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, England.) KER, &C. the city having a Carriage.

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ER COLORS, OIL,

ON TO CHILDREN.

BROS., DAS ST,

S STREET, heir profession, and he finest work in all

We repeat again that we do not wish to form a sect. From this moment we regard entirely as brothers, and admit to the Eucharistic Communion, without insisting that they separate themselves from their particular church, all those who profess the creed of the Catholic faith, sincerely desire the restoration of the visible unity of the Church, and worship Jesus Christ mysteriously but really present in the Holy Saerament.

"We did intend to say something about Mr. Loyson's opinion of the Saerament of Penance. But it is not worth while. Like other fallen priests, he is attached to his idols, and words are wasted upon him. Poor man, we can only pity him, and pray

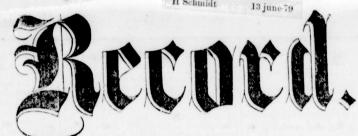
The Catholic Record.

for him. He wishes, he says, to reform the Church. Wonderfal, is it not, that God should permit that His whole Church

should go wrong, and but one man in the world should be right, and that he should not stand solitary in his righteousness until he had broken his vows and been

cast out like a leper from the communion of the children of the Lord ?"—Baltimore

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.



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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

ENGLAND.

In the third volume of his "Historical Sketches" Cardinal Newman in his usual frank, manly way, speaks of the unblessedness of the union of Ireland and England. He says: "It is remarkable that the Holy See, to whose initiative the union of the two countries is historically traceable, is in no respect made chargeable by the Irish people with the evils which have resulted to them from it. And the fact itself is remarkable that the Holy See really should be responsible for that initiate. There are other nations in the world ill-matched besides the English and Irish. There are other instances of the rule of strangers,

London, July 1.—Hanlan sailed to-day on the steamer City of Chester.
London, July 1.—The Paris Gaulois to-day publishes a codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial, which says:—"The duty which our house owes to our country will not lapse by my death. This arduous and glorious task of fulfilling the duty of first Napoleon, who, by the laws of our house, is my heir. I trust my beloved mother, by seconding him in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties which, in the event of my death, will devolve upon him, will show this last and supreme proof of her affection for me and of her love of France.

London, July 2. - Orders have been received at Portsmouth for three large Indian troop ships to be prepared for sea immediately for particular service. Considerable curiosity is felt as to whether trading explosives. they are wanted to convey additional re-inforcements to Natal or to bring home

when he was killed contradict Lt. Care's statement that the survivors galloped off two or three miles without stopping. A Utretcht despatch, dated June 8th, says that yesterday a body of Zulus raided a farm within a mile of Luneberg. A small detatchment sallied out from Luneberg, but finding the Zulus in a strong hill positive from his pocket and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac hastily glaned over juried. Bayson the statement of the strength of the statement that the survivors galloped off the detail in an affair that is mark, eld throughout with such deep ingratitude." "He may not be so guilty as your majesty supposes," said the counters. "Do you know your husband's signature?" Taylor is aked the Emperor, as he took a letter from his pocket and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac hastily glanded over juried. Bayson that the survivors galloped off the provided has a strong hill positive." "He may not be so guilty as your majesty supposes," said the counters. "Do you know your husband's signature?" Taylor is aked the Emperor, as he took a letter from his pocket and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac hastily glanded over juried. Bayson that the survivors galloped off the counters. "Do you know your husband's signature?" Taylor is aked the Emperor, as he took a letter from his pocket and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac hastily glanded over juried. Bayson that the strong his possible provided his provide

London, June 30.—The Lord-chancellor introduced in the House of Lords to-day the Government's Irish University scheme, which proposes a dissolution of the existing Queen's University scheme, which proposes a dissolution of the existing Queen's University and the application of its endowment grants to a new University of the model of London University. London, July 1.—The Times says the creation of a mere examining board, which is all that is proposed by Lord Cairn's Irish University Bill, will not satisfy public feeling, but the Bill is a step in the right direction. There is apparently nothing in it to preclude its being supplemented by some scheme of endowment.

London, July 1.—Hanlan sailed to-day on the steamer City of Chester. ters. The police were instructed to arrest anybody indulging in Bonapartist cries.

RUSSIA.

London, June 27.—Arson is rife in St. Petersburg, and every part of Russia. The town of Szeyran on the Volga has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, Moscow and St. Petersburg for clandestinely trading explosives.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, June 27.—At the Catholic Synod of the Canton of Berne, on Monday, the Roman Catholic delegates for the first time participated in the voting. They outnumbered the old Catholics by 65 to 35, and elected the office-bearers and Synod-at-Council to hold office for the next four years entirely of the Roman

degree.
Chicago, June 28.—Stock raisers report terrible ravages among young pigs by hog cholcra in Southern Wisconsin and Jodaines county, Ill. A Galena dispatch says hundreds are dying and that the discase spreads from drove to drove, always attended with fatal results. The disease is also provided in the country of th

Montreal a few days since, a woman named Myers killing another woman named Conley, in the most brutal manner with

wardsville, Ont., June 26.—John Halley, a well-known resident of this neighborhood, was found dead this afternoon on the roadside between this place and Newbury. Cause heat and intemperance. Midland, Ont., June 30.—A sad accident

Vienna, July 2—In the elections for members of the Austrian Reichsrath thus far the Clerical and Nationalist parties have gained fifteen seats from the Constitutionalists. The newspapers discuss the possibility of a reorganization of the Cabinet on a Conservative basis.

Midland, Ont., June 30.—A sad accident occurred on the Midland Railway construction to-day, by which John Bath and Paul Parker nearly lost their lives, by a premature discharge while blives, by a premature discharge with dynamite. Bath is now lying in a critical condition; part of his cheek is blown off. Parker will recover.

Barrie, Ont., June 26.—Deputy Chief

Clifton, June 27.—The body of Madame Rolland, the lady who was carried over the Falls last Friday, was found early this morning by a fi-herman named Stewart, under what is known as Sturgeon Rock, situated on the Canada side of the river, a few hundred yards below the Falls. The body was-found stripped of all clothing excepting one shoc and one kid glove. The husband of the unfortunate lady left the Falls a few days ago, but, it is said, offered a considerable reward for the recovery of the body.

Watchann's hand-lamp, which must have been knocked out of his hand just as we struck him; our engine has a bell, and it was in good working order; my mate and I were both on the look-out on opposite sides; there was no conversation going on at the time; saw no light at all, or anyone on the track; believe both of decased to have been sober men; the number of our engine is 136.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ing. His daughter tried to rouse him, but could not, and on visiting him some hours afterwards, found that he was not sleeping but dead. In taking off his clothes, parts of his flesh came off with them, the flesh being roasted by the heat of the sun. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

Waterloo, Que., June 29.—There was a

fatal collision between the regular passenger train of the Southern Railway bound for Acton and Sorrel and the engine of a construction train at this place this morning at 7.30. The engineer and fireman of the regular train jumped off and saved their lives. The driver of the other engine, the regular train jumped on and saved their lives. The driver of the other engine, John Daly, and his fireman, Moise Morneau, were killed instantly and lave not been got out of the wreck yet. Fred. Cuttler, jr., of Sutton, and two men named Taylor and Tetrowell, are seriously in that city they will be well treated by patronizing him. He has left London, leaving helpind him, a good name, and many Taylor and Tetrewell, are seriously in-

NO. 39

Mr. A. McCallum, inspector of schools in Hamilton, died in that city on the morning of the 29th. Mr. A. McCallum, inspector of schools in Hamilton, died in that city on the morning of the 29th.

Longwood, July 1.—The Melbourne grist mill was burned to the ground last night between twelve and one o'clock. The fire is supposed to have started in the engine house. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance.

A horrible murder was committed in Montreal a few days since, a woman named. in this locality is noted. Decoming exhaused in the vain endeavor to regain the shore, he sank before the eyes of his comrades, who were unable to succor him, exclaiming, "Boys, I'm gone," Deceased was about 25 years of age, and highly esteemed. The sad occurrence has cast a gloom over the town.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident happened to two employees of the G. W. R. in the station yard here on Saturday whereby both men-met an untimely end. The unfortunate vicpremature discharge while blasting with dynamite. Bath is now lying in a critical condition; part of his cheek is blown off.

Barrie, Ont., June 26.—Deputy Chief J. E. Rogers yesterday arrested at Gravenhurst a noted horse thief, who is wanted by the Whitby police for stealing a team of horses from his employer, a farmer named Lattimer, of Cartwright, which he sold in Brooklyn for \$220.

Peterboro, Ont., July I.—This evening Mr. Wm. Harding, of Drummer, accompanied by his three children, in a wagon, on the way home from the celebration, was thrown out by coming in contact with a bridge. Mr. Harding was scriously in jured, and still lies unconscious, with very slight hopes of his recovery. The children are more or less injured.

Durham, Ont., June 30.—James Suther-land, working in M. K. and the same a condition; by an engine; at 10.30 we were on the The state of the control of the cont

Helmbold's various medicinal preparations have for the last 20 or more, ears occupied a prominent place on the shelves of every respectable druggist and physician in the land. The skill displayed in their preparation, the invariable promptness and efficiency of their action, the absence of of nauscous and disgusting taste or odor, and the attractive manner in which they are put up, have made them universal favorites. Especially is this the case with Helmbold's famous Buchu, a medicine which has become indispensable in the treatment of a large and troublesome class of diseases, particularly those which affect the digestive and urinary organs. As a diuretic it is invaluable, and the great advantage. advantage it is invaluable, and the great advantage it possesses over other prepara-tions is the absolute purity of the ingredi-ents, and the uniformity of strength. Parties purchasing should be careful to see that Helmbold's proprietary stamps is affixed to each bottle.

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

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC-This is one of the very best of our exchanges. The editorials are full of practical hints dressed up in a readable, lively style, and the selections are made with great care and good taste.

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

PROF. SUTHERLAND.—This gentleman ing behind him a good name, and many who had been troubled with stammering

N. WILSON & CO. TWO CASES SCOTCH TWEEDS

RECEIVED TO-DAY. Our Prices for these are the Lowest we

have quoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. July, 1879. Sunday, 6.—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost, Feast of the most precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, double 2nd class, Epistle, (I Peter III, 8-15), gospel (Matt.

v, 20-24).

Monday, 7.—Office of the feria.
Tuesday, 8.—St. Frizabeth, queen and widow, semidouble.

Wednesday, 9.—Office of the feria.
Thursday, 10.—The seven brothers, martyrs.
Friday, 11.—St. Plus I. Pope and Martyr.
Saturday, 12.—St. John Gualbertus, abbot,

Friday, IL—St. John Guatbertos, abbot double.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Possibly in no Catholic charity, says the Catholic Universe, is the hand of God more visibly manifest—directing its foundation and guiding its efforts—than in that in which is recognized as the religious commutity of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is a romance of the Love of God—the history of their birth and life; but we cannot here enter upon the circumstances. Suffice it they live for the aged poor; basket in hand, daily they encounter the mortifications of mendicancy. —begging from door to door for their helples charge.

Founded in 1840 by Fathet Le Pailbur, in St. Servan, on the sea-coast of Britanny, where two young girls, Marie de la Compassion and Marie Therese, some twenty and eighteen years of age, respectively, and an elderly spinster, Marie de la Croix, made their first essay that year in the simple lodging of Fanchon Aubert, their first charge, an old blind woman of eighty. The Little Sisters of the Poor now number over twenty-five hundred Sisters, with more than one hundred andfifty houses in France, Alsace, Belgium, Haly Spam, Algeria, England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States, where there are fed and shelered over twenty-five hundred Sisters, with more than one hundred andfifty houses in France, Alsace, Belgium, Haly Spam, Algeria, England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States, where there are fed and shelered over twenty thousand of God spoor, Their House of N vices in the Tour St. Joseph, near Becherel, France, at pressite contains over five hundred nowices, frome every part of the world, learning to serve as hamblest mentials the poor whom God shall send them. 1840 to 1879—the hand of God is surely visible in such a Carristian increase.

In our city, we enjoy the prayers and living charity of a house of this Congregative first and the content of the con

Sisters of St. Joseph, which we have in our midst. They should receive a kind word and a generous help in their grand and self-sacrificing mission of clothing the naked and feed-

A HERETICS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Hyacinthe Loyson has written a let-Mr. Hyacinthe Loyson has written a letter to The Independent on his "Programme for Catholic Reform."

He starts out with saying that he does "not wish to found a new religion," but he desires to eliminate "the errors which have crept into the teachings" of the Catholic religion.

Catholic religion.

The demands which he makes upon the

Church he condenses into five proposi-I. Rejection of the Infallibility of the

Pope. II. Election of bishops by the clergy and III. Preaching of the Bible and general

services in the national language.

IV. Liberty of narriage to the priest.

V. Liberty and morality in the confes

ional.

After explaining his five demands and insisting, also, on allowing the people to drink of the chalice, he concludes as fol-We repeat again that we do not wish to

hands soon turn to account as comfortable clothing, or plain yet wholesome nourishment for the destitute whom they serve.

For themselves they ask nothing, these Sisters. They own and can own nothing but the habit they wear, and not even that. Their food is what is left when their charge has been served. If there is enough for their poor, and yet not enough for their poor, and yet not enough for their poor, and yet not enough for their poor first, themselves, they go to bed hungry. This is no extraordinary happening with the Sisters of this Congregation; and when it happens, the rule is as we state it—the poor first, themselves last or not at all.

The same may be said of the good

Holy See recognized in Ireland a territory and a territory of the English crown. Advianthe Fourth, indeed, the first Pope who countenanced being the form the fount indeed, the first Pope who countenanced in the fount of the English crown. Advianthe Fourth, indeed, the first Pope who countenanced be invasion of Henry the Second, was an Englishman; but not on his Bull did not publish it in proceedings. He first Pope who countenanced the first Pope who countenanced the invasion of the Countess, and Bachettoni for the Countess, Lambertini gained her suit before the civil tribunal. She lost it before the civil tribunal is in the Supreme Court. She is now condemned in costs, 100,000 lire. She is now condemned in costs, 100,000 lire. She is now condem "Such have been the dealings of the

understands well that, whatever be decided about the expedience of the act of annexation itself, its serious evils did not begin until the English monarchy was false to the Pope, as well as to Ireland. Up to that date, the settlers in the conquered soil became so attached and united to it and its people that, according to the proverb, they were Hibernis Hibernisres. It is Protestantism which has been the tyrannical oppressor of the Irish; and, we suppose, that Protestantism neither asked nor needed letters apostolic or consecrated pose, that Protestantism neither asked nor needed letters apostolic or consecrated banner to encourage it in the war it waged against Irish Catholicism. Neither Cromwell nor William of Nassau waited for the Pope's leave or sought his blessing in his military operations against Ireland, any more than Queen Victoria appeals to the Pope's grant for her title of Defender of the Faith, though from the Pope it was originally derived. The Tudor, not the Plantagenet, introduced the iron age of

Plantagenet, introduced the iron age of Ireland." On Thursday afternoon the village of Newbury was startled by the intelligence that Mr. John Kately, who lived about midway between Newbury and Wardsville, had been found dead on the farm of Mr. Regis, just outside the village. Beside the body was found the bottle—the primary cause of his death. Appearance indicated that the unfortunate man had been dead several hours, if not indeed an entire day. The body was brought to Newbury and an inquest held. The verdict was returned on Friday evening, and was to the effect that deceased came to his death by lying down with his face exposed to the sun while he was intoxicated, and that congestion of the

TELEGRAPHIC.

it was less in it is tream at the control to the chief who sure waited for hor Lower Tugela, June 10th, says that the select over the blessing in his treland, any terms of the acceptable age of the blessing in his treland, any terms of the acceptable age of the blessing in his tream have not better over that the survivors of King Cetywayo are been recognized as important persons by the native spies. While age of the seesing the age of the seesing with Lond Chelma ford a report arrived that the Zulu army were advancing on Gen. Wood's camp was essengers readily agreed to be shot if this report proved true. When it was essengers readily agreed to be shot if this report proved true. When it was essengers were with the Prince Imperial he was killed contradict LL Carrent that the survivors gallor view miles of the acceptable.

