 56c. Corn, 40c. to 41c. Oats, 25c. to 25c. Beef, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Mutton, 85 00 to \$7 00. Dressed Hogs, \$4. Wool, 21c. to 22c Butter, 16c. to 18c. Eggs, 18c. to 20c. Cheese, 10c. to 11c

# Chicago Markets.

Chicago, April 26. HOGS—Receipts, 7,900 head; shipments, 0,000; light trades at 3 80 to 385; heavy mixed at 3 60 to 3 85. CATTLE—Receipts on 14 3,700 head; shipments, 1,400 head. SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,600 head Market unchanged at 3 00 to 4 15.

### TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

REV. FATHER MOLPHY DEALS WITH OBJECTIONS TO THAT DOCTRINE.

An immense concourse of people assembled in the R. C. Church on Sunday evening March 9th to hear Rev. Father Molphy deal with the above subject. The church was very crowded, and many had to go away, unable to gain admission. The following is THE SERMON.

"My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed."-St. John, vi., 57.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-The overwhelming mass of matter with which I was honored in the Dispatch of the past two weeks, would have tried a man of much stronger nerve than myself; but let me assure you, my dear friends, that, whilst wading kneedeep through the shapeless bank of mud, which for six weeks Mr. Andrews has been so industriously piling up, I could not refrain from picturing to myself the smile of self-complacency that passed over his countenance on the consummation of so noble (?) a work. "Parturiunt montes, nacitur ridiculus

The mountains labor with main and might;
A ridiculous mouse is brought to light.

Mr. Andrews persists in trying to force upon the public the belief that I have been the originator of this controversy. Now, the facts are that the editor of the *Dispatch* having published a sermon from nearly all the ministers of the town, called upon me in order to procure a sermon from me. I willingly gave him the first sermon I then me. I willingly gave him the first sermon I then had prepared, never imagining that my words would be made the object of fierce attack and unwould be made the object of fierce attack and unscrupulous misrepresentation. Discourses were printed that had been pronounced in almost every church in Strathroy without exciting any comment or attracting any special attention. Now, why Mr. Andrews should unprovokingly assail the doctrine contained in my instruction is yet to be explained. He himself admits that he attacked it; as he described to the contained of the contained clares "in an independent discourse in which the arguments contained in my sermon were met and many additional ones presented showing why the doctrines I preached should not be received as of doctrines I preached should not be received as of Scriptural authority." He takes advantage of this circumstance to attack the teaching of the Catholic Church, thus wounding the feelings of his fellow-citizens who wish to live at peace with all men. Whether in so doing he has sought notoriety more than truth : whether in his first onslaught he thankthan truth; whether in his list obstaught he thank-ed God for being drawn into this controversy, let the public judge. The man who strikes the first blow is amenable before the law, and in this case Mr. A. is the culprit, for having attacked the docpulpit and in the press the simple instruction I gave to my own people on the doctrine and teaching of our own Church. When the ministers of every church in town can without let or hindrance proclaim the peculiar doctrines of their respective creeds, why should Mr. A. presume to deprive me of the same liberty, or why should he call me an assailant or accuse me of secking notoriety when he himself puts me on the defence by openly attack-

In reference to the Syriac question Mr. A. accuses me of not having given the proper translation for the Latin sentence "Illud vero stantes super pedes suos significat menniai fas esse." I suppose by this means he endeavors to make a point against my knowledge of Latin, with which from boyhood I have been familiar. I quoted the above passage from St. Ephraem, merely to show that the Syriac language had words having the meaning to "reprelanguage had words having the meaning to "repre-sent," and hence translated only as much of the text as was necessary for this phrpose. Will Mr. Andrews say that it was necessary for this object to translate "stantes super pedes suos?" The referransate states super fectors substitute the rener I gave in my letter was to my second quotation from St. Ephraem, "Incensum manipulo impositum tochoea) designabat commixtionem divinitatis cum ejus humanitate," which I translated, "The ed on the maniple REPRESENT the mixture of His divinity and humanity,"-T. I. p. 238 a. Mr. Andrews by writing to his friends in Toronto will find that all my quotations are correct, and by asking the assistance of some of the school teachers in town he will find that my translations

I shall now proceed to dissect this formidable do cument. I shall treat first the objections from Holy Scripture. Secondly, Objections from reason. Thirdly, I will review the pretended testimonies adduced from the Fathers of the Church against Transubstantiation.

HOLY SCRIPTURE

First then let us examine the objections from

Holy Scripture.

I have already shown that the Jews understood the words of promise, as contained in the vi. chapter of St. John, in a literal sense. But the mystery was above their comprehension; it appeared to them absoletely impracticable; and because it was not clearly explained to them how the thing was to be accomplished, neither the one nor the other would believe it; "Many, therefore, of His own disciples hearing it, said, this saying is hard, and who can hear it," verse 61. But we are now told by our opponent that our Lord developed the whole system, and completely unravelled the mystery when He said "It is the spirit that quickeneth the flesh profiteth nothing, the words that I have spoken to you, are spirit and life." And is it then to be deduced from these words that the flesh of Jesus Christ can profit us nothing ?—will it be con-tended that the flesh He took for our salvation, that flesh that was "bruised for our injunities"-that flesh in which He mercifully vouchsafed to suffer for us, and without which He could not have sufferof or us—will it be contended, I ask again, that that sacred flesh united to the divinity, "profitch nothing?" The supposition would itself be impious, the assertion diabolical and blasphemous, and assuredly such cannot be the fair interpretation of the passage. The most learned and judicious com-mentations on the Scriptures teach that our Saviour does not in this passage speak at all of His own flesh; they observe that uniformly throughout the chapter where he does allude to it, He particularizes it by the adjuncts either "My flesh, or the flesh of the Son of Man." "The bread that I will ness of the Son of Mar. give is my flesh, except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood. My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed. He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood " and so forth:—where as here He speaks abstractedly and indefinitely of the flesh, and contrasts it moreover with "the spirit And in similar passages of Holy Scripture who spirit and the flesh are put in contrast with each other, the latter is usually understood to signify the passions and the fallen state of our nature, or the light of human reason unassisted by the Spirit of inquiry of our Blessed Lord as to who the Apostles believed that He was; and had told Him, "Thou art Christ the son of the living God." Our Lord and covering by text from Scripture that reexplainted the responsibility replied, "Blessed art thou Simon Barding delivers of unassisted reason, "because flesh and blood," evidently meaning the powers of unassisted reason, "because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who is in Heaven." And accordingly the probable meaning of the passage before us will be—it is only signify that His legacy is not to be understood in blood in the storage of the blood and blood of selfs clarks. It is therefore the teaching of the Catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and proving by text from Scripture that reexplainted the storage of the blood in the storage of the blood in the storage of the blood in the storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has and proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood, in the storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has and proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has and proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has and proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood is the catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has an additional proving by text from Scripture that rice storage of the blood is the catholic Church that it is therefore the teaching of the Catholic Church that it is therefore the teaching of the Catholic Church t immediately replied, "Blessed art thou Simon Bar-Jona, because flesh and blood," evidently meaning

