

VOL. 1.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

LOW PRICES.

ST. PETER'S PALACE, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we ap-

proved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with plea-

BEST GOODS.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

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

o the first Tuesday in oth. of June, compris-

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TO CHILDREN. ROS., ONDON,ONT





LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879.

THE TYNE BOAT RACE. N. WILSON & CO. HANLAN THE WINNER BY SIX LENGTHS.

Newcastle, May 5.— The long looked-for single scull race on the Tyne, between Hanlan and Hawdon, for £200 a side, took place to-day, and, as was generally expected, resulted in a victory for Hanlan. The weather was splendid. The course was from the High Level bridge to the suspension bridge at Scott's Wood, distance 3 miles and 3 furlongs. Han-lan won the race by six lengths. His time was 32 min and 5 sec. WOOLLENS, MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

min. and 5 sec. Newcastle, May 5.—Hanlan won as he liked.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE Great enthusiasm. Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 5, 2.45 p.m.—After the

Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 5, 2.45 p.m.—After the men struck the water the race was never in doubt ; for Hanlan swept away, while Hawdon splashed con-siderably. The latter soon settled down and put in some heavy work, striking as high as 43, while his opponent was swinging along, apparently without exertion, at 35. Hardan assumed half a length of a lead in the first four hundred yards, and when the Grindstone Quay was reached Hanlan had drawn clear amid tremendous cheering. This nettled Hawdon, and ho dashed into his work with greater ferocity, throwing the water like angry surf behind Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with plea-sure that you have successfully carried into execu-tion 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 characteris-

no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteris-tics. 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 re-commend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese. I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. ILETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON, Nov. 5th, 1878. 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 carnestly 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 breaths a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Qatholic spirit; so desireable in these day a truly Catholic spirit; so the struth the struth and ther the struth of the first one hundred yards Hanian had drawn a length ahead, and a little further on was fally a length clear, with as aguarter-mile it seemed he

 Warms Lock: E-Go-Data Star, Your agent called on me yes brief due action procuse my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in the discuss. The the first leaf table with spectra of the paies and people of this discess. Your paper is well write, and contains a great nouncil.
 Chaldois prist: so discrabel tables of the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first gamme with the dest were maximum of the prists and people of this discess. Your paper is well write, and contains a great nouncil.
 Discrabel approved to the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first gamme with the dest were maximum of the prists and people of the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first gamme with the dest were maximum of the prists and people of the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first gamme with the dest were maximum of the new quay contained to the first quarter mile is easily when released to the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first gamme with the dest were maximum of the prists and the spectra and the dest were maximum of the spectra were shakes, and in some instances doors first opport to the first quarter mile is easily the spectra first quarter mile is easily the difficulty part of the spectra spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra spectra first quarter mile is easily the spectra spectra first and hand mile is is a mine dest with miles is a mine spectra ed under the bridge with a lead of about three lengths. Hawdon, struggling manfully on, rowed well and fast, while his opponent continued his easy, quite style, never apparently exerting himself. After passing under the bridge, the Canadian actually ceased rowing. He allowed Hawdon to draw up almost on a level with him, and then, with a few strong strokes, drew away and resumed his lead of nearly three lengths. The race was from the very first a one-sided affair, notwithstanding Hawdon rowed gamely. More then once Hanlan allowed the Tvnesider to draw up; but with the greatest rowed gamely. More then once Hanlan allowed the Tynesider to draw up; but with the greatest ease quickly resumed the lead, while every few strokes he looked round to see his course. Near the top of King's Meadows the men were both in very rough water. Hanlan ceased rowing, and Hawdon, with half-a-dozen strokes, pulled up on a level with him. Hanlan smiled and nodded to his wild who was following in a cutter, and at once pilot, who was following in a cutter, and at once drew away. A little further on Hanlau, to the drew away. A little further on Hanlan, to the amazement and astonishment of many, stopped rowing and sponged the water out of his boat, and then setting quicty to work again drew away with ease; and this he did two or three times. He eventually went in the easiest of winners by five lengths, and could have won by any distance he liked. His time was 22 minutes and 5 seconds. Such a race was never seen on the Tyne. Hawdon is acknowledged to be a capital scullar and his cap ing from the people. is acknowledged to be a capital sculler, and his easy defeat shows what the Canadian can do. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., May 5.—Although the sky was clear, the wind was strong, and the water was so rough at one time that it was thought the race would be postponed. The crowds of spectators were immense. Excursion trains began to arrive early, and steamboats brought crowds from Shields, Jarrow, and other cities. Many persons walked from the surrounding country, noticeably the miners neave on strike, who came en massee. Every spot acknowledged to be a capital sculler, and his easy now on strike, who came *en massee*. Every spot whence the river could be seen was literally packed ith people. Dr. Armstrong, the referee, was up at his post supervising the preparations. At 1.20 o'clock the two stake boats were moored arly At 1.20 o'clock the two stake boats were moored off the Mansion House quay, and a few minutes after Hanlan's cutter dropped down to Boyd's boat house. Among the occupants of the boat with Hanlan were Kempser, Renforth, Hepplewhite, Plaisted, of New York, Hensley, the trainer, and Wallace Ross. Five minutes later Hawdon's cutter how were at the Marian House Over and both men

Wylie's quay had left a length of daylight between the boats. Still he did not decrease his stroke, and at the east end of Skinnerburn he had another

at the east end of Skinnerburn he had another length to the good. He now received a signal from Bright to take matters easily, and responded by dropping his stroke down to 32 to the minute. Hawdon by this time had settled down to his well-known staying stroke of 36, and his boat was travel-ling much better than at first. The time to Skinner-burn was one minute 18 seconds. At the western end of the steamboat landing the Canadian was leading by 24 lengths and striking 30 to the minute. From this point he seemed to take very little more notice of his guide in the cutter, repeatedly looking round to see where he was going, and seemingly fearful that he should encounter some floating rubbish. Hawdon, on the contrary, never took his eves off James Percy, and, receiving the signal, he rubbish. Hawdon, on the contrary, never took his eyes off James Percy, and, receiving the signal, he quickened his stroke to 38, but gained no advan-tage, as the steering became ver bad. At one moment he bore in towards the northern shore ; next he pulled hard with his left and veered out again, as though afraid of bringing about a foul. next he pulled hard with his left and veered out again, as though afraid of bringing about a foul. At the foot of Grindstone Quay Hawdon made a fine effort, sweeping his sculls through the water in beautiful style, and increasing his pace materially. Haulan noticed the manœurre, but did not respond in the slightest degree, allowing the Tyne man within half a length. Hawdon continued his exer-tions, but do what he would he could not get along-side. For a few yards below Redheugh Bridge Hanlan, with a slight exertion, again shot away. This circumstance was noted on board the official steamer and 100 to 1 on the Canadian was offered. One hundred pounds to ten was accepted several times, Hawdon's admirers thinking his wonderful staying powers might enable him to pull through at the finish. Nearer the bridge, Hawdon further quickened his stroke to 40, but the Canadian would not suffer too great liberties, and, bending down to mechaner mer through the bridge with

not suffer too great liberties, and, bending down to work once more, he went through the bridge with a lead of fully two lengths, having made the diswork once more, he went through the bradge with a lead of fully two lengths, having made the dis-tance from the start in 3 minutes 40 seconds. Round-ing the bend just above the point, both men ex-perienced the full strength of the wind. The water was very choppy right across the channel. Indeed, it there was very little choice of position by the lead works. Hanlan was looking round, picking his way cautiously. Every now and then he stopped row-ing completely, and seemed to be looking at the spectators, his head turning from side to side, and there were frequent bursts of langhter from the spectators. Hawdon was going along in capital style, and whenever Hanlan paused he pulled up considerably. Hanlan, however, repeatedly went ahead with the greatest ease, though just off Coper's stars he had barely a length advantage. At this time-point Hanlan's time was 5 min. and 40 sec. Hawdon now dropped his stroke to 36, the rough water seeming to puzzle him greatly. Still he feathered high and avoided the waves, as Hanlan had done from the outset.

The Canadian went ahead with the utmost cool-ness. The head of King's Meadows was reached in 20 minutes and 18 seconds. One hundred yards further on Hanlon, pulling a length to the fore, drew his sculls, and stooping down proceeded to sponge out his boat. A further description of the race, if race it can be called, is hardly necessary. Hanlan, striking 28, passed Paradise Quay in 23 minutes from the start, Hawdon pulling in thirty-two strokes. All along Scotswood Haugh the Cana-dian did nothing else except look at the spectators, though once, as just to show what he head left in him, he put on a spurt and went eight lengths ahead. though once, as just to show what he had left in him, he put on a spurt and went eight lengths ahead. After this he merely paddled, passing under Scots-wood, Suspension Bridge, rather more than five lengths to the good. His time was 32 minutes 5 seconds. Hanlan at once rowed up to Hawdou and heartily shook hands with him annidst 'great cheer-ling form the paonle

would be defrayed. The following challenges were announced :-Haw-don offers to row Kempster, of Sunderland, and Boyd, a match each on the Tyne for £100 a side, or Hawdon will take ten seconds' start over the same course from any man in the world, or 6 seconds start from any man, barring Hanlan. George Watson, of Newcastle, a patron of rowing, the accompanied the Renforth Crew to America, is

A DYNAMITE CRASH!

A CAR LOAD OF IT EXPLODES AT STRATFORD.

THE GROUND SHAKEN FOR A RADIUS OF TEN · MILES.

Stratford, May 5 .- A few minutes before 10 Strattord, May 5.—A few minutes before 10 o'clock this morning the whole town was shaken as if by the shock of an earthquake. Windows were blown in, and even 'the sidewalks upon which people were walking were shaken so as to cause the presenter to fail

freight yard. The wreck which the explosion made beggars description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole several feet deep had been scooped out by the ex-plosion. The end of the brick frieght shed and a portion of the roef had been blown down. Several frame buildings were levelled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars lying in the yard were uttedy wrecked.

utterly wrecked. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were broken, and many others were blown in, frames and

The damage done to property is estimated at many thousand dollars, but there is too much con-fusion to ascertain anything definite at present.

fusion to ascertain anything definite at present. Two railway employes working in the yard park, Lemoine de Pigeon, of Montreal, and Thos. Dolan, of Stratford, were blown into minute fragments, the foot of one of them being found two hundred yards off. Others were injured, but the whole ex-tent of the disaster cannot be known for some time

yet. Tavistock, May 5.—The explosion at Stratford this a.m. was distinctly felt and heard here, shaking all the houses in the village, and the smoke and flame plainly seen a distance of eight miles. New Hamburg, Ontario, May 5.—The great ex-plosion at Stratford to-day was felt and heard here quite plainly—distance fourteen miles—windows and buildings being shaken with considerable force.

The shock was felt at all the surrounding towns. The shock was left at an the surforming correspondence of the surforming correspondence of the surforming correspondence of the surformation of th tunnel There can be no doubt that the Grand Trunk Company will be able to maintain on action against the shippers for the heavy damages they have sus-tained. When the explosion happened the cars were being shunted in the yard. The employes of the company are to be a start of the source of the source and the source of the source and the source of the source were being shunted in the yard. The employes of the company are too busy in removing the wreck-age to have time to estimate the damage done. The damage to private buildings is also very great, and the sufferers are now consulting the lawyers to see who is responsible. George Hawkins, ear-sealer, had both his eyes put out by a splinter, and is not expected to live. Jos. Humilhrey is badly cut about the head and face, but may recover. Alfred Lamb was also badly injured.

had fallen during the conclusion, and what was left of the eastern end of the roof had been cut and splintered by the immumerable fragments that flew through the air. The car checker's office, 130 feet from the explosion, was blown into atoms, and Mr. Flynn, who was in it at the time, thrown several yards and severely injured. After the main track passes the depot, eastward, it connects with eleven side tracks leading to the freight shed and the round house, while others are used for shunting cars. On the third siding from the main track it was not hard to find the spot where the explosion took place. A hole, nine feet deep, twenty feet long and nearly as broad, marked the place where the car stood. The explosion left the ground surrounding the excava-tion almost clear, the force being so great that the neighboring cars were hurled away. A remarkable example of the freaks of dynamite was shown in the fact that car No. 1,965, which stood next to the one containing the explodent, was left untouched and unmarked. The sidings taken together at this point are placed on a space not over 200 yards wide, and as they were all fall it is easy to conceive the damage dome to them. An argument pointing plaily to the nature of the explodent is furnished had fallen during the concussion, and what was left the damage done to them. An argument pointing plainly to the nature of the explodent is furnished Stratford, May 5.—A few minutes before 10 o'clock this morning the whole town was shaken as if by the shock of an earthquake. Windows were blown in, and even 'the sidewalks upon which people were walking were shaken so as to cause the passengers to fall. The cause was soon made apparent, a car loaded with dynamite had exploded at the Grand Trunk nitro-glycerine.

NO. 32

HOW IT HAPPENED.

William Simcox, yard foreman, is perhaps the only living witness of the explosion, who was near enough to see it in all its horrible details. He said that he was walking eastward along the track near the dynamite car, and saw Thomas Dolan and George Hawkins coming towards him. Hearing a loud explosion, seeing a big smoke and thinking that some powder had exploded in a neighboring that some powder had explored in a neighboring car, he instinctively dodged under a car. Looking out he saw Nolan rise several feet into air and drop again on the ground with a dull thud. Over where the car had stood a cloud of black smoke, with white flames leaping through it, seemed to hang suspended for a moment, and the explosion was over. His set use blave of and too to picets and his form for a moment, and the explosion was over. His coat was blown off and torn to pieces, and his face blackened, but he sustained no injuries. Rushing out, he picked Dolan up, and found his head smash-ed almost into jelly. Hawkins lay near by, with a splinter nearly four inches long driven into his eye, and pointed upward. Pigeon, or "Frenchy," as he was generally known, was standing opposite the car, and when his remains were found, his head, one even and heav even missing. His hody was perfectly car, and when his remains were found, his head, one arm and leg were missing. His body was perfectly nude and blackened, presenting even a more sick-ening spectacle than that of Dolan. The foot was found near a stump over 200 yards distant; the jaw-bone and leg were picked up back of the freight shed, at least 250 yards in another direction.

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SITE CITY HALL.

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THIS PROVINCE.

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NOW READY.

Hamiltsn, Ont., May 5.—About 10.45 this a.m., as an employer in Prof. Hand's pyrotechnic factory named Chas. Drew was filling a rocket, it exploded in his hand. Dropping the rocket, it set all the fire-works in the building off, causing a terrific explosion, and the provided many set of frame, and demolishing the building, which was of frame, and shaking the surrounding buildings considerably. The fire alarm was sounded, and the brigade turned The fire alarm was sounded, and the orgade turned water on the building, preventing the fire from spreading, and, strange to say, no one was hurt, Drew escaping with a burnt hand. Hands' loss is about \$2,500; no insurance. This is the second dis-aster of the kind within a year, and is likely to in-jure him, as he was preparing extensively for the balidare. holidays.

STRATHROY.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING-BLOCK PAVEMENT -CRICKET.

--CRICKET. Strathroy, May 5.—A fire broke out at the resi-dence of Mr. John McGarvy, on Front street, this morning about 2 o clock, apparently being the result of a defective chimney, as the flames were first dis-covered in the roof a considerable portion of the fur-niture was saved, but the house was entirly destroy-ed, being valued at about \$600, and upon which there was an insurance of \$400 in the western; on the furtiture there was an insurance of \$500 in the Gore Mutual. The steamer, under Engineer Mullen, was Mutual. The steamer, under Engineer Mullen, was quickly at the scene, and did good service in prevent-ing the fire from spreading to the blacksmith shop and building addition and building adjoining.

To-day work was commenced by Mr. John Holmes, tearing up the crossings, etc., on Front street, where the new block pavement is to be laid. It will be a great improvement to our town, and it is an evi-educe of the enterprise and push of our business contractor expects to finish the work in men. two months.

There is an effort being made just now to re organize the cricket club, and lease a piece of land belonging to Mr. John Franke, in rear of that gencleman's residence, for a crease

CANADIAN NEWS.

Lake Winnipeg is not open yet.

The proposed cotton factory at Truro N. S., will consist of 100,000 spindles, and cost \$500,000.

Two splendid thoroughbred English horses ar-rived per steamship Circassian for H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

The directors of the St. Catherines street railway have purchased 160 tons of steel rails for the proposed new street railway.

A number of buggies imported from the United States have been seized by the Customs officers at Belleville for alleged under-valuation.

The Halifax City Council has called for tenders for the erection of buildings for the Provincial ex-hibition to be held at Halifax next October.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The Newcastle Chromicle says he is undoubtedly one of the most finished scullers we have ever seen. one of the most missical settlers we have ever seen. His slide is exceptionally long, and he uses it to the fullest extent, thereby taking a grand sweeping stroke, which, when he exerts his strength, seems almost to lift the boat out of the water, though it he had always travels gracefully on even keel. If he had chosen he might have won the race by half a mile. The greatest credit is due to Hawdon for persevering in a disheartening task.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP. A meeting relative to the championship of Eug-land was held at Newcastle to-night. Colonel Shaw, Hanlan's Canadian supporter; Wallace Ross, Plaisted and others were present. The editor of the Sports-man presided. He congratulated the Canadians uses on their brilliant victory. The race, he said, had been characterized by the greatest fairness. The chair-man then explained the circumstances in regart to the challenge for a match between Elliot and an un-known. The challenge had been made public, as it was considered only right that Elliott, the present champion, should dispose of all opponents at home before he visited Australia to try conclusions with Tricket, the champion of the world. By Free Press Reporter. When the Free Press Reporter arrived at the scene of the disaster he found about 200 men already busily at work clearing away the fragments of the last wind up of railroads when car wheels shall return to pig iron, and coaches shall be benen into kindling-wood. Long lines of what had been freight cars stood or lay on the sidings, with here and there sufficient sound ones to render it possible to imagine that the ragged piles of match-wood were once in running order. Small fragments of iron, with a convex border, suggesting car wheels, lay mixed with

FURTHER PARTICULARS. By Free Press Reporter.

a before the shell at the same monent, and the maniform House Quay and both meet draw up at the shell at the same monent, and the shell at the same stripped to the but. Handan wore a secretes blue stripped to the but. Handan were a secretes blue at the same was to be announced after to-day's race, to be many the shell as the same was to be announced after to-day's race, to be many the shell as the same was to be announced after to-day's race, to be many the stripped to the but. The start was effected at 1.473. Hawdong of the world. The start was effected at 1.473. Hawdong the would have the telegram framed as a menotia, and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, bet and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, bet and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, bet and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, but as soft, be constant was effected at 1.473. Hawdong of the would have the telegram framed as a menotia, they would synches the telegram framed as a menotia, and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, beat and synches-naitis in abundance, broken date and synches-naitis in abundance, broken, beat and synches-naits in abundance, broken, beat and

Pigeon and Dolan up to late last night were the only ones reported dead. Their bodies were re-moved to a small building near the depot, and were there properly cared for until the inquest. Pigeon is a French Canadian, and has only been up from the Lower Province for a short time. Dolan is a widower, and leaves a family of eight children. Hawkins died at seven o'clock last evening, and leaves a wife and one child. James Humphrey was there is the head by a flying fragment and had Hawkins died at seven o'clock last evening, and leaves a wife and one child. James Humphrey was struck on the head by a flying fragment, and had his arms smashed, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal. Alfred Lamb, yardman, struck in the face by a piece of iron; Andrew Porter, freight clerk, injured by falling bricks; and James Drysdale, freight clerk, are seriously injured, but not fatally. Several children and a large number of men were severely injured, but, owing to the excitement the particulars could not be learned. However, none are reported to be in a dangerous state. About 500 yards north of the track and beyond the junction af the Huron & Port Dover switch with the G. T. R., a house was badly riddled and an infant lying in **a** a house was badly riddled and an infant lying in a cradle was hurled out of a door and badly hurt. Mrs. Wells received a painful wound in the neck caused by a large piece of glass striking her there.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

was thirty cases of some explosive material which was shipped from Belle Oeil, Que, consigned to C, H. Dunbar, Amherstburg, under the name of blast-ing powder and billed as 3,750 lbs. It was in a car that was partly loaded with local freight which had inclusion removal in the fraidt due of the sec that was partly loaded with local freight which had just been removed in the freight shed and the car closed. One of the men who helped unload the local stuff, noticed the packages, and suspecting that all was not right, started up to the offices to report his suspicions. Before he arrived there the explosion took place. It is supposed that the shock caused by coupling the cars must have thrown a case of the dynamite, or that the simple shock of the easy meeting was sufficient to cause the explosion. cars meeting was sufficient to cause the explosion.

THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

was in a most dilapidated condition. Every house was in a most dilapidated condition. Every house was riddled, the windows broken, the shingles loos-ened, or the doors blown, or all combined. O'Reiliy's Hotel, in the rear of the freight shed, was entirely gutted, not a particle of plastering being visible anywhere, except on the floors, and it was but a sample of many others. All the windows in the depot were broken, and it can be safely said headly a house within a ourster of a mile was left

Lost and Found.

I lost the brook as it wouad its way Like a thread of silver hue: Through greenwood and valley, through meadows gay, Twas hidden away from view: But I found it again a noble river, Sparkling and broad and free, Wider and fairer growing ever, Till it reached the boundless sea.

I lost the tiny seed that I sowed With many a sigh and tear, And vainly waited through sunshine and cold

6)

With many a sign and tear, And valuely waited through sunship For the young green to appear; But surely after many long days The blossom and fruit will come, And the reapers on high the sheavy For a joyous harvest-home. will raise

I lost the life that grew by my own I to the file that grew by my own
For one short summer day;
And then it left me to wander alone,
And shortly passed away;
But I know I shall find it further on,
Though not as it left me here?;
For the shadows and mists will have passed and gone
I shall see it fair and clear.

I lost the notes of the heavenly chime That once came floating by :
I have listened and waited many a time For the echo, though distantly:
But I know in the halls of glory it thrills, Ever by day and night;
I shall hear it complete when its harmony fills My soul with great delight.

I lost the love that made my life, A love that was all for me:
Oht vainly I sought it amid the strife Of the stormy, raging sea;
But deeper and purer I know it waits Beyond my wistful eyes;
I shall find it again within the gates Of the garden of paradise.

I shall lose this life ! it will disappear, With its wonderful mystery ; Some day it will move no longer here, But i wanish silently ; But I know I shall find it again once more, In a beauty no song hath told ; It will meet with me at the golden door, And round me forever fold.

THE RESUSCITATED SWEEP.

AS TOLD BY MICHAEL MORAN (ZOZIMUS), THE BLIND STORY-TELLER OF DUBLIN.

From McGee's Weekly.

From McGee's Weekly. About fifty years ago my uncle, one Con Doher-ty, was out of work, and do what he might he couldn't get another job at his trade. He was a chair-maker, a good one too, and it was seldom he was out of a place, but at this particular time he was at any rate. It was a cold winter too, and his poor wife and family began to feel it, until Con determined to take anything at all to earn a crust. So he got hould of a paper to see if he could find something to suit him. The first thing he clapped eye on was an adver-

tisement for "a strong man who would be willing to make himself useful—good wages." "Bedad," says he, "I'm in luck, and I'll be off at

once and see after it." Well, he went to the paper office and found out

the address of the party and started off to it with-out loss of time. When he got there he knocked, and was shown into a nicely furnished room, where an ould gentleman with a bald head was sitting dozing at a fire. s my uncle went in he raised his head, told him

to shut the door, and take a chair. "You've come after that situation, I suppose,"

said he.

"I have, sir," replied my uncle. "You're willing to make yourself useful at any thing ? At anything, sir, short o' murder or highway

robbery." "I can't say it's as bad as that," said '.e, smiling, "but it's a job very few will undertake, although I

offer fair wages." "Bedad," thinks my uncle, "he must be the

"Bedad," thinks my uncle, "he must be the sheriff, and it's to hang them murders in Green Street he wants me, and if it is, there's no mistake I'll be expecting good wages," so he asked the ould fellow what he'd be giving. "A guinea each," replied he, " is what I give, but of course there are a few perquisities attached to the invertion."

situation

"Bedad, it's scarcely enough, sir, for hanging a

instructed, and it you come to look at it as I do, you'll find there's not much harm in it, as we bury them again. The only thing is we have to do it quietly, as the friends of the dead don't like it. However, if you wish I'll give you a month's trial in the dissecting room, and then your nerves will be fit for it. Say 30s, a week for a month, and if at the end of that time you don't like it, why, we can part. But, recollect, not a word of such a thing to anyone." to anyone.

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to anyone." "Och, as to that, sir, don't be afraid. I'll be dumb, and I'm thankful for the place, because, you see, sir, I'm pretty hard up, and any honest way of getting a penny for the family I'll be willing." "All right," says the doctor; "what's your name 2"

name "Doherty, sir ; Cornelius Doherty, No. 9 Claren-

"Very well, Donerty, I'll rely on your word. Fill yourself a glass of whiskey out of that decanter on the sideboard, and I'll write a note of introduc-

tion for you." I tell you boys, after the ghostly conversation they had, my uncle did justice to the drop of the native, and there's no knowing what he would have undertaken if the ould professor had given it to him when he commenced, because the rayson of the thing was evident to him after the doctor's explana-tion do yea mind? tion, do ye mind?

tion, do ye mind *i* In a few minutes the letter was written and di-rected to the Resident Surgeon at—Hospital, who was ordered to give Doherty a week's pay in ad-vance, and to let him be put to work at once as assistant in the cutting-up room. Thanking the old gentleman, he made the best of his way to the place, found the head doctor, and was soon in the midst of a lot of students, sweeping up and making himself generally useful. There was no cutting-up then, because I believe they generally had that in the evening, but there was a great chat going on between them concerning some poor devil's body they were bent on having, which they got too, and I'll tell you how it was. The sweep that attended to the hospital chimneys was a man wid a most re-markable head, nearly twice the size of any other man in Dublin, and it seems when he'd come there on business the young doctors used to humbug him In a few minutes the letter was written and di-

man in Dublin, and it seems when he'd come there on business the young doctors used to humbug him and tell him as sure as his head was on him then, they'd have it off somehow or other when he'd die, and examine it to see what made it so large. Well, at first he'd pass it off wid a joke, but after a few years, by my word, he took it to heart, for they were always at him, and began to think that they would keep their word; so he says to his old wonan one night about a month before he died: "Judy, alannah, it's coming between me and the bit I ait—is what them devils above there keep tell-ing me they'll do to my unfortunate head when I'm dead."

ing me they'll do to my unfortunate head when 1'm dead." "Arrah, don't pay any regard to the scamps," says she ; "sure it's joking they be when they tell you that, Tom, asthore." "Joking or not, my dear, I've an idea to baulk them, and I'll tell you it. You know I've a triffe put by, Judy—enough to keep you comfortable for the rest of your days, av I go first—and I want you to promise me that you'll pay a man or two to watch my grave for a month (night and day) from the day I'm buried. Again, then, I don't think they'd look after me, as I'd begin to be daycom-posed; do you understand?" "Deed, I'll set you the pattern, I'm thinking," said she, " and it's another woman you'll be getting in my stead"—and she gave a sigh as'd make a clown melancholy to hear it.

lown melancholy to hear it.

"Well, you may certainly go first," said he, "but

"Well, you may certainly go first," said he, "but in regard of marrying again, bad cess to the wife 'll make me a pratie cake for my Sunday evening's tay—and that's plain, Judy, isn't it t'' and he held out his snuff-box for her to have a pinch, all as one as we might shake hands to a bargain ; but indeed they were always a loving couple I'm tould. "Still," continued he, "I want to have you swear you'll do it. Get your bades, Judy" (she took them out of her pocket), "and swear you'll do it av I die first." "By these holy imblems, I will, Tom," said the rayture, wid a tear in her eye that id quench a took), and a look of her eyes at the ceiling that id ook), and a look of her eyes at the ceiling that id

shame a bishop. "I'm aisy in my mind now," says he; "but av ever you see me come back you may be sure that I've been disturbed, and I will come and see you, ludy arits weith are the dissecting table, so that his farthest off from the dissecting table, so that his Judy, av it's possible to lave the next world." I suppose he thought there'd be such a dale o work there for his trade that he couldn't be spared

"Leave it myself," roared she. "Do yon think he's a fool to lave it of his own accord, av such a thing was possible, and I after giving him a dacent and a Christian barial, eh? No, but your comrades that I paid well for it went to sleep instead of watching. That's how it is; and she made out of the ehurchyard like a mad woman, and went straight to the hospital, and taxed the people there with it. with it.

"Really, my good woman, I'm afraid you're in your right mind when you say that," said a student. "Right or wrong, I want my husbad's body.

You have him here, and I'd as soon ye'd cut my own up; so give him up quietly, or it'll be worse for ye all, by this box," and she held up the ould

own up is give him up the she held up the ould for ye all, by this box," and she held up the ould snuff-houlder. When they found out what she wanted, one winked at the other, who passed it on until they saw an opportunity of escaping to the room where the body was, and hiding it in some place where she'd never find it. When this was known they stole in again unbeknown to her and said, as she disbelieved what they had told her she was welcome to so and see.

disbenered what her has been in the problem of the proble 'ould boy' know you ?" and she pointed at the floor with her forfinger, while the others laughed heartily at the reply. They showed her all about ; heartijy at the reply. They showed her all about ; but, although she saw a few subjects that had been operated on, she couldn't find her husband. So she id, "Tell me, gentlemen, on your word, is he

here t" "Really, my good woman, you are paying a very bad compliment to the institution if you think its members would be guilty of such a thing," and he winked at the others. "This is where we keep all the bodies for the lectures, but you see he is not

'May the curse 'o Cromwell light upon ye if re desaying an ould woman," says she ; and she ent away swearing that she'd try every place 'o e like in Dublin and what she wouldn't do to em that did it.

em that did it. This was the second day after my uncle got the b, and I mind well all the particulars, because he id to lend a hand to put the sweep and another iff " that they had got from somewhere else on slabs convenient to the dissecting table. Now eemed there was to be a lecture next day, and a t seemed there was to be a fecture next day, and a new professor of anatomy to explain the matter to he students, so that they were all anxious to have its opinion on the sweep's head, do you see. They required another body yet, though, and they were required another body yet, though, and use were anxionsly expecting the corpse of an ould miser that starved himself to death, but he was so well watch-ed that up to the present the Sack-em-ups failed to get at him; still they made sure that he'd be brought in that night. It was the general rule, I believe, to have three a week laid out for 'post mortems''; so that when one much had been operated upon the next may would have a fresh one to perform on. t man would have a fresh one to perform on bout startling with the lavins of the student before him.

They were disappointed, though, with respect to the miser, for the watch was too well kept, so they sent round to a few of the hospitals to borrow a sent round to a few of the nospitals to borrow a corpse for a day or two, but failed there too, be-cause they wanted them for their own students. Well, what to do they didn't know, until one talented young fellow proposed that my uncle should personate a dead body for a quarter of an

hour. "What !" says Doherty ; "is it to lie stretched out there wid them other stiffs ye'd be requiring o'

"Only for a few minutes, Con," said the joker, "and I'll give you a sovereign and a half pint of whiskey to warm you and pledge you my honor no harm will come to you during the time." Well, boys, my uncle thought that it would be

wen, boys, my uncer thought that it would be an aisy earned bit of money, so he consented to act dead for the time, after making the lad promise he'd let none o' the others cut him up in mistake. When the time came for the lecture, he shaved my ancle and put some flour on his face, and covered

breathing couldn't be seen or heard by those at-tending the lecture, and that the ould professor was a triffe near-sighted, and had to wear "specs." Well, soon after the clock struck and the students Well, soon after the clock struck and the students came crowding in, followed by the professor and the surgeon belonging to the establishment. As they went by they all gave a look at the sweep, be-cause you see that was to be the great operation of the evening, and one of the gentlemen said that most likely his brain would be found coated with area. soot. As soon as they were all seated, the professor began, and said a few words about the profession generally, and concluded by remarking that he'd generally, and concluded by remarking that he d just see one or two operations gone through as he couldn't stop long that evening, owing to a severe cold he had, and ordering them to lift the near corpse on to the table, he turned to one of the doctors for the names of a few students who would here the two for the constructions docting for the dot be going up for examination shortly for their dip-lomas. About fourteen young fellows were called, and one of them was ordered to prepare for action wid the knife. Well, he took off his coat, tucked up his sleeves, took up his scalpel, and says, "All

Mr. Johnson made for the table where the sweep was, in order that Doherty wouldn't be found out; but the old doctor roared, "Not that one—leave him for an examination of his head—looks like an apt subject. Take that one over there," and he nodded toward the slab where ould Con was shaking with fright.

Well, of course they went in that direction to Well, of course they went in that direction to carry over my uncle, and had just reached the bench, when all of a sudden my bould Con flung off the sheet, jumped down off the table, and ran as hard as he could pelt round the room, crying out, "The devil a one o' me'll stand there to be med mince-mate of! It isn't in the bargain." And he jumped everything in his way until he got at a safe distance.

distance. Well, comrades, ye can imagine the commotion Well, comrades, ye can imagine the commotion that there was then; for, mind you, not one knew of the hoax but Mr. Johnson, and sure when the others were standing thunderstruck he was stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth to stop the laugh-ing at the sight of the whole lot of them. The ould chaps of all looked at the other "stiffs" as if they were in dread that they'd be off too; for I suppose such a thing never happened in the place before as to see a corpse (they warn't sure yet that he could

such a thing never happened in the place before as to see a corpse (they warn't sure yet that he could be alive) jumping over tables like an accrobat. At last, when the excitement began to go down, they tould Doherty to come and explain the matter. Of course he did, and I tell you, boys, Mr. Johnson got a nice telling-off, although in the end every one there had to burst out laughing at the whole affair. Even the old head doctor himself had to join in, and the young men shaking hands with Johnson (because you see the conceit of the joke just suited them, the scamps) made him feel a rale hayro. They told Doherty to dress (for up to this he was going about " in puris naturalibus," and therefore hable to each cowld), and assist them during the remainder of the lecture.

remainder of the lecture. "Lift on that body," said the professor, pointing to the sweep, "and as he looks as if he'd a stroke

their stocks and hats, and left both to out of the room a bit and lock the door, which was his duty. "Be me sowkens," says he, "but the end of the joke's the best," and he looked at the handful of silver and gold they.'d given him, and smilled at the good he could do with it for his wife and family.

good he could do with it for his wire and rahmy. Lighting his pipe he smoked and worked away for a couple of minutes when a low sigh struck his ear, and he looked at the chap on the table, and his hair like so many knitting needles, and listened for a second, but nothing could be heard, so he says to himself, "Faix, it's imagination ; sure one of them's in pieces, the poor craythur, and that other gentle-map..."