A considerable portion of the each who sure independent to the English and English as a ten be placed at Ulmuch. A discrete the contradict LA discrete the contradict LA discrete the contradict LA carrent the search of the peace messengers declare that the stap tence overtures of King Cetywayo are bone fide. A special from the contradict LA carrent that the stap tence overtures of King Cetywayo are been recognized as important persons by the native spies. While age of the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence that the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence that the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence that the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence the contradict LA Carrent that the stap tence that the contradict LA Carrent that the contradi

of the deceased Prince Imperial? said:
"Prince Jerome will if he accepts that
serious responsibility.

Versailles, June 26.—In the Chamber
of Deputies: b-day, Jules Ferry, Minister
of Public Instruction, made a long speech,
defending the Secular Education Bill.
He denied to the Jesunts the right to call
themselves Frenchmen, and declared that
teaching by religious confraternities constituted real peril to civil society.
Paris, June 27.—M. Laroche Julbert, a
Bonapartist who has lately been veering
towards Republicanism, is about to resign
his seat in the Chamber of Deputies so that
his son may stand as a Republican can-

Belleville, Ont., June 27.—An Indian named Maraele, living on the Tyendinaga Reserve, was literally roasted to death by the sun on Wednesday. He partook freely of whiskey until he became drunk, and then lay down in the sun near his dwelling. His daughter tried to rouse him, but

Peterbory', June 27.—A young man named Fitzgerald, who had quite recently returned here from England, and who for-merly worked in the agricultural imple-ment manufactory of P. Hamilton, was drowned off the Little Lake Point while drowned off the Little Lake Point while bathing last evening. He was seen by some other young men to run out into the water, making a splash, getting into deep water. He went down and came up some unaccountable motive, betrayed the trust his patron reposed in him. As soon as Bonaparte discovered the perfectly he some unaccountable motive, betrayed the trust his patron reposed in him. As soon as Bonaparte discovered the perfectly he sources and the source of the Little Lake Point while bathing last evening. He was seen by some other young men to run out into the water, making a splash, getting into deep water. He went down and came up again, making notions with his hands, but not calling for help. They still supposed nothing wrong until he sank and rose no more. The body has not yet

but finding the Zulus in a strong hill position, they retired.

Paris, June 26.—There was an immense attendance at the mass in commemoration of the deceased Prince Imperial at the Church of Saint Augustine to-day.

Paris, June 26.—Theodore M. Roucher's organ gives an authenticated account of an interview, in which Rouhers, replying to the question, who would take the place

Dirge for Devin Reilly.

"When the day has come, darling, that your darling must go
From the scene of his struggles, of his pride and his woe,"
Lay him on a hillside, with his feet to the e the soul of the verdure is faintly stealugh-e of a hill, with his face to the

light, Which glows upon the dawn, and glorifles the night;
For the grand old mother nature is mightier than death.
The subtle Irish soul, of which the beautiful

The subtle Irish soul, of which is breath; is breath; Which needles and dreams in the solemn wounding trees, and dings out its locks to the rapture of the And dings out its locks. And 'twill crave for God's wonders, from the daisy star close by.

To the golden scroll which sparkles with His scripture in the sky."

God rest you, Devin Reilly, in the place of your choice, your choice, where the blessed dew is falling, and the flowers have a voice; Where the conscious trees are bending in homage to the dead, And the eath is swelling upward, lik a pillow for your head;

And His rest will be with you, for the lonely seeming grave.
Though a dungeon to the coward, is a palace Though a dungeon to the coward, to the brave—
Though a black Inferno circle, where the recreant are bound,
Is a brave Valhalla pleasure dome where heroes are crowned;
Oh! His rest will be with you, in the congress of the great, by corrow, and are victors

of the great.
Who are purified by sorrow, and are victors over fate;
Oh, God's rest will be with you, in the corridors of Fame.
Which were jubilant with welcome, when Death called out your name.

Way among the heros, for another hero soul! Room for a spirit which has struggled to its goal! Rise, for in life he was faithful to his faith, And entered without stain 'neath the portico And entered without stain 'neath the portico of death; And his fearless deeds around, like attending angels stand

angels stand, Claiming recognition from the noble and the grand : Claiming to his meed—who from fresh bounding youth,
To the days of manly trial, was truthful to
the truth—
The welcome of the hero, whose foot would

not give way.

Till his trenchant sword was shivered in the fury of the fray;
And grand will be that welcome, if the Devin gods above Can love with but a tithe of an humble mor-tal love!

"Lay me on a hillside, with my feet to the Where the life of the verdure is faintly stealing through; On the slope of a hill, with my face to the

Which glows upon the dawn, and glorifies the night;"
Would it were a hillside in the land of the Would it were a littiside in the land of the Gael, Where the dew falls like teardrops, and the wind is a wail; Where the winged superstitions are gleaming through the gloom, Like a host of frighted Fairies, to beautify the tomb, On the slope of a hill, with your face to the sky

which clasped you, like a blessing, in the days gone by; When your hopes were as radiant as the stars of the night, And the reaches of the future throbbed with constellated light.

Have you seen the mighty tempest, in its war cloak of cloud,
When it stalks through the midnight, so defiant and proud;
When 'tis smouldering the ocean, 'till the

From the thunder of its voice, and the lightning of its eye;
And the waves, in timid multitudes, are
rushing to the strand.
In a vain appeal for succor from the buffets
of its hand;
Then you saw the soul of Reilly, when, abroad
It dashed aside, with loathing

onquest, and his blow Have you seen a weary tempest, when a

harbor is near.

And its glant breast is heaving from the speed of its career;
How it puts off its terrors, and is timorous and weak,
And it stoops to the waters, with its is near, nt breast is heaving from the speed s to the waters, with its cheek to

And it stoops to the waters, with its cheek to their cheek; As it broods, like a lover, over all the quiet Till the dimpling smiles of pleasure are eddys trace? aw the soul of Reilly, when, ceas-Then you saw the soul of Reilly, when, ceasing to roam
It flung away the clouds, and nestled to its

ome; in the heave and swell were ended, and

when the near a street,
the spirit was at rest,
And gentle thoughts, like white winced birds,
were dreaming on its breast;
And the tremulous sheets of sunset, around
its couch were rolled,
In voluptuous festooning of purple lined with
gold.

oh! sorrow on the day when our young apostle died.
When the lonely grave was opened for our darling and our pride;
When the passion of a people was following the dead,
Like a solitary mourner, with a bowed uncovered head;
When a nation's aspirations were stooping o'er the dust;
When the golden bowl was broken, and the trenchant sword was rust;
When the golden bowl was broken, and the trenchant sword was rust;
When the brave tempestuous spirit, with an upward wing had passed,
And the love of the wife was a widow's love at last;

"Lay me on a hillside, with my feet to the dew.
Where the life of the verdure is faintly stealing through;
On the slope of a hill, with my face to the

ight, ch glows upon the dawn, and glorifies the night;" and it were a hillside in the land of the

Gael.
Where the dew falls like teardrops, and the wind is a wail—
Where the winged superstitions are gleaming through the gloom,
Like a host of frighted fairles, to beautfy the tomb!

on the slope of a hill, with your face to the sky. Which clasped you like a blessing in the days gone by:

gone by;
When your hopes were as radiant as the stars
of the night,
And the reaches of the future throbbed with
constellated light.

—Joseph Brenan.

Queen Victoria once presented a Bible Queen Victoria once presented a Bible to an African chieftain, said that in that lay England's glory. Who gave it to England's A Pope! Who preserved it for the world? Popish monks! Ethelbert, pupil of St. Augustin, dowered England with parliamentary representation; that came from mentary representation: that came from Rome. King Alfred enriched her with King Alfred was educated by trial by jury: monks. The common law of England was framed by the Bishops who came from Rome during the Heptarchy. Magna Charta was wrested from imbecile oppress-ion by Popish barons. Nay, the very legend to this day retained on British coins of Fidei Defendsor-"Defender of the Faith, was inscribed upon them in Rome by Leo X., on the 11th of October, 152l.

THE NUN,

In a room, on the third floor of a house in B., a woman lay dying. Though the room was ample it was almost void of fur-niture, which made it somewhat difficult niture, which made it somewhat difficult to judge to which class of society she belonged, or had belonged. Old curtains, scarcely showing that they had once been blue, hung in front of the windows, their folds had grown yellow, and the dust had perforated them in many places. Only one straw-bottomed chair, and a little wooden table covered with medicine bottles and glasses were there, and on wooden table covered with bottles and glasses were there, and on the floor lay two or three towels, a sponge, the floor lay two or three towels, a sponge, and a plain white earthenware basin. the first glance, one could not keep off the thought that want and poverty reigned here, for nothing else was there, beyond here, for nothing else was there, beyond the articles enumerated, with the exception of an old moth-eaten arm-chair which stood at the foot of the bed; in spite of the obscurity, which the drawn curtains spread, one could see that a hand had robbed it of the lace with which it had formerly been adorned, probably to sellit. The room looked out upon a country yard in the middle of which stood an acacia, surrounded by a small plot of

acacia, surrounded by a small plot of grass. The dark, bare branches waited yearningly for the first rays of the coming spring, to recommence a new life, when nature revives with fresh verdure. "Therese," faltered the patient, "I am thirsty." woman of about fifty years, who

A woman of about fifty years, who had been standing by the window, approached the bed, and poured a few drops into a glass of water. Then she gently raised the head of her mistress from the pillow, ond put the glass to her lips.

"You seem to be in very great pain, my lady," said Therese.

"Inexpressible," replied the invalid, and laid her thin hand on her chest. "It burns like a fire." Then she sank back again on the pillow groaning.

again on the pillow groaning.

This woman, who was awaiting her last hour in the dreary, empty room, was the the once illustrious singer, Aurora Franchi. She had left behind her a widespread reputation in her art and for the charms of her person. Only a few years since the whole land had been full of her praise. Persons of the highest rank had contended Persons of the highest rank had contended for her favors. Riches, luxuries in pro-fusion had surrounded her, and of all that lavish wealth, there only remained to her an old Turkish shawl, in which she was enveloped, for she could not even call a counterpane her own. What a con-trast to her former life! Many a noble-What a contrast to her former life! Many a nobleman retains to this day her picture, in which her beautiful and loveable face is displayed. Now all her beauty has vanished. Her still black hair seemed too heavy for her sick and tired head. All the freshness of life had flown from her cheeks and on her wan know was written. cheeks, and on her wan brow was written her approaching end. A dry cough appeared to shake her chest painfully.

Though but thirty-six years of age, she was marked with death's hand. So she lay, solitary and deserted by all who had formerly knelt at her feet worshipping her

In her want and abandonment she sold one diamond after the other; then the jewelry and costly apparel; and when the wardrobe had gone, then the handsome furniture was disposed of. One single friend remained to her, the Dr. B—, It dashed aside, with loathing, all the creatures of the night;
Till the plumed hosts were humbled, and their crests, white no more,
Were soiled with the sand, and strewn upon the shore;
For the volumed swell of thunder was conceptuated in his form. family; however, he visited her daily, and each time left on the table one or two shillings. From this charity one or two samings. From this charry lived the sufferer and her old domestic. This servant, Therese, who had spent the former good days of luxury, jewelry, equipages and admirers with her mistress, equipages and admirers with her mistress, could not believe that brilliant time would never again return. Her faithful at-tachment enabled her to remain true her lady in the hour of trial.

dy in the hour of trial.

She looked very pale and worn, and
o worder; food was scarce, and for no wonder; food was scarce, and for weeks she had spent her nights in the rickety old arm-chair at the foot of the sick-bed. Dr. B— saw that the feeble old Therese could not continue nursing with-out great risk to her own health.

You must think of sparing yourself, Therese," he said to her one day. "I shall send you for a time to my old aunt's, where you can somewhat recover your strength. I will get other aid for the invalid, which will certainly not be less active than yours has been. The pious sisters of the Convent of the Redemption have

the Convent of the Redemption have made it their task to nurse the sick. This very night one of the nuns will be here."
At six o'clock that evening the nun sent by Dr. B—— appeared. Therese took a weeping farewell of the dying woman, and proprised to visit her daily. She then promised to visit her daily. She then gave the sister a few words of advice about And the love of the wife was a winow store at last;
Oh! God rest you, Devin Reilly, in the shadow of that love.
And God bless you with His bliss, in the pleasure-dome above.
When the heros are assembled, and the very angels bow
To the glory of eternity, which glimmers on To the glory of eternity, which glimmers on the province of th the pillow, and gave her the draught, but instead of drinking the latter gazed with large black eyes full of astonishment

at the nun.
"How old are you?" she asked.

"Eighteen!" was the answer.
"Eighteen?" with a sigh, whispered the sick woman. She drank quickly, and

then laid down again.
"Do you know that I must soon die?" "They did not tell me so, lady; per-"They did not ten me so, nany; perhaps it will yet be possible to save you."
"To save me!" cried out in ironic tones the invalid, "and for what? what would become of me? Youth and beauty, those give life. I am already dead, my child." The nun was silent, and quietly opened

the book of prayers which she had br with her. This young girl had a face of entrancing beauty. The white cap which formed a frame round her fair brow became her wonderfully, and showed up the light of purity and innecence, which beamed in her lovely countenance. Her dark eyes (which were shaded by beautiful lashes), gazed sometimes anxiously across at the invalid, who contemplated with admiration, even with envy, this mag-

nificent face. Suddenly she began:
"Tell me, my dear, are your vows binding forever?"
"Yes, replied the sister. "What is your name, then?"
"Sister Franziska."

"But your family name?" 'We are forbidden to tell it!" "It is the rule of our Order."

"But, surely you are allowed to tell me where your parents now live!
"I have no parents."
"Your mother?"

"I never knew her."

"I never knew her."

"And your father?"

"He is dead."

Where can this lovely girl come from?
thought the invalid to herself; from what
root did this beautiful flower spring?
In consequence of what unhappy fate, or
by what chain of circumstances has this charming creature veiled herself in a nun's dress. And then, out loud to the sister,

she said:

"Oh, my poor child, you are more dead than I am; perhays to-morrow a handful of earth will cover my body and my memory, but I have enjoyed life in all its phases. You will never know any thing but grated walls and continual silence, dry bread vigorous account. any thing but grated wans and continual silence, dry bread, rigorous prayers and fasting. Oh, you also could spend a life to more advantage if you liked. Every-where homage would be paid to your beauty. You need only enter the world

The nun rose.