the Spirit of God that can quicken your understandings to believe in the mysteries of faith. Your own unassisted reason will avail you nothing—"the words that I have spoken to you are spirit and life"—they are not mere questions of human science, to be learned or discovered by human talent or human industry—they are heavenly—they have reference to a higher world—"they are spirit and life"—and it is only by the guidance and the influence of the Holy Spirit, and by submission to its guidance and its influence that you will be enabled to receive and believe them: "It is the spirit quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing, the words that have spoken are spirit and life." Again, if such were not the correct interpretation of the passage, and if, as our opponent contends, it was meant by our Lord to explain away all difficulty, and determine to His expressions a figurative interpretation, how comes to explain away all difficulty, and determine to His expressions a figurative interpretation, how comes it that His meaning was not so undersood by His disciples and accepted by them as a fair and satisfactory explanation? For it was not until after this, it is worthy of note, it was not until after our Lord had used this expression that, as the Evangelist observes, "many of the disciples went back, and walked no more with Him." It appears then from the context of the chapter and the obvious meaning of the words contained in it, that our Lord did clearly promise that He would give to His followers. His own most sacred flesh to eat. "The whole mulclearly promise that He would give to His followers His own most sacred flesh to eat. The whole multitude that heard Him understood the promise literally; the expressions that are used fully justify the literal interpretation and common rules of language will not authorize any other. Would our blessed Lord, who had descended from heaven to lead man from sin, and who was about to offer Himself upon the area for many relegantion, would He suffer the cross for man's redemption, would He suffer those persons to depart, believing that He spoke of a reality, and not explain to them their error, if, indeed, it were an error? Would He have suffered them to fall into error when He could so easily correct it? I ask any reasonable man, had not the people of Caperanum, in whose vernacular language (Syriae) our Lord then spoke, a better opportunity of knowing the meaning of the words of our Saviour on this occasion, than we who live at the distance of nearly nineteen hundred years? When our Lord declared, "The bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world," they understood our Lord to speak of real flesh and real blood; and accordingly they "walked no more with Him." What more easy for Him than to say, if that were his meaning, that He did not intend to give them his real flesh and real blood, but only spoke in a figurative sense. But Christ made no such correction. If it were not His real body and blood of which Christ then spoke, He led those people into error, but that supposition is manifest blasphemy. Our op-ponent next endeavors to establish a parallel be-tween the doctrine of Real Presence and Baptism, and compares the answer of Nicodemus "How can a man be born again" to the objection of the Jews "How can this Man give us his flesh to cat." Whenever our Blessed Redeemer made a revelation of an article of faith, He does not speak in figures, and whenever His doctrine was misunderstood by His hearers he always explains away the difficulty. In the care of the Blessed Eucharist the Jews understood that the substance He was to give was His flesh and blood, and Christ did not correct them as I have already shown, but in the case of Nicodemus have already shown, but in the case of Nicodemus, our Blessed Lord explains away His difficulty as is evident from our Lord's answer, part of which Mr. Andrews carefully leaves out. Does Mr. A. intend to misrepresent the word of God? I quote the whole, and you will see the value of Mr. A.'s argument:—"Jesus said Amen,—Amen, I say to them, except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God. Nicodemus saith to Him:—"How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time his mother's womb, and be born the second time his mother's womb, and be born the second time his mother's womb, and be born again? Jesus answered:—Amen, I say to thee unless a man be born again of vater and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God," St. John iii. 3, 4, 5. Mr. A. urged that because in the Holy Scripture the bread and wine are called bread and wine after the consecration, therefore no change has taken place. I answered this objection in my last, and that my answer was good is shown from the fact that instead of refuting it Mr. Andrews misrepresents it. Is this honesty? Is this course of action necessary for the defence of the truth for which Mr. A, believes he was sent? I stated in my last that "it is by no means unfrequent in Scripture language." pearances; or wherever a change has taken place, to call them by the names by which they were characterized before." The words in italies were carefully left out by my opponent. The above statement I proved in my sermon by numerous quotations from Scrip-ture, and I call on Mr. Andrews to show that my proofs were not valid, before he can with any reason urge the objection. Mr. A. next laborously en-deavors to establish a figurative interpretation for the words of the institution "This is my body, this is my blood." I showed in my last sermon that the words of Christ in instituting the Blessed Eucharist cannot be taken in a figurative sense. I said "that in a figure of this kind there must be obvious conna a figure of this kind there must be obvious connection between the sign and the thing signified," and that in the Blessed Eucharist there is no such connection. This Mr. A. grants. I stated besides that the bread was never received by any people or any nation as the representation of the human body, neither did Christ institute it as a sign of His This Mr. Andrews is forced to admit. body. This Mr. Andrews is forced to admit. where then, I ask, is the figure, in our Lord's words? If Christ gave not His real body, but a morsel of bread to His Apostles, when He said:—"This is my body," it follows that He calls a morsel of bread His body, which cannot be maintained without making Christ guilty of an absurdity. Nothing can be more absurd than to hold a morsel of bread in a man's hands and point to it, saying:-"This is th living body of a man:" it is contrary to the common laws of speech to call one thing by name of another with which it has no resemblance or connections and that too without giving the persons to whom it was spoken the least intimation to lead them to the true meaning of such an extraordinary mode of speech. A respectable man would be ashamed on a serious occasion to use a deceitful way of speaking, so as to call a thing by a name it was never known by before. It is, therefore, jucredible that Christ should use this deceitful way of speaking on the most solemn occasion, that is, when He was fulfilling the types and figures of the old law, declaring His last will and testament, and instituting the most venerable sacrament of the New Law. Now, although some phrases of Holy Scriptures are to be explained in a figurative sense, yet the general rule, admitted even by Protestants, is, that the literal sense of God's word is not to be changed and a figurative sense introduced, without evident reasons, and an absolute necessity for so doing. What then are the reasons given by our adversary to show that the words of institution are to be taken in a figura-I will examine them in detail. first I beg to call your attention to a gross misrepresentation of my words on the part of our Methodist

parson. He makes me give as a reason why Christ's words cannot be taken figuratively "that they are

ciple of the Saintly! Wesley, My argument was: After

admitting that Christ spoke figuratively sometimes and proving by text from Scripture that He explained

words of institution, and he was then making His last will and bequeathing them that legacy which He had promised His disciples to be meat in-