"Judy," from the sweep's table said a voice that

but the finishing stroke on poor Doherty, for he let a shout that id waken the dead, and fell flat on the floor. In a few seconds a half dozen of the students and nurses came running in, for the screech penetrated every corner of the house, and nearly frightened the life out of the nervous patients; and seeing him there in a faint they immediately set to seeing him there in a faint they water in his face, to bring him round, throwing water in his face, clapping his hands, and at last pouring a few drops of brandy down his throat, which med him open is eves and look at them.

is eves and look at them. "What's the matter, man?—what ails you?" ayy Johnson—for he was one of them—as soon as Con was sufficiently recovered to explain.

on was sufficiently recovered to explain. "Oh, sir, he's after speaking," and he nodded his ead in the direction of the dissecting table. "Good heaven ! the man's demented—who spoke,

which was located in Lafayette Square, Baltimore, At that place all the recruits, conscripts, substitutes and re-enlisted men of the two States were received previous to being forwarded to the front. The of

cers of the regular garrison were those who had een disabled by wounds, and represented from ten

to fifteen different States. Among the officers at Lafayette Square was a lieutenant who belonged originally to the Ninetyfifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the "Gosling Zouaves" of Philadelphia. A finer look-ing officer or more conscientious man than Lieuten-ant P——(a fictitious name is used, as the gentle-man is still living) it would be hard to find in any army.

the terrible slaughter at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1863, Lieutenant P— was dangerously wounded through both thighs, and undoubtedly would have perished on the field had it not been for Corporal C—, of his company, who in the retreat stunbled upon him and carried him off-not an easy thing to do, as the Lieutenant stands six feet two in his stockings. That was the last field duty Lieutenant P--- did,

and in March, 1864, we find him in the Lafayette Square garrison, in Baltimore. Corporal C—— subsequently took part in all the engagements in which his regiment was concerned, and stood high in the estimation of his superiors for valor and faithfulness up to the battle of Gettys-

After the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, the regiment to which Corporal C— belonged en-camped one evening within sight of the home of his family, which he had not seen for nearly three years. From where he kay he could see the glinting of the light in the window beyond which were his wife and little ones. With throbbing heart he acknow-ledged to himself that the temptation was too great. "What," he said, "if I slip down there for on hour or two, surprise them and return before the break of day, ready in my place to move with the com-mand—who will be the wiser for it ?" He followed the promptings of his heart. Who shall measure the repidity with which the hours went by during that gladsome surprise to all which, next to country, was dear to him. Returning in the early morn, Corporal C—, to After the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, the

"Lift on that body," said the professor, pointing to the sweep, "and as he looks as if he'd a stroke of apoplexy. Fill trouble you, young gentleman, to consider it such, and make a post mortem to ascertain the fact," and he pointed to a fine young gentleman who jumped up and made ready.
Well, boys, he had just begun to make an incision in the occipital raygion when my uncle made his appearance again after dressing, and sure when the whole lot saw him the shout he gave came back to their minds, and they roared out laughing, till the room shuk again, and the professor said, when he could be heard, that it "was useless to go on that evening, and he'd defer the examination of the sweep," and sot down with tears in his cyes from it. Before they went, though (and this was the best and I think they collected ±5 10s, for my uncle, in regard of the fun he caused.
Well, the ould doctors went off wid one another, and the young ones retired to another room for the stacks and hats, and left. Con to tidy up the room a bit and lock the door, which was his duty.
"Be are nowkness," sexts the 'dust'.
"Be are nowkness," sexts th point his hope gave way to despair. The column had crossed into Maryland two hours before. A strong provost guard had been stationed at the ford with strict orders to arrest all stragglers as de-

serters. A prisoner then, and with the instances of dread-A prisoner then, and with the instances of dread-ful punishment that had been inflicted upon de-serters fresh in mind, he decided to desert in fact from the provost guard and take his chances of finally reaching his company, rather than to run the risk of a trial by court-martial. He failed to reach his command, and taking to do model by long increasing at might and biding

the woods, by long journeyings at night, and hiding by day, he reached the city of Frederick, Md. There he lost no time in re-enlisting under an assumed name as a recruit, hoping by keeping constantly in

the service to escape detection and arrest. Proceeding again to the front in the Tenth Mary-land Regiment, Corporal C—— served faithfully, was twice wounded and received an honorable dis-

was twice wounded and received an honorable dis-charge in March, 1864. Upon being discharged from the Tenth Maryland, still hoping to conceal his identity, he immediately re-enlisted as a recruit with Captain Cole, the Prore-enlisted as a recruit with Captain Cole, the To yost Marshal at Frederick, and was sent on with a squad of twenty or more to the draft rendezvous at Lafayette Square, Baltimore. Lieutenant P— was officer of the day when the squad reached the rendezvous. It was a part of his duty as such to remain at the main entrance to the comp for the purpose of scanning the recruits as

e recruit

[FRIDAY, MAY 9]

Who's talking of hanging-what do you mean ? when you think of the thun

Eh ?' "Then isn't it to hang those fellows in jail you

"Inen isn't it to hang those fellows in jail you "Not at all, my good fellow, it's nothing half so pleasant as that," and he rubbed his hands and laughed at my uncle's mistake. "Well," says Con to himself, " av he calls hanging a fellow Christian a aleasant ich, the same hanging

"Well, "says Con to numsell, "av he calls hanging a fellow Christian a *pleasant* job, the one he wants done must bate Banagher altogether." So he said, "And if you please, sir, what is it I'd have to do?" "Why, just to bring an odd dead man over to a

certain street in

"Och ! then, it is a Sack-em-up you mane ?" says my uncle, getting red in the face. "I believe that is the common name applied to

"I beneve the them," said he. "Faith, then I'll bid you good morning, sir," said Con, making for the door. "Hard up as I am, it 'jd ill become one of my name to descend so low." "Hold, my good fellow," cries the ould chap. "What objection have you to it? It's a tittle dan-

gerous "______ "Objection !" exclaimed my uncle ; " of course I have. Wouldn't it be a nice thing for a big power-ful fellow like me (thank God for it) to go and lift a poor brother from his warm grave, and him not able to strike a blow in his own defence? Eh, if I able to strike a blow in his own defence? Eh, if I did wouldn't it sarve me right when I was buried av some other blaguard did as much by me when I'd be stiff and stark, and not able to say a word agin it? Objection ! may the winds of winter whistle "Ould lang Syne" through my own carcase av I do through my own carcase av I do, "Ould lang Syne and that's music I'm not partial to, sir.'

"Look here, though, my good man," exclaimed the doctor (for that was what he was), "how do you think we can train up our students without ex-plaining the various parts and functions of the body? You're some trade, I dare say. Well, you must teach your apprentices before th can be efficient journeymen, and how do you think a doctor can manage without an odd "subject" to illustrate his operations upon? Eh?" "Well, of course," says Con, scratching his head,

"it stands to rayso, but then what fright have you to go and stale other people's friends, ch ? Why don't you doctors will ' one another over to the profession for operating on av it must be done. Eh answer me that, sir.'

answer me that, sir." "Because we require different diseases for the ad-vancement of scientific knowledge. For instance, if we want to study the diseases of the liver, we must get the bodies of people that died from that complaint ; if the heart or lungs, the same ; so that when he saw me on my marrow-bones saying my when he saw me on my marrow-bones saying my "Would you like to see it opened, ma'am ?" says must get the bodies of people can be same; so that complaint; if the heart or lungs, the same; so that ease, in order to understand which particular one it is a patient is suffering from when he goes for re-lief;" and thus he went on making my uncle come lief; and thus he went on making my uncle come lief; is a patient is suffering from when he goes for re-lock on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look on him? but yes, it 'll aise my mind to know look and the craytine went and sat down on a tombstone, and took a pinch of snuff out of respect to his

spared, when he put that condition in it. At all events they had another pinch of snuff over it, and went to bed contented with each other, the craytures. His death was sudden, but there was no inquest, because the doctor said that he'd come by his death by a cessation of the action of the heart !" I remember well, and how my uncle Con said that he knew as much about the case as himself. Well, of course, he was buried, and sure enough the widow em-ployed four men to watch the grave—two at night and two by day—which was a common thing at the time, as body-snatching was a regular trade to some

oundrels. When the doctors heard that a "watch" was When the doctors heard that a "waten" was kept they laughed, for sure that wouldn't save the corpse they'd be bent on having, for they had men in their employ that would go and take a job as a watchman, and, when they'd be chatting at night with one another, they'd introduce a bottle of watchman, and, when they'd be chatting at high with one another, they'd introduce a bottle of spirits that had some chemical in it that would cause any one that drank it to fall asleep in a few minutes. Of course they wouldn't touch it themninutes minutes. Of course they would be to the men selves, but they'd generously give it to the men that worn't belonging to the hospital, so that the grave could be robbed and made up again before they'd waken. That was the way they raised the sweep, and not a soul might know of it to this day, if it easy it that one of the men that was fetching if it wasn't that one of the men that was fetching the body home in a sack past the widow's house wid more divilment than sinse in him, didn't lo the mouth o' the sack, and hold the head o' the corpse up to the window. The ould lady was just

corpse up to the window. The ould fady was just going to bed, after saying her prayers, when she heard the knock, and, looking up, she gave a shout and commenced blessing herself, for she thought it was his ghost that was in it. When she got counage she went to the door, holding her bades before her for protection, to see av there was anything there, of course there wasn't, for the vagabond that nearly kilt her wid the fright had made off wid the body, so that she set it down at once as his ghost. Well, the next day she got the men to dig open the grave, and her heart began to bate quicker and

grave, and her heart began to bate quicker and quicker until she spied the coffin. "Oh, thin," says she, "he's there safe enough yet, and it must be something else. Perhaps it's to re-buke me for not having the best 'Lundy Foot' at

'What's your name, young gentleman ?" asked the ould professor.

dwin, sir.

"Well, Mr. Goodwin, we'll suppose this subject has died from a-a-say, ancurism of the aorta. How would you commence to make your post mor-

"I'd make my first incision at the top of the sternum, and carry it down as far as the pubes. I'd then carefully remove the sternum, pleura and heart, first severing the latter organ from the per cradium, when my process would be before me to trace the origin of the disease."

"Exactly," replied the old gentleman ; "proceed

ith the operation," Mr. Goodwin then commenced hacking away, and Mr. Goodwin then commenced hacking away, and putting the different things on the table according as he took them out of the poor divil, until the heart of my uncle Con was ready to cease bating at the sight; for you see, lads, when he heard them start dissecting he took a sly glame at what they were doing knowing that more of them would be start dissecting he took a sly glance at what they were doing, knowing that none of them would be looking in his direction. All the time the young fellow was using the knife the old doctor was lecturing away for the edification of the others, and I'm told the jaw-breakers he used were fearful en-tirely, until he had explained the nature of the disarely, until he had explained the nature of the dis-ease, and a lot more that I (nor Con that was there) lon't understand. When Mr. Goodwin sat down he desired one of the others to stand up, and who do you think it was but the fellow that coaxed my

uncle into lying there all as one as a corpse. "Xow, Mr. Johnson," began the professor, "we'll suppose a man has died of pneumonia ; wi'l you be

camp, for the purpo Doherty

Doherty ?" "Punch, sir," said my uncle, getting up and beckoning them to follow him to the body of the

"Why do you call him Punch, Doherty ? His ame was-"I tell ye it's Punch himself, sir. Didn't I hear

m calling for Judy." "Ho ! ho ! he !" laughed the whole of them.

"Your nerves are out of order." Here another sigh escaped the supposed corpse that made them all look aghast. Well, one put his hand on the heart of the poor sweep for a second or

wo, and then said : "By-he lives ; go and get a bed ready, and flan-els, and here, chaps, carry him up to No. 1 Ward

Well, to make a long story short, they brought him round out of the trance (for that's what they ealled it), by means of fomentations and brandy and the likes, and at the end of the week the buld sweep was as well as ever; and Fin to week the build ing between him and his wife was something grand, for the ould crayture was raly fond of him, and she Ing between the time was raly fond of him, and she for the ould crayture was raly fond of him, and she blessed the young gentleman that was going to cat open his head—for you see, boys, it was the small it taste of the knife that they gave credit to for wakening him, and brought the tombstone that was ordered for his grave home—and got it med into an elegant doorstep, so that when she'd be claning in the morning the sight of it would put her in mind of the narrow escape her husband had. He lived a long time after, I believe, and swept the chimneys for many a day. As for Doherty, they wouldn't part wid him on any account, and he was assistant in the cutting-up room for twenty years, and that's how I come to know the names of the different organs, because, you see, when 1 was different organs, because, you see, when I was about fourteen or so my parents left me to him, and when he'd have nothing to do of an evening ie'd give me a'lesson in anatomy ; and that's my

REPRIEVED TO DIE A NOBLE DEATH.

A STORY OF THE WAR-DEAD AT THE TRENCHES.

There were times during the Rebellion when the There were times during the neochion when the discipline of the armies engaged therein was as strict as any that history records. This was more particu-larly the situation in the early part of 1864, when Major-General George G. Meade was virtually the executive officer or direct commander of the Army of the Datamae Potomac

At the date referred to the execution of deserters

they arrived and were drawn up in line in front of the guard quarters. It was late in the evening. Lieutenant P-

most a deathly pallor. "Adjutant," he said, "I have just discovered a deserter from my old company. He saved my life by carrying my old company. He saved my life by carrying me off the field at the battle of Fredericksburg. I wish I had not seen him.

A short time after the lieutenant's statement the A short time after the heutenant's statement the recruits were marched to the Adjutant's office to have their names and pedigree recorded. The name Cyrus T— was called. The man rose up calmly and passed his discharge papers from former service to the adjutant. They were certified by a captain of the Tenth Maryland and endorsed by the mustering efficient excellent."

the Tenth Maryland and encoded by the mostering officer—"character excellent." Lieutenant P—, extending his hand to the re-crnit, said, "Corporal C—, how are you?" The unwilling deserter did not acknowledge that he was recognized by the movement of a mucsle. Staring coldly at the lieutenant he replied, "Sir, you have the advantage. I do not recollect ever you have the advantage. I do not recollect ever

having seen you before." "Oh, yes, you have !" answered the lieutenant. "Charley, don't try to deceive me. You brought me from the field at Fredericksburg, saved my life and a womber of my company and when you were a member of my company, and

when you deserted from the company." "You have made a mistake, sir, you have." He stopped a moment, and then continued:—"It is no use. I am Corporal C—, but I am no deserter at heart. I have been in constant service," and he sank into a chair.

Tears choked the utterance of the lieutenant, as Tears choked the utterance of the houtenant, as wavering between duty and gratitude, he said: "Corporal, I would gladly change places with you row, but you are a prisoner." The shock unnerved the war-worn and weather-

The shock unnerved the war-worm and weather-beaten corporal, and for several weeks he was pro-strated with a raging fever. A prisoner in fact, but allowed to accept the hospitality of the lieutenant's more comfortable quarters, where, his story becom-ing known, he received every kindness that could be commanded. Meantime strenuous efforts were made to remove the charge of desertion against him, which had been carried on the company rolls until he was finally reported to the Provost Matshal General and dropped from them. The "red tape" of the War Department prevented his reinstatement in time, and Corporal C— was sent to the front as "a deserter." Strong papers relating the circumstances more minutely than can

sent to the front as "a deserter. Strong papers relating the circumstances more minutely than can be done in this narrative accompanied him. He was tried and sentenced to be shot but through the never-ceasing efforts of the officer whose life he had

[FRIDAY, MAY 9.]

Month of Mary. Written for the Catholic Record.

Behold ! again the time is here. The brightest period of the year : The earth is green, the sky is clear. It is a time which demons fear. It is the month of Mary. Mother of God, in heaven crowned,

Scatter thy precious gifts around ; Methinks I hear the swelling sound Which in heaven is always found In this, the month of Mary.

O Queen, beloved ! we now implore : And daily praise thee more and more, Thou Virgin, pure, who Jesus bore, We honor, love, all but adore Thee, in the month of Mary.

en hear, O Queen ! thy servant's prayer, And never cease thy friendly care, Until thy love and bliss we share In regions, where all's bright and fair, As in the month of Mary. J. A. S.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL KINGSTON.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATION.

From the Kingston Whig.

Last evening the examinations of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' School was concluded. As on all the preceding evenings there was a large attendance of the parents of the children, and others who were interested in education. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien was present, and during the evening he questioned the scholars quite critically. Fathers Corbett, O'Reilly, Spratt, Twohey and Walsh were also wareau. Corbett, O'Reilly, Spratt, Twohey and Walsh were also present. The pupils examined last evening were those composing the first section of the first class. This is the senior class of the school, and con-sists of fifteen young hads, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age. Under the careful training of the Brothers they have surpassed their years in learning, and we were surprised to see that in problems that often puzzle their older heads they were quite at home, rattling off the answers with problems that often puzzle their older heads they were quite at home, rattling off the answers with great expertness. The class presented a very favor-able appearance upon the platform, they being arranged according to size, the largest in the middle. The programme for the evening was physicial geography, (the tides being the subject taken up), history, (ancient and modern Greece), book-keeping, the copy books being exhibited. In book-keeping they were found to be expert, and we may in future expect much from the hads in the way of competent accountants. There was also rhetoric, punctuation, The programme for the evening was paysing history, (meint and modern Greece), book-keeping the copy books being exhibited. In book-keeping they were found to be expert, and we may in future expect much from the lads in the way of competent accountants. There was also thetoric, punctuation, algebra copies, (the work done being in Radical's), and geometry. In this latter study the boys ap-peared to be well versel, and their answers were dear and explicit. The use of Globes was also fives. Houring the course of the evening the for the results of the commercian within the transmission were dear and explicit. The use of Globes was also fives. Houring the course of the evening the failings considerable sympathy in the United interstellate manner. P. Lawless and L. Pala-metrica, and should the studyet in the easy upon Youth' he handled the subject in an excellent manner. P. Lawless and L. Pala-metrica, and should the easy upon Youth' was applanded at the desse. A recitation by Thomas O'fican, entitle "Gram, sy faile the conversational of Masters P. Lawless and L. Pala-et and for the prosent time. The of painting class, which has only been formed sing class, shich thas and the statistic of the form frame. Speculation, however, was and the statistic of speculation so started reached a very light into atter the present time. The of painting class, which has only focome in the order transmission with the present time. The of painting class, which thas and he intervents and the statistic of the transmission of the formed sing it from its infanzy units infanzy units

attention which you have so kindly given us, and for the lively interest which you have clearly mani-fested in the whole proceedings. No doubt many among you have put yourselves to no little incon-venience, in order to witness our feeble efforts to display some little knowledge in the various branches in which we have been examined. Your presence here in such numbers proves conclusively that our education is to you a matter of no little that our education is to you a matter of the heat our importance. Though we shave felt shame at our many blunders, yet we have been greatly cheered and encouraged by the pleasant smiles and other kindly marks of approbation with which you have been approximately approximate heat been approximately been with the state of the state with the state of the state of the state of the state of the state with the state of the greeted us, whenever our boyish attempts have been successful. If we have afforded you any pleasure during these exercises we shall feel amply repaid for the mental labor we have undergone, while at the same time we will seize our books with renewed vigor and endeavor, as far as possible, to master their contents. In striving to advance ourselves intellectually, we hope we shall not forget to im-prove ourselves morally and socially, and thus, by fulfilling our duties to God. to our neighbor and to fulfiling our autres to coal to but heighter and, the ourselves, we may hope to obtain, in the end, the reward promised to the good and faithful servant. ourselves, we may hope to obtain, in the last with reward promised to the good and faithful servant." Bishop O'Brien made a few remarks, and called upon Father Twohy, Chairman of the Separate School Boord, to speak. He eulogized the Brothers for the excellent training they were giving the boys, and advised the parents to be careful in taking their ehildren away from school without a proper under-standing as to what they would be engaged in in after life. Father O'Rielly also expressed his plea-sure m being present. The boys in the school were after life. Father Officily also expressed his plea-sure in being present. The boys in the school were as far advanced as any that he had seen. He had travelled considerably in France and Ireland, and he found that this school was fully up to the stand-ard. After a few words from the Bishop the and dispussed. audience dispersed. It must be highly gratifying to the parents of the pupils to notice the steady advancement made by the latter at this excellent school, in the different branches of education, embracing, as they the courses of study that will render a youth competent to take his stand in life as a good and useful member of society. The discipline and careful moral training maintained at this school cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the after lives of those who attend it. ...

luxury, many of which they had to abandon in subsequent years, and we all know how hard it is to entirely change one's standard of living or even sub-mit to a few privations. It was, of course, impos-sible to return purely and simply to the economical situation that existed before the war; wages were here evidence in the state of the state state of the lowered, but provisions remained dear. Many factories were closed and the workmen thrown out factories were closed and the working of employment. In many cases the punishment was well deserved, for the rise of wages had not been a stimulus to progress. The better they were paid the worse they worked. All evidence agrees in attributing the diminution of German exports to a tributing the diminution of German exports to

less ardor they raised the prices. In part to satisfy the demand and in part to employ the money which the demand and in part to employ the money which the demand and in part to employ the money which the intervise and poperance of prosperity, coinciding with the intense and feverish speculation, people began to enlarge their factories and build new ones. When everything was ready orders were less frequent and competition only hastened the inevitable fall in prices. Every country had it is peeullar complication, which made business in graduity ever a graduit the intervise of the inevitable fall in prices. Every country had it is peeullar complication, which made business in graduit to be the set of more agricultural production only of both sexes. Twenty-five years ago, out of 1,0500 Englishmen, 87 were countied in agricultural in 1877 only 70. In the last fifty years the number of ingricultural laborers has diminished by half. According to every two persons is an agricultural string to some English Communists this diminution is an advantage. They say that while in Frame on out of every two persons is an agricultural and the string is an agricultural string is striven for, and England, a country of proverbial wealth.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> The increase, therefore, was slow in former times and rapid now. Civil war, famine and epidemics and rapid now. GAN war, faining and epidemites are not enough to explain this; for according to Sir William Petty, England had, in 1682—just seventeen years after the great plague—7,360,000 inhabitants. Between 1682 and 1801—118 years—the population, therefore, only increased nineteen per cent. The "Journal of the Statistical Society," vol. 18, page 368, says that Great Britain had in 1651, 6,378,000 inhabitants; in 1751, 7,392,000; 1851, 21,185,000; the increase for the first hundred years being a little over a million, and in the second hundred years nearly fourteen millions.