"What do you say?" she cried, "do you not know that all the would offers is but vanity? you have tasted of all things, and yet I am happier than you are. In my profound solitude in the retirement of my convent, I meditate with so much pleasure, and it gives me comfort, lets me forget the world, and discovers to me a life of glory and splendor which far outshines all the glitter of this one."

"Vanity!" called out the invalid, "first feel what it is to be sought, loved and adored. What is life without joy and pleasure. However short it may be, enjoyment lengthens it, and only those who have drained the cup of pleasure to its dregs have lived."

Trembling Sister Franziska laid her bedge on the line of the sick woman, as if

Trembling Sister Franziska laid her hand on the lips of the sick woman, as if to hold back the words. "You speak feverishly, and blaspheme

God, and pain me. Oh, repent, before it is too late, for I repeat again, your life was nothing but vanity."

The invalid passed her hand over her brow; for a short time she remained silent, and then seemed to brush a tear from her

And even if all is vanity, my child, she then said, "one sunbeam has lighted up my path in life and now gilds these, my last hours. I have once truly loved. I was eighteen years old, as you are now, Sister Franziska: what has become of him? If he who had the first emotion of my heart grow now to stand by my head. mm f II he who had the first emotion of my heart were now to stand by my bed I should die easily. There, take," and she drew from beneath the pillowa small key, "take and open this casket, it contains "take and open this casket, it contains my papers, the certificate of my birth, and true name, Marie Amalie Berger, and my marriage lines also. A dark flush spread over the nun's face, and trembling she stretched out her hands towards her

'He whom you loved, did he call himself Gabriel von Tanensee?"
"Yes,"cried the dying woman, "Gabriel
von Tannensee. How do you know?"

"That man brought me up." "And your father?"
"Was Gabriel von Tannesee."

"You were born in Switzerland, he took you to Germany, after I had left him, and

now he is dead?"

Sister Franziska nodded silently. The invalid sobbed. The nun approached her, sank on her knees, and hid her head in her hands. The dying woman, exerting her last energies, covered her with kisses. "And you did not know who I was when you came ?"
"Of the singer Aurora Franchi my

father had never told me."
"And tell me, how did your father die?" "Four years ago in a small town on the hine. Since then I have been in the Rhine. Since He died with one hand in mine and with the other he clasped that of his only friend, a venerable and reverend priest, who now resides in our convent."

The dying woman raised herself. "You are my deliverance, my child," she cried;
"make haste, and let me speak to this
reverend man before I die."
One hour later she was dead; falling

quietly asleep. Sister Franziska held one of the thin hands, whilst in the other lay the crucifix which the priest had brought her.—The Lamp.

THE END.

A FIEND WRECKS A TRAIN TO KILL CATHOLICS.

A report from Syrachse, N. Y., June 16th, gives the following account of a heavy passenger train thrown from the rails by a fiend or lunatic:

Chas. A. Freeman has been arrested at

Canandaigua, for wrecking the New York Canandaigua, for wrecking the New York Central passenger train at that place, at midnight, the 9th inst. The train that was thrown from the track left here at eight o'clock, p. m., heavily laden with passengers. At the point above indicated the engine struck an obstruction, and was thrown over an embankment into an ad-joining field, and broken to pieces. The baggage car was also thrown from the track and destroyed. Two passenger coaches also left the track, but fortunately were not turned over, and the passengers were but slightly injured. The engineer and fireman crawled out from beneath the wreck of the engine, and were not badly hurt. An examination of the obstruction showed that two ties had first been placed showed that two ties had first been placed crosswise on the rails, and then braced by two others lying at right angles, and their ends resting against the ties on which the track is laid. Suspicion was directed against Freeman, who was found lurking in the vicinity. He was examined on Saturday, the 21st inst., and held for trial.

He made a confession, stating that he lone was the cause of the wreck. He declared that he had a spite against the whole Catholic race, and he was bound to exterminate every man, woman, and child of that religion. He avers that the train of that religion. He avers that the train was loaded with Catholics, and his object was loaded with Cathones, and ins object was to kill off the whole lot. His family resides at Chenango Forks, Broome County. It is thought that he is either insane, or feigning to be so, to escape the penalty of his crime. The indignation against Freeman at Canandaigua is intense, and there was some talk of lynching him. He has been lodged in jail.

Buisness makes a man as well as tries

Death and to-morrow are never here, they are either not come or gone.

ELEMENTS OF THE CATHOLIC POPULATION.

Like the growth of the Republic itself, that of the Catholic Church in the United States is a constant surprise, and any speculations that look to a solution of the causes and results are noticed with interest. No church in the New World has shown so marvellous a development, and none has drawn its strength from so great a

variety of sources.

The true method of accounting for the development of Catholicity and estimating that of the future is to investigate these sources, which are to be found in the original of the fether of the catholic population in the original orig nal elements of the Catholic population of the United States; the numbers received from the accessions of new States, largely Catholic, and the propagating influence of the Church among the native born.

The original elements of the Catholic

population are most naturally considered in the order of time. Among the first may be mentioned the English Catholic Colonists, who settled Maryland under Lord Baltimore, and established the first precedent of true toleration in the land.
Though their growth has not filled so large a space in American Catholicity as the French, Irish, and German that followed, it has left a lasting and honorable mark in the Southern States, and given to the Church, through the Spaldings, the Hamiltons, and others of the old stock, some of her most distinguished prelates and ad-

vocates.

Next may be mentioned under the general heading of the French element, the Catholic children of the French race who came from various quarters, and through a variety of causes. First, there were the 7000 Acadians who were torn from their Catholic homes in Nova Scotia by English forces and scattered over the States. Next, between the years 1791 and 1799, the Revolution in France sent to the United States 23 priests, who became the noblest propagators of the faith in their time, and gave to the Church Bishops Cheverus, Marechal, Brute, Flaget, and Dubois

Several thousand French Catholics also came from the West India Islands as the result of disturbances there in 1793. Anresult of disturbances there in 1793. Another French population, numbering
32,000, nearly all Catholics, was added
with the State of Louisiana in 1803, and
there were also large French settlements
in St. Louis, Mo. Detroit, Mich., and
Vincennes, Ind. The latest and now the
most fruitful source of French Catholic
investigations of the property of the control of t most fruitful source of French Canonic increase is found in the immigration from the Dominion of Canada, which a Canadian bishop estimates at half-a-million during the last thirty years.

The Irish element, however, has proved the most important to the Church in the United States, not only in numbers but in the spirit of propogating the Faith. The early Irish settlers, though numerous, were not sufficiently concentrated in colonies to gain any great local strength, but they gave, in the Carrolls, the Barrys, the O'Briens, the Sullivans, and others, many

distinguished names in the service of th Republic as well as in the Church. A idea of the subsequent increase of the Irish population can be had from the fact that

population can be had from the fact that during the 30 years ending 1876, the Irish immigration to the United States am-mounted to 2,001,727.

Another powerful element which has ri-valled the Irish increase by immigration, is the German, which, according to the latest and most careful estimates, now number 1,237,563 Catholics in the United States. A large Spanish element was acnumber 1,237,363 Catholics in the United States. A large Spanish element was ac-quired with the 18,000 population of Florida in 1819, and the 160,000 of Cali-fornia and New Mexico in 1848.

A smaller but promising source of Catholic population is that of the colored people, now set down at more than 25,000. Lastly, the constantly-growing factor of the conversions among native non-Catholics, cannot be ignored. At present, however, it cannot well be brought within the range of statistics, the number of converts among the confirmed vary from five per cent. in some dioceses to twelve per cent.

in others. With so many and such powerful sources of supply, with the natural in-crease by births, and with the spirit of faith which has been able to blend all national elements in friendly co-operation for its advancement, the growth of the Church in future promises to exceed even its progress during the past fifty years. - Boston Pilot.

THE INDIAN AND THE CRUCIFIX.

The editor took down, some years the following story from the lips of F. de-Smet, S.J., the great Indian missionary. It is given, as nearly as possible, in his own words: "In 1840," said he, "I visited the Black

Foot Indians, who, thought they were a very warlike tribe, received me with a kind welcome. On this occasion I gave them a welcome. On this occasion I gave them a crucifix, merely explaining to them who Christ is, and how He died on the cross for them, to bring them to heaven with Himself. Again I paid them a visit in 1855, when I was still more warmly received and welcomed; in fact, with every mark of affection. This greatly surprised me, and I was going to ask the cause of it, when I was invited to a council of all the warriors of the tribe. I went, and soon found my self in the presence of their great men and of the chieftain himself, who wore on his breast the crucifix I had given hin years before. When I was seated, you may guess my surprise and delight when he began his harangue to me by begging me to send them black-gowns to teach them the way to heaven. 'Black-gown,' said he, 'we know that what you teach us is true'; and when I asked what had brought this conviction to their minds, he told the following fact: 'Three snows ago, black-gown,' said he, 'I and my warriors, thirty in all, went on the war-path against the Crow Indians,

crucifix which you, black-gown, gave me, and of the words you said. I saw there was no hopes but in it. Then I addressed my fellow-warriors, and I said to them; "Trust in Him who died on the cross for us!" and taking the crucifix, I held it aloft the parts and I proved to the Great us!" and taking the crucifix, I held it aloft in my hands, and I prayed to the Great Spirit to save us. I then kissed the crucifix, and placed it on my head, and rubbed it over my arms and breast, and gave it to my companions. They all did the same. I took the crucifix in my hand and held it before me, and told them all to follow. I burst through palisade, right in the midst of the enemy, followed by all. Shots and arrows flew about us from every Shots and arrows flew about us from every direction, yet, black-gown, owing to the power of Him whom we invoked, we passed through unscathed, not even one of us being hurt. From that moment we all longed to see the black-gown again.' "Black-gowns went, and received 1,200 of this tribe into the Church."—Illustrated

CARDINAL MANNING ON EVILS OF THE TIMES.

The apostacy, the revolt, the departure, which St. Paul foretold, have been going on for 300 years. The nations, the authorities, the governments, the powers of the world have been endeavoring to dissever and break up that supernatural unity. At this moment we see the Christian world, once a perfect whole shattered with fixed bayonets, kneel, rear and neel with fixed bayonets, kneel, rear and neel when, by the light of the flash, we could see emptied saddles. Our pursuers' when, by the light of the flash, we could see emptied saddles. Our pursuers' see emptied saddles. Our pursuers' fire was wild, passing over our head; so fire was wild, passing over our head; so we had few casualties, and these slight; but they were bold and enterprising, well led, often charging close up to the bayonets. I remarked this, whereupon the Irishmen answered, 'Devil thank them for that same,' There was no danger on the flanks. The white of the pike alone guided us. Owls could not have found their way across the field. The face of the country has been described as a succession of rolling swell, and later the enemy got up guns,

violation of God's law; we must obey the law of God rather than that of man," there rises up an uproar immediately, as if there was no such thing as sacred authority; because men have come to worship the powers of the world and to withdraw themselves from obedience to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Surely this is a time when we ought to pray to the Holy Ghost that he who created the Christian world may once more restore the unity which man has barred. To come nearer home, what is the state of what is called society? By Jesus Christ. Surely this is at the weary hours. Surely this is a the weary hours. Surely this is a the weary hours. Surely the state of what is called society? By society I mean our neighbors round about us—not those who, in the height of their folly, are hurrying to perdition. There was a time when the society of the world was Christian and Catholic; and if men or women were unworthy of their name, or women were unworthy of their name, or with him. During an interlude would encounter Shields, and answering affirmatively, heard: 'Them Germans is poor creatures, but Shields' boys will be afther fighting.' Expressing a belief that my 'boys' could match Shields' any day, I received loud assurance from half a hundred that the world was Christian and Catholic; and if men or women were unworthy of their name, or us—not those who, in the height of their folly, are hurrying to perdition. There was a time when the society of the world was Christian and Catholic; and if men or women were unworthy of their name, or their faith, or weak or wandering, they were held up by the influence of public opinion or the influence of society. Society was Christian and Catholic; individuals may have been weak and uals may have been weak and fallen away. Now individuals are Christrailen away. Now individuals are Christians and Catholics; society is neither one nor the other. It is worldly, self-indulgent, sensual, unbelieving. Instead of supporting individuals, it drags them down. Look at the records of the newspapers, look at the the theaters, look at the vast look at the theaters, look at the vast population that live on the vices of the theatres, look at the places of amusement all over London. I do not say that good people do not sometimes go to these places, but I do say they are of the world worldly; they have the savor of death; worldly; they have the savor of death; they are the occasion of a multitude of sins which grieve the Holy Ghost, resist Him, and quench Him. Look at the pri vate lives of men. I do not wish to be too vate lives of men. I do find men or wo-sharp, but where can we find men or wo-men living the lives of those described in the book of the Acts of the Apostles? When can we find men so detached from the world, so filled with the love of God, that they were a sign of the mission of Jesus Christ? Where is charity now Quarrels, dissensions, law-suits, disputes between brothers and sisters, disobedient children and hard hearted parents who cast their children out, withering sarcasm, ridicule—these are what we see. "Iniquity shall abound and the charity of man grow cold." Truly this is prophecy ful-filled. The members of the confraternity must pray; firstly, for their own sanctification; secondly for the conversion of sin-ners; and thirdly, for the conversion of ners; and thirdly, for the conversion of England. At the present moment a visible movement of the Holy Ghost passes over England. I could never believe that the change which has taken place in England change which has taken place in England during the last fifty years has been wrought simply through human influence. It was the work of the Holy Ghost and nothing less. Catholics ought therefore to pray that the seed which is now sown may be multiplied like the bread in the wilderness thirty-fold, fifty-fold, a human transfer of the seed which is now sown may be multiplied like the bread in the wilderness thirty-fold. may be interpreted in the many bearing may be much marked fold, and be ready for the harvest, resting assured that God will, in his own resting assured that the market may be made in the market may be good time, send out the reapers to garner the sheaves into His barn.

FRENCH INFIDELITY WITH A VEN-GEANCE.

[From the Catholic Times.] Radical writing grows bolder in France. M. Ferry has aroused a demon he will find it hard to allay. Let us give a specimen from the Marsellaise, premising that it is not a solitary note, but a part in a grand fugue: "If Catholicism is a social peril, let it be firmly attacked and pursued without pity, truce, or mercy, as we did in 1789 and 1793. No more turning aside, or legislative finessing, or half measures.