Without doubt Mr. Andrews is a faithful dis-

the plain sense of the terms He makes use of."
Mark another for the "preacher of the truth of God as found in His holy word." Now for Mr. A.'s reasons that the words of institution are to be taken reasons that the words of institution are to be taken in a figurative sense. The first passage which I will notice, and which Mr. Andrews urges as a set off against the words of institution, is from Exodus XII., 11, where the Paschal lamb is itself called the hase or passover of the Lord, whereas it was only the victim of the passover. But the want of parity will be found to result from several considerations. In the first place it will not be denied by Hebrew scholars that such an ellipsis, or omission of a word s perfectly consistent with the idiom of the language; secondly, the context would sufficiently ex-plain the difficulty, if any in reality existed, for in verses the 26th and 27th we read: "And when your children shall say to you, what is the meaning of this service, you shall say to them, it is the victim of the passover of the Lord, when He passed over of the passover of the Lord, when He passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, strik-ing the Egyptians and saving our houses;" and thirdly, my brethren, its meaning has never been mistaken, nor did any one ever pretend to discover any parity between it and the words of institution any parity between it and the words of institution before Zuinglius, a reformer in the 16th century, who states that the resemblance was pointed out to him by a phantom that appeared to him in the night: but whether that phantom was white or black, he tells us that he does not know. The same black, he tells us that he does not know. The same may be said of the text from Genesis: "The three branches are three days," and from Sam., I Chron., (Catholic Bible: II Kings XXIII., 17 and Paralipomenor XI., 19.,) the context of all these passages explains the meaning and clearly shows that no parity exists between them and the words of the institution of the Blessed Sacrament. As to the words of the institution themselves, they are like other words, and facts of our Lord related differently by the several Evangelists, but the clear explanatory words of one make obvious to every understanding words of one make obvious to every understanding what might seem ambigious in the other. Thus St Luke saying, "this cup is the New Testament in my blood" is made clear by the words of St. Mathew, "this is the blood of the New Testament which As to Mr. Andrews' profane play on the words will be shed for many for the remission of sine."

As to Mr. Andrews' profane play on the words will or testament, which he declares could not be proved or probated before a county judge, the allusion borders so closely on blasphemy that I will not attempt to bandy expressions with him on so august and solemn a subject. This recalls to my mind what a friend of mine passing through Germany witnessed in a certain town in Westphalia. He saw a very life-like representation on canvass of Martin ther, John Calvin and our Blessed Lord; under Martin Litther was written, "This contains my body; under John Calvin, "This is the figure of my body," and under our Blessed Lord, "This is my body," The on-lookers are left to decide which of

the three is most worthy of belief. OBJECTIONS FROM REASON.

Objections from reason are again urged against our doctrine. In my last sermon I showed clearly that the mystery of the Incarnation was perfectly parallel with the mystery of Transubstantiation. Mr. Andrews admits the Incarnation because God has revealed it, and for the same reason he must has revealed it, and for the same reason he must admit Transubstantiation. I proved from Scripture that Christ manifested the will to change bread and wine into His own sacred flesh and blood, and unless His power to do so be denied, the doctrine cannot be rejected. Mr. Andrews quotes the evidences of the senses against Transubstantiation. But even if that doctrine contradicted the senses, he should re-cellent that the sense have nothing to day with the collect that the senses have nothing to do with the apprehending of a mystery. He tries to show that the senses testify that Christ was God, but he failed the senses testify that Christ was God, but he failed in the attempt, because Christ spoke with authority, says our opponent, because He knew the thoughts of men even afar, because He wrought miracles, therefore He was God. Oh! profound argument; Oh! noble logician. Could not God give these povers to man? Did not Peter know the thoughts of Annanias and Saphira—did not he and the other Apostles speak with authority—did they not perform miracles? Where then is your proof from the evidence of the senses that Christ was God? St. Paul says: "Faith then cometh by hearing, and evidence of some of the senses, though we are told that "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of Christ." We find that St. Paul here excludes all the senses as judges of mysteries, save the sense of hearing alone. If, therefore, the cludes all the senses as Juoges of the sense of hearing alone. If, therefore, the senses be not constituted as the proper judges of nysteries to pronouuce upon their truth, then all objections from that source fall to the ground. But, urges our opponent, Christ appealed to the senses of His hearers. This of course I do not deny, but to their senses only in things sensible, not in mysteries, their senses only in things sensible, not in mysteries their senses only in things sensible, not in mysteries and confessors of the faith who laid down, or were ready to lay down, their lives for the faith in all its integrity, we would have a universal mysteries? In my last I gave several examples where the senses deceived. The woman at the sepulchre saw two men at the tomb, and yet the Scripture tell us that they were angels, and Jo seeing an angel mistook him for a man. Here the senses contradict themselves. Again if you immerse a straight stick in the water, your senses tell you it is crooked. In natural things it is very common to see the senses contradicted, for it is not the business of the senses to pronounce judgment according to the principles of philosophy; they are to convey the impression made upon them to the mind —to relate merely what appears to them. In respect to the angel and stick they merely relate to the mind what appears to them as facts. When a man beholds the blessed Eucharist, I grant the senses contradicts his faith. But to the senses we oppose the express promise of Christ, as a higher evidence, and believe with St. Paul that "faith cometh by hearing," and that our Blessed Lord bequeathed to man as a test of His love a mysterious legacy. Therefore, as Mr. Andrews urges the testimony of the senses against Transubstantitation, it remains for him to show, either that Transubstantiation is for no sense is allowed to judge of mysteries, but the sense of hearing. Christ said "This is my body." The apostles heard the words pronounced and their sense of hearing was their only judge. We have it upon their testimony, that Christ spoke these words, consequently our faith must come from hearing. How does Mr. Andrews prove the Incarnation? It contradicts all the senses, save that of hearing. that be the case, if angels be taken for men, and that the senses are thus led astray, it is absurd to say that a mystery is not to be believed, because it contradicts some of the senses. Mr. A. again returns to the stories about poison and the intoxicating properties of wine even after consecration. vif Mr. A. were acquainted with the doctrine of Catholic Church on this matter, he would not exhibit his ignorance by returning to them. The doctrine of the Church may be simply stated thus both substance and properties, before consecration, are the substance and properties of bread and properties of bread and wine: at the time of consecration Transub stantation takes place, the substance being converted into the substance of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, the properties however still continuing as before the properties of bread and wine, and afterwards, so long as these properties so continue, so long does the substance continue to be the substance of the body and blood of Jesus Christ. the substance of the body and blood of Jesus Chirch It is therefore the teaching of the Catholic Church that in Transubstantiation the properties of bread and wine are not changed, hence Mr. A.'s object has

humble the proud idol of our own judgment to His holy word, "and captivate our understandings in obedience to him;" hence our Lord says to St Thomas, "Blessed are they who have not seen and have believed." Jno. xxii. 29.