MACHINERY AND WORKMEN.

The increase of machinery, "inanimate work-men," as they have been called, seems actually to have caused an incaease in workmen of flesh and blood. He redict in a dear yose and was applauses in the dear one and high flow of gold were peak by the peak peak

THE ENGLISH FARMER.

3

200 clergymen were present at the coronation. A TRUTH.—It seems to be impossible to arouse any public feeling of justice or mercy in behalf of the Indians. This is a sure proof, if any proof were needed, that the men who make active protest in behalf of the Chinese, on pretense of theaty obli-gations and the abstract rights of humanity, are simply slave-dealers direct or by instinct. With the Indian, these scales of chivalrous honor do not insist that any treaty shall bind the Government; for the Indian, these philanthropic philosophers cannot be stirred up to demand any right or privi-lege of humanity; but touch trade, or their pros-pects of obtaining half-requited labor, and you touch all the fine fibres, of humanity in them at once; touch their pockets, and you touch their hearts.—The Catholic Times. ROME IN MAX.—Spring is always the epoch chosen

nearts.—The Catholic Times. ROME IN MAY.—Spring is always the epoch chosen for pilgrimages, and the month of Mary sees Rome overflowed with monks and priests and pious mem-bers of the laity, with rosaries and missals, bend-ing their way, as a mighty tide, to the lofty mar-ble galleries of the Vatican, or to the numberless Churches of the eternal city. It is then that Rome lookslike a very Jerusalem and Holy Land, and when we realize the time of the Crusades and of a living faith and devotion to the mother Church. The month of Mary, so poetic under blue Italian a nying faith and devotion to the mother Church. The month of Mary, so pocitic under blue Italian skies and smiling sun, fragrant with the incense of spring and flowers, is appropriately chosen by pil-grims for crossing the seas and mountains, and coming to rest and pray in Rome.—Roman corres-pondent: of the Catholic Times C. b. Large in Large such as the change on

Y 91

, 1864. Its defor a full under-that at the time ant of the Draft quare, Baltimore. cripts, substitutes ates were received e front. The of-re those who had resented from ten

te Square was a lly to the Ninetytter known as the A finer lookia. nan than Lieutened, as the gentle-hard to find in any

he battle of Fred-1863, Lieutenant ed through both have perished on poral C—, of his unbled upon him thing to do, as the in his stockings. itenant P—— did, a in the Lafayette

ook part in all the of his superiors for battle of Gettys-, in July, 1863, the

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, Corporal C—, to mn had moved for-hurried on to overness of the terrible deserters, and of the y stated, would avail t regime as an excuse acceed in rejoining his d his "double-quick" cas reached. At that espair. The column ro hours before. A stationed at the ford all stragglers as de-

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n the Tenth Maryland, atity, he immediately aptain Cole, the Pro-nd was sent on with a he draft rendezvous at

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ding his hand to the re--, how are you ?" d not acknowledge that novement of a mucsle. tenant he replied, "Sir I do not recollect ever

aswered the lieutenant. ceive me. You brought icksburg, saved my life of my company, and

oany. any." ke, sir, you have." He en continued:—"It is no , but I am no deserter at ant service," and he sank

nce of the lieutenant, as and gratitude, he said: change places with you

war-worn and weatherwar-worn and weather-everal weeks he was pro-. A prisoner in fact, but itality of the lieutenant's , where, his story becomery kindness that could me strenuous efforts were e of desertion against him. n the company rolls until to the Provost Marshal

ar Department prevented , and Corporal C---- was eserter." Strong papers more minutely than can be shot but through the officer whose life he had orts of General Ingraham, ne defenses north of the ed by President Lincoln led by resulter innom, led in a charge upon the sburg, Va. The wife and for the second surprise at mlet near Gettysburg.

never endeared himself to beiating with knaves and among "the boys;" and, hear anything of his rement is not Jac Mahon L.

"THOSE BENIGHTED ROMAN CATHOLICS."—An Anglican clergyman bears the following testimony: —"When in the course of my parochial rounds, I meet with the lower order of people who have been drugged with tracts and Bibles. I find the most profound ignorance of Scripture and the ut-most neglect of godly living. They know that Christ was born, because at Christmas they get gifts and a better dimer, but they take little or no notice of the fact. Of the doctrine of the incargifts and a better dumer, but they take fittle or no notice of the fact. Of the doctrine of the incar-nation they are as ignorant as Chinese: they know that Christ died, because Good Friday is a holyday and they hear the bell toll, and they have heard the and they hear the belt toil, and they have belt the Protestant formula, 'Chsist died for me' which is not true. Also they know hitle of the faith that Christ died for all: But when I go amongst those benighted Roman Catholics who are supposed to have no Bibles, and may be, many of them have not, I can discern at once that they have been taught Church doctrine and Bible truth and can understand all I may say to them.'

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND. According to M. Block the country worst off is Engiand, though she hints that, owing to its vigor-ous constitution, it will be able to overcome its difficulties, but not without stremuous efforts. He calls attention to the great decrease of exports and the increase of imports. The United Kingdom sells much less of its products now than formerly. In 1872, was about \$40,000,000; in 1874, as compared with 1873, the diminution was 66,000,000; in 1875, \$12, was about \$40,000,000; in 1874, 815-dogoher we find a total loss of over \$519,000,000, which puts England at least ten years behind. The profits have diminished they have non-avoidable enusse remain the sive habits which they is not accomplished without diffi-tates were 224 strikes, of which working stewhere as in Germany, and nowhere is the segmation between the employers and that streamed to the second the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to main second the same times to main its off the same times, the same times to the same times to main its off the production of the same times to find its equilibrium. The the third decennial the same times to find its equilibrium, for the external the same times to main its off the production of the even as an excess only of three per cent, while in the third decenning being the prices is the separation between the employers and the the remease of expenses, and that through the im-protist have diminished the prices in excessing to production can only be increased by an increase of expenses, and that throug the falling off in the quality of the manufactures. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN INEMNITY.

ing to some English Communists this diminition is an advantage. They say that while in France one out of every two persons is an agricultural laborer, in Great Britain 70 laborers are enough to provide food for 1, 000 inhabitants. This opinion M. Block does not agree with, for English agricul-ture produces food for only six months. The only good side to the diminution of agricultural laborers is that it has increased their wages without injuring the farmers, who were, at the same time, through the competition of grain imported from abroad, obliged to have recourse to those scientific improve-ments which have been of such advantage to agri-culture. The five millards were a Nessus shirt of Germany. Abundance of money in the country, busy specula-Abundance of money in the country, busy specula-tion in all ways, caused an enormous increase in prices and wages. Certain wages doubled and more in less than two years, occasioned, naturally, by the very extraordinary demand for labor, but greatly increased by speculation, which competed with real and solid production. The manufacturers, how ever, were so burdened by current orders that no price frightened them. Workmen were greately in de-mand, and had besides, in being exigent, a desire to have their share of the cake. The great progress nufacturers, however, orders that no price were greately in de-g exigent, a desire to The great progress this. Workmen pro-the the progress of English argriculture. The extent of arable land cannot be enlarged at will. Efforts can only be made to increase the product; and the re-sult of conscientious efforts in this direction, accord-ient to We Cailed has hear the production

WHEREAS, that after a thorough explanation and WHEREAS, that after a thorough explanation and discussion of the present affairs of the Archbishop's financial condition, and after being fully convinced that the paying off of the immense debt is a matter of impossibility, it is therefore *Resolved*, that the large number of creditors of this congregation unanimously pledge themselves to remit one half their claims against Archbishop Pur-ularet bit Berther

cell and his Brother. Resolved, that the creditors of the Archbishop in

the other German Catholic congregations are request ed to do likewise.

MARCHIONESS OF RIPON.—In commenting upon the conversion of one of the most noted of the Eng-lish Ritualists, Mr. Orby Shipley, who was bap-tized, with his wife, on October 26, by Mgr. Capel, one of the daily papers reflected that all converts had not the luck to persuade their wives to take this step in their company. There, for instance, it remarked, was the Marchioness of Ripon, who had withstood all temptation of this sort, and who, al-though she had accompanied her husband to Rome, and even received a benediction from Fus IX., was still as staunchly Protestant as ever. Only lately she had built at her own cost a handsome church, and presented it to the protestant Bishop of Ripon. The very next day after these words were published came the news that the Marchioness af Ripon had also been baptized, having received that sacrament at the bands of the Jesuit Father Henry Coleridge, on October 28, the feast of the Apostles, SS. Simeon and Jude. A DHEMMA FOR RITUALISTS.—The Church is one; MARCHIONESS OF RIPON .- In commenting upon

A DILEMMA FOR RITUALISTS.—The Church is one; you and we are not one, therefore, either we or you must be in Schism. Such is the argument which Anglicans admit that we Roman Catholics are at least part of the true Church, therefore you Angli-cans are outside of it"; the argument takes a form which is unanswerable by other Ritualists. He cannot have the impudence to assert that Leo XIII. and the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the and the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world are a schismatical sect; since, then, Leo XIII and his flock are not with the Anglican Bishops and their followers, the Anglican Bishops and their followers must be in Schism. The Anglican, how-ever, tries to elude the force of argument by asser-ting that Roman Catholics abroad are indeed true in the second provide decreases render them increases in the second provide decrement of the production of

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Terms to agents, twelve and a har part of each club intances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of ten. We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-ceive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-ers and Catholies generally, which will be inserted when not in condict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and ad-dress of the writer, not necessa, ily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. WALTER LOCKE.

WALTER LOCKE. PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.



LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER. LOVE'S PRISONER. "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yos: but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. "Tis earth's fealt child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me

And thus hest of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. For tho' the thoughts of year on year Of sin should make me die of grief, Yet day by day, my God I see, 'Stek in prison'-all for me !?

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

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

The object of this Association is to furnish poor requisites for the service of the Altar, when the Pastors anot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a sources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will one of the service of the object of the only limit to source as the work of making vestments, etc., will one of the service of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the service of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the object of the service of the object of the object of the object of the object of the service object of the obje

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

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

ON SUNDAY last, the anniversary of the opening of St. Mary's Church, Hill street, was celebrated in an appropriate manner. The altar was tastefully decorated with most beautiful flowers, and altogether the interior of the church presented a charming but chaste appearance. His Lordship, the Bishop, assisted at High Mass, and preached a sermon suited to the occasion, in his usual eloquent

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENT.

It is our painful duty this week to announce to our readers that a sad family bereavement has fallen upon Mr. Walter Locke, in the death of his youngest daughter. She had been ailing for some time, but hopes

were entertained that she would outgrow her malady. Within the last few weeks, however, she grew rapidly worse, and death put an end to her sufferings on the night of the fifth inst. She was a bright, intelligent little girl just 8 years and six months old, and such a charming model of innocence as would suggest the idea that she was too good for this world. The intense grief which her parents suffer must be greatly mitigated by the consoling hope that she is enjoying eternal happiness

24 A 12 JULES FERRY'S EDUCATION BILL.

THE FRENCH Republic, built upon the ruins of Imperialism, and the devastation and cruel atrocities of communistic vandalism, is endeavoring to prove to the world that a Republic can be as despotic and intolerant as the most autocratic government of Europe. The Radicals, not content with McMahon's resignation, and the ousting from office of eve: y person who was supposed to be tainted with royalty, have now, in their impious fury, commenced a plan of attack upon the liberty of conscience of a Christian people, and an invasion of the sacred rights of parents in the education of their children. Up to the present time University education in France has been regulated by a law passed by the National Assembly in 1875. The law provides that any institution that satisfies the specified con ditions as to the number and University tanding of its teachers and the adequacy of its apparatus, is constituted a Faculty; and the students who may register on its books can pass their degree examination before a mixed body, composed in part of professors in

the State University-already established. M. Ferry's bill, if passed, will abolish this entire arrangement; degree-examination will be altogether in the hands of the State University professors, and every student compelled to inscribe himself upon its books. Students may afterwards study where they they please, but the free universities will be prohibited

thenceforth from calling themselves anything but free schools. All members of religious congregations not recognized by the State will also be forbidden to teach in any description of school or college in the country.

There are in France a great many schools taught by members of unrecognized orders, and the immediate effect of M. Ferry's Bill will be to close these schools altogether and to compel the pupils to attend the State schools. It is the beginning of a war between the State and the Church, and although the first blow strikes directly at the most vital oint, it is consoling to know that this point is also the most invulnerable. It aims a deadly blow at the intellect of the Catholic youth of France, but in doing this it chalenges the mightiest army of intelligence that the civilized world can muster. And the whole of Catholic France will rise up with one voice and claim, in the name of justice, the sacred right of a Christian people to the guidance of the education of their families. They will say to those who sway the destinies of France that there is no earthly power that has the right to make a peoples' conscience ubservient to the State. They will ask what right have a few infidel demagogues to regulate the consciences of millions of Christians? The voice of the people, we have been led to believe, is the law of the land in France. If this be true, then the voice of the people repudiates the infamous machinations of those who are endeavoring to infidelize the youth of France. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the people are protesting against the passage of this bill, which strikes at the most sacred right of freemen, and Cardinal Gaibert has pointed out that those who wage war and strive to bind the conscience of the people have most to fear from a divided and agitated country; the persecutors of the Church who would restrict her liberty will break their own power in the act. Again, the mitred founders of the Free University of upon religion, though clearly at hand, is to be expected with sorrow, not with fear. ."The Catholics, and their number is great, will as the enemy, they will not fail to proportion the defence to the attack." A small volume might be filled with the pleas for justice and the continually fresh protests that are daily being added to swell the one great voice of Catholic France. But taking into account the promise from which it comes, and the traditional fidelity of old world Brittany to the Church, there is not one among the shorter

Therefore, they protest against the proposed the Bible say were written under the influence measures, and if their voice be not heard they bind themselves to repeat ceaselessly to every son of theirs the words which the mother of the Machabees said to the last and youngest of her seven martyrs-.bidding him be worthy of his brothers and suffer, and fear not man. The Radicals of France are evidently intoxi cated with power, and blind to the consequences that are sure to result from pursuing such a rash and unstatesmanlike policy as that of M. Jules Ferry. The London Times

presents the probable results of the bill very clearly in the following words: "It must fail to accomplish its object. Those who hope to crush the influence of the Church by crippling the Catholic faculties and shutting up schools taught by Jesuits or members of other religious congregations which are not recog nized by the State will be deceived. The power against which they fight is too subtle to be slain by coarse, carnal weapons. In a little time we shall see the Church complying with the new law and yet exercising its old sway over education. It seems unaccountable that it should be necessary to tell those who have always liberty on their lips that it is better to trust to reason and argument than to repression. But the homily is not superfluous. Some ardent French Republicans have again and again allowed the Church to identify itself with freedom, and to suffer themelves to be represented as lovers of a peevish sectarian democracy which doles out justice to every priest with grudging hand."

And again the Times bears testimony to the orth of Catholic teaching in France : "The fesuits alone have twenty-seven colleges and 848 teachers. Their skill and assiduity as instructors are well known. They have been the teachers of scores of the ablest men of rance; and why, in the absence of clear proof f abuses, are they to be treated as malefactors? For centuries, under a succession of able and zealous Benedictines, Soreze was famous among the great schools of France, and to while it was under the control of Lacordaire testimony has been borne by unwilling witnesses. Why prohibit institutions in which similar successful zeal might be shown with respect to higher education? In the future liscussions on the bills these questions will, perhaps, be answered. We do not anticipate what will be said on behalf of the measures; but, irritating, as they do, a multitude of persons whom it behooves the Republic to conciliate, they require justification." They can not offer any justification except hatred of the Christian religion, and their determination to exercise absolute power over the conscience of the poeple. And this outrageous attack upon the rights of a liberty-loving people is made by men who have repeatedly declared themselves to be the champions of freedom

of inspiration? What writer in the New Testament claims to have so written? The writers do not claim inspiration for themselves, nor do they for one another. Or where does the Bible say that any even of the Apostles had any authority given them to write at all, much less to write by inspiration? But St. Mark and St. Luke were even Apostles. What authority does St. Luke claim for writing? Where do we read in the Bible that Christ appointed any one to write at all? How do you know that the Bible is translated right? But if you go to the Greek, what does the Greek mean in a hundred places? Does our faith turn on meanings of words to be ground out of dictionaries, &c.? Some scholars who think themselves very clever are grinding at texts and words to find out about the future and about the nature of the soul, but what is to come of all this textgrinding? Besides, how, for instance, do you know that St. Paul's Epistles have been kept all these years in the same state in which they issued from his pen? And which are they? Who has the list of them? Which Epistles are genuine? Where is the Bible authority for any Bible? Now all these ques tions come under the one question, "Where do you get the Bible from ?" The fact is that the Bible is not a Protestant book at all. No Protestant or sectarian idea was ever in it. No line of the Bible was ever written by Pro testants or to Protestants. The Bible was never intended to be handled aud dealt with in the Protestant fashion and method. Their way of treating the Bible is unhistorical, unreasonable. But behind all that stands this proposition: The Gospel is not a book-revelation, but a tradition. Yet, even supposing the Gospel was a book-revelation, then the Bible could not have been a Protestant book, book for everyone to interpret just accordng to his private fancies. Christianity is not a book-revelation. Christ did not intend that manbind should learn His religion from book. Of course Bible history is so learnt; but what good is history without doetrine? History is not religion. If Christ had intend ed that mankind were to learn His religion from a book, He would either have written it Himselfor commanded others to write it. He No person mentioned in the did neither. Bible ever got his religion in such a way at all. The Protestant way is unknown to the Bible; the first Christians could not have imthe excellence of the instruction given there agined it. No one expected a new revelation to come by book. The Protestant notion of the Bible is refuted by the whole tenor and conditions of the Bible. This is not arguing by authority at all, but by private judgment,

to show the need for some authority. No hint is given in the Bible of any book containing a complete explanation of the whole religion of Christ. The first Christians did not get their religion in the Protestant way, there was no intervention of any book between them and their Saviour. They learnt their faith by tradition, from what was handed down by word of mouth. For any man through comparing texts and readings, etc., and by his own private judgment without any guide to direct him-which is going by one' fancies--to find a creed for himself, this is an invention of Protestantism. Christ made His Church to be this guide. This is the historical truth, and this is reasonable. The Church began before there was any New Testament. What the Bible means is known to the Church. and the opponents of tyranny and absolutism; by men who declared that "they would in-book. This is the only answer to "Where do you get the Bible from ?" [FRIDAY, MAY 9.]

vantages we possess in our parks-make them thoroughly attractive so that our own people will not only stay more at home on holidays, but that we may have a greater influx of the surrounding population who hitherto have sought other places in which to enjoy their summer vacations.