We must take the bull by the horns and ignorance by the ears." But this drastic operation is not to be confined to Cathoon the war-path against the Crow Indians, our enemies, and we entered their territory. We know that the moment we entered their land we were beset with dangers, and therefore we took every precaution to prevent our track being discovered. Besides, when we camped for the night we built up a kind of fortress of dead wood to protect us, in case of a surprise, from their shots and arrows. Spite of all care the Crow Indians discovered our trail, and during the dead of night surrounded us with a body very much larger than ours, and then raised their wild war-cry. We, who were within the enclosure, giving ourwho were within the enclosure, giving ourselves up for lost, began to sing our deathsong, when I bethought myself of the

which was waged in 1789 and 1789. The writer is as frank as his dates are ominous. What does M. Ferry think of the spirit he is conjuring into portentous activity

GEN. TAYLOR ON IRISH SOLDIERS

In General Richard Taylor's book, "De struction and Reconstruction," which abounds in bright passages, occurs the following account of a skirmish between the Sixth Confederate Regiment, and a part of Gen. Shield's command:—

"The Sixth (Irish) regiment was in rear, and I took two companies for a rear

"The Sixth (Irish) regiment was in rear, and I took two companies for a rear guard. The column had scarcely got in motion before a party of horse rushed through the guard, knocking down several men, one of whom was severely bruised. There was a little pistol shooting and some sabre-hacking, and for some minutes things were rather mixed. The enemy's cavalry had charged ours and driven it on the infantry. Our Federal was captured, and his horse given to the bruised man, who congratulated the rider on his promotion to respectable service. I dismounted gave my horse to Tom to lead with fixed bayonets, kneel, rear and fire when, by the light of the flash, we could Church and to make laws to limit its divine authority. They have entered into the Holy City and with impious hands have sought to dethrone the representative of Him who sits at the right hand of the Father. They would make themselves so supreme that no one might resist them. If a Christian or a Catholic, a priest or a bishop, as the martyrs and confessors said, as the Pontiffs have said in every age when the Church has been assailed, "This is a violation of God's law; we must obey the uncomfortable, for the pike I an stady, to the south. It was a fine night, intirely, for divarsion, said the Irishmen, with which sentiment I did not agree; but they were steady as clocks and as chirpy as crickets, indulcing in many a jest whenwere steady as clocks and as entry as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attentions of our friends in the rear were slackened. They had heard Shield's proximity, and knew him to be an Irishman by birth, and that he had Irish regiments with him. During an interlude I was asked if it was not probable that we sired to relieve the guard, but was diverted from my purpose by scornful howls of 'We're the boys to see it out.' As Argyle's to the Tartan, my heart has warmed to an Irishman since that night."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LOURDES.

Rev. A. Leygrauff published in the Columbia, of Milwaukee, the following episode which was related to him at Lourdes: "The day after my arrival the Prince of Wales day after my arrival the International day also came to pay his respect to Our Lady of Lourdes. Good Brother Henry, the quard at the Grotto, told me of it. The of Lourdes. Good Brother Henry, the guard at the Grotto, told me of it. The prince had paid a visit to the brother's little picture and fancy store, the proceeds of which are destined for the benefit of the of which are destined for the beneat of the new church. He desired to drink of the miraculous water, but the four gentlemen attendants tried to prevent it. A moment, however, when their attention was centred nowever, when their attention was centred upon something else was sufficient for him to purchase a handsome sea-shell and to drink of the water. He then wanted to offer a large candle, but such was his res-istance to this by his companions that he had to renounce his design. As a keepsake he bought some photographs and statuettes. ne bought some photographs and statuettes. A poor prince, indeed, who does not share the privilege of the poorest Catholic beggar, of honoring the Queen of Heaven as he might wish to do,"—Ave Maria.

DEATH OF WILLIAM FROUDE.

A recent death in England, that of Mr. William Froude, recalls many Catholic incidents and associations. He himself was not a Catholic, though his wife and all his children have been received into the Church. He was the brother, not only of James Anthony Froud, the prejudiced historian and calumniator of Ireland, but also of the late Hurrell Froude, Cardinal Newman's Oxford friend who used to say "Do you know the story of the murderer who you know the story of the murderer who had done one good thing in his life? Well, if I was ever asked what good thing I had ever done, I should say I had brought Keble and Newman to understand each other." Hurrell preceded his brother William to the tomb by many years, and on his grave Cardinal Newman laid a tribute of years as touching and as truly on his grave Cardinal Newman laid a tri-bute of verse as touching and as truly poetical as any he ever penned. William Froude was an eminent engineer, and one of his sons is following the same profession.

AN HISTORIAL CHURCH.

After the lapse of three centures, the Roman Catholic chapel in Ely place, Holborn, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, born, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, the daughter of Arura, king of the West Angles, born in Suffolk in the year 630, and who took part in the erection of Ely cathedral, is to be opened for the celebra-tion of High Mass on the 23rd of June, being the day known in the calendar as being the day known in the calendar as the feast of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manning will preach the first sermon. Evelyn, in his "Dairy," under date November 14, in his "Dairy," under date November 14, 1668, mentions the consecration of Dr. Wilkins, as bishop of Chester, in the chapel, when Dr. Tillotson preached. At one time the chapel was rented by the National society for a schoolroom, and afterwards opened for the celebration of the service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. It was purchased in 1874 by the Roman Catholic Church.

It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

He only is independent who can maintain himself by his own exertions.

Y, JULY 4]

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e lapse of three centures, the tholic chapel in Ely place, Hol-on, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, on, acqueated to St. Ethelareda, er of Arura, king of the West rn in Suffolk in the year 630, ook part in the erection of Ely is to be opened for the celebra-ich Wese on the 22nd of Lunigh Mass on the 23rd of June, day known in the calendar as of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manoreach the first sermon. Evel airy," under date November airy," under date November 14, intions the consecration of Dr. as bishop of Chester, in the nen Dr. Tillotson preached. At the chapel was rented by the society for a schoolroom, and s opened for the celebration of ce of the Established Church in plangage. It was purchased in language. It was purchased in he Roman Catholic Church.

ot easy to straighten in the oak that grew in the sapling. ly is independent who can main-self by his own exertions.

ed we utterly deny, relying on the promises of Christ, that "the gates of Hell (or error) should not prevail aganst it." How could Christ tell His disciples to hear the Church if it could lead them into error?

What was the character of the first Personal Christ Persona

What was the character of the first Re-formers, whom your Lordship calls "noble, holy and learned?" They had a different opinion of one another from that express-ed by your Lordship. I will quote their own words, apoligizing at the same time for using them, but the occasion, truth of history, and fair defence force us. The ig-norant, we are sure, will say that we call hard names, whereas it is the Reformers themselves who are addressing one hard names, whereas it is the reformers themselves who are addressing one another. Luther said of Zwingle, who had dared to differ from him, that he was "Satanized, insatanized, and supersatan-ized," and that, furthermore, "his dam-ized," and that, furthermore, "his damnation was certain." Zwingle retorted that, "When I read a book of Luther's, that, when to be looking at an obscure pig grunt-seem to be looking at an obscure pig grunt-ing among the flowers of a fair garden." Calvan said of Luther, "would to God he would think more of his own vices,"whil Luther said of Calvin that he was "a made "a mad dog," and Beza applied to him language which modern civilization does not permit us to repeat. Were these men a little deranged, though "noble and holy" as you say? Extreme divergencies commenced early in the Reformed churches. Froude declares that "an unfavorable estimate of the Reformers is rapidly gaining ground amongst advanced thinkers," (Lives of amongst advanced tunkers," (Lives of Erasmus and Luther, p. 44.) We might add with a celebrated French author "that history is being disentembed." The Ser-nons, Table-talk, and other writings of Luther, would not be permitted to circulate in any country having a law against the dissemination of licentious literature, and Sunter, forsooth, is held up to the miration of Protestants as the angel of the New Testament, the inspired head and New Testament, the inspired near almost divine organizer of Protestant reformation. Erasmus the learned styled Luther, "a savage beast, and a furious wild boat." Luther says of Henry VIII., Luther says of Henry VIII. ar." Luther says of fill asses."
"was the grossest of all asses." The godly Cranmer does not escape. The Church News of London, England, writes in one of its issues that "Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Jewell," and the rest, "were apostates, traitors, robbers, and persecu-tors." Dr. Littledale, a Protestant, charactors." Dr. Littledale, a Protestam, that terizes them in the Guardian, May 20th, 1868, as "utterly unredeemed villains," whilst Baring Gould declares their "great and noble work" to have been a "miserable of the control of the cont apostacy" (in his lives of the Saints IL., p. 21.) "The Reformation," Lord Macaulay writes, "was begun by Henry, the murderer writes, was begun by Henry, the murderer of his wives, continued by Somerset the murderer of his brother, and completed by Elizabeth, the murderess of her guest." This gallant band of "noble, holy, and learned reformers," according to your learned reformers," according to y Lordship, were certainly not models virtue, nor such as our good God would raise up to reform His Church, His own Might it not strike anyone seriously reading the history of the Reformation even from Protestant historians, that those men had the semblance of these tur-bulent spirits, that brought in their "sects of perdition" of which St. Peter spoke (II. of perdition" of which St. Peter spoke (II. Peter II., 1,) "bringing upon themselves swift destruction?" Was it not of such, that the Apostle wrote, "clouds without water, which are carried about by the winds, trees of the autumn, unfruitful, twice dead, plucked up by the

What was the character of the first Rehad no longer a meaning. The lates of a Church's having an independent autonomy for about 1,400 years in England, and being at the same time a branch enslaved of a corrupt Church, is indeed a contra-

liction in terms. If, then, you would still maintain your proposition that "we trace back the independent autonomy of our Church to the Apostolic age," you are constrained to adopt the plea of an invisible Church. In this case, it would be interesting to know was that a visible Church which became invisible at the coming of St. Austin, to appear only after many centuries; or how your independent autonomy can be shown to have devolved on the persons of

shown to have devolved on the persons of Cranmer, Barlow, and others.

And during all these twelve hundred years where was the "light for the revelation of the Gentiles," "the city placed on a mountain," that to it all nations might a mountain, 'that to it air hattons slight flow? Where that power which was to be exercised in teaching and ruling, and which should be obeyed and heard as the voice of Christ Himself? Or were the Saviour's words a mockery when He said, "Go teach all nations," "He that heareth Saviour's words a mockery when He said, "Go teach all nations," "He that heareth you heareth Me," "Who despiseth you despiseth Me," "Preach on the housetop," "Openly," "Teach all truth?" How did your Lordship's Church of independent autonomy acquit itself of this heavenimposed burden, which wrung from the lips of St. Paul that "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel?" Or how will your independent autonomy, on awaking from its twelve hundred years of deathlike slumber, authenticate its rights before the world? How proclaim its prerogatives, till then unknown?

But your Lordship holds, without doubt, as a solution of the knot, that Cranmer held ordination from Rome. What!

—from polluted, idolatrous, superstitious
Rome! What did Cranmer think of this? He and his fellows took out commissions from Henry, and at his death resigned them into the hands of Edward, humbly begging a renewal, "whereas," in their own words, "election was sufficient" for begging a renewal, "whereas," in their own words, "election was sufficient" for the episcopal function; and whereas "he was the only source of all manner of tem-poral and spiritual jurisdiction within this realm." Not much independant auton-omy there. How pleasing must be "the blessed memory" of men whose action was so consistent with your Lordship's present system of "independent auton-omy from the Anostolic age."

omy from the Apostolic age."

Again, your Lordship asserts that "the Again, your Lordship asserts that "the separation from Rome was not a schism from the body, but a self-emancipation from an imposed yoke, a return to original independence." Here again you admit that Papal yoke from which you set mit that Papal yoke from which you set yourselves free, but which your predecessors had for 1,500 years borne without a thought of the independent autonomy system. This self-emancipation reminds

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

find more than they permit. Your Lord-ship seems to have perceived the difficulty, and therefore you hastened to explain that " even extreme divergencies of opinion on "even extreme divergencies of opinion on points of doctrine, and practice, must be conceded to be inevitable and allowable" —whereas "The authorative standards of the Church had been wisely framed with a sufficient comprehensiveness of range, as to their construction, as to include such diversity." We presume your Lordship had in mind the speech of the Bishop of Ely, who did not scruple to state at the Pan-Anglican Synod of 1868 that "in all Ely, who did not scruple to state at the Pan-Anglican Synod of 1868 that "in all times since the Reformation," (mind you not be not be referred to hold extreme doctrines on one side and on the other," and hoped "that the time would never come when they would not be allowed to do so;" or perhaps Wilbeforce's words came to your mind, "That the Church of England has always had to prevail in the end, is beginning.

during the 1,400 or 1,500 years under question? Inform an attentive world when were five Sacraments eliminated by those Prelates? When the Eucharistic Reality impugned? When were Protestant doctrines, as now understood, advanced by them? It is true that nearly all the present, doctrines of Protestants were broached at one time or another by here church, till Henry VIII. added one of his own devising, supremacy in spirituals and temporals.

Some Protestant writers have traced their succession as a flowing river through the various heresies that sprung up and were anathematized by the Church, but very few of note would acknowledge southoly an origin for their Churches. If the Church of Christ disappeared for 1,400 years, and the Roman Catholic Church took its place in the world, then the promises of Christ were vain that "the gates of hell should not prevail against it."

When was the "city placed on a mountain" made invisible? "Hear the Church had no longer a meaning. The idea of a Church's having an independent autonomy for about 1,400 years in England, and being at the same time a branch enslaved of the contract of the contraction? It is a contradiction in the representation? It is a contraction in the Loruship when he continued the profit of private interpretation admits everlasting changes, according to the dispositions of individuals learning their past ignorance. The faith of a continued in the profit of a many defairing and persuasions, none of which in each of a more than they or profit of a more than they or profit of the faith. The pretation I it is a contradiction in the terms to permit free interpretation of the same six ye shall retain they are believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be where the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be where the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be where the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be believed, even though the private interpretation by articles or formularies which must be provided by the profit of the soul, implication of the simulation of the same saint says, "Be assured that of all the moments of your day says," He that had My command the profit of the soul, incompanion of the same saint says, and thus it is with the Church; we cannot find a more

ment and of restitution when necessary.

In countries where the confessional is most frequented, public morality is best preserved, as can be seen in a work "The History of Crime and Statistics of Infentials and Lucilius "A statistics of Infentials and Lucilius "A statistics"." History of Crime and Statistics of Infanticide and Legitimacy," a work from one of our public libraries which we had the painful necessity of consulting some time ago, when refuting that stale calumny.

The Catholic Church has been, is, and will be a supported by the constant of the catholic church has been, is, and the catholic church has been in the catholic c

The Catholic Church has been, is, and will be calumniated; our Lord foretold this when he said "Blessed are ye when they shall revile and persecute you, and shall say say all that is evil against you

not be allowed to do so;" or perhaps Wilbeforce's words came to your mind, "That the Church of England has always had within herself persons of extreme divergencies of doctrine," a state which he characterizes as something "as inevitable as having different countenances on different men." The Bishop of Salisburry, on the same occasion, observed that "if legislation was to take place on many of these points it would break up the Church." Your Lordship then is consummately prudent in believing, as you say, that it is not necessary that "this visionary dream of unity should be fulfilled." Archbishop Tait is also with you to a word. In summing up the Synodical debates of 1868 he said that as the laity had always claimed an almost unlimited latitude or divergency of belief the clergy ought to be allowed to grand and solution. The content of the county of the properties of the caumantes, mustepresentations, and abuse against the Catholic Church ad buse against the Catholic Church and her people; but now the sun of truth, which is said to prevail in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned and God-seeking on the mountains and of the Reformation," and in the end, as a your Lordship remarked, "ashamed of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned and God-seeking on the mountains and of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, is said to prevail in the end, is beginning to illumine the horizon, the most learned of the Reformation," and in the end, as doctor of the Reformation, and in the end, is said to preva an almost unlimited latitude or divergency of being the clergy ought to be allowed to enjoy the same privilege. "I do not wish," and he, "to restrain or curb the liberty of the elegry." What would St. John, or St. Paul or St. Jude have said of such a system of the bishops of their times! This soefing at unity of faith in the Church as visionary is only excused from blasphemy by invincible ignorance. Christ prayed and St. Paul as St. Peter repudiated in the severest terms those who bring in schisms and divergencies of views, Would He who bade anathema to an angel of heaven who should preach contrary doctor, the who should preach contra

we love Christ, Who is the head of the Church, if we despise His mystic body, His immaculate spouse, or rather are we not guilty of the most grievous crime of ingratitude towards Him Who purchased His Church with His own blood? "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." Do we not, as far as in us lies, frustrate the efforts of His unbounded love when we observe not His unbounded love when we observe not the laws of His Church and trample on His sacred blood, which He shed for His Church that she might be all fair and beautiful, without spot or wrinkle or any

such thing?