The Rev. gentleman says in regard to the Fathers of the Church that I accused him wrongfully when I stated that he told us "the Fathers did not believe in the Real Presence." I did not suppose that he would day the Heal Presence. would deny the clear meaning of his own words, so I gave them synoptically. If, however, he did not mean to say that the Fathers did not believe in Transubstantiation, why continue to quote them-even in his next sermon—against the doctrine? By his denial of this meaning of his words, all quota his denial of this meaning of his words, all quota-tions from the Fathers are as harmless as a volley of blank carridge. blank cartridges sent against an imaginary enemy by our brave volunteers is one of their sham battles. By this denial he acknowledges virtually that he quotes the Fathers merely to make a false impression! And, indeed, if any one supposes that the Fathers were dubious about the doctrine of Transubstantiation, he is egregiously mistaken. But before entering upon further proof of this point, let us examine whether Mr. A. said or not that "the Fathers did not believe in the Real Presence." In my former lecture, I gave, for brevity's sake, a synopsis of his

statement. I will now give his own words.

First he said, on Dr. Clarke's authority, "the
Syrian Church on the Malabar coast never did hold doctrine of Transubstantiation till year 1559, when the influence of the agents of the Church of Rome induced them to accept their dogmas." Certainly an ordinary reader would infer from this that the Syriac Fathers who would lived before A. D. 1559 "did not hold Transubstan-titation." As in eating a whole cranberry pie, you must eat some cranberries, I confess I thought that the assertion, that "the Syraic Church did not hold Transubstantitation until 1559," implied that the Fathers of the Syriac Church, who were the leading historians, teachers and learned elege of the Church historians, teachers and learned clergy of the Church did not hold it either! As regards the other Fathers, my assailant continued immediately after his "It is the usual way of Scripture to assertion: This the usual way of Scripture to call things of a Sacramental nature by the names of those things of which they are the representation. So circumcision is called the covenant, &c. And after the same manner is the bread in the sacrament Christ's body. This is, as circumcision was the covenant, and the lamb the Passover, by significacovenant, and the lamb the Passover, by significa-tion and representation, by type and figure. And so the elements are called by THE FATHERS." Then, as instances he names Origen, Eusebius and Augustine. If this does not mean that the Fathers Augustine. If this does not mean that the Fathers held the doctrine of Mr. Andrews, that is, the doctrine of the real absence of our Lord, as against the Catholic doctrine of His Real Presence, we may as well throw our English grammer at once into the Sydenham river. It is a sorry subterfuge, when a bold assertion has been refuted, to deny meaning of words in order to make a seeming point against an adversary. However, be it so. Let us admit that the gentleman did not assert that the Fathers disbelieved in Transubstantitation. Then

I am totally absolved of answering his misquotations However, my dear friends, having thus shown the radical inconsistency of our adversary's arguments from the Fathers, I will, as a superabundance nents from the rathers, I will, as a superabundance of proof, examine in detail the arguments he has founded upon their writings. Mr. Andrews belittles the value of Patristic evidence. Lest he may again say "his sermon contains" nothing of the kind, I will cite his words:—"I am not bound by the utterances of the Fathers, for I do not receive for doctrine the traditions of men." However, he adds, "yet I would certainly listen most respectfully to their opinions, and then compare them with God's word." The early Fathers are the witnesses to the substantiation in their day, it follows that Transubstantiation was not an invention of the 12th and 13th century as Protestant controversialists are so fond of asserting. It follows that Transubstantiation was the doctrine of the pure faith in all its integrity, we would have a universal and indignant protest against the introduction of an idolatrous novelty, as Protestants are so fond of calling the doctrine of the Real Presence. heroes of the early church were not slow in condemning Gnosticism, Marcionism, Arianism, Nestorianism &c. but where are their protests against the Real Presence? They are nowhere to be found, because the Real Presence was always believed by the Church as Christ Himself taught it to the Apostles, the Apostles to the Clements, to Justin, to Ignatius, to Polycarp and others. Are we not bound then to accept their evidence? If not, the sacred Scriptures themselves are justly repudiated by the followers of Voltaire and Paine, men, who admitted not the christian religion and who made it their object to eap ridicule upon the teachings of the Bible. This the very argument which the latter made use of to invalidate the claim of the Bible to be the work of the Apostles. Open the pages of Paley's Evidences of Christianity, or of Stow's History of the Books of the Bible, or of any other Protestant work which treats of the evidences of the authority and inspiration of the New Testament. You will find that these evidences rest upon the authority of these holy Christian writers whom Mr. Andrews virtually says he will not believe if they teach Transubstantia-tion. (How does Mr. A. establish the inspiration of the New Testament. What evidence has he that it is the Word of God? I doubt—indeed I am quite sure that he cannot prove that the New Testament is the inspired Word of God. Where then is his As a matter of fact they do teach this doctrine. I already advanced proof enough from them to show unmistakably their belief. I will add here some more testimonies from some of them which will make the matter still more clear but before doing so I will remove the log which Mr. Andrews will remove the log which Mr. raises over of the passages w raises over of the passages which I quoted. He raises a quibble on the words of St. Ambrose, because that saint does not put the word real before flesh, and say that it is Christ's real flesh. When we go to a shoemaker to buy shoes, is it customary for us to ask for real shoes? or are we not content to ask for shoes simply? yet we would scarcely think ourselves fairly treated if the shoemaker would charge us full price for the shoes while he would only let us take their pictures in a looking glass or their shadow on the wall. However, though it was not necessary for our Blessed Lord to say, "this is my real body, this is my real blood," in order to convey the meaning this is my body, this is my blood," still there is not wanting a passage in the Holy Scripture in which the reality is thus proclaimed, for among the passages which I quoted in my first sermon we find: "For my flesh is meat INDEED and my blood is drink INDEED." "Caro enim mea vere est cibus; My flesh is meat, i. e., food, INDEED, that is in truth, in reality, not in