There will be a grand opening of the new park on the 24th. inst., and the committee will spare no efforts in making it a most attractive place to celebrate the Queen's Birthday.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We beg to call upon all our subscribers who have thus far neglected to forward their yearly subscriptins to THE REBORD for payment of the same at as early a date as possible. Though the amount required from each is but small the aggregate amount outstanding in this way amounts to a considerable sum, and if paid in at once would be of great assistance to us in meeting the large and constantly recurring expenses attendant on publication. There are none of our patrons, even in these hard times, who cannot afford to part with \$2. The majority of them subscribe to one or more papers besides; papers that adhere strictly to the rule of advance payments. All we ask our patrons to do, is to treat us with the same consideration they treat other newspapers, and by giving us the same advantages, enable us to keep up to an equal standard of efficiency with its non-Catholic competitors, who have the benefit of pay in advance. We have given our readers a sufficient experience of the tone, quality and excellence of THE RECORD, and can appeal with confidence in the belief that they will acknowledge our claims upon their consideration. We do not think it is asking too much from our friends when we request those who have not already paid, to send in their subscriptions without further delay.

THE POPE, THE QUEEN AND THE BENEDICTINE MONKS.

When recently the Benedictine College at Fort Augustus, Scotland, was formally opened by the Bishop of Aberdeen, the Prior, at the luncheon 1 Bigustus, Scottalid, was formally opened by the Bishop of Aberdeen, the Prior, at the luncheon which followed the inauguration ceremonics, pro-posed His Holiness the Pope, and Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. He said: "My Lord Bishop, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise to propose a toast that will strike a chord in every Catholic heart,—the health of His Holiness the Pope, and of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. (Applause.) In one word—Prosperity to Church and State. And, when I couple these two toasts together, I do so, not simply for brevity's sake, but with a desire to emphasize a deep-seated Catholic principle which will ever domineer in this college (applause).—love for the Pope and loyalty to the Queen. (Renewed applause.) These two features in Catholic life are intimately bound up together. They cannot be separated—they never shall be dis-united—(applause)—and he who is a fervent Cath-olic, in protortion as he is each will, be the Catho-and State. They cannot be separated—they never shall be dis-united—(applause)—and he who is a fervent Cath-olic, in proportion as he is such, will be loyal and devoted to his Queen and country (Renewed ap-plause.) And we who belong to this establishment, and whose sympathies are bound up in the success of this undertaking, feel that we owe, in a special manner, fidelity and love to His Holiness the Pope. It was the Pope himself who blessed this establish-ment, and gloried in the undertaking, for, when death had almost already seized upon the late saintly Pope Pius IX, he took his pen, and sent to the Pirior of this monastery a message that God the Prior of this monastery a message that God night bless us—that He might shower shower upon us the dew of heaven, and the plenty of the earth. And, if one of the last acts of Pope Pius IX was to bless this work, one of the first acts of the present Pope Leo was also to send to his humble children in the North of Scotland a cordial Papal bles in the North of Scotland a cordial Papal blessing. (Loud applause.) I have also to observe, regarding the second part of this toast, that not merely as Catholies do we love Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, but, in a special manner, we as the monks of the English and Scottish Benedictine Congrega-tion, feel sincerely devoted to the throne; for the Benedictine Order in England and in Scotland owe a great debt to the throne. (Applause.) It was the saintly Queen Margaret who restored and revived this Order, and bestowed many benefactions vived this Order, and bestowed many benefactions upon the Benedictine monks. History has repeat-ed itself, and as, in the olden days, Queen Margaret, of saintly memory, brought with her English Bene-dictine monks from Durham to Scotland, so in these days a colony of English Benedictine monks have any and the Twend, astabilishing themselves in the crossed the Tweed, establishing themselves in the Fort Augustus Monastery of St. Benedict. (Ap-plause.) One of the first of the Stuarts, who was an ancestor of one of our most illustrious benefac-tors, the noble Marquis of Bute—(Applause)—lies in a Benedictine Abbey at Paisley. King Charles Π plause.) had also a great love for this Order, and he owed His life to a Benedictine monk, who gave him shel-ter after the battle of Worcester; and it was this citizens, having the welfare of London at heart, to see that these groves are made more attractive every year. Money spent in this way is sure to bring in a safe dividend. With our Victoria Park and Salter's Grove pro-perly looked after there seems to be no reason why London should not reap a full share of the monies spent in seeking enjoyment. Havdeclares not to have been written "by a scep-the monies spent in seeking enjoyment. Hav-from the Scottish Benedictine monks at Ratisbon and we have portraits still kept of the old Scottish kings, which had been presented to the abbey by seriously consider the advisability of making our public parks still more attractive by pro-viding good music one or two evenings each week during the summer months in each of the places mentioned? Undoubtedly it would. Further, we have the material already to our hand in the 7th Batt, and City Bands. If we closely to the Scottish throne, and it was Abbot Leith who accompanied Prince Charlie through his would be the gainers in the long run—a fact borne out by the L., H. & B. Railway. To this line our citizens voted a bonus of \$100, 000, and long since have they reaped more than the full amount by the saving effected in the price of cord wood alone. Last year again our citizens decided to build water works, at a great cost, and this outlay also will pride of Scotland were almost brought to nought ; but there is one thing which the enemies

and impressive style.

It will soon be the duty of the newspaper reporters to chronicle many youthful deaths from drowning. Parents, see that your children learn to swim before allowing them to go into deep water. The importance of this very necessary and ratural accomplishment, is now, for the first time, fully appreciated by the British Admiralty, which honorable body have made it law that all boys, before being admitted into the Royal Navy, must be able to swim. Now that we have water works in operation, baths might be provided by the city authorities where the public could learn to swim and indulge in a healthful ablution at a small cost. It is too much altogether to pay 25, 15, or even 10 cents for a wash. A public swimming bath would cover expenses -though it might not pay the doctor-at a charge of 5 cents per head and might be more conveniently situated than the sulphur baths are. There is another point which might be taken into consideration while treating on this important matter, and that is, that while we have a by-law that no frame buildings shall in future be erected within certain limits, we might also have a by-law to the effect that no houses should be erected within the limits of the waterworks service unless provided with bath room accommodation. This suggestion may at first sight seem a little arbitary, and for the sake of ventilating the subject we will admit that it is. However, the experience of older cities than this, on the continent of Europe, and we are not sure that the case is not fully borne out even in our own midst, testifies that sanitary, or otherwise healthy precautions were never taken into account. Good drainage is necessary in all places, where people congregate, to carry off the filth and putridity of daily life, such as in cities and large towns. It is just as necessary that the body should be cleansed from the accumulated filth caused by excessive perspiration. Stop up the pores of the skin during the summer months and in the fall you have a body ripe and ready for all and every form of malignant disease.

the French Canadian cemetery at Quebec. Of these 10 were deaths from small-pox, 2 of typhoid and 1 scarlet fever.

which is being signed by the "meres chretien-During April there were 71 interments made in words. They will give up the lives of their

terfere with no existing rights, that they were friendly to religion, to the family, and to property, and whoever said otherwise was a slanderer." The destinies of France are in dangerous hands, and the probability of establishing a solid and permanent Republic, is

rendered more doubtful than ever, by the

suicidal policy of M. Jules Ferry and his col-

leagues.

WHERE DO YOU GET THE BIBLE FROM.

Bishop Hellmuth took occasion in the course of his sermon at the induction of Bishop Sweatman, to impress upon his hearers (especially the low Churchmen we presume) that the Bible alone is all that is necessary to teach them all truth, and to lead cerned Bishop Hellmuth is welcome to his an anomaly in telling a congregation that they can each take a Bible and work out Bishop is being appointed. For the life of us we cannot see the necessity of a bishop, or even a minister, or a church, if the Bible is sufficient. The following, which has appeared in the Toronto Globe, and which that paper tic, or by a light and careless unbeliever, or Angers, in their petition, declare that the war by a Roman Catholic, but by a member of one of the Canadian sections of the Church of England," is almost as complete a refutation of the Bishop's sermon, as one which we publish know how to do their duty; they are treated on another page by Very Rev. Monsignor Bruvere :-

"Where do you get the Bible from ? is the the first question you have to answer. must be answered, and yet the answer to it is not in the Bible. The Bible and the Bible only is the principle people say they hold. The Bible without the Church, and nothing but the Bible. Now how will this hold? where in the Bible do you read of any Bible? Where in the Bible do you find any list of books? The list of books is outside the Bible? petitions more touching than the address Where did it come from? How do you learn what is the canon of Scripture? How do you know that the New Testament or any part of it was written by "inspiration?" If you be- $\begin{array}{c} \text{nes ct oretrones.} & \text{Dreton courage and stab-}\\ \text{born loyalty give the true ring to their few words.} & \text{They will give up the lives of their}\\ \text{sons for the defence of the State, but not their}\\ \text{souls, for which they must answer before Gop.} \end{array}$

LONDON'S PARKS.

The Salter's Grove property is being rapid ly converted into a Recreation Park, and no doubt when properly laid out and protected by a substantial fence it will be a most attractive spot for recreation. Generally too little attention is paid to the health of the population when mapping out cities, towns and villages, not to speak of the attractiveness such places as parks, groves and the like become in after-times, thereby tending to form a secret and silent source of wealth to all cities possessing these places, set apart for peaceful enjoyment. They become a secret source of wealth, in so much as they not only tend to keep the people at home on public holidays, but also bring others from them unto salvation. So far as we are con- a distance to swell the number of holidaymakers, spending a certain amount here that opinion, but there seems to be some kind of would otherwise be spent elsewhere. It is a duty, then, which we owe to ourselves as their own salvation, while at the same time a heart, to see that these groves are made more ing this object in view would it not be well to paid a little "high for our whistle" now we soon be recouped by the increased healthiness

, MAY 9.]

s-make them ur own people e on holidays. r influx of the hitherto have to enjoy their

ing of the new the committee ig it a most at-Queen's Birth-

TIONS.

ubscribers who forward their ERORD for paya date as possiuired from each mount outstanda considerable ould be of great e large and contendant on pubur patrons, even not afford to part em subscribe to papers that advance payments. do, is to treat us they treat other us the same ad-o up to an equal its non-Catholic benefit of pay in our readers a sufone, quality and and can appeal ief that they will n their consideraasking too much equest those who end in their subelay.

EN AND THE MONKS.

ine College at Fort ally opened by the or, at the luncheon ien ceremonies, pro-and Her Graeious e said: "My Lord Gentlemen, 1 rise to ce a chord in every of His Holiness the iesty Oncen Victoria. jesty Queen Victoria. Prosperity to Church ple these two toasts or brevity's sake, but deep-seated Catholic nineer in this college e and loyalty to the These two features bound up together. ey never shall be disho is a fervent Cath-ch, will be loyal and to this establishment, und up in the success we owe, in a special His Holiness the Pope. blessed this establish-ndertaking, for, when seized upon the late t his pen, and sent to a message that God t shower shower upon e plenty of the earth. Pope Pius IX was to rst acts of the present o his humble children ordial Papal blessing. o to observe, regarding t, that not merely Gracious Majesty the ner, we, as the monks Benedictine Congrega-to the throne; for the d and in Scotland owes (Applause.) It was who restored and rered many benefactions History has repeata days, Queen Margaret, with her English Beneto Scotland, so in these enedictine monks have ing themselves in the of St. Benedict. (Ap-f the Stuarts, who was ost illustrious benefac-Bute—(Applause)—lies aisley. King Charles II nis Order, and he owed mk, who gave him shelcester: and it was this monarch was dying, e monarch was dying, is peace with God, and ons over him that were ory, James II had such ks that he kept a comdon, and he himself was medictine monastery in ne upon the house of shelter and hospitality ne monks at Ratisbon; kept of the old Scottish sented to the abbey by

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Hot water heatings a specialty at McLennan Lothian & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street.

[FRIDAY, MAY 9.]

. CORNER STONE .- The corner stone of the new Catholic church at Hawtrey, will be consecrated on Thursday next, by His Lordship the Bishop. A sermon will be delivered by Rev. P. P. Cooney C. S. C.

PASSED.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. John W. Caughlin of St. Thomas, has passed his third and fourth years examinations before the College of Physicians and Surgeons without an oral, and has now, liscense to practice the healing art.

Now, hiscense to practice the nearing art. Mr. J. R. Hickok, Agent for the Singer Manu-facturing Company, publishes a letter received by him from the firm which he represents, cautioning the public to beware of impositions that are being practiced upon them by "unscrupulous parties." Those intending to purchase sewing machines would do well to read the letter headed "Facts are Stubborn Things.

New ALTAR.—Next Sunday His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, will consecrate the New Altar lately erected in the church at Strathroy, and also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. His Lordship will preach on the occasion, and in the evening the Rev. Father Cooney C. S. C. will lecture on the Bible. The choir will be assisted by some excellent vocal talent from a distance, amongst whom will be Miss Hughson of St. Thomas.

MOORE CENTENARY .- As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns the Irish Benevolent, and St. Patrick's Societies, intend celebrating the centen-ary of Irelands immortal bard, which occurs on the

C. M. B. A.--Mr. T. A. Bourke, Supreme Dis-trict Director of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial As-sociation, organized a new Branch in St. Thomas, on Tuesday evening last, with the following officers: Spiritual Director. Rev. W. Flannery; President, d. John Doyle; 1st Vice, J. J. Hanratty; 2nd Vice, Peter B. Reath; Rec. Sec., Hugh Daly; Assistant Sec., Peter Smith; Financial Sec., John Lahey; 1 Treasurer, John Rellis; Marshal, Timothy Kelly; 4 Guard, Stephen Corbett; Board of Trustees; Messrs. James O'Shea, James Scallion, Wm. B. Reath, Ber-nard Montague and John Lahey. The Branch opened with a membership of 22. London has also made application for a charter for a Branch. The organization now numbers three thousand members, and is increasing at the rate of one hundred and fifty a week. The Branch in Windsor which is known as No. 1 of Canada, now numbers eighty members. All parties desiring information in re-gard to the association will please correspond with T. A. Bourke, Windsor Ont.

THE FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY.

The installation of the officers of the Father Mat-The installation of the officers of the Father Mat-thew Total Abstinence Society took place Tuesday p. m. in St. Peters School House, before a large number of its members. The Society had received an acquisition to its membership from the effects of the mission lately given in St. Peter's Cathedral by the Rev. Fathers of the Holy Cross. The fol-lowing officers were installed:— President, Mr. John M. K.arv. Vice Rescident Mr. Themas Weight

President, Mr. John M. Kary. Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Wright. Recording Sceretary, Mr. John Toomey. Financial Sceretary, Mr. Stephen O'Dwyer. Marshal, Mr. Hugh Sullivan. Steward, Mr. Edward Cowan. Executive Committee, Messrs Philips, McCann, Mulroony, and J. Halpin. The installation was preformed by the Rev. Father O'Keefe, Chaplain of the Society. Steward. Mr. Edward Cowan.

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the truth, that Church, which the powers of dark-ness will never succeed in overturning. But the non-Catholic, who has not such unerring a guide to lead him to the knowledge of truth, is perplexed and confused by doubts and conflicting opinions. To the question :--what shall I do to be saved—he is answered —read the Scriptures, search the Scriptures. The Bible, the whole Bible without notes or comments—behold the only true rule of faith. The follower of the so-called Re-

ary of Irelands immortal bard, which occurs on the 28th inst. Arrangements have been made with Rev. Mr. Carnichael of Hamilton to deliver an oration. The Revd. Mr. Carmichael has the reputation of being a most able and accomplished lecturer, and a gentleman possessing very liberal ideas. We hope Irish of all creeds will turn out in full force on the 28th to do honor to the memory of a man whose genius is admired in every part of the civilized world. C. M. B. A.--Mr. T. A. Bourke, Supreme District Director of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, organized a new Branch in St. Thomas,

ever. Now, beloved brethren, I trust it will not be Now, beloved brennen, i trust it will hot to deemed presumption on my part, it I attempt to say that our separated brethren rest the hope of their eternal salvation upon an assumption which has never been proved, and cannot be established by any amount of argument or sophistry. The dead letter amount of argument or sopnistry. The dead letter of the Scripture is not, and never was intended by God as a guide to eternal life. The written and unwritten word of God, Scripture and Divine Tra-dition, as interpreted by that infallible tribunal established by the Saviour of mankind, the Church of all ages—behad your guide, your teacher who

of all ages—behold your guide, your teacher, who will lead you to the knowledge of all truth. I may be permitted to say that the much-boasted Protestant rule of faith, the Scripture as interpreted

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

all Protestants as well as Cathohes now believe to be the Scriptares, several were long doubted about in early times, though at last received by all as genuine Scripture. Now the admission of some books and rejection of others was all done only by a decision of the Church, that is, by the decisions of councils or assemblies of bishops, who, whilst using all the means which the most enlightened wisdom could arguest as likely to bring them to a right conclusion.

yet, at the same time mainly relied on the guidance of the Holy Spirit, who as Christ Himself had pro-mised, should lead them into all truth. And this

mised, should lead them into all truth. And this decision is adhered to by Protestants, becaus, doubtless, they instinctively feel the insufficiency of their rule of faith, the Bible alone, to settle this all-important question. The above difficulties, inherent to the Protestant system of private judgment, are simply pointed out by me at present, without an attempt to press them at full length. I beg leave to refer the sincer at full length. I beg leave to refer the sincer enquirer after truth to some of the standard works

I may be permitted to say that the much-losated performers, sixteen centuries only the so-called Be-formers, sixteen centuries after the world had been christian. It has neither common sense, no his-tory to support it. To convince the sincer and earnest enquirer after truth, that the Protestant rule of faith does not and cannot lead to the know hedge and belief in true Christianity, 1 need but ap-peal to his judgment and good sense. Y Look at the case as it stands plainly before the eyes of the whole world. I beg to quote in refer tately published in Xwe York. "One seet of Prot-tately published in Xwe York. "One seet of Prot-lately published in Xwe York. "One seet of Prot-lately published in Xwe York. "One seet of Prot-tately published in Xwe York. "One seet of Prot-lately published in Xwe Jone and many an and heaving the the sant this plain from Scripture that all men are born wholly deparved i, matters not what be abase is a fittmed by a large and intelligent class, that men-are brom a logether good. The Calvinsit telly yon unatual, and a man ought to marry, but only one sion in water; and and mary an and bre only fit the some Trotestant, system, no one uplic to marry, but water; and and mary an and bre only fit water at a line, and mary and bree of how the source decomes or anatual, and a man ought to marry, but only one sion in water; and and mary an and bree only how and the source of the Schop stander what how and an anone protestant asys that a single life is, in the source from the first; and the Mormon a lat." In truthy it would take a volume to enumise the acod a dinverse from the bible is but cleaks, all at

and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

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

suggest as likely to bring them to a right conclusion, QUEEN MARY AND FROUDE THE HIS. TORIAN.