And here we may be allowed to refer to And here we may be allowed to refer to the first precept of the Church, which binds all her children to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass on all Sundays and holidays of obligation under pain of mortal sin. Indeed, we cannot meditate on the passion of our Lord without bringing vividly before our minds the riches of the love of Christ in instituting the Most Blessed Eucharist. Oh, if we but knew the grift of God and what treasures are the gift of God and what treasures are placed at our disposal in the Holy Sacrifice

being present at it.
In this mystery is prominently brought sit symbolizes. The this mystery is prominently brought before us "the exceeding charity of Christ, with which he has loved us, and His own words are verified, "I am come that they may have life, and may have it more abundantly." He, moreover, declared, just before instituting this Holy Sacrament, that, "having loved His own who were in the world, He loved them unto the end," that is, according to some Holy Fathers, to the end of His life, to the end of time, or according to others, to the end

It would be better if parents gave more thought to the matrimonial prospects of their children. Unhappy marriages are the commonest things that help to make the world miserable; and these are in a great part due to the carelessness of parents and to our chaotic social system. No at-tempt is made to keep young men from tempt is made to keep young men from frequenting the society of young women of an opposite belief, and when an ac-quaintanceship ripens into marriage, your Catholic parents demand of Heaven why they are so afflicted. When young people are in that state of sentimental feeling that columnates in marriage, it is exhathat culminates in marriage, it is rather late to urge religious scruples. He will promise anything, and so will she. Love makes everything rose-colored, and religion, if it casts a shade on the hopes of the youthful pair, is likely to be disregarded. Surely parents ought to know that to their sons and daughters the state of marriage is almost inevitable. Every mother expects her son to have the measles, but few mothers seem to regard the marriage of their sons as a certain thing. When it does come, it throws them into a state of consternation; for, as a rule, sons always marry the wrong that culminates in marriage, it is rather placed at our disposar in the Holy Sacrince of the Mass, if we only reflected on the nature of this wonderful mystery of God's love, we would never allow even a day to pass, if we could at all avoid it, without as a tine, some area of their mothers. To encourage a young man to mix in Protestant society, because it is "respectable," is an ordinary course of conduct with so-called Catholic parents; but, when the young man marries a Protestant and loses his Faith—as most men who marry Protestant wives do—there is a howl of horror from those pious parents. The majority of modern parents learn nothing by experience. With that perfect carelessness, which is a mixture of presumtion and indolence, they put fire and tow together, and they are amazed at the result! The Irisk and French systems of arranging marriages—systems in which the

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The Catholic Becord Published every Friday morning at 432 Richmond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

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THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ontario, May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have be-come proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tope and printhoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively de-voted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Catholic internal to ciples; that it will remain, what it has be voted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Cztholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the elergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,

Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, MR. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

to Rome for the See of Northampton, the Blessed Virgin has been, and is England. They are Canon Macmul- adored, and that in the highest sense for the souis of Bridget Casey and len, Monsignor Patterson and Father of that word, as an object of divine Elizabeth Countess of Clare." Lockhart. All three were formerly worship, and though we may not former was a poor Irishwoman, who Anglican clergymen.

stands that Dr. Moran, Roman Cath- | ing her simply as a woman—no more olic Bishop of Ostory, will shortly womanly, or in other words, true leave that diocese and proceed to woman ever lived." The Weekly Canada as Apostolic Delegate in the Register says: "It will suffice to the other day himself. How shockroom of the late Bishop Conrey.

Rome for the unestentatious way of olic and Roman Church, do not adore his life. A letter from Rome says the Blessed Virgin, either in the he "is the most simple in taste of highest sense, or in any sense at all, all the Popes known to history. His and with all their love and venerabedroom is paved with common tion for the Most Blessed Mother of stones, and is never warmed. His God would shrink with horror from reception rooms are fitted up with the blasphemous thought of offering luxuries, but his private apartments are as cheerless as a hermit's cell."

POPE PIUS XI.'s fondness for children was frequently referred to as one of the many beautiful features of his character. Those who were present in the Throne-room of the Vatican the other day might assuredly have said the same of Leo XIII. He showed a particular and paternal affection to the children present, as much to the gratification of their parents as to their own delight and astonishment.

WITH all his exactitude of thought. Cardinal Newman has in him a fund of the truest poetry. He believes in the reality of musical sounds. This is no mere adherence to the wave theory of sound, but appears to be a fancy that each beautiful sound is an actual living entity-immortal because all that is fair must be so. He alluded to this in his last sermon at St. Mary's, perhaps the most famous event in the history of Oxford in the present century.

They have in Boston a society styled, "The Catholic Order of Foresters," a new body lately established the object of which is the promotion of friendship, unity and true charity. None but practical Catholics are eligible to membership, and at the decease of every member his family receives from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Mu tual insurance organizations are spreading rapidly, there being more spreading rapidly, there being more intolerable, or the offer of it either an confidence in them than in many of affront or a joke." the regular life insurance companies.

large reception, a dinner, etc., and, for was largely imbued with the infidel some of them, the travelling expenses to Rome. The Duke of Norfolk paid the expenses of Cardinal Newman, the Catholics of Genoa those of Cardinal Alimonda, and the Pope himself those of Cardinal Hergenroether | think with me must keenly lament who was of his household.

Some Protestant papers of the the corporation. They also take adbishop Purcell by asserting that some of his creditors' money went edral was honestly bought of private | that faith I intend to die.' parties when up-town lands were cheap, as the means used in building it were largely the free-will offerings of the poor, and as Archbishop Purcell's operations were in another and distant field, it is impossible to justify either the paragraph or its animus. Both Protestant and Catholic editors can do better than to catch up and propagate evil reports which hatch as fast as potato-bugs."

A VERY common Protestant His eldest son, who is about twenty, error is to charge Catholics with and is in the Guards, has not yet folpaying to the Blessed Virgin that lowed his father's example. It is a divine honor which is due to God little odd that Lord Ripon once held alone. A new magazine called the the same post which is now filled by Sunday Weekly Register makes the his friend. They are very Republifollowing startling announcement: can in the Catholic Church. At the THREE names have been forwarded "By a vast section of Chistendom Carmelites, on a recent Sunday, the approve of this, still we can hardly The Kilkenny Moderator under- so far as adoration, for surely-viewadd, here; that the vast section of Leo XIII. is becoming noted in ing passage, meaning the Holy Cath-

> THE Boston Pilot of last week says: A recent number of a Protestant contemporary, The Churchman, contained an advertisement asking for five young clergymen, willing to do arduous missionary work, for which they would receive their board and \$150 a year for clothing, etc. It was expressly stipulated that they should be men of talent and willing to submit to all kinds of self-sacrifice. The eard was signed "Episcopus." We have not learned that there were any answers received to the advertisement, but we have been told that responses of another character came in very profusely. These responses told "Episcopus" that he had insulted the ministry and that his offer was either an affront or a joke. It was not a joke, however, for "Episcopus" turned out to be the Rt. Rev. Bishop Huntington, of the Portestant Episcopal Church in Central New York, who had made the appeal in good faith. His reverened brethren considered it an insult to be asked to appropriate their talents to the promulgation of Chistianity for Christ's sake and \$3 a week. Bishop Hun-

tington says that: "His gross sin is that he imagines that out of hundreds who have forsworn the world for the kingdom of heaven, and who preach for the kinguonion heat et, and to seemons, and sing hymns about cross-bear-ers, and marching soldiers, and a suffering sainthood, and the glories of self-renun-ciation, there may possibly be five, only five, who would not count a very abstemi-ous ministry in one of our Middle States intolerable, or the offer of it either an

among other things, they include a ciety in which his youth was passed ishing agricultural districts of Eurospirit of the French revolution, and that its influence upon him was not encountered by any corrective force, in that to which he was afterwards attracted in England. Those who that, in after years, he did not give practical effect to his early training, and make his conduct accord with virulent type are trying to belittle his consistent profession of belief. the great work of the Catholics of Some of his keenest griefs may have New York, by saying the site on come from the want of the inculcawhich St. Patrick's Church was built tion of definite religious principles was obtained by unfair means from upon his children, which is too often the evil consequence of marriage bevantage of the misfortune of Arch- tween persons of different creeds. Lord Russel, a very unimpeachabl witness on such a matter, tells us to help to build the magnificent that 'he always adhered to the structure. The Boston Christian Roman Catholic Church,' and when Register thus hits off this class of he was asked to abandon it his scurrilous abuse: "As it seems to answer was, 'I was born and bred be proved that the site of the Cath- in the faith of my fathers, and in

The London Truth, commenting upon the recent conversion of Lord Bury, gives the following interesting summary of events connected with the life of that distinguished nobleman: "Lord Bury's conversion took place several weeks before it was publicly announced. He was received at the Oratory, which is close to his house, and where his wife and his little daughters have long attended. congregation was requested "to pray was killed at Kensington in a brawl conder that this admiration has gone where she was playing the part of peacemaker. The latter was the widow of the last Lord Clare, and she went over' with her parish clergyman, Mr. Sibthorpe, who died only ing this combination of names would Christendom alluded to in this amaz- have sounded to those " ladies of quality" who thought Wesley ineffably vulgar and shocking because he said the poor were as likely to go to heaven as the rich. Lord Bury's conversion adds one more name to the others being Lord Ripon, Lord pillar and ground of truth, (1. Tim., Kenmara, Lord Robert Montague, and principles which have the virtue

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

The strength recently developed by the Socialists in Germany and the Nihilists in Russia has very justly attracted the attention of European statesmen and diplomat-

In Germany the Bismarkian system of repression will have the effect of adding to the influence of a society which freedom of speech and unrestricted political action on the part of every class and individual in the State would most effectually eradicate. But it seems to be the fate of despots to intensify exasperation by a deification of autocracy execrated by the oppressed millions. In Germany we see Bismarck employing even the crude forms of freedom tolerated in that country to fetter Par liamentary freedom and overwhelm every expression of popular disapproval of a policy adverse to the est interests of the German nation. In Russia the fierce struggle between autocracy and Nihilism is characterized by a cruel determination on both sides, that has suddenly and sharply recalled public attention from Russian aggressiveness upon the dominions of the Sultan to Russian impotence at home. It were a cal misapprehension of the nature, extent and influence of the Nihilistic | churches. In the course of his brilliant in Germany, and Communism in old the hand of God pressed to ruin came to the tracts. They could not Among four of the cardinals who speech at the Moore centenary in France, to the great schools, univer- the empires of Alexander and Cæsar. go that far. It was too much. No received their hats the other day and Dublin, Lord O'Hagan made the sities and manufacturing centres. It may be that Nihilism will not lose doubt there were a few who took in was so little of this world's goods to the religious convictions of the cratic repressiveness, not to say Czars be overturned, and it may be certain number of persons will be that but one of them was able to pay poet: "As to the imputations against tyranny, has extended its ramifica- also, that that throne once over- found who are willing to do almost the incidental expenses attendant on the ceremony. Their expenditures in a mixed assembly, it is difficult to the incidental expenses attendant on the ceremony. Their expenditures in a mixed assembly, it is difficult to and commercial emporiums, as well re-erected and again filled by a race possess very little moral principle at challenged to produce one

pean Russia.

With a system of administration characterised by favoritism, peculagard of honest and loyal expressions fare. of public opinion, which it is the first duty of a good government to foster the opening of a new era in Europe and promote; with a system of religion resting for support upon the ignorance and rapacity of the clergy, upon the credulity and superstition of the people; with an army reduced danger then menacing Roman suto a state of abject servitude, an army to fill whose ranks terrorism lends mere creature of official-it were unjust to say-imperial exigence; in a word, with civil government hampered and vitiated by abuse, the State religion degraded by State control, the army perverted by lawlessness abroad and espionage at home, this Nihilistic movement has gathered such strength, sympathy and influence as to weaken the power. and menace the very existence of Russian autocracy. Political and social intrigues at court, frequently terminating with suicide and murder of the most atrocious and revolting character; sudden banishments to the dreary solitudes of Siberia; not to speak of administrative incapacity on the part of the Imperial household, have on the one hand Imperial court and family, and on the other alienated both affection

and respect from the throne. Without affection, without respect how weak is that system whose only stays are a servile army, a degraded clergy, and a corrupt administration. Would not the princes and rulers of peoples-especially the princes and rulers of peoples as yet unaffected with socialistic tendencies, do well and wisely to take to heart the words of the Roman Pontiff in his Encyclical of the 28th December last: "It is a deplorable fact that those who are charged to watch over the public welfare, being deceived by the wiles of the impious and fright ened by their threats, have always given proof of suspicion and even of injustice as regards the Church, not understanding that all the efforts of sects would be powerless if the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the authority of the Roman Pontiffs had been always duly respected both by princes and by peoples. For it is the Church of the living God, the iii. 15), which teaches the doctrines of completely assuring the existence and the tranquility of society and destroying completely all the deadly germs of socialism.'

Assassination and incendiarism are the dread weapons chosen by the Russian Nihilists to effect their purpose. Their selection of means se unjust, so destructive and so murderous, has deprived them of the sympathy of all who now honestly reprebate the misgovernment of the Russian millions, and of all who earnestly desire to promote or see promoted the happiness and freedom of mankind.

In our consideration of Nihilism we are forcibly reminded of the adage, "History repeats itself." For what nation, what government, what dynasty whose career has been marked by a violent and unrelenting persecution of the Church of the living God, has not declined, degenerated and disappeared. It is not indeed by the persecution of the Catholic Church, the banishment of its bishops and the spoliation of its property; it is not by refusing the people their just share in the administration of public affairs, it is not by the perpetuation of abuses of a flagrant character, in Church and State, that the Imperial dynasty of 'Russia can be sustained and Nihilism eradicated. That dynasty must move with the times; and repair its injustices very grave mistake-in truth a radi- to Catholic Poland by restoring its exiled prelates and its plundered

Whatever the future bring, the difficulties and struggles that may

The French Revolution marked pect. as the invasion of the Teutons and Cimbri of old should have forewarned the statesmen of the ancient Roman Republic of the great premacy, so the revolution should be to European statesmen in all appearance most godly-looking aposits persuasive powers, an army the countries a presage of what may, with reason, be expected to follow in every nation governed upon the it up for any human consideration, system obtaining in France previous and we cannot wonder if they someto the revolution.

tence in dealing with Nihilism. A certain vigor has indeed been displayed in dealing with such of the conspirators as have been arrested. But that vigor proceeds from a wellunderstood desire to perpetuate the abuses of the present system. How well-tempered steel of the Cossack a thorough reformation of abuse in every department of the govern of things which is quite sare to ment. Without such a reformation put an end to its existence, the historian of the future may have and that is when it ceases to to record of Russia as other historians pay. There are schemes and enterhave had to record of other countries, thrown a weird interest around the that reform came too late to stem the tide of revolution.