figure. "Et sanguis meus vere est potus;" and my blood is drink INDEED, that is in truth—vere—in blood is drink INDELD, that is in truth—vere—in reality, not in figure (St. John vi.); and there are passages in the writings of the Fathers also where the reality is expressed in a similar manner; as in the passage from St. Maruthus, which I have already the passage from St. Maruthus, which I have already quoted, and in which the reality is plainly affirmed, and the figurative sense positively spoken of to be rejected. St. Maruthus says: "Now, as we approach the body and blood and receive the same upon our hands, we believe that we embrace the body and the flesh of His flesh and the bone of His bones and the flesh of His flesh and the bone of His bones as it is written; for Christ does not call it a figure and appearance, but He said, this is really my body, and this is my blood."—Comm. in Evang. T. i Bibl. Orient. pa. 179-80. By the way, I hope Mr. A. will be now satisfied with my quotation when I give chapter and verse of my reference. St. Ambrose speaks of the true and real flesh of our Lord when he says "this (the Blessel England) is truly and the says. he says, "this (the Blessed Eucharist) is truly or really the sacrament of His flesh." The word sacrament does not mean a figure here, as Rev. Mr. Andrews would make us believe. It means "an external act of Christ's institution, which gives grace." This is always the meaning of this word when Christian writers use it of the seven outward actions of the New Law which by Christ's institution confer grace, and the Blessed Euchanist is one of these. That the New Law which by Christ's institution confer grace, and the Blessed Eucharist is one of these. That St. Ambrose spoke here of the Real Presence of Christ is evident by the comparison which he makes use of, "as the true (real if Mr. A. wishes) Har. A. wishes) flesh of Christ was crucified and was buried, this ALSO is truly (really) the sacrament of His flesh." I quoted, however, the whole context of this passage from St. Ambrose, which clearly shows that this is his meaning. He declares that as the order of nature is not followed in the Incarnation, neither are wetter expect it in the blessed Frankeit. we to expect it in the blessed Eucharist; and it is after this comparison that he says as in the Incarnation Christ's real body suffered, so also the Blessed Eucharist is really the sacrament of this blood. It is therefore clear that St. Ambrose does not teach (as the rev. gentleman says he does) "precisely what the Protestant Churches teach to day." Let me give a few more extracts from the writings of this great luminary of the Church of God. They will make manifest the duplicity of any one who will attempt to press him in to the Protestant camp. "Perhaps thou wilt say, 'I see a different camp. testant camp. "Perhaps thou wilt say, 'I see a different thing; how is it that you assert to me that I shall receive the body of Christ?" "Aliud video, shall receive the body of Christ?" "Aliud video, quomodo tu mihi asseris quod Christi corpus accipiam?" It remains for us to prove this also. How many examples shall we use? Let us prove that this is not what nature formed, but what the benediction has consecrated, and that the force of the benediction is created, and that penediction is greater than the force of nature, bebecame a serpent. (Here St. Ambrose relates many other miracles performed by Moses and Elias.) Now, if a human benediction availed so much to Now, if a human benediction availed so much to change nature, what shall we say concerning the Divine consecration itself, where the very words of the Lord and Saviour operate? For this sacrament which thou receivest is effected by the word of Christ. (Nam Sacramentum istud quod accipis, Christi sermone conficitur.) Now if the word of Elias so availed as to draw down fire from heaven, shall not the word of Christ be of avail to change the natures of the elements? Concerning the the natures of the elements? Concerning the works of the whole world, you have read that, He spoke and they were made; he commanded, and they were created; the word, therefore, of Christ, which could out of nothing make that which was not, cannot it change those things which are into that which they were not? For to give new na-

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tures to things is not less than to change their natures."—De Mysteriis, init chap. 9. tures."—De Mysteriis, init chap. 9.
Mr. Andrews endeavors also to weaken the force of St. Augustine's assertion. St. Augustine says:
"You ought to understand what you have received, what you are about to receive, and what you ought to receive every day. The bread which you behold on the altar, sanctified by the word of God, is the body of Christ. That cup—that which the cup contains—sanctified by the word of God, is the blood of Christ. By these the Lord was willing to set forth His body and blood which was shed for Paul says: "Faith then cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of Christ." I call upon Mr. Andrews to prove that Transubstantiation is not a mystery. I call on him to show that we are not to believe the doctrine because it appears opposed to the evidence of some of the senses, though we are told that the church believed Transubstantial the state of the blood of Christ. By these the Lord was willing to set forth His body and blood, which was shed for us for the remission of sins." Mr. Andrews tells us that because St. Augustine does not say here that the doctrine because it appears opposed to the evidence of some of the senses, though we are told the doctrine because it appears opposed to the exclusion of the early Fathers are the witnesses to the teaching of the early Church. They are the historians who attest the doctrines of the church at a time when even Protestants claim that the Church was believe the doctrine because it appears opposed to the early Church. They are the historians who attest the doctrines of the church at a time when even Protestants claim that the Church was prove that Transubstantiation is not a mystery. I call on him to show that we are not to believe the doctrine because it appears opposed to the even Protestants claim that the Church was prove the control of the church at a time when even Protestants claim that the church at a time when even Protestants claim that the universal church state in the blood of Christ. By these the Lord was willing to set forth His body and blood, which was shed for us for the remission of sins." Mr. Andrews tells us that because St. Augustine does not say here that the church at a time when even Protestants claim that the Church was proved the section of sins." Mr. Andrews tells us that because it appears opposed to the early Church. They are the historian as who attent the doctrine at time to set forth His body and blood, which was shed for us for the church at a time to set for the remission of sins." Mr. Andrews tells us that because St. Augustine d enumerated by every writer on the subject. times the Fathers and liturgies assert that the change takes place; sometimes they refer to the ex-istence of bread before consecration; sometimes to the presence of our Lord after consecration, and sometimes they mention all these circumstances. It is a mere quibble to play upon the silence of the Christian Fathers on some one of the particular circumstances. cumstances in a particular passage, for these circumstances mutually imply one another in view of the doctrine which all believed, the doctrine of Transubstantiation as Catholics believe it to-day. The other quotations from St. Augustine, which I adduced, Mr. Andrews has not even attempted to explain away. It shows that great Doctor's belief in the Real Presence, and it shows that Mr. A.'s interpretation of the former passage is but a misrepresenta-tion of that learned and plain speaking Father's words. St. Augustine thus explicitly remarks: "When committing to us His body He saith 'Theis is my body,' Christ held Himself in His own hands—He my body, 'Christ held Himself in His own hands—He bore that body in His hands.' I could quote many other passages from St. Augustine to show that his belief was unmistakable in the Real Presence, but I do not wish to make this too long. I quoted also from Origen the following passages: "You that have been accustomed to be present at the Divine Mysteries, know when you receive the body of the Lord, with what care and veneration you preserve it, lest any particle of it fall to the ground or be lost. it, lest any particle of it fall to the ground of And you think yourselves guilty, and with reason, if it should so happen through your negligence." And again: "In former times, Baptism was obscurely represented in the clouds and in the sea; but now regeneration is in kind, in water and the Holy Spirit. Then, obscurely manna was the food; but now in kind, the flesh of the word of God is true food—even as He said: 'My flesh is meat indeed, and the blood is drink indeed." I selected these passages because the rev. gentleman claimed him as teaching the Protestant doctrine. He now him as teaching the Protestant doctrine. He now repudiates Origen's evidence on the plea that he was "hardly a good authority surely." Origen was a vigorous and original writer, and he fell into certain abstruse errors on the orign of the soul, on the relation between Christ's divinity and humanity, and other metaphysical subjects. He erred, but he and other metaphysical subjects. He erred, but he does not seem to have been an intentional or pertinacious heretic. He is not numbered among the saints of the Church, probably on this account. However, when he attests the plain and well-known doctrine of the Church on an unmistakeable point, his testimony is very valuable, more particularly on account of the early period of his writings, A. D. 212. His testimony in favor of the Real is most clear, and the only way my antagonist can evade it is by calling him a heretic, even though himself was the first to quote him. Here is what Origen elsewhere says: In Hom. 5, De puero Centurionis. "When you partake of the sacred food, and this heavanly banquet, when you receive the bread of life and the cup of salvation, you cat and drink the body and blood of the Lord, and then indeed doth the Lord enter under your roof. With the humility of the centurion say thus from your heart, "Lord I am not worthy thou should enter