There seems to be no end to Mr. Froude's pecu-

by me at present, without an attempt to press them further. Time does not permit me to treat them at full length. I beg leave to refer the sincere enquirer after truth to some of the standard works written on this matter; they are every where to be found, except perhaps in Protestant libraries. One word more about the insufficiency of the Protestant rule of faith, the "Bible alone without rete are exampled in the section of the source of the sour found, except perhaps in Protestant libraries. One word more about the insufficiency of the Protestant rule of faith, the "Bible alone without note or comment," and I will bring these very im-perfect remarks of mine to a conclusion. The Saviour of the world came down from Heaven save all men. "It is the will of God," says the in-spired writer, "that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of truth." The rule, there comes ind all men without exception. Here comes for themselves, they must have it to read, and they must be able to read it. How fared it, then, in this matter with all Christendom for fourteen hundred ing estimates of the character of Queen Mary of England, as given by her foes, is that of a morose, mel-ancholy jealous and revengeful disposition. It had be gun to be found out that this estimate was the result of the polemical raneour of the reforming party of the sixteenth and following century, and more just his-torical research, had begun to place Mary's character in a more favorable light. But Mr. Froude "to the gun to be found out that this estimate was the result of the polenical rancour of the reforming party of the sixteenth and following century, and more just his-torical research, had begun to place Mary's character in a more favorable light. But Mr. Fronde "to the rescue" of the great traditional lie. He pretent to discover a contemporary authority, and, indeed her own acknowledgment of this evil disposition, made to one of the ambassadors at her court. He affects to discover this in the manuscript correspond-ence of the ambassador Renard where he is made to say that she had told him that the execution of Cranmer which was soon to take place was already Muttor. b choice of the annoassador Kehard where he is mate to say that she had told him that the execution of Cranmer which was soon to take place was already relieving her of that melancholy which had weighed upon her from childhood, that it was now rolling away that she had never known the meaning of hap-piness, and that she was about to to be rewarded at last. Mr. Froude's confident word supported by a reference to two volumes, which few ever saw, of manuscript correspondence in his volume VI, page 122, gave a renewed sanction to the dying libel, and made Mr. Froude look learned. A recent French writer, M. Louis Weisener, has made the "Youth of Queen Elizabeth" the subject of a book. In this he says: "After repeated reference to the manuscript, we assert that in this despatch of Renard's of nov-ember 17, there is not a single one of the words that

ember 17, there is not a single one of the words that represent her (Mary) as being made debased and Sheepskins, each.

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SERMON BY MONSIGNORE BRUYERE
 We call the statistic of quart readers to he following drawners drawners of the internal is several hooks were readers with they profess to have the through a classified of the first readers of the service of the service

London Markets.

CATHOLIC RECORD Office, May 8, Receipts of produce on our markets during the Receipts of produce on our markets during the past week were small; we must not expect large mar-kets just now. In consequence of the lateness of the spring farming operations are backward and until seeding is finished the markets will be meagerly at-tended. A very large crop of oats has been planted this spring. The fall wheat looks remarkably well and would be considerably benefited by a warm shower of ram. Prices remain at about the same for all kinds of rain. Prices remain at about the same for all kinds of

nn. Hay is dearer on account of its searcity. Eggs a good deal-cheaper, quite a lot going off at De. Butter remains the same. The supply of meats of all kinds are fully equal to e demand. Vegetables of all kinds as well as plants and flowers re still in abundance. The following might be said to be the general prices: GRAIN White Wheat, Delhl, & Ico Ibs...... Red Fall Red Fall "..... Bartey Rye Buckwheat Beans FLOUR AND FEED. PRODUCE. MISCELLANEOUS. 0.51 to 0.61 0.00 to 0.00 Turkeys, each Dried Apples... Onions, ¢ bush Hay, b ton Straw, ¢ iond Live Hogs, ¢ ewt. Dressed Hogs Chickens, ¢ palr Duelse 0 25 to 0 25 c 25 to 0 25 3 04 to 4 00 0 90 to 1 00 1 25 to 3 75

SKINS AND HIDES. 0 50 to 1 50 0 08 to 0 10 en. P 16.....

oved to be buried in the mline, which was the would linger over their and sincerely for the reng the greatest misfor-enedictine monks stuck one, and it was Abbot ince Charlie through his him at Culloden; and he faithful Abbot were mountains, and looked ittle did they think that, stronghold of their enc-ned into a Benedictine to flearning. The storms action brought ruin upon hey were driven from athedrals which are the nost brought to nought ; ich the enemies of the -to destroy and stamp o—to destroy and stamp heir love, veneration and e Pope, and their love, er gracion Majesty the paged cheeks. FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Co., 84 Union Square, New York. J. R. HICOCK, AGENT, LONDON, ONT.:

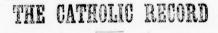
DEAR SIR,-We see that certain parties are circulating papers that are false, and can be proven so by sworn affidavits of men who are reliable. We would caution the public to beware of those unscrulpulons parties. Each machine sold in Ontario by the Singer Manufacturing Company, through our authorized agents, and known as the New York Singer Sewing Machine are shipped direct from the Company's Factories to their head office at Toronto, and then distributed to our Branch Offices. We can warrant every machine to be new, and has the Company's breat read-mark on arm of each machine manufactbrass trade-mark on arm of each machine manufactured by us; also, that the machines manufactured

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detestable by revenge. The only sentence concern-ing Cranmer in the dispatch is this: 'L'on est apres pour executer la sentence rendue contre l'Eveque de Can-terbury.' Although we have most minutely searched the two volumes of manuscripts containing the correspondence of the Imperial Ambassador, we have no succeeded in discovering the quotation taken from them by Mr. Froude." So much for Mr. Froude as a historian, and so much for great part of Eng lish History" when it treats of Catholics. It is from such writing as this that so wrongly conceived idea of she characters of the past get possession of th minds of even Catholics themselves.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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



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May

Vesper Music.

BY A LADY VISITING THE CHAPEL OF THE SACRED HEART.

Now the evening shadows lengthen and the twilight touches fall. Dim and softly while we watch them o'er the pictures on the wall: And each saintly figure bending, seems rapt in earnest prayer, While the music of the anthem floats upon the Sabbath

From the high and arching windows come the light in From the high and arching windows come the light in flashes red.
And it lingers like a blessing on each bowed and youth-ful head.
While their drooping veils unfold them, with a sweet and nameless grace.
And they almost secen like visions bending in the sacred place.

We have hushed our very breathing, there's a silence all around. And we kneel with thoughs all reverent as we'd kneel on hallow'd ground: Not a footstep in the chapel, not a whisper uttered there. And the black robed mourning figures bow in silence everywhere.

And we wonder as we watch them, what is passing in And we wonder as we wonder each heart, In this band of silent sisters, dwelling in a world apart, Does the past come back to teach them 'mid their long-ings and their prayers? Seek they peace from early memories in this inner world of theirs?

There is nothing here to tell us, if their human hearts To recall forgotten moments in the fading twilight hour. hour, In this scene of wondrous beauty, in the rolling organ In the deep mysterious shadows from the lofty arches thrown.

There's a glory around the altar, as the sunset groweth Sweetest voices up above us, chant the solemn evening hymn ; e colored light seems filling all the silent chapel Still th aisle, And the thrilling vesper music floateth downward all

And the form above the altar! by the grandeur there enshrined, By the hand upraised in blessing 'tis the Saviour of mankind, On that brow serene and lofty, 'tis the light of heaven we see, Pardon, Lord, this evening worship, be it given all to

Let thy peace here hover o'er us, on this altar be it shed. shed. Let it rest on these thy children, on each gentle droop-ing head. On each sorrow laden spirit, let thy balm of healing Every soul has sinned against thee, grant forgiveness, Lord, for all.

And while still the sacred anthem rises upward to thy throne, May our hearts be lifted with it, to a bliss before un-known. Then this temple shall be hallowed and thy love around When we leave it, 'mid the shadows, and the vesper hour is past.

IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

ULSTER.

The Dublin Freeman of April 18th, says :- "The staple trade of Ulster continues very depressed, and no symptoms of real improvement can at present be orted. In yarns little or no change has taken ce during the past week. In the home trade a reported. place during the past week. In the nome trade a little more business has been done, but both the cross-Channel and home trades are very quiet. In line yarns there has been no change in price, but in line yarns there has been no change in price, but in common descriptions of tows the prices are irregular, and there is a feeling among purchasers that there should be further reductions. Stocks of yarns generally have not increased, but this can be account-ed for by the fact that production still keeps small In linens, bleached and finished, the home business has been rather better during the past ten days, and there is a symptom of improvement in the Conti-nental department, while in America a fair demand is reported. In the Ballymena linen market there has been no improvement. Some buyers have offered lower prices, but manufactures hold their

in Ennis, spending the early years of his sacred ministry as curate there, his name is a household Dublin witnessed such severe weather as that which ministry as curate there, his name is a with un-word ; and the intelligence was received with un-

Dubin witnessed such severe weather as that which prevailed during the past few months. Since the first of the year three thousand two hundred and nine bodies have been laid under the earth in Glas-nevin Cemetery alone. In the week which ended the 13th of January the number of interments which took place in the cemetery was 287, which larvely the 15th of January the number of interments which took place in the cemetery was 287, which largely exceeded the previous weeks for a considerable number of months. The weather in February was evidently more severe upon the human constitution than that which the country was ever visited with before Christmas. From the week ending the 13th February there has been a gradual and steady de-crease in the number of burials. The number of interments in Glasnevin Cemetery during the last four months were as follows:—January, 972; Feb ruary, 990; March, 722, and April up to 540. In the first week in January 243 funerals drove to the In

18

emetery, and in the first week in April they had declined to 182. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, who resides near Nass Sir Erasmus Borrowes, who resides hear Mass, county Kildare, has just been paying a visit to his property at Derrykearn, in the neighborhood of Abbeyleix, Queen's county, and has, without any solicitation, given a reduction of 15s. per cent. on the more that the property of the strength of the strengt the current half year's rent to his tenants at that

Owing to the retirement of Lord Robert Mor tague and The O'Connor Don from the Home Rule party (and owing to other circumstances) a belief own into existence that some more deterhas grown into existence that some more deter-mined Parliamentary attitude will be necessary to restore the spirit of vigor and united effort among the Irish party. Concerning the recent propos alliance between the Irish and English farmers, it arid that some of the English farming associations are dubious about the matter, but the majority are

are dubious about the matter, but the majority are in favor of the proposed combination. Mr. Grorge Johnson, who is proprietor of the steam saw mills near Moate, discharged two of his workmen recently for some irregularities. Imme-diately afterwards he received a letter threatening him with death if he did not take the men back into his expediation. On received of the communication his employment. On receipt of the communication Mr. Johnson took the very decided step of giving the remaining employes, twenty in number, notice of his intention to close the mills, and on April 17th of his intention to close the mins, and on April 17th he carried out his determination by ceasing to work them, and announced his intention to leave the country. Mr. Johnson is an Englisman.

The town of Enniscorthy has been thrown into a state of alarm owing to two cases of small pox which have occurred, one in the town itself, and the

other in the fever hospital adjoining it. The farm of Ballygullick, situated in the south of The farm of Baryginnek, struated in the south of the county Wexford, has just been sold by public auction by Mr. John Walsh, auctioneer. The farm contains 60 Irish acres, held under a lease of 37 years to run, at a rent of £105, with landed estates, title. There are about four acres under oats, one and a-half under beans, ten acres under oats, one and a-half under beans, ten acres under oats. The the remainder, forty-five acres, under grass. The tenant's interest was knocked down to Mr. Michael Murphy, of Groyrobbin, for £1,000, not including

auction fees. The committee of the Moore Centenary celebra-The committee of the Moore Centenary celebra-tion resolved on April 14th, to exclude reporters from their future meetings and to supply the news-papers with so much of their proceedings as they think fit to be published. They also resolved to seek the aid of the Dublin Corporation in carrying out their programme, and to ask the railway com-panies to carry passengers at reduced fares on the day of the celebration.

MUNSTER.

A conference of landed proprietors took place at Kanturk on April 12th, with reference to the ex-pediency of constructing a line of railway from Newcastle West, county Limerick, to Kanturk, so Newcastle West, county Limerick, to Kanturk, so as to connect the two existing lines. The Earl of Egmont and Colonel Alworth were present. Mr. J. J. Sullivan, of Curraghmore, Limerick, who attend-ed to urge the promotion of the line, stated that if the owners of the property through which it would pass were not willing to take shares, in return for the value of the land that would be taken, the pro-ject would fall to the ground, for sufficient funds could not be raised to effect such a number and inere is a symptom of improvement in the conta-nental department, while in America a fair demand is reported. In the Ballymena linen market there has been no improvement. Some buyers have offered lower prices, but manufactures hold their goods, as the prices offered would not cover cost, the landowners of the district to give it all reasongoods, as the prices offered would not cover cost, even at the low prices of yarns and very low wages. The production is expected to be very small for some time. In yarns manufacturers are only buy-ing for present wants. As to the stocks held by the two wages ways are also be a financial success. A woman named Mary Foley was found drowned. on April 14th, at Castlesaffron, near Doneraile. The pool where deceased was found was only nine inche deep. There is no suspicion of foul play, as it is said deceased was slightly subject to apoplexy. The deceased was the mother of the sporting whipper of ourt (Doneraile Foxhounds). Ryccourt (Donerale Foxhounds). Mr. Corlies Hawkes, of Passage, while recently driving down the back road to Monkstown, saw crouching in a field a woman with seven children, most of the little ones suffering from some skin disease, and with no shelter but the wooden tester of a ease, and with no shelter but the wooden tester of a bed. On enquiry, the woman stated that she had been thrust out of her house by the farmer with whom her husband had been employed and that, on account of the diseased state the children were bed. in, she found it impossible to get lodgings. Mr. Hawkes sent some relief to the woman, and through the intervention of the police she ultimately go refuge somewhere in the neighborhood of Monks own, but only after she, with her miserable brood, ad passed three nights in the condition in which he was first discovered, which, under such furious old as that which prevailed lately must have involved fearful torture. The constabulary are making enquiry into the matter, so as to ascertain whether there were illegal acts connected with the eviction, in which case the culprit will certainly be ande to suffer. The electors of Mallow have signed a requisition to Mr. John G. M'Carthy, M. P., for that town, asking him to effect a reconciliation between them asking him to effect a teconciliation between them asking him to effect a reconciliation between them and their parish priest, and to induce the latter to suffer the Christian Brothers to continue teaching the Catholic school in that town. The people still keep possession of the schools, though the Bishop has written a peremptory letter to give them up. The people say that they will be as firm and tena-cious of their rights as the Bishop is of his, and that as they contributed nearly the whole of the three thousand pounds the schools cost that the schools belong to them. It was principally through his suggestion and persuasive eloquence that the being to them. It was principally through his suggestion and persuasive eloquence that the Brothers were introduced there. The Bishop ad-mits that he owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mal low for all that they did for him whilst curate, and Speakers were—Rev. John Boylan, Messrs. Parnell, M. P.; Fay, M. P., and Biggar, M. P. A young man named O'Neill was killed by his horse in Cookstown on April 12th. The horse ran away, and throwing the young man down, broke his skull. The man's brother is also seriously wounded. LEINSTER. On April 14th, the Dublin and Wicklow moun-

Two of the largest salmon ever taken in the river

Shannon were captured recently with rod and line, on the Doonas water. One weighed 48 pounds and the other 50 pounds. These monsters of their species must have given some hard "play" before they were landed. On the recommendation of J. Patterson, Esq.

Head Inspector of National Schools, a premium of £6 has been awarded out of the Carlisle and Blake Fund to Miss Anne Dawson, principle teacher of the Bilboa National School, county Limerick, for the satisfactory state of her school during the year 1878, in respect to efficiency, order, moral tone, cleanliness, &c.

The Very Rev. P. O'Mailly, P. P., V. G., of Nenagh, died on April 17th, in the 78th year of his age, at his residence, Summerhill. The very rev. gen-tleman was a native of Limerick. He entered Maynooth College in 1819, and after a distinguished course became a member of the Dunboyne estab-lishment, in which he passed three years. He came on the mission in his native diocese in 1827, but after a few years he exchanged into the diocese of Killaloe, and became successively parish priest of Mount Shannon, Shinrone, Scariff, and finally of Nenagh. To the last named parish he was appointed, with the dignity of Vicar-General, in March, 1872, by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan. Dr. O'Mailly 1872, by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan. Dr. O'Mailly was a remarkable figure among the priesthood of the south of Ireland. Among his brother priests he was esteemed for his great gentleness and kindly heart, and admired for his great learning and varied talents. He was among the most distinguished preachers of his day, and had the remarkable dis-tingtion of presching the mountain of the Pi preachers of his day, and had the remarkable dis-tinction of preaching the panegyrics of three Bis-hops of the diocese. He was a most enthusias-tic student of sacred music. In politics he was prominent among the leaders of the Liberal party, especially in the King's County, and he was always held in very high esteem by the members of other creeds. During his time in Nenagh he was remarkable for his constant devotion to his duty and his unceasing attention to the wants of his flock.