> NEW LIGHTS, OR LIFE IN GAL-WAY.

lishing to the world the operations of one of the most ingeniously-con time. A few days since the followcable which so frequently "puts its bial toughness may Galway, Ireland, has been sacked by "baseless fabric of a vision." thrown into the sea. This is a revival tumbling in to such an istence for a number of years an the artifices practised upon them, institution calling itself the Irish and find-Church Mission Society. The Irish Church Mission Society was first organized by a set of men who considered, as many smart men of the present day are in the habit of looking at speculations, that "there were millions in it." This Irish Church Mission Society had the penetration to see that there were some very rich and very silly people in England, and that there were some very poor and very hungry and very weak-minded people in Ireland. They put this fact and that fact together, and unanimously concluded "there were millions in it," but it was to be all for the glory of God. Exeter Hall was made to ring with eloquence on behalf of the Irish Church Mission Society. Lords and Ladies were made to feel extremely anxious for the eternal welfare of the poor Claddagh fishermen. Souls were steeped in the ignorance and idolatry of Rome. Their eternal welfare could now be secured, and they would be brought into the light of truththe "new light," as it was termed, if only the pounds, shillings and pence were made to circulate freely to provide oatmeal and Bibles, good porridge - flavored with anti-popery tracts, and served up hot. The porridge was accompanied-not with milk-but with a good rousing no popery tract, abusing the Mother of God, or easting a slur on some of the precents of the Church of her divine Son. You could not take your choice. You had to swallow both. The poor unfortunates had no difficulty with movement to suppose it to be con- It may be that the hand of God is the porridge, but some of them had fined—as is the case with Socialism to press heavily upon Russia, as of to give up the business when they may be a considerable amount, as, speak, I shall only say that the so-

race and the bulwark of Catholicism. be found in our good city of London who would for a consideration, when actual course of events portends the hard times and hunger pinch them, be willing to accept the teachtion and exaction, based upon disre- involve all Europe in a terrible war- ings of Joseph Smith or anybody else if a good "square meal" is in pros-

The Irish Church Mission Society employed a number of spirituallooking young men, who were well trained in the art of drawing their countenances to any required length. They could talk in the most edifying manner. They were to all outward tles. The people of Connaught dearly love their faith-they would not give times forget themselves and treat We have spoken of Russian imporrather roughly these pests who are commissioned to teach them forms of belief which they know are not the true doctrines of Christianity.

We subjoin an article which ap peared in the London Weekly Register some time since bearing on this subject; it will impart a fair knowledge of the operations of this meddlesome much more effectual than even the body of self-constituted missionaries:

It is astonishing how long a humbur sometimes survives exposure. There is only one condition prises which seem to dispense quite naturally with respectability, and to be none the worse for the disapprobation of all decent people. promoters do not go in for the symoathy of the good or the support of he sensible portion of the commun ity. They address themselves to quite different class, and the fundamen-Many years ago we read a novel tal principle of their philosophy ap-written by that most gifted lady, appreciation of the truth that fools Mrs. Sadlier, which had for its title, Mrs. Sadlier, which had for its title, and their money are easily parted. A careful study of human nature has at the head of this article. The book revealed to them the infinite depths was written with the purpose of publof the creduilty and gullibility of their victims. Long impunity makes them bold, until at length they are scurcely at the pains to repeat the trived and successfully carried out old misrepresentation, or to renew swindles of the day. This imposture the oft discredited promises. Once continues even down to the present the business is fairly established and ing item of news came by cable, that genial soil it flourishes somehow. Facts and figures in all their proverfoot in it" when treating of anything against it. It may be made plain Irish or Catholic: "A Protestant time after time to the "meanest schoolhouse in Connaught, county of hollow, false and unreal as the a gang of thirty The Bibles were the money for its support comes of a series of disturbances which was in sheer inability to believe in so thought to have been quieted some weeks ago." There has been in ex-

The Protestant Missions in Conne mara have existed so long, and have drawn such large sums from the zeal of evangelizing sympathizers because of the conversions reported to head quarters, that if there were a fraction per cent. of truth in their allegations, Catholicity would be a thing of the past in the West of Ireland. Of course we know that nothing of the sort has really occurred. The people are, as they have always been, Catholic, and the whole number of Protestants in the district afflicted by the missions, "corverts" included, did not reach three per cent. of the population in 1871, when the last ensus was taken, and there is not the smallest reason for supposing that it is any more now. So far, therefore, no great progress has been made in Protestantising Connemara, and if subcsribers to the missions adopted the system of paying their missioners by results they would save a great deal of outlay. If this were the only aspect of the case, we might well leave the consideration of it to those who have adventured their money, and who amuse themselves and others at May meetings in Exeter Hall and the Rotunda by making believe to have achieved results, or to expect some in the future. The proceedings of the mission in the Clifden district are not. however, of this innocent character. From their first establishment they have been distinguished by an unblushing system of bribery on the one hand, and of wanton insult and provocation to the Catholic population on the other. The poverty remote and poorly-cultivated part of the country afforded tempting oppor tunities for the exercise of their peculiar method of conversion. There, if anywhere, professing pro-selytes were to be obtained in exchange for money. There, it anywhere, poor Catholics might be bribed into an insincere and temporary profession of Protestanti m. The whole miserable scheme has became princes of the Church, there following explanation in reference This formidable outgrowth of auto its strength till the throne of the both. In all centres of population a been exposed over and over rgain, to the shame and grief of respectable Protestants throughout the kingdom.

cast a slur upon the very name of

whose professors tolerate it. It pre-

sents Protestantism in the most

odious light, and fully explains the

scorn and loathing with which the unhappy apostate who yields to its seductions is regarded by his follows.

It is surely time that all this should be realized by sincere and honorable Protestants, and that they should

stamp with their indignant reproba-

tion a system which brings so much

such an organization should display

much delicacy of feeling or regard

for the conviction of others. As a

od city of London onsideration, whe n and hunger pinch o accept the teachith or anybody else e meal" is in prosch Mission Society

ber of spiritualen, who were well t of drawing their ny required length. the most edifying vere to all outward godly-looking aposf Connaught dearly they would not give man consideration, onder if they somemselves and treat iese pests who are teach them forms they know are not s of Christianity.

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the truth that fools ey are easily parted. of human nature has ty and gullibility of Long impunity makes pains to repeat the entation, or to renew ited promises. Once fairly established and as taken root in conflourishes somehow es in all their provermay be made plain me to the "meanest

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money. There, if anyr Catholics might be an insincere and temession of Protestanti m. . miserable scheme hrs d over and over egain, e and grief of respectable throughout the kingdom. rs, as we are reminded by nus, have been repertedly to produce one convert to produce one ot purchased toey and

soul by meal and money, and have failed to do so. Yet they persist in their wretched trade of bidding for

apostacy, and seeking out and sub-sidising hypocrites. We do not scru-ple to aver that the missioners and time they have been receiving it. post office. We do not want the township their employers who engage in such proceedings conspire against the cause of morality and religion, and or county. The post office is all that is

necessary. Christianity. It is a form of persecution more detestable than that of name of the post office at which you have been receiving your paper as well as the open force and violence. It would, if anything could do it, produce in one to which you want it changed.

the minds of the people upon whom it is exercised a settled hatred and contempt of the form of religion TO OUR GUELPH SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Thomas Payne is fully authorized to receive monies and transact business for the RECORD in the city of Guelph.

obloquy upon their name. It was not to be expected that the agents of

ceived per Dunsinane a consignment of pale brandies from Pinet Castillion & Co., France, which are guaranteed as fine quality as any similar article ever importable in the constant of the co

ing hardship in defence of the sacred interests of religion and the faith. It is impossible not to feel a glow of sympathy with the indignation of this illustrious prelate, and the warmest admiration for his generous solicitude for the welfare of his much-tried people. It is a pity that in these cases the real culprits and true originators of the evil escape scot-free, and the sacred in the sacred by Detective Murphy on Monday on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. It seems that Burr has been in the employ of Mr. G. Marshall, tea merchant, of Dundas street, for about a month, his duties to receive payment therefor. It is alleged to receive manuel John G. Burr was arrested by December 1 and the control of Mr. G. Marshall, tea merchant, of Dundas street, for about a month, his duties to receive payment therefor. It is alleged to receive payment therefor. It is alleged to receive payment therefor. It is alleged to receive payment therefor.

heir paper should pay up in full for the time they have been receiving it.

When subscribing, always give your post office. We do not want the township or county. The post office is all that is necessary.

When changing your address give the name of the post office at which you have in a vulnerable point. The farmer dressed himself and came out, when he found that the dog had been knocked on the head with a sling shot or something of the kind which rendered him senseless for some time. The would-be-burglar, however, time. The would-be-burglar, however, seemed to think discretion the better part of valor, as he had skipped out. No clue to the man's identity has been obtained.

OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

Local agents for the Record will kinkly act for us on the same terms as formerly. We hope all will do their utmost to extend its circulation in their respective localities.

CAUTION.

Our subscribers are cautioned against giving money to travelling agents who have not our written authority for receiving the same. Mr. Daniel Fisher, of Stratford, is the only travelling agent we have appointed, who has full authority to transact all business for the Record. We hope our friends will aid him as far as possible in extending the circulation of the REMEDY FOR POTATO BUG.-A corres

while the pow people, who have been the objects of incidenalse install and provocation, are placed in the disable of the provided of the provi

Any of our subscribers who wish to stop their paper should pay up in full for the their pay their pa

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

benefit of that institution, Our people always evince the greatest interest in this good work, and not only our own people, but the orphans under the care of the good Sisters of St. Joseph have many warm friends-a friendship oftentimes assuming a most tangible form-amongst the Protestant portion of the people.

testant portion of the people.

Many and various modes of spending the day were supplied the citizens. Our Navigation Company ran their boats to and from the waterworks, the Great Western provided the usual excursion to Port Stanley, and the Foresters held a picnic in Queen's Park. All these sources Port Stanley, and the Foresters held a picnic in Queen's Park. All these sources of annusement were more or less patronized, and very few of our citizens remained at home. Nearly all mapped out a programme of relaxation of some sort, and the population of the city must have indeed been a very small one on Dominica Day.

was opposited on some of studied inself most form of studied inself most received inself most received inself most received in the population of the city much against the companied of the much against the city much against the

writes—"We can no longer endure the efforts of a few hypocrificial medical properties of the partial properties of the properties of brother, one each to the Town papers, also to the Catholic Record and Stratford Herald for publication.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

An Attempt to Enter the Federal Bank Foiled.

fondness blended with duty, all for the honor and glory of God. This is the slave such careful guardians, and long may our people turn out as they did on Tuesday, to strengthen the hands of those who have abandoned all worldly pleasures to labor for Christ's little orphans.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

An Attempt to Enter the Federal Bank Foiled.

An Attempt to Enter the Federal Bank Foiled.

Fig. 1. O'Neill Carinus. Slaves, &c. &c. Piano Solo. "Golden Spray". Drumheller and one shave such careful guardians, and long may the little ones have such careful guardians, and long may our people turn out as they did on Tuesday, to strengthen the hands of those who have abandoned all worldly pleasures to labor for Christ's little orphans.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE FEAST OF SS. PETER AND

has been named after one of these great apostles of Christianity. Our divine Lord choose Peter and conferred upon him in a special manner every dignity and honor, owing to his unbounded zeal for the work of his Master, as well as the great love apostles of Christianity. Our divine Lord choose Peter and conferred upon him in a special manner every dignity and honor, owing to his unbounded zeal for the work of his Master, as well as the great love Peter evinced for Him on all occasions. For these attributes he was selected to be the supreme pastor or head of Christ's Church. Christ established a visible body to carry on the work of redemption, and Peter was constituted visible head of this body. A head is absolutely necessary for the Church to decide matters of importance and guard against disunion. Peter was the first to preach the gospel to the Jews and Gentiles, and thus he was the rock on which the Church was to be built. Most striking proofs of this fact were given on all occasions by our Lord when addressing the apostles. The reverend gentleman quoted various texts of scripture in proof of Peter's pre-eminence over the other aposdes. In the 2-ist chapter of St. John it is related that Christ bestowed the keys of the kingdom of heaven on St. Peter, with the power of binding and loosing sins. The keys were the emblems of authority among the Jews, and thus it will be seen that the supreme power was granted to St. Peter. When our blessed Saviour was about to go back to his heavely Father He said to Peter "feed My lambs, feed My sheep." This commission clearly meant that he was to preside over His Church as its chief pastor, and provide for the spiritual wants of His people. The reverend gentleman exhorted his hearers to emuliate the example of Peter by being attached to the Church of which he was the first pontiff, and also to entertain the greatest love and attachment, as Peter

were present, with the following mem- We have just received a fresh supply of pure and fresh

Rev. Father O'Keefe preached a most eloquent and instructive sermon in the conductable by the students of their efforts, congratulating them on the approach of vacation, and recommending them to be always true to the principle which is the reason and sauction of such establishments, the principle, namely, that DOMINION DAY.

HOW IT WAS SPEXT IN LONDON.

A GALA DAY FOR THE ORPHANS.

For some years it has been the custom to hold a picnic on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of that institution, Our people is the people of the total part of the institution, our people is a particular devotion required of us from the fact that our place of worship to the property of the moral element in our nature, as it has been made by God, superior to the intellect, and more far-reaching in its influence, so requires the first attention in every system deserving the name of education. And then he showed by statistics, which we regret very much we are unable to present, that in France, as in England and Ireland, the students of the religious schools, instead of lagging behind in the race as is so often thought, on the contrary showed a very decided superionity over those trained.

A Mountagy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hal buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont REMOVAL.-Wm. Smith, machinist and removal.—Will. Smith, inharms and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

stantly on hand.

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

Dundas street, London, Ont.

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F. H. MITCHELL, M.D., C.M., Member Coll. Physicians and Graduate of McGill Unive

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A choice stock of pure wines and liquors,

Open on Sundays for Dispensing. LONDON

Eve is now her shades extending Night, obscure and dread, descendin Darknes shrouds the earth and ski Glorious from Thy bright dominion Bearing health upon Thy philons, Ikise, O Sun of Justice, rise!

Care and grief have long oppressed me, Sin made weary and distressed me, While sweet hope dwells far apart; Come, and shed on me Thy gladness, Lift, dear Lord, this cloud of sadness, Thou who God and goodness art;

Wings, O!quickly might I borrow, Rising, dove-like, care and sorrow, Fauli, affliction leaving far, Swift to Thee my flight were given; Safe at length in that dear haven, Peace in full my soul should share

Thou who rulest high in glory, Turning yet to our poor story, With a Father's tenderness, Help Thy child, so spent, so needy. And his thirsting heart with speedy Bountcous peace, O Father, bless!