But the Rev. Mr. Andrews claims to have found in Origen the doctrine of the REAL about

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I hope Mr. A. ion when I give St. Ambrose our Lord when st) is truly or The word sacrat means "an exich gives grace." ord when Chrisward actions of stitution confer al Presence of ison which he Mr. A. wishes) ras buried, this nt of His flesh." at of this passage nows that this is the order of nation, neither are harist; and it is in the Incarna-also the Blessed f this blood. It to day."

om the writings Church of God. uplicity of any m in to the Prosay, 'I see a dif-ert to me that I "Aliud video, sti corpus acci-this also. How t us prove that what the bene-he force of the e of nature. t it down, and it ose relates many ses and Elias.) iled so much to concerning the i quod accipis, if the word of e from heaven, avail to chang Concerning th e read that, He ommanded, and efore, of Christ, that which was

which are into to give new na-hange their naveaken the force t you have re-ceive, and what The bread which by the word of cup—that which word of God, is Lord was willing ich was shed for Andrews tells us y time the Real subject. Someassert that the n; sometimes to consecration, and e circumstances. he silence of the he particular cir-for these circumr in view of the trine of Transubday. The other chich I adduced, pted to explain r's belief in the r. A.'s interprea misrepresenta-peaking Father's licitly remarks: He saith 'This is s own hands—He ould quote many to show that his l Presence, but I

I Presence, but I g. I quoted also ges: "You that at the Divine e the body of the ion you preserve ground or be lost, and with reason, our negligence." Saptism was obtain the sea; in water and the may was the food: m was the food; word of God is flesh is meat in-ted." I selected ntleman claimed ctrine. He now the plea that he ly." Origen was I he fell into cer-f the soul, on the and humanity, He erred, but he tentional or per-bered among the on this account.
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, De puero Cen-f the sacred food, you receive the on, you eat and Lord, and then your roof. With thus from your ou should enter IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

MUNSTER.

A frightful accident occurred at Summerhill Mill, near Mallow, on March 1st. About three months ago the mill was almost completely burned—nothing escaped but the mill wheel. A man named James Callaghan was with two other men engaged in taking down the wheel, which it was necessary to do in sections. The lower part of the wheel was nearly sections. Callaghan was with two other men engaged in taking down the wheel, which it was necessary to do in sections. The lower part of the wheel was nearly removed and the upper part was kept stationary by means of ropes and pulleys. These ropes were fastened to the water shoot which brought the water to the wheel when it was at work. Callaghan was under it, when, by some unaccountable accident, the half of the wheel which had not been taken away toppled over, struck Callaghan, broke the plank he was standing on, and buried him in the mill stream. People flocked to the scene of the accident, and did their utmost to extricate Callaghan, who when taken out was quite dead. He leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his untimely end.

Mr. Richard Belton, son of James H. Belton, Esq. Mr. Richard Belton, son of James H. Bel

of Judicature in Ireland. Cheering news for the working classes of Limerick, Cheering news for the working classes of Limerick, has been received by telegram from London. Most of the tenders from the Limerick Army Clothing Factory, Edward street, for the supply of uniforms for the various regiments of the army, have been accepted. The order is one of the heaviest obtained since the extensive establishment at Limerick passed from Sir Peter Tait, and it means work all the year round for some 600 girls and women and a

passed from Sir Peter Tait, and it means work all the year round for some 600 girls and women and a considerable number of operatives.

For some time past efforts have been made towards the establishment of a Farmers' Club and Tenant's Defence Association in the county Clare; but owing in a great measure to the want of proper organization, the movement was merely conceived, no practical steps being taken towards its inauguration. On March 5th, however, owing to the persistent efforts of Mr. Thomas Cleary of Ennis, a ceived, no practical steps being taken towards its inauguration. On March 5th, however, owing to the persistent efforts of Mr. Thomas Cleary of Ennis, a meeting for the purpose was held in the Queen's Hotel, Ennis; but in consequence of the majority of the tenant farmers having to attend as jurors at the assizes court, the attendance was not so large as it otherwise might have been. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, which, he said, was merely preliminary to one that will be shortly held, and at which he trusted the tenant farmers would largely attend, proceeded to dwell at some length upon the advantages likely to result from its formation: and after a somewhat desultory discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Halpin, seconded by Mr. Jordan, and resolved that Mr. Cleary be authorized to summon a general meeting of the tenant farmers of summon a general meeting of the tenant farmers of the county on the 20th instant, for the purpose of formally inaugurating the society, appointing office-bearers, &c. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

On March 4th, Justice Fitzgerald opened the as-sizes at Ennis and in addressing the Grand Jury said

be considered it pesuliarly fortunate, in opening the commision for their county, to learn that peace, order, and quiet continue to reign amongst them.

Francis M'Inerny, who pleaded guilty to the homicide of his son, was up for sentence. Justice Fitzgerald said he had carefully read over all the

informations, and could only come to the conclusion that no motive of malice existed. He had made desolate a widow and two orphans, and upon the condition of his fulfilling the will which he had made in favor of his son at the time of his marriage would discharge him. This terminated the as-

The assizes for the North Riding of Tipperary were opened on March 4th, by the Lord Chief Jus-tice of the Queen's Bench, who congratulated the

Grand Jury on the exceedingly satisfactory state of the riding.