CONNAUGHT.

A serious disturbance has been caused in th A serious disturbance has been caused in the county Galway through the over-zeal of a Protest-ant missionary agent to gain proselytes. One hun-dred of the constabulary were drafted into Clifden to preserve the peace, and the missionary had to be guarded by six policemen. Thirty-one persons have been summoned for riot at Cladaghduff on the occasion of the attack on A. Neece, the Scripture reader, and the two policemen who were escorting him to church on Sunday night. One of the peasantry who took part in the riot has turned approver. Twelve of the next is the laboration of the attack on a start of the peasant of the second of the second of the start of the second o

Twelve of the parties tried before the Recorder. Twelve of the parties the before the Recorder, Mr. Henn, Q. C., for riot at Ballygar, were found guilty of preventing the process-servers from serving processes on the tenantry on the Baggot estates, at present, in dispute, and were sentenced on April 12th to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Three women found guilty were allowed to stand out on their own recognizances. The Recorder administered a strong admonition, warning the people not to violate the law.

Snow fell heavily throughout Galway on the night of April 12th.

the Cathedral, Tuam, the ceremonies of Holy In the Cathedral, Tuam, the ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out with great splendour. On Holy Thursday his Grace Archbishop McHale was the Celebrant of a High Mass; Rev. P. Lyden, Deacon; Rev. M. Henry, Sub-Deacon, The Very Rev. President of St. Jarlath's, Father Kilkenny, was master of ceremonies. His Gracethe Archbid Rev. President of St. Jarlath's, Father Kilkenny, was master of ceremonics. His Gracethe Archbishop went through the labors of the week with wonder-ful endurance. He granted a forty days' indulgence to all who attended. The sermon on the Real Presence was eloquently preached by the Rev. John Flatley. Father Coyne, preached on Good Friday the Passion in the Irish language. The Irish Times of April 18th says :-- "For the last week there has been a heavy frost at night all through Connemara, and as a natural consequence vegetation has made little or no progress. The peasantry have searcely any of their crops down, owing to the severe weather."

peasantry have scarcely any of their clops dowin, owing to the severe weather." On Easter, Monday night there was a grand ball and supper at the Mechanic's Institute, Middle street, Galway. Mr. Ferdinand presided at the super, and several toasts were proposed and eloquently esponded to. Upwards of one hundred ladies and atleman-the youth and beauty of the town and vicinity-graced the hall, which was artistically decorated by the members of the Society. On April 6th, Captain E.F. Powell, North Mayo Militia, was proceededing to his sesidence, which is distant about three miles from Castlebar, on a car, when his horses became restive and three whin to the ground. He sustained injuries of such a serious nature that he never rallied, but expired shortly after the occurance. Dr. M. O'M. Knott was in immediate attendance, but all that medical aid would be use attendance for the three three series. could do was utterly fruitless to restore animation. Deceased was to have joined his regiment at Ballina next day. He was influentially connected, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Robert Henry Powell, of Ballinvilla, brother f the late Edward A. Powell, seeks election to the file of High Constable for Carrow Barony, renderof the late Edward A. Pow ed vacant by his brother's death. ed vacant by his brother's death. General and Mrs. Sewell, of Camden, New Jersey, U. S., have been on a visit to Ballina. The General was born in Ballina, and at an early age emigrated to the United States where he commenced a distinguished career. He revisits his native land after an absence of thirty years. On April 17th the beautifull chapel of the Con-

LORD FFRENCH ON THE HOME-RULE MOVEMENT.

The following letter has been received by the honorable secretaries of the Home-Rule League Elm Park, March 29, 1879 To the Hon, Secretaries, Home Rule League.

Gentlemen: You will oblige by adding to the general fund of the Irish Home-Rule League the

enclosed sum of ten pounds upon my part. As re gards the long-continued illness of Mr. Butt, the medical certificates of his gradual recovery have re medical certificates of his gradual recovery have re-lieved the public mind very much from the general feeling of great anxiety in that respect. It is, therefore, still very gratifying to revert to the influential letter which in the first week of the present year was addressed to the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* by the great Archbishop of the West of Ireland. It seems, however, nearly super-fuence to remark that after nerving that import-West of Ireland. It seems, however, nearly super-fluous to remark that, after perusing that import-ant and impressive letter, all Irishmen with patriotic views at this trying period should feel deeply grati-fied for the beneficial advice so admirably given by that venerated prelate, whose paternal anxiety to promote remedial measures for the benefit of his oppressed countrymen and whose enlightened efforts to regain the just advantage of an Irish Parliament have been invariably evinced with invaluable ability during half a century. The Irish popular party have also a reason to re-flect, that in addition to the advice regarding other matters of importance, the patriotic prelate has likewise stated : "Above all, even with the sacrifice of what may be deemed by some public duty, let

of what may be deemed by some public duty, let the views of the able and learned chief of the party receive from all the consideration to which they are entitled." It is also highly gratifying to reflect that the Irish Home-Rule cause is likely to be advanced by the admirable letters which have been published by the admirable letters which have been published within the last few months by one of the invaluable members of Parliament who represent Galway County, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, whose political discerncounty, Mr. Mitchen-Henry, whose pointeal discern-ment and true patriotism may be justly regarded as the beneficial result of his practical ability and Parliamentary experience, combined with a cordial sympathy for the chief portion of his countrymen, who are still so much aggrieved by misgovernment.

I may remark that some political observers, after due reflection, feel assured that before two years

have elapsed the majority of the Commons House of Parliament will be obliged to acknowledge the immense importance of the fact that the enormous crease of Parliamentary business has produced an urming accumulation of arrears, and that such a larming accumulation of arrears, and grievious disability must be exceedingly injurious to many public interests of great importance throughout England and Scotland, as well as Ireland throughout England and Sectiana, as wen as related. It seems evident, however, that no kind of half measures will provide an effectual remedy for this lamentable deficiency in domestic legislation. The friends of the Irish national cause may therefore reasonably expect that even on this ground all dis passionate and right-thinking representatives, who passionate and right-timiking representatives, who duly appreciate the necessity of improved legislation, will eventually be impelled by a sense of public duty to recognize the wisdom and expediency of restoring to Ireland the advantage of a domestic Parliament, which would at once effectually relieve the imperia legislature from the present increasing incapacit rnd ensure the benefit of improved legislation, wh this read-justment of the Parliamentary union be tween Great Britain and Ireland would finally secur desirable feelings of contentment and good-wil throughout the United Kingdom. It seems desirabl that the advocates of the present movement, for Home Rule in Irish national affairs should sometime recall due attention to the modern course of politi al events within the realm, as those events certainl evince that within the last fifty years, by well-organ ized exertions and a long-continued course of legal agitation, in despite of influental opposition, unjust prejudice, and unfair disparagement, many import-ane measures of reform and other remediai measures

ane measures of reform and other remediai measures were achieved for the public welfare. Is it not also a very noteworthy fact, which has been frequently observed, that even a few years be-fore those long desired measures were enacted, many influential parties still insisted that such measures were impossible, or that if attainable such measures would prove highly injurious to the interests of England? Nevertheless the friends of those great measures had often good grounds for rejoicing that England? Nevertheless the mends of these gran-measures had often good grounds for rejoicing that the national advantages which invariably accrued from these political achievements were in a few years generally acknowledged, even by some parties when had opposed their enactment. Under existing years generally acknowledged, even by some parties who had opposed their enactment. Under existing circumstances, therefore, the Irish popular parties who understand the course of public events should not be discouraged by any difficulty in the landable progress of the Irish cause. The earnest advocates of Home Rule according to the loyal and enlighten-ed principles of the Irish League, should not be dis-heartened by defeat, but they should rather derive encouragement by reverting to the recent history of encouragement by reverting to the recent history of those remarkable events, which indicates that the cause of Ireland can likewise be brought to a success cause of freinnd can fixewise be brought to a success-ful issue by justifiable means. After duly considering the great constitutional advantage of being represented in the Commons House of Parliament by an Lish national majority of Home Rule members, and after reviewing means by which within the last fifty years, in means by which within the last fifty years, in spite of great obstacles, many liberal enactments of national importance were accomplished, the Irish popular party may feel confident that, by union and perseverance in a legal and prudent course of ener-getic policy, their exertions will in a few years he rewarded by the restoration of an Irish Parliament which would legislate offectually for brick affection which would legislate effectually for Irish affairs without causing any violation of lovalty or justice. Believe me to remain yours faithfully, FFRENCH.

[FRIDAY, MAY 9.]

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Isn't every policeman an arrest-ocrat ? Prizefighters show each other marked attention. Lament of the sidewalk :- "Everybody is down on me.

Give a mosquito his way and he will soon settle his little bill.

The way to dispel mental gloom is to make light of one's troubles.

When you come to a guide board that is illegible -that is a "bad sign." Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because

they have no visible means of support. It is when a woman tries to whistle that the great glory of her mouth is seen without being heard very

much One editor has gone over to Darwinism. He says money is the missing link between himself and his

subscribers.

The beauty of the man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

"Is green wall paper healthy ?" asks a medical ournal. Not if it is eaten fried. Nothing is ournal. healthy that is fried.

"What is the use of trying to lie about it so clumsily ?" says the magistrate, benevolently; "haven't you a lawyer ?"

"Although I never drink, I think I'm taking a "drop' now," as the temperance man said when he fell out of a third story window.

That was a clever boy who, when he was given \$2 to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then totd all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two

"Is this Wednesday or not ?" said the young clerk. "Wednesday, si," said his figurative companion; "there's no such a day as 'not." Sensation. Young man wonderingly examines phrenological bumps of fellow clerk.

One of our most learned men has worn his head nearly bald trying to invent a machine that would calculate the difference between the weight of a fish when it is first taken out of the water and when it gets into the newspapers.

An organ has been erected in Washington quite recently which is said to have a hundred and twenty stops. This beats all the other organs out and out —even the organ of speech in woman, which, by the way, has no stop at all.

When Longfellow was presented to Mr. Long-worth, at Cincinnati, the latter remarked:—"There is no great difference in our names." "Yes," re-plied Mr. Longfellow, "but 'worth' makes the man, the want of it the 'fellow."

A Worcester clergyman recently prayed for the "one who, although hidden from sight, yet contri-butes so much to the musical part of our worship," ending, "O, Lord, I mean the boy who blows the organ."—New Haven Register.

Mr. John B. Gough, in a lecture in England, referring to the question whether alcohol was a food or a medicine, remarked that in his opinion it was "very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest— stimulating, but not nourishing."

Stimulating, but hot nourishing." The medium-sized boy enjoys his mornings prac-tising base ball, and humiliates himself afternoons by teasing his mother for half a dollar to pay for the broken glass next door, with an earnest plea "not to let on before dad."—New Haven Register.

At a festival of lawyers and editors a lawyer gave a toast:-"The editor—he always obeys the calls of the devil." An editor responded:-"The editor and the lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter.

A scientist named Ritter says that 700,000 years ago the sun gave out one-tenth less heat than now, and that in 120,000 years hence it will give out one-twentieth less heat than it did then. This mean subterfuge is undoubtedly a base attempt to bull the coal market.

Among the names of the many base ballists who Among the names of the many base bansts who have secured fame and money by their achievements within the diamond arena, we have never yet seen the name of the Prodigal Son, yet the fact stares posterity in the face that he was the first man to

FRIDAY

LADI

Mrs.

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Jet lace is co

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Every fashi Black Breto French lace. The newest in the back. Some show or colored. Black tulle Black tune recent novel Changeable goods counte Silk hand plain foulard Japanese styles this s The season will soon be Netted jet spring wrap Some of th have tips of Black silk black satin fo Passion flo many fashio There is a back of the The news with separat Long shar feature in th White we plain punge The small over the har The passi corations for The mark revival of M White wo ceries, imit handles. The neck the most ef plumes. New par carved hand perfume. Some of veils have light patter The new for house w polonaises. Bamboo, thorn, and carved. Bugs, al

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crumbs an some bits Make into SIMPLE spoonfuls scraped o

ing for present wants. As to the stocks hear by the trade generally, they are, on the whole, under the average, though the turnout of the bleach greens has been large for the past two or three weeks." Sir James Annesley Stewart, Bart, of Fort

Sir James Annesley Stewart, Bart, of Fort Stewart, who died on April 13th, is succeeded in the title and estates by Augustus A. T. Stewart, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and Esq., formerly captain in the 58th regiment, by his Anna, daughter of the late William Malloy, of Blackfort, Esq., county Tipperary. Sir Augustus Stewart, the present, and ninth, baronet, was borr born in 1832, and is unmarried. He has four brothers, viz.—William Malloy (is married and has two sons) James Augustus, Robert J. J. (major 66th regiment) and Harry Hutchinson Augustus (captain 9th regi ment)

On April 14th Portadown was the scene of an out-On April 14th Portadown was the scene of an out-burst of riotous intolerance on the part of an Orange mob, and so far from the local police having endeavored to prevent it, they only helped it by their action. An Orange fife and drum band, back-ed by an Orange lodge, and having a crowd of dis-orderly and yelling roughs for a queue, marched through an exclusively Catholic district of the town. There was no provocation, nor any pretence what soever for the aggressive proceedings. They (the soever for the aggressive proceedings. They (the roughs) then proceeded to smash the windows of the Catholics, to curse the Pope, and to beat and stone all Catholies whom they came across, as it behoves all good and loyal Orangemen to do if they would all good and loyal Orangemen to do if they would keep up the traditions of their fathers. There was a large force of police in the town, who endeavored to restrain the rioting as much as possible, but made no attempt at the beginning to induce the Orange mob to choose another route for their outling. Had they done so, as a similar force did lately in Belfast, the mischief would have been doubtless prevented.

the mischief would have been doubtless prevented. The simultaneity of this piece of aggression on the part of the Portadown roughs with a similar out-break at Lurgan is remarkable. A Home Rule and Tenant Right demonstration took place on April 14th at Kihaleek, county Cavan. About 15,000 persons were present. Among the speakers were—Rev. John Boylan, Messrs, Parnell, W. B. Kay, M. P. and Bigara, M. P.

On April 14th, the Dubin and Wicklow moun-tains were white with snow, which was very deep in the ravines. On Easter Sunday the snow fell at intervals, and in flakes as large as a chestmut. The whole mountain country was white with a deep and heavy coat of snow.

heavy coat of show. The *Frieman's Journal* announces that the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop Designate, of Ardagh left Ireland on April 14th, *en route* for Rome, where it is most probable he will receive consecration be-fore the close of the present month. He is not likely to return to Ireland till about the middle of May. The Rev. Andrew Newport, P. P., Cooraclare, died on April 16th, after protracted suffering. Born

The Rev. Andrew Newport, P. P., Cooraclare, in died on April 16th, after protracted suffering. Born | pose.

On April 17th, the beautiful chapel of the Con-vent of Mercy, Westport, was the scene of a solemn and imposing ceremony. Miss Catherine Madden (in religion Sister Mary De Passi), daughter of Francis Madden Esq., Nurseries Ballinasloe, was received into the order by the Rev. P. Caulfield, R. C. A., in the presence of a large number of the friends of the young lady.

C. A., in the presence of a large number of the friends of the young lady. Mrs. Kilkelly, the wife of Mr. Robert Kilkelly, Castlebar, and sister of the Rev. Edmond Thomas, P. P., Carnacon, died at her residence on April 12th. Her demise was deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. On April 14th, at eleven o'clock the the remains were borne to the church, where Solenn Requiem Mass, coram pontifice, was celebrated, the officiating elergymen being the Rev. Anthony Waters, celebrant ; Rev. Father Lyons, deacon ; Rev. Father Butler, sub-deacon ; Very Rev. Canon James McGee, master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Dr. Mebutter, sub-deacon; Very Rev, Canon James McGee, master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. Dr. Mc-Cormack presided in pontificals. At two o'clock, the exequial service being performed, the remains were conveyed from the church in a beautifully mounted oak coffin covered with through the town, borne on the shoulders of the people. No fewer then eight thousand persons formed the melancholy cortege.

. . . "Never mind, sonny, the rain makes boys grow, remarked a Massachusetts tramp the other day, when he took a silk umbrella away from a lad in the midst of a rain storm.

His Eminence the Archbishop of Rheims follow-His Eminence the Archbishop of Rheims follow-ing up the thought of his predceessor, Cardinal Gous-sot, intends to erect a statue of Pope Urban II, who inaugurated the first crusade. This statue is to be erected at his birthplace, the manor of his ancestors, the Gauchers de Chitillon, whose decend-ants have played a prominent part in the history of France. A committee is to be formed for this pur-pose

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

...

In a circular issued last week his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin makes the following reference to the education question:—

We must pray very fervently that God may open We must pray very fervenity that God hay open the eyes of our temporal rulers, that so they may see the injustice they are perpetuating on our country and the dangers they are preparing for religion and social order by leaving unredressed our admitted educational wrongs. Seven hundred thousand Episcopalian Protestants even yet hold the University of Dublin with its magnificent calthe University of Dublin, with its magnificent col-lege, a library of two hundred thousand printed olumes and one thousand seven hundred rare manuscripts, richly-stocked museums, a fully fur-nished botanic garden, two hundred thousand acreof landed property, producing forty thousand pounds, etc., a year, with about twenty-five thousand a year from students' fees. Seven thousand pounds a year and Belfast Queen's College are in the hands of five hundred thousand Presbyterians. Fourteen thousand pounds a year are given to Cork and Galway to bribe tepid Catholics into a betrayal Four million and a quarter of conscience. Four million and a quarter of Catholics have their university, for which they have taxed themselves to the amount of £200,00 from the state they have received not one farthing -nay, the very existence of their university is gnored. The Catholics of Ireland urge no un-

her pocket cut open and ticket stolen. After bearning of the circumstances the managers of the railway provided her with another ticket. His note was book sees a strap of blue paper in it. His note was on white paper ! (*Chord.*) Opening the note he reads:—"Same to you !" railway provided her with another ticket.

make a home run.

A middy who had recently joined his ship was plied the modern Percival Keene, "the fashion has changed since your day.'