Thou each hidden pathway knowest And the guardian care Thou showest Day and night with us remains; Prove me, search my inmost spirit; Aided by Thy supreme merit Who shall rashly cause me pains! When my eyes have known the vision of Thy strength, those choirs Elysian Hovering near shall safety bring; Nought in night shall more be fearful, Resting in Thy light all cheerful, Saviour, Lord, and Heavenly King!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

The Antrim Central Tenant-Right Association met at Belfast, and proposed a resolution expressing its approval of the Tenant-Right Bill of Mr. Taylor and the bill of Mr. Shaw, and called upon all members of Parliament to support those bills. The Grand Jury Bill introduced by the Government was also considered, and the disapproval of the bill by the associa-

the disapproval of the bill by the associa-tion was recorded, as it provides for no real representation of the cesspayers. At the Crumlin Petty Sessions, the ques-tion of fishing upon Portmore Lake again came up for decision. There were three nominal defendants, who were fined £4 nominal detendants, who were lined 124 and costs, together with one shilling each for the fish they had taken; but on promising not to fish again in the lake, judgment was postponed. The summonses were brought up by Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., owner of the lake. A large number of fisherman were involved in the case. of fisherman were involved in the case

To our judgment it seems a most foolish proceeding to fine some unfortunate tipsy man forty shillings for cursing the Pope or declaring that he is a staunch True Blue, whilst rowdy bands, with a still more rowdy following, are permitted to parade the public streets playing "The Protestant Boys" or "The Boyne Water." We are at a loss how to explain how it is the Catholics of the town are so tolerating, and how they permit these bands to pass un-molested through the streets. That every drum should be broken and every provoking bandman's head battered would not much surprise us.—Ulster Examiner.

DONEGAL.

A Letterkenny correspondent states, upon official authority, that, owing to the present peaceable state of the district, the extra police tax levied on the Leitrim estate since the murder of the late Lord

DOWN.

A new altar, erected in honor of St. Joseph, was unveiled on Sunday, June 8, in the Dominican Church, Newry.

At a meeting of the committee of the Home Rule Association the question of the probability of a general election soon occurring was discussed, and it was agreed that a special meeting be held, in order to consider what steps shall be taken in the interest of the Home Rule party of this borough in the event of a general election soon taking place.

of May.

It is rumored that a large procession of Home Rulers will pass through Cookstown on Tuesday, 24th June (St. John's Day).

Everything is expected to pass off quietly.

CORK.

The Queentown people have forwarded a memorial to the Local Government Board, protesting against the projected scheme for supplying the town with water at a cost of over twenty thousand pounds. At a meeting of the Cork Corporation it was announced that the Board of Works

plain much of the small amount of butter they are "turning out" from their dairies, in consequence of the searcity of grass. Oats is only slowly progressing. Early sown wheat is a most promising crop, but green crops are rather in a backward con-dition, and, owing to the late damaging frosts, the potato crop is much checked in its growth. its growth

Mallow Schools continue still to be pro-tected by ten of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and it is the intention of the authorities to reduce the number on guard. The ties to reduce the number on guard. The constabulary at present in care of the schools will not receive any additional pay, as they are duly accommodated in them. Tradesmen are daily employed in repairing the shattered desks, doors, partitions and windows, and it is expected that the schools will be in proper working in about six weeks time, when the present occupants of them may retire to their respective stations.

KERRY.

GAME PROSECUTION.—At the Killarney son, residing at a place called Rockfield, were fined £2 each with costs for having trespassed in pursuit of game upon the property of the Earl of Kenmare on May 16. Two other men, named M.C.

and Cronin, of Aglish, were fined £1 each and costs for a like offence.

Rev. Mr. Orpen, Protestant Rector of Tralee, has been appointed chaplain to the Workhouse at a salary of £30 per annum. The following resolution was adopted relative to the unusually large number of transps who frequent the Workhouse:—Resolved: "That we consider the mere want of a night's lodging does not constitute sudden or urgent necessity, as will entitle the master or relieving officer to admit to the Workhouse on his own responsibility." A letter was read from the Local Government Board returning the plans and specifications of the profrom the Local Government Board returning the plans and specifications of the proposed district hospital for Castleisland, as prepared by R. Denny, C. E. Tralee, stating that Mr. Barny, the professional engineer of the Local Government Board, had advised a few alterations.

LIMERICK.

GLINOGRA FAIR.—Owing to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the district
there will be no fair held this season.
At Limerick, the City Coroner, Math.
DeCourey, held an inquest on the body of
James Cox, head waiter at the Clare
Hotel, Limerick. The jury found that
death was the result of excessive indulgence is alcohalic liquors. gence is alcoholic liquors.

VALUE OF LAND IN LIMERICK.—Mr.

Value of Land in Limerick.—Mr. Hartigan, auctioneer, put up for sale the Globe House and lands of Brulee, containing 6 Irish acres, on behalf of the commissioners of the Irish Church Temporalities. After a keen competition the lot was knocked down to Henry Russell for the sum of £1,500.

TIPPERARY.

Foundation-stone of the new Cistercian Monastery, Mount St. Soseph, Roscrea, was recently laid. The sermon was preached by Rev. D. Sheehan, C. C., Tulla, on the

The Advocate, in an article on high rents, says:—"The hour of Tipperary has arrived; she must raise her voice in the general clamor, and her voice must not be the weakest. She has begun already; she has already initiated one of these institu-tions which their unprotected position has necessitated the tenants farmers of has necessitated the traines and anters of Ireland to raise as a bulwark against tyranny— a Tenant Farmers' Club. The Tipperary club is yet in infancy, but the time is close at hand when it will be called on to do vigorous work for the farmer, every priest, in every corner of the country. Let the farmers of Tipperary stand ready when they will be called upon to their duty as of yore, and remember that the eyes of Ireland will be upon them." We have to congratulate the tenant

farmers of Tipperary on the pre-eminent success which has met their efforts to establish for themselves a Tenant Farmer's Club, to which they might fly when op pressed, for that mutual protection which unity and organization can afford. The movement has been responded to in a way which has been better than enthusiastic though it bore that qualification as well; the response has been substantial, and the response has been substantial, and representative. A widow whose lease had expired, gave up possession of a comfortable farm, without seeking, through ignorance of the law, for the "compensation" due and soine of which she might obtain—for a valuable interest which her husband had created on the holding. Thus she was swindled out of that little estate since the murder of the late Lord Leitrim is to be discontinued. The tax had been levied for three-quarters of a year, and its payment pressed heavily upon the people, many of whom are in extreme poverty. The warrant for the collection of a fourth quarter has been signed, but will not be put in force unless some further outrage be committed in the district. taken up, brought into court, compensation sued for, and all expenses defrayed out of the fund. Had the club been in existence years ago how many cases of eviction and secret rack-renting

cases of eviction and secret rack-renting would since have come to light?

The crisis is approaching. Each day the depression, instead of becoming less, is rapidly increasing. The issue has just come. If tenant farmers are to live in Ireland some great change in the land tenure must take place. We called attention to the number of discussions and resolutions from Boards of Guardians, Farmers' Clubs, and other representative TYRONE.

The Dublin Gazette offers a reward of £100 for information as to the outrage on the house of Mr. Sinclair, J.P., on the 4th of May. multiplied.

DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the Moore Centenary on Thursday, crowned Florence D. MacCarthy Poet Laureate of Ireland, amid deafening applause. In the evening at the concert there was a band of

harps playing.

The extensive premises at the corner of
Trigity street, which College green and Trimity street, which have been for some time unoccupied, are about to be opened for business by Mr. P. Boland, late of the firm of Coyle & Co.,

would grant £35,000 for the carrying out of the artisans, dwellings scheme. At the meeting Mr. Banks gave notice of motion calling upon the Mayor to recoup £50 passed for defraying expenses to the Moore Centenary.

At Castletownroche, the farmers complain much of the small amount of butter. passed for defraying expenses to the Moore Centenary.

At Castletownroche, the farmers complain much of the small amount of butter they are "turning out" from their dairies, in consequence of the sensity of grass

jewelry.

New Carlisle Bridge.—The pavement of the sides will be completed in a few days and the central portion of the bridge will then be closed. The tram rails have not, as yet, been laid down, and it does not appear to be a few and the rather than the few and the safety and the few and the safety are the ar clear from what place the Rathmines pear clear from what place the Radamber Donnybrook and Sandymount cars will start; there certainly will not be sufficient space to do so at Smith O'Brien's statue.

KILKENNY.

Late Jas. Moorin, of Dangan House, Thomastown, left £50 to the poor of Rathmines and £50 for the benefit of the poor

KILDARE.

The reduction of rents movement has commenced in the Naas Poor Law Union, and was discussed also by the Clonnel Board of Guardians, and has been supported by the Catholic dergy of the Deanery, at Claremorris, who stated that in the

Justin McCarthy, the newly-elected member of Parliament for Longford Co., has written an article in a London monthly magazine designed to show that Home Rule is not dead, as most people imagine, but on the contrary is uncommonly lively. He instances recent elections where Home Rulers triumphed as proof of this, but the test is hardly a convincing one. The Home Rulers who have recently been elected by Irish constituencies are—or profess to be—Home Rulers and a good deal else beside. The successful candidate, for else beside. The successful candidate, for instance, in the recent contest for Cork Co. is a "Liberal," and is, moreover, a convert to Catholicity, and he as well as every other Irish representative sent to Parliament of late, subscribes also to the many other articles which constitute the so-called "national programme." They are, therefore, just as much Liberals, Tennant-righters, advocates of denominational education as they are Home Rulers— rather less, indeed, since inside Parliament of late years Home Rulé is never mentioned, and outside it is hardly ever spoken of, save at election times

LOUTH.

A correspondent writing from Drogheda on June 6th, says—"To day the remains of the late Thomas Elcock, of Dowdth, whose eviction recently formed the subject of a parliamentary debate, were laid to rest in the ancient churchyard of Dowdth, and in the presence of the largest funeral processions seen in this part of the country for many years past.

The body was enclosed in a massive coffin
of splendid polished oak, with brass
mountings.

MEATH.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Bryan Brady, of Ballintogher, near Dromone, within four miles of Oldcastle. The building was almost totally destroyed. tenant farmer. A petition addressed to the landlords, demanding a reduction of rents, must emanate form that club, and that petition must be signed by every tenant slated offices, at a cost of £400, thereby is accessive the rent £200 year. The owner slated offices, at a cost of £400, thereby increasing the rent £20 a year. The owner is a Mr. Rabuteau. The buildings are insured for £1,000. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

HIGH RENTS,-Had the landlords, from the beginning, possessed as a body any foresight—had they not allowed prejudice and force of habit to interfere with com-mon sense, the state of things, in the present, might have been different. But present, might have been different. For as it is, the landlord class of Ireland, so far from obeying the dictates of justice, humanity or sound 'constitutionalism, have in a lamentably immense number of the companity of raise. cases been guilty of the enormity of rais-ing rents while the land decreased in value. ing rents while the land decreased in value. In but a few, a very few, instances have landlords—the miserably small exception to the great general rule—yielded to the promptings of conscience and responded to the cry of the people.—Tipperary Advocate.

WEXFORD.

Ferns Temperance Society is in a flour-ishing condition, and at each monthly meeting adds new members to its ranks. WICKLOW.

At the Tallaght Petty Sessions Edward McManus summoned Bridget Watson for refusing to give up possession of a cottage near Clondalkin, held by her. It appeared that some time ago defendant, with a number of other cottiers, was ejected, but she was allowed in again as caretaker. The woman, who wept bitterly in court, said that the cottage had neither door nor window. She had lived there over sixteen years, and had offered to give Mr. McManus any rent he wished for it. The bench adjourned the case for a fortnight, in order to give defendant time to get another house.

GALWAY.

GALWAY.

A meeting is to be held in Galway to give expression in favor of the University bill of O'Connor Don.

The Vindicator states the preparations

for the Galway races will supersede all

Sister M. Magdalen, of the Presentation Sister M. Magdalen, of the Presentation Convent, Tuam, died June 1. The de-ceased lady was a daughter of the late E. Kelly, of Oakmount, Galway. For twenty years she had served her Master in ous life.

Dean McManus has published a return Dean McManus has published a return of proselytes made in Connemara by the Bible societies. The total number of inhabitants is 3,713; of these 3,568 are Catholies, and 245 Protestants, or about 7 per cent of the whole. Small as is the proportion at best, 5 per cent are simply officials and their dependants.

Temperance Buildings Bazaar.—We believe that the immense expense which

believe that the immense expense which believe that the immense expense which has necessarily been incurred in getting up the buildings will be covered by the proceeds of the bazaar, with the exception of about £150. This sum, considering the year we have passed, and consequently the difficulties Father Dooley had to contend with, is much less than we should have expected, and we have no doubt it will soon be forthcoming, so as to have the Temperance Buildings completed.—Vindicator.

LEITRIM.

The process officers in the Co. Leitrim have had recourse to the novel method of posting up ejectment processes on the court house in Ballinamore, and the wooden market house in Newtowngore, wooden market house in Newtowngole, in consequence of their inability to serve them on the parties named, the county court judge having signified his intention of accepting this form of service as sufficient. - Freeman.

to swim, immediately sank, and were drowned before assistance reached them.

The Leitrim rifles, now stationed in the barracks at Carrick-on-Shannon for their annual training, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rynd, consists on parade of two field officers, three captains, five lieutenants, the adjutant, quartermaster, two sergants-major, twenty sergeants, four buglers, and 337 privates.

MAYO.

June 1st the members of the Bally-haunis Temperance Society had their annual excursion. The day was everyannual excursion. The day was every-thing that could be desired. The flags and banners were much admired by the and banners were much admined by the people as they went along. The excursionists were highly pleased with their day's enjoyable recreation.—Telegraph.

We have been informed that an individual to the property of the current of the control of the control of the control of the control of the current of the

WILL CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS vidual whose known occupation is to cure the constitution of diseased or smoky chimneys went on getting well paid to estree ejectments on the tenantry of an estate in the neighborhood of Irishtown. Rumor has it that his sable majesty of the Rumor has it that his sable majesty of the brush and scraper was made eat the precious documents found on his person. After getting a sound dusting he was allowed to take leg bail on his own recognizance, after his repeatedly calling on the Supreme Being to witness he never would be again canght in the locality on a similar errand.—Telegraph.

Most Rev. Dr. McHale being at present performing his archdiocesan visitations, the

performing his archdiocesan visitations, the Mayo Examiner says: The great Archbishop of Tuam, in his ninetieth year, engages in the labors of his sacred office at early morn the labors of his sacred office at early morn and works hard all day. No living man possesses a stronger will or more self-reliance. His grace accepts no assistance at his labors on these fatiguing occasions. As an instance of the everyday life of the great and holy prelate, we may note that on the stormiest day last week he proceeded alone and on foot to the parish church here. There his grace certainly witnessed a vast assemblage, giving the truest evidence of the lively Catholic and national faith, which under God and the guardianship and life long teaching of his faithful servant, the great archbishop has singularly preserved to the people of this province.

ROSCOMMON.

Dolan, the man accused of the murder of Patrick Butler at Curry, Co. Roscommon, has been arrested at Queenstown, where he was about to embark for America. He was brought before the Queenstown magistrates, who ordered him to be taken to Roscommon.

At the Boyle Petty Sessions Court, Jas. Connagation was summoned by the San

Connaughton was summoned by the San-itary authorities of Boyle Union for supplying the Work House with three gallons of milk largely adulterated with water. Dr. Cameron certified that the adulteration extended to 50 per cent of water. The Somerset House authorities stated The Somerset House authorities stated that the quantity of water was 55 degrees. The defendant had got a sample of the same milk analyzed by Dr. E. Reynolds, Trinity College, Dublin, who certified that the milk had not been adulterated with water, but stripped of its cream. The magistrates inflicted a fine of £10.

SLIGO.