Mr. John Hayes Hogan, of Greenane, Tipperary, has been admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. Mr. Hogan has commenced practising in the town of Tipperary.

Arthur Moore, Esq., M. P., Clonnel, and D.L has been raised by the Pope to the Italian peerage as Count Moore of Mooresfort, in the country of Tive.

The deaths registered in the Dublin Registration.

ing to lay them on the ground next day, but found them gone, with ten others not poisoned, in the morning. He gave notice to all the constabulary and rabbit dealers in the district, but the poachers are yet yet found.

green when he accosted a man named Banks, with whom he had previously had a quarrel regarding a heifer he had lost. Banks resented his proffered fitendship, and threatened to take his life with a loy. Deceased returned to take his life with a loy. Deceased returned to take his life with a loy. Deceased returned to take his life with a loy. Deceased returned to take fair green, and some time after, accompanied by his friends, proceeded homewards. He was waylaid by Banks, who struck him a violent blow with the loy, fracturing the inner table of the skull. Deceased survived the injury only a few days. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Banks, who has yet eluded arrest by the constabulary, though the most strenuous efforts are being made to effect his capture.

Anthony Kelly, of Main street, Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, spirit grocer, leather and hardware dealer, has been adjudged bankrupt.

Infromation is wanted of John Gaughan, a native of Killindough, who, when last heard of was in Ching of Killindough, who, when last heard of was in Ching the last heard of was in Ching the last heard of was in Ching the lower produced by a bill-hook. Two bill-hooks were found on the bremser in the kitchen and on Keating's shirt and hankerchief.

The Spring assizes for Longford were opened on March 4th. Justice O'Brien presided at the Crown Court, and addressing the Grand Jury said that that county. He was very happy to be able to say that there was no criminal business to go before them, and desired to congratulate them on the Tery happy state of things that existed in their county. The High Sheriff, Mr. John P. Porter, then said that he was very happy to have the opportunity afford-

The Rev. W. Orr died suddenly on March 1st, at his residence, Kilbride, county Antrim. He retired to bed about the usual time, and an hour after wards he was found dead in bed.

Wm. Cosgrave and Robert W. Bell, both of Donegal street, Belfast, trading as Cosgrave, Bell & Co., wholesale druggists, have been adjudged bank-

The Belfast ironfounders are on strike. On March 3rd, D. R. Taggart, Esq., M.D., coroner, held an inquest in the Town Hall on the body of a man named Moses Sheals, residing in West street, Carrickfergus, who was found dead in his bed on the previous morning. Deceased was aged forty-eight years, and was a fisherman by occupation. On the previous evening he complained of being slightly unwell, and having partaken of supper he retired to bed about ten o'clock. Not being up next morn-ing at his usual time, one of the inmates of the house went to his room to see what was the matter, when he was found as above mentioned. The medical evidence of Dr. Weir having been heard, the jury found that death resulted from natural

causes.

The Rev. P. Phelan, P.P., pastor of Saintfield, in the diocese of Down and Connor, died March 7th, after a brief illness.

On March 3rd, the monthly meeting of the Town Commissioners of Newry was held. A letter was read from Mr. Henry Thompson, J.P., the newly-elected chrirman, declining the responsibility of accepting the office. After some discussion, Mr. Erskine, J.P., was unanimously elected.

On March 2d the dead body of Mr. Wm. Wright was found about ten perches from his own residence at Finnards, between Newry and Rathfriland. In the morning he was in his ordinary health, and

In the morning he was in his ordinary health, and took breakfast, after which he started to attend the Newry fair. A few minutes afterwards his lifeless remains were discovered by a neighbor, who informed the family.

formed the family.

Father James Dixon, who had been for a long time connected with the Vincentian community at Philosborough, Dublin, died or March 6th, after a long and painful illness, in the 64th year of his age. Father Dixon, who was brother of the late Primate, the Dixon, who was brother of the late Primate. the saintly Dr. Dixon, was born in the year 1816, near Dungannon.

The tenants on the estate of John Maguire, Esq.

of Finton, held their farms under a lease at almost nominal rents. The last life expired a few months ago, and two arbitrators were appointed to fix the rents. The arbitration gave satisfaction to all concerned, but Mr. Maguire struck off from 10 to 15 per cent, of the rents settled by it.

Count Moore of Mooresfort, in the county of Tip- district during the week ending 1st March, 1879.

Count Moore of Mooresfort, in the county of Tipperary.

There will be contests in three electoral divisions of the Nenagh Union—namely, Knigh, Ballinaclough, and Ballymackey. Mr. Jeremiah Mara, for many years elected guardian fo. Ballymackey, having retired, nominated Mr. Jenes O'Meara, postmaster, Toomavara, in his stead. Mr. Boyd nominated Mr. Denis Loughnan, J. P.

The works at the new Convent at Ferryband, (recently burned down), are again in full operation. The building will be completed about the end of July, or the first of August next. The contractor, Mr. Walker, had it insured for only £1,000. The claim to be made at the coming assizes is £2,500. The Convent is intended for boarders, as also for the education of the poor.

The Rev. P. S. Kennedy, C. C., for many years because of Moore and the country of the poor.

The Rev. P. S. Kennedy, C. C., for many years because of the poor and the stream flowed more sluggishly than usual, otherwise nothing could have saved the child from being swept away. Its screams, as it lay in the

The Convent is intended for boarders, as also for the education of the poor.

The Rev. P. S. Kennedy, C. C., for many years connected with the Cathedral Barronstrand street, Waterford, died on March 3d, at his residence, Manor street. He was a gifted linguist, and was well versed in general literature, whilst some contributions of his recently in the Poet's Magazine were greatly appreciated, and stamped him as possessing poetic talent of a very high order.

Mr. Patrick Walsh, for upwards of 38 years a borough constable in the service of the Corporation, died, on March 1st, at his residence Peter street, Waterford, aged 76 years. For several years Constable Walsh's particular sphere of duty was in charge of the Corporate fish-house.

CONNAUGHT. the best known members of the Passionist commun-ity, died at St. Paul's Retreat, Mount Argus, Dub-lin, on February 28th. He was born in Dublin died, on March 1st, at his residence Peter street, Waterford, aged 76 years. For several years Constable Walsh's particular sphere of duty was in charge of the Corporate fish-house.

CONNAUGHT.

Much alarm was recently felt by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Ballinasloe, in consequence of some rabbits which he had poisoned having been atolen from him by poachers. He poisoned five rabbits, and intended to leave them in the rabbit paths to destroy dogs which were infesting the place, worrying and destroying the rabbits. He left the poisoned rabbits in an outhouse at night, intending to lay them on the ground next day, but found them gone, with ten others not poisoned, in the

Dr. Thomas O'Kelly has been appointed dispensary doctor for the two dispensaries of Maynooth and Rodanstown. He is son of the late Dr. Edward Talbot O'Kelly, who was for many years associated

morning. He gave notice to all the constabulary and rabbit dealers in the district, but the poachers are not yet found.