The messenger brings in a caller's card, at which the head of the department glances kindly, but at the same time his eye falls upon a tremendous accumulation of work on his desk. "No," he says, half in regret; "give the gentleman my compli-ments, and tell him I'm sorry to say I have not been at the office all day.

"Brudrin," said an elderly colored preacher in the "Brudrin," said an elderly colored preacher in the course of a funeral sermon over the remains of one of his flock, whose head had been caved in by the hind feet of a mule-"brudrin, it am pow'ful strange dat, arter mo'n a hundred years of 'sastrous 'speriment, a cullud pusson should pusist in 'proach-ing a mule from der 'ar !"

An old Scotch lady had an evening party where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving, "Tak guid care o' yoursel, my man, when ye're awa; for, mind ye, they eat puppies in China !"

He was a city clerk, and he was trying to amuse The was a city tiers, and its ways a sign a big bonnet. "What do they set hens for ?" he asked. "To hatch chickens," she promptly replied. "What do they set milk for ?" he pursued. "To hatch calves," said she—and she said it in such a way that caused the clerk to close the conversation.

Not long since, a gentleman was watching the process of packing some hundreds of wooden legs for exportation for the future benefit of the gallant soldiers of the Sultan. "Ah," quoth the moralizer, "these pieces of timber are but so many eloquent otests against the horrors of warfare ! "Exactly, aid a bystander-"stump-speeches!"

Scene-railway arch, Maxwell street, Glasgow; two street arabs are quarreling over a game of pitch-and-toss; an old gent interposes. Old gent—"Come, come, you shouldn't quarrel in that way, what have you done, my lad, that he should strike you ?" First twost end, "Nagathing, six". Second street arab... street arab—"Naething, sir." Second street arab— "Yer a lie ! Ye ca'd me a bank director !"—Punch -Punch

A story is told about a certain "Calculating Yankee boy, who on seeing a placard in a shop window, "Five sugar sticks for four cents," went in and "Five sticks for four cents, four sti for three cents, three sticks for two cents, two sticks for one cent, one stick for nothing. I say, mister, hand us over one stick." The storekeeper didn't

Having repeatedly fallen a victim to pickpockets, a frequent traveller in the omnibuses determined to go fishing for them, and placing in his pocket-book gnored. The Catholics of Ireland urge no un-easonable demand, yet their prayer for justice is isregarded. How long will this outrage on com-non sense and sound policy last? A French woman on her way to Manitoba had the vehicle, and mechanically opening his pocket-

saltspoont tablespoo pour over TOMAT

small oni through a into a sau ounce and pour in th VEAL

in egg, t and parsl your pan Make a r Garnish

IRISH with wa off and size of an cupful o onions.

VERM quarts of carrot, v and a sn quarters strain th

boils awa BROIL peel and thick, d gridiron browned

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skefinzton Editress.

Jet lace is coming in vogue. Grecian or bertha waists have revived.

Trains may be either rounded or square. Short dresses for country wear have paniers. Short dresses for city wear do not have paniers. Every fashionable dress has satin for a part of it. Black Breton bids fair to take the place of black Short dresses for country wear have paniers. Every fashionable dress has satin for a part of it. Black Breton bids fair to take the place of black French lace. The newest wraps have paniers and are bouffant in the back. Some showy parasols have the ribs gilded, silvered or colored. Black tulle veils with tiny gold thread dots are recent novelties. Changeable and shot silks are seen again on dry. Silk handkerchiefs overdressed are worn with plain foulards skirts. Japanese parasols come in new and improved styles this spring. The season for cotton satteens and mummy cloths will soon be here.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER. Dealer in Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings. Special attention given to heating buildings with STEAM AND HOT WATER. You might suppose, from the simple lodge, that you were entering the unpretending park of an English country gentleman, but for the sentry-box, in which stands a soldier in the white uniform of an All work guaranteed, and ONLY first-class mechanics employed. All persons contemplating having any work done in any of the above lines should not fail to give me a call before giving their order. Please remem-ber this:

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consequently all work entrusted to me you may upon being done in a proper manner. L. G. JOLLIFFE, 376 RICHMOND STREET.

London, Jan. 24, 1879.

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



SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,

MUSIC,

-AT-

Bugs, alligators, bettles, toads and all sorts of quaint, queer and curious things, are found among the carved ornaments of parasol handles. Bugs, alligators, bettles, toads and all sorts of quaint, queer and curious things, are found among the carved ornaments of parasol handles.
When the eorsage of evening dresses are made to fit ke aglove over the hips, but are quite short at that point, allowing the panier draperies to show below.
HOUSEWIVES CORNER.
VEAL CUTLETS BROILED. — Broil them on a moderate fire, basting them occassionally with butter and turning them often. Serve with tomats sauce.
MAM BALLS.—Take one-half cupful of bread crumbs and mix with two eggs well beaten; chop fine some bits of cold boiled ham and mix with them. Make into balls and fry.
SIMPLE DRESSING FOR SLADDS.—Mix three tables poonful of olive oil and one tablespoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of vinegar. When thoroughly mixed, pour over the salad.
TOMATO SAUCE.—Stew one can of tomatoes, ore smallonion, for twenty minutes, and then string the owne what hard on the parasol from the parasol as the enthusiastic welcome the rest.

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ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL new style Estey Organs just received. These instru-

A new style Estey Organs just received. These instru-ments, for beauty of design and finish, quality and volume of tone, and last, though not least, the exceed-ingly low prices at which they are offered, stand far in advance of anything in the market.





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T & J. THOMPSON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARD-

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s 1" 1 street, Glasgow; er a game of pitch-Old gent—"Come, it way, what have strike you ?" First cond street arab— lirector !"—Punch. Calculating Yankee a shop window, s," went in and cents, four sticks co cents, two sticks g. I say, mister, storekeeper didn't

tim to pickpockets, uses determined to in his pocket-book inscribed:---"That's cose forth, on a inscribed:—"That's goes forth on a i twenty minutes' any sport, he leaves bening his pocket-a it. His note was ening the note he

versuite statistic source—boil a sum of version infor-quarts of water. Put in a turnip, an onion and one carrot, whole. Boil about three hours. Add salt and a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three-quarters of an hour. Before adding vermicelli, strain through a colander. Keep adding water if it boils away.

BROILED POTATOES.—Take cold boiled potatoes, peel and slice them in slices one-third of an inch thick, dip them into dissolved butter, place on a gridiron over a very clear fire, grill them until nicely browned undermeath, then turn them, and when a nice color, put them into a heated dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve hot.

ADVICE TO STOUT PEOPLE.—Any medicine or in-gredient of any kind taken by a stout person to reduce him in flesh, to be successful would injure his stomach and produce endless troubles, but any person with sufficient will may do it and be bene-fited. Eat no slops; live on parched corn, broiled meats, little vegetables, no fruits, but drink water,

ISCHL.

JOSEPH.

-HOME LIFE AND HABITS OF FRANCIS

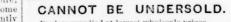
TOMATO SAUCE.—Stew one can of tomatoes, one small onion, for twenty minutes, and then strain through a sieve. Put an ounce and a half of butter into a saucepan, and when it boils, dredge in an ounce and a half of flour. When thoroughly cooked, pour in the tomatoes.
VEAL CUTLETS.—Curl in nice pieces, season, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, with a little lemon and parsley chopped fine. Have plenty of grease in your pan; fry brown en one side, then turn over. Make a rich brown gravy in another vessel, and serve. Garrish with parsley and lemon.
IRISH STEW.—Take mutton chops, cover well with water, and let them come to a boil; pour this off an egg, two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teacupful of milk, season; potatoes; and two small onions. Boil until the potatoes are done.
VERMICELLI SOUP.—Boil a shin of veal in three quarts of water. Put in a turnip, an onion and a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three tard a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three furst, whole. Boil about three hours. Add sala and a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three furst, whole. Boil about three hours. Add sala and a small teacup of vermicelli, and boil for three furst for the and the soush of romance about his marriage. The Empress and his cousin. Her elder sister, now Princess of Thun-Taxis, was destined for the imperial throne. But the young monatch, on going the series of the series and the strains of the series of the series of the series and the series and the series of the site of a the series of the series of the series of the series and the series at the pound match, on going the series of the series at the series of the series of the series of the series of the series at the series at the series at the series of the series of the series at Princess of Thun-Taxis, was destined for the im-perial throne. But the young monarch, on going to Munich to visit his intended bride, was so struck with the beauty and charms of her young sister, that, after a ball at the *Schloss* of her father, Duke Max, he presented the simple young Bavarian prin-cess, then a mere girl of sixteen, with a bouquet, telling her that she was thenceforth Empress of Austra and Queen of Bohemia and Hungary.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

with salt and pepper and serve not.
ADVICE TO STOLT PEOLLE—Any medicine or ingredient of any kind taken by a stout person to reduce him in flesh, to be successful woull injure his stomach and produce endless troubles, but any person with sufficient will may do it and be benefited. Eat no slops: live on parched corn, broiled meats, little vegetables, no fruits, but drink water, green tea—no sugar or milk; exercise, plenty of water, and no food, is the safe, healthy cure.
STEWED VEAL—Break the shank bone, wash it clean, and put into two quarts of water an onion peelel, a few blades of mace, and a little salt; set it over a quick fire, and remove the seum as it riscs, when the yeal has cooked for about an hour skimit it well and throw in the rice. Simmer for three quarters of an hour slowly. When done put the meat in a deep dish, and the rice around it. Mix a little drawn butter, str in some chopped parsley, and pour over the yeal.
For AN OBETINATE COUCH.—If you have an obstinate coagh, take the following to a druggist, and have him prepare it:—
 R. Pix liquids, 20 drops. Spits, nit, duc., 1 dracha. Syr. Symplex. 2 ounces.
M. S' Tenspoonful night and morning.
 He should charge yon light for the coagh. The drug the following to a druggist, and have him prepare it:—
 R. Pix liquids, 20 drops. Spits, nit, duc., 1 dracha. Syr. Symplex. 2 ounces.
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 R. Pix liquids, 20 drops. Spits, nit, duc., 1 dracha. Syr. Symplex. 2 ounces.
M. S' Tenspoonful night and morning.
 He should charge yon while for the spits is cheap. One of the glories of the Church is its army of

stinate coagh, take the following to a druggist, and have him prepare it:
 R. Pix liquids, 20 drops.
 Spts, nitr. duc., 1 drachm.
 Syr. Symplex. 2 ounces.
 M. S' Teaspoonful night and morning.
 He should charge you little for it, as it is cheap.
 It is the favorite prescription of an eniment Western physician, who says that he has obtained very flattering results from its use.

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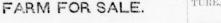
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EAST HALF OF LOT 15, 5th CONCES N. Brooke; all fenced, 80 acres cleared, with iter; two dwelling houses and orchard bearing; rn, sheds and gradnery. One mile and a half Alvinsion. For terms of sale apply to this 25-15.

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We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and penses, or allow a large commission to self our new of wonderful inventions. We mean what we say

SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

GREATEST WALK ON RECORD.

Brother Bell, of the Colored Congregation, a few nights since, at a prayer meeting, took occasion, in the course of an exhortation upon the duties of life, to fife a passing shot at the walking mania, now so prevalent, and developed some facts in relation to pedestrian feats that seem hitherto to have escaped notice. He said :--

notice. He said :--My beloved bredren and sisters, dar is one ting I'm bound to say to you befo' I close de exercizes dis nite, and that is, don't you take no stock in dis here walkin' bisness. Let dem white tramps, men and wimmin, alone; don't you spen' your money or your preshus time runnin' round arter them; and for the Lord's sake and your own, don't you try to make fools ob yourselfs be trying to do like-wise. You men will find plenty ob exercise in at-tendin' to your work, and you winmin enuff to do wise. You men will find plenty ob exercise in at-tendin' to your work, and you wimmin enuff to do ober you wash tubs and nussin' your babies, instead of trampin' roun' and roun' de sawdust, day on and of, jess to please a passel ob fools, and ruin your own helf. Besides my b'loved frens, and de draggin' dat dey duz about dere long walks, long times and what dey calls fizzikle ondoorinse ain't wuth shocks wen you comeat to command don wit times and what dev calls fizzikle ondoorinse ain't wuth shucks wen you comes to compar' dem wit one pufferormance dat tuk place thousands of years ago, an' de reeson dev don't mention it is bekase mone ob dese sportin' folks eber reads dere Bibles. Well, I'll tell you what it waz, an' it's de greatest sportin' match, as dev calls it, dat eber, come off on the face ob this yearf. None ob your hippy dram bisniss heah. No, sah! Fare hee-an-toe walkin'; Judges aupinted track measured time ken' secor Judges appinted, track measured, time kep', accor-Judges appinted, track measured, time kep', accor-din, to the Skriptures, an' a ree-kord made—yas, an' a ree-kord dat can't be denied, 'cause here it is —yes, here it is, in dis preshus book ! Now, just turn ober your Bibles, me frens, an' look at fift chapter ob Genesis, twenty-second vass, an' what do you fine ? Why you fine dat' Enoth—walked—wid —God !—three hundred years !'—Three—hundred —years !! Besides dee rekork says dat when de ole man made dat match I say, when de ole man made -years !! Besides dee rekork says dat when de ole man made dat match I say, when de ole man made dat match, he was sixty-five years ob age, an' den walked--three hundred years! Talk 'bout yo' fizzikle ondoorinse'after dat! Talk 'bout yo' pluck' an' yo' grit' after dat! Why de ole man has done laid all ob dese nowaday blowers as flat as a dead shad! 'So much for dish' strordinary pufformance.' But that ain't all ob it. Dere's mo' yet. If you will jiss look at de twenty-fourth vuss ob de same chapter you will fine, my b'loved frens, what a or-ful warning' is in dat yuss to po' foolish creature with jiss look at de twenty-fourth vuss ob de same chapter you will fine, my b'loved frens, what a or-ful warning' is in dat vuss to po' foolish creature who has de conceit to make such on ekal matches. Did he make any ting ouden it? No! my bredren am' sisters. No! No! He loss by it—lost ebery-ting by it—neber 'peared in de ring agin—in fack, he' went up.' Juss read de vuss:—An'—Enoch —walked—wid—God—an'- he '—wus not, (dat is he warn't nowhar, 'for God tuck him.' God tuck him!' To be shuah he tuck him ! He was bound to be tuck! He held out for a long time, de ole man did; he was game to the last, he wus doin' his level best, but 'Ole Master' was to long in de stride, an' too sound in de wind for him, an' tuck him on de last roun.' Yes, my b'loved frens, an' hill take anybody dat tries dat game on him, an' histe him 'highern' a kite,' jist as he did Ole Boss Enoch. So take warnin' by dis orful lesson; let all dis kind of foolishness alone an' tend to yo' proper calling's like good Christuns. An' now let us pray !'

A PRECOCIUS TYRANT.

An amusing anecdote, testifying to extraordinary arbitrariness of disposition in times when, to become popular, even a king must affect a tinge of Radi-calism in his principles and conduct, is recorded of the young Prince of Naples. When playing with two boys of his own age, who happened to displease His Royal Highness, the young heir, hotly turning against his opponents, was heard to exclaim, with wrathful dignity and threatening mien, "When I become King, I will have both your heads cut off." King Humbert, displeased with this tyrannical speech, ordered, it is said, that, for a whole week, no royal honors, or any distinguishing attentions whatever, were to be paid to the Prince, as a punishment for his high bearing and pride. high bearing and pride.

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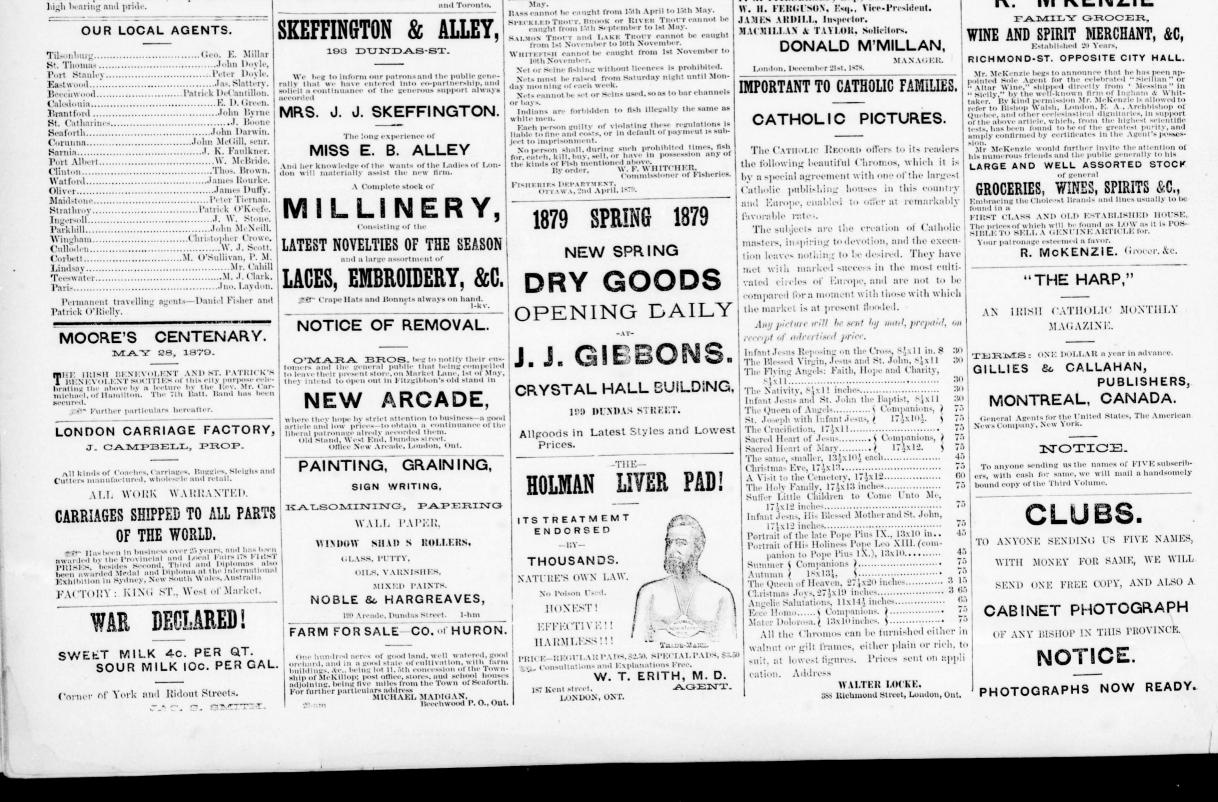


BI

London Oct., 25, 1878.

R. M'KENZIE

F. A. FITZGERALD, Esq., President.



PICKEREL [Dore] cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.

MASKINONGE cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.