Information is wanted of James and Daniel McCabe, born in Drumboy, in the parish of Mohill, county of Leitrim, Ireland, supposed to be now in America. Any information of the above will be tiliankfully received by their brother, Peter McCabe, 21 Duke st., Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. James Power Everard, B. A., eldest son of Mr. George Everard, T. C., Athlone, has passed his final examination, and with three fellow-countrymen, has been called to the English Bar. Mr. Everard, we may observe, is sixth in descent from James Everard, of Killbeg, near Clogheen, county of Tipperary, the second son Sir Redmond Everard, Bart., of Fethard, whose grandfather (Sir John) was a distinguished member of the Irish Judicial Bench.

An inquest, which continued during two days, was concluded on March 1st, before T. P. Peyton, Eeq., one of the coroners for the county Roscommon, on view of the body of a man named Patrick Duignan, who came by his death at a place called Ballyfarnon, in the following manner:—At the last fair of Ballyfarnon the deceased was leaving the fair of Ballyfarnon the deceased was fair of Ballyfarnon the deceased was leaving the fair who sent for the Hollyfort police. They removed

Tommy is twelve years old. His sister is sweet sixteen and a half. The other morning Mary accested her mother with, "Ma, see what a lot of stuff I found in Tonamy's pockets." And she deposited on the table the following articles, to wit: Eight marbles, one top, a broken-bladed knife, a leather strap, a buckle, bunch of old keys, a fishing line. piece of lead, a smooth stone, four pieces of slate pencil, a worm out pocket-book, an oyster shall, a wounded jewsharp, a piece of blue glass, a rubber ball, lump of chalk, two dried fish worms, a sling-shot, a piece of lindian rubber, two corks, a fractured comb, niece of licorice root a song book, two medals, and a piece of licorice root a song book, two medals, and a juvenile land tortoise. Tommy looked thoughtfully, as the contents of his pockets were deposited before

juvenile land tortoise. Tommy looked thoughtfully, as the contents of his pockets were deposited before the eyes of his mother, and sullenly remarked that it "was none of sis' business, and he just wanted her to let his trousers alone."

Next day Tommy captured the outside pocket of his sister's dress and carrying the contents to his mother, sarcastically observed in the presence of Mary: "Ma, just see what a lot of thrash I found in Sis' pockett" and he produced from his hat the following knick-knacks, viz.: Three hair pins, a soiled glove, piece of chewing gum, three cards a broken locket, elastic garter, piece of ribbon, two slate pencils, another piece of chewing gum, photograph, piece of orange skin, a love letter, broken tooth brush, more chewing gum, spool of silk, a thimble, piece of cotton, saturated with white powder, one nickel, two sour balls, gaiter heel, ivory ornament belonging to a parasol handle, handkerchief perfumed with jockey club, gaiter buttoner, withered geranium leaves, ivory handled pen knife with a knife with a broken blade, a fan, five visiting cards, belt buckle, box of rouge, another piece of demasse silk of the pattern of her friend Lucy's new dress, an artificial flower, horsehair ring, a long brown hair entangled in a hunk of taffy, and a slip of paper containing direction for handkerchief flirtations.—Norristoven Herald. -Norristown Herald.

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Prescott, October 3rd, 1878. MR. THOS. J. MASON.

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Post Office, Ottawa, Sept. 10th, 1877. Post Office, Ottawa, Sept. 10th, 187.

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#### CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC ARTIST.—The death is announced of Mr. Anton Buscher, of Chicago, Ill., which occurred on the 2nd inst., after a protracted illness. The deceased, a native of Germany, was one of the most accomplished sculptors and altar-builders in the United States. He was a resident of Chicago for twenty-one years, and many Catholic churches and religious institutions have been supplied by his ever ready chisel with works of art fit to adorn the grandest Cathedrals in Europe. Two of his best works are the main altar of the Church of the Holy Family in Chicago, and a beautiful statue of the Immaculate Conception which graces the dome of the College at Notre Dame. Mr. Buscher was a practical Catholic during his life, and died fortified with the last Sacrameuts. Entirely devoted to his art, he had but little communication with the outside world, but the few who enjoyed his friendship speak of his refined taste and gentle manners in the highest terms of praise. His eldest son is at present following course of studies in the Royal Academy of Munich, Bavaria.

Conversions.—Quite recently we chronic

led the conversion of. Rev. Daniel Gans, D. D., an old and highly respected Protestant clergy man of Baltimore, as well as a scholar of some note, author of a pamphlet in refutation of the doctrines of Universalism, another written in conjunction with several distinguished theologians of Europe on the occasions of the tercentenary celebration of the Heidelberg Catecentenary celebration of the Heidelberg Cate-chism, two books on "Gospel and Epistle River Kegashka (North Shore) Washecotai do Lessons," still in use and an essay on "Organic Thinking," delivered before the literary Soci-eties of Franklin and Marshall College, which received many complimentary allusions for the analytic skill and power of crystallizing thought in the most appropriate language shown by its author. He was a graduate of Marshal College, where he completed a seven years course, and received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Heidelberg College in 1866. His eldest son, Edgar H. Gans, gives promise of becoming one of the most distinguished members of the Baltimore bar. To Mr. Gans's conversion it now becomes our pleasing duty to add that of the Rev. Egbert Cleave, formerly a Protestant minister, "and," says the Cath olic Columbian, "lately identified with the move ment to start a Reformed Episcopal Church in Columbus, Ohio." On the 13th ult. Mr. Cleaves delivered a lecture in a public hall in Columbus, in which he told how, notwithstanding a natural reluctance, he began to see the erroneous position in which he found himself, or rather the doctrines of Episcopalianism, and that notwithstaading this reluctance, the truth gradually forced itself on him uutil he became firmly convinced that the Catholic Church possessed the only valid claims to orthodoxy. As a proof to his late friends of the conscientiousness of his step in entering the Church, it need only be remarked that in resigning his position in the Protestant ministry Mr. Cleaves sacrifices the only means of livelihood he possessed, that he has none of this world's goods to fall back upon, and depends solely on Providence and his own personal labors for subsistence. On Sunday evening, March the 9th, he delivered a lecture in the Opera House, at Columbus, on the Sub-ject, "Why I became a Catholic."

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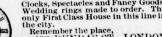
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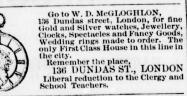
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