A public meeting of the tenant farmers A public meeting of the tenant-farmers of Sligo and the surrounding parishes is to be held "to assert the inability of the tillers of the soil to pay rents as at present existing, and to demand such a settlement of the law of landlord and tenant in Ire. land as will prevent evictions and confiscation by unscrupulous landlords of the property of the tenants in the land." Mr. Parnell, M. P., Mr. Biggar, M. P., O'Connor Power, Mr. P., and other distinguished M. P.'s are expected to attend. Mr. Parnell, Mr. P. A. D. Connor Power, Mr. P., and other distinguished Mr. P.'s are expected to attend.

died in a few minutes afterwards. It has been found that he had been a long timailing, and had a very bad cough. dict—"Died from natural causes.

IRELAND'S WANTS.

From the Catholic Herald As to one great want of Ireland—the want of industrial opportunity and induswant of industrial opportunity and industrial training—there can be no sort of controversy; and in this single want, in its continual causes and its deadening influences, there were enough of evils to perpetuate for long generations the misery of our people. They had strength, but they were not taught to use it. They had were not taught to use it. They had knowledge, but it was not applied to purposes of practical advantage. They had a healthier morality and a more widely diffused intelligence than communities far richer in physical comfort and successful labor; but they were deficient in that education of habit, without which no individual or nation can prosper in the world education of nabit, without which no indi-vidual or nation can prosper in the world. And, if the life of a country be thus balk-ed of its result; if it be denied the means of a wholesome and fruitful activity; if its of a wholesome and that developed actildren remain from year to year vegetating at one low level of squalid want, without hope of change or ability to improve their hereditary state; it sounds like mockery to boast of their literature, or to blazen their art, or glory in their poetry or eloquence. In the dullness and misery blazen their art, or giory in their poetry or eloquence. In the dullness and misery of their state, these things seem only as the wreath upon the grave, the sculptured pomp of the sepulchre that hides corruption. To give free scope to the awakening energies of Ireland—to remove the obstacles, by which law and custom still oppose her progress—to guide the intelligence of her people in wise and useful courses, and, while we earnestly promote her industry in agriculture, and manufactures, An accident occurred on Lough Neagh.
Three young men named Thomas M'Garrell, Patrick Crossey, and Thomas Henry in its true relation to the other agencies of rell, Patrick Crossey, and Thomas Henry Nelson, belonging to Fenmore, near Ballinderry, went out in an open beat. When they reached Ram's Island and were about they reached have been wrought elsewhere by the gathave the more and the property of the prope y Seasons two farmers named Thompresiding at a place called Rockfield,
fined £2 each with costs for having
assed in pursuit of game upon the
erty of the Earl of Kenmare on May
Two other men, named McCarthy

Two other men, named McCarthy

Two other men, named McCarthy

The Seasons two farmers named Thomppresent state of agriculture a general lowpresent state of agriculture a general lowthe occupants into the water. Soon after
the boat righted and in the act brought
with her one of the parties named Nelson,
who was saved. The ether two, who
who was saved. The ether two, who
gain, and the low materialism of gain, and the low materialism of mere
weith-worship, these seem to be earn or of the beat righted and in the act brought
with her one of the parties named Nelson,
who was saved. The ether two, who
failed to retain the beat, and being unable
or mought expected the parties and
crowded factories, and the low materialism of mere
with present state of multitudes into return she suddenly capsized, throwing
to require

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HUMOROUS.

a handful of clubs.

Judge Kelly always most candidly admitted his legal mistakes. On one occasion Counsellor Johnson pressed him very earnestly for a decision in his favor, urging the absence of all doubt upon the case, because his lordship had decided the same points the same way twice before, "So, Mr. Johnson," said the judge, looking archly, shifting his seat somewhat, and shrugging up his right shoulder—"so, because I decided wrong twice, Mr. Johnson, you'd have me do so a third time? No, no, Mr. Johnson, you must excuse me. I'll decide the other way this bout." And so he did.

HE WAS TAKEN TO AN HOSPITAL.

He said it was a private matter on which he wished to speak to the editor, and no one else would do. He was well dressed, and looked at the machinery and the various other interesting sights in a printing-house. Presently he was ushered into the editorial sanctum very cordially, the edi-tor naturally supposing him to be some big gun. The visitor took off his silk hat,

big gun. The visitor took off his silk hat, wiped his forehead, and, sitting down, began to relate his business.

"You see," said he, "I take a great interest in the Indian question; and, as you are an editor, I would like you to give my ideas publicity. Now I've studied and sifted this matter from top to bottom, and, since we must get rid of the Indians, the only way is to build railroads all over the West."

West."
"You don't say so?" chimed in the ed.
"Yes, sir." he continued. "It has been
demonstrated by actual experiment. A
friend of mine who used to run a locomotive on the Vandelia went out West,
and while running a train in a wild sec-

and while running a train in a wind section of that country the Indians slew him; but do you know they could never get an ingin-near there since?"

That man never went down those steps again, and there was only one window leading from the second story.—Exchange.

"Why this—this is a serenace," ex-claimed Bilkins.

"Exactly; so I see. Now, suppose I were to stand the beer and car-fare all round, would you go out in the suburbs somewhere and work off the rest of it in front of some deaf and dumb asylum or

Well, I'm blowed!" ejaculated the

a long neck and lean satchel sitting on the

"Weigh your words," said a man to a fellow who was blustering away in a towering passion at another. "They won't weigh much if he does," said the antagonist, coolly.

"But I pass," said a minister a few Sundays ago in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades!" yelled a man from the gallery who was dreaming the happy hours away in a game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went out on the next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons with a handful of clubs.

Judge Kelly always most candidly ad-

and returned. The owner of the Huckleberry mine was no longer on the platform, but was sound askep in the centre of one of the coaches.

"Pay my fare!" he shouted, as the conductor was him as the conductor was a subject to the conductor was the conduct

"Pay my fare!" he shouted, as the conductor gave him a vigorous shaking up.
"Do you charge me double fare because I
own the biggest and richest silver mine in
Leadville? Am I to be imposed on because I am about to engage 1300 laborers

cause I am about to engage 1300 laborers in Detroit at \$2 a day per man ?"

"I want your fare," said the conductor.

"Want it twice over?".

"You haven't paid your fare yet, but you must, or I shall put you off the train."

"I appeal to my fellow passengers, I do!" exclaimed the man from Leadville;

"even if I do own the Huckleberry mine, and a helf interest in the Short-cake, I am and a half-interest in the Short-cake, I am not to be swindled."

"I give you one-quartar of a minute to pay your fare!" said the conductor, as he reached for the bell-rope. "I'll pay," replied the man, after a few seconds—"I'll pay now, and sue the com-pany when we reach Detroit. I'll have to

pany when we reach Detroit. I'll have to pay you in silver-bars, as I am short of gold coin and greenbacks."

He fished up his old satchel, took about four minutes to unlock it, and after a diverand a scramble he fished up two old paper collars, the remains of a shoe-brush, and an old darning needle threaded with a feet or two of string.

The property of string and the property of the property of Carbolic Music.

Upianos of Steinway & Sons, New York: Assons, Boston; Dunham & Sons, New York: Also York: Hains Bros., New York: Also York

foot or two of string.
"Come! I'm in a hurry," said the conductor.

"I want this train searched; I've been robbed of over \$3000 worth of silver bars!" shouted the man man from Leadville, turning the old satchel wrong side out and baldier it we ductor.

San Francisco News Letter.

Young Bilkins went to serenade his girl on Van Ness Avenue. The amateur orchestra, of which he is a member, had hardly squelched out the first two bars of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," when the second-story window went up, and old Bogg's, Amelia's father, stuck his head out and remarked:

"Is there no way of compromising this thing!"

"What—w—what?" gasped Bilkins.

"I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter. How does \$4 and an old gas-stove strike you!"

"Why +this—this is a serenade," exclaimed Bilkins.

"Exactly 'so I see. Now suppose I

IT MOVES.

From the Louisiana Morning Star. therefor we cite the doings of the Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga. A majority of gentlemen seemed inclined to recognize shed lover.

I should think you would be, hitched the Catholic Church as a "branch of the "I should think you would be, hitched to that big trombone. Don't point it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go off."
"Come down here and say that, like a man," roared the big-drum, who was full off Budweiser and fury. "You bald-headed old pelican, come down."
"I—I—think we had better—better go, as it were, boys," muttered the mortified Bilkins, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, scornfully ignoring Bogg's parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives, after the thing blew over.

A POSTAL CARD.

The Catholic Church as a "branch of the Church of Christ." Let us premise that a revolution never goes backward, and then we can see whither the movement leads. It leads to the adoption of this view by the whole Protestant world. Presbyterianism is decidedly the most bitter of all the sects in its hattered of Catholic Church as a "branch of the Church of Christ."

Let us premise that a revolution never goes backward, and then we can see whither the movement leads. It leads to the adoption of this view by the whole Protestant world. Presbyterianism is decidedly the most bitter of all the sects in its hattered of Catholic; and when it, in its collective capacity, admits anything favorable to the Church, none of the Church of Christ."

Let us premise that a revolution never goes backward, and then we can see whither the movement leads. It leads to the adoption of this view by the whole Protestant world. Presbyterianism is decidedly the most bitter of all the sects in its hattered of Catholic; and when it, in its collective capacity, admits anything favorable to the Church as a "branch of the Church as a "branc

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There were some mad men in a certain Kentucky post-office a few days ago. A postal card wes dropped into the letter-box addressed to the "Rev. John Penobscoti, "It was an ordinary postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over, and read: ——, May 2, 1879.—You, to "home this card is not addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the check to read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying pusillamimous coward.

The postmaster laid the card gently down, and lounged to the other end of the house, softly whistling "Nancy Lee." In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the howls of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs. How the card fared with the various route agents through whom it passed it is impossible to say, nor do we know whether it was reaby the woman who is postmistress of the office where the Rev. John Penobscot is supposed to get his mail; but the report is that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink on her husband's head, spanked the children all round, and chewed up 95 cents' worth of wax. We cannot be too careful never to write on postal cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensative delicacy of the post-office people's feelings.

"JUST FROM LEADVILLE."

"JUST FROM LEADVILLE."

Detroit Free Press.

A conductor on the Michigan Central road came across him the other day. The road came across him the ten man from Leadville was disjusted to the road came across him the other day. The road came across him the day of the church. He went out and renewed of the church. He went out and renewed

DON'T FORGET

O'MARA BROS. HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW ARCADE.

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J. P. O'BYRNE Wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has opened out a new Coal AND Wood YARD, on Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence. He will be able to supply all kinds of Coal at the lowest rates, and the very best quality of Cordwood as cheap as it can be bought anywhere else in the city. Wood cut and split if desired, and delivered on the shortest notice. Give the new Yard a trial.

J. P. O'BYRNE. Truly the world moves, and in proof SEPARATE SCHOOL, WAWANOSH.

ANTED-AN EXPERIENCEI 3rd Class female teacher. Must play organ and take charge of choir. Good greenees required; salary liberal. Address. BERNARD MCCABE, Trustee, Dunganon, sst Wawanosh.

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We beg to inform our patrons and the pub-lic gene rally that we have entered into ec-partnership, and solicit a continuance of th-generous support always accorded

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And her knowledge of the wants of the Ladies of London will materially assist the new firm. A Complete stock of MILLINERY, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU Consisting of the

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SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

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BLADDER & KIDNEYS. AGRICULTURAL

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion of Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and the system, which tone up the system-which

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By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over Rheumatism. Spermatorrhea,

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility. Kidney Diseases Liver Complaint. Nervous Debility,

Neuralgia,

Nervousness.

Epilepsy, Head Troubles, General III Health, Spinal Diseases

Sciatica. Deafness, Decline. Lumbago. Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diz-ziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

Invigorates the Stomach. And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and

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Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to con-vince the most hesitating of its valuable reme-

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PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

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Delivered to any address free from observa "Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspond nts. All letters should be addressed to

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CAUTION! See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

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The acadamic year begins on the first Tuesday in September, and ends about the 30th, of June, comprising two sessions of five Pupils admitted at any time.

The many claims of this flourishing Institutioncannot fail to arrest the attention of parents and guardians. Eligibly situated in the midst of spaciou grounds, it affords every facility for health ful exercise and amusement. The course of studies embrace all that con-stitutes a thorough accomplished education hallowed by Religion. His Lordship, RT, REV, DR, WALSH, Bishop of London, annually awards a hand-some Gold Medal for proficiency in Christian Doctrine.

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EACH MACHINE IS FULLY WARRANIED.

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Orders solicited. Special inducements offered to farmers

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"CATHOLIC RECORD," Patronize A. B. Powell & Co., London's Great Dry Goods Retail Merchants. Our stock is C. J. WHITNEY'S MUSIC HOUSE always very large, our prices are so low that the name of our Establishment has become a household word for Cheap and Fashionable Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Carpets and House Furnishings. Call

and compare prices. A. B. POWELL & CO. Two Entrances, 134 Dundas and 135 Carling.

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\$12,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES. COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL. Will be held in the City of London, on September 29th & 30th, and October

1st, 2nd & 3rd.

Prize Lists and Entry Papers may be had at Secretary's office. All entries are requested to be made on or before 21st SETTEMBER.
Railway arrangements have been made for ONE FARE to London and return.
WM. MCBRIDE, Secretary.
WTSTERN FAIR OFFICE, I
London, Sept., 1879.

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In anticipation of an advance in the Tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENG-LISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The ad-vance in duties from 171 to 29, 25, 30 and 35 and 25 to 25 vance in duties from 17j to 20, 25, 30 and per cent. will not affect our customers, we will sell at the OLD Low Prices this seas we will sell at the OLD Low Prices this season We have the largest Dry Goods Stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassineres, Doeskins, Venitians, Worsted Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Tweeds, Denims, Ducks, Drills, Tickings, Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares

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Should be used in preference to all others
1st. Because it is the MOST RELIABLE
preparation for the hair ever offered to the
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6th. Because it has never failed to PRODUCE A NEW GROWTH when faithfully applied.

applied.
7th, Because it will restore faded and grey hair to its natural color.
Last, though not least, it contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly found in hair restoratives.
For sale by all druggists. Wholesale and relail by

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London, January, 1879

To the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

We wish to call your especial attention to our incomparable edition of THE HOLY CATHOLIC BIBLE,

which contains in addition to the text, Ano-tations of the REV. Dr. CHALLONER, together with references, a Historical and Chromologi-cal Index, a table of the Epistles and Gospels, The Illustrated History of the Bible

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Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Pianos have no superior. Call and test them.
Also on hand a full stock of McCammon and Whitney & Co.'s Pianos, which we are offering at prices that defy competition. Remember, we import our instruments direct from the manufacturers and

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Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale prices. Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordeons, Con-certinas and Musical Instruments of all kinds Stools, Spreads, Folios, and Musical Goods of every description. Latest Music and Music Books.

Special inducements FOR CASH.

H. CHARLTON, Prop. P. O'KEEFE, Wholesale & retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Crock-

ery, Etc FRONT STREET, STRATHROY.
Next to Federal Bank.
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with an introduction to the proper reading of the Holy Scriptures and an account of cach Book of the Old and New Testament, profusely illustrated with beautiful and appropriate steel plate engravings and illuminated pages, all of which has been approved by the highest authorities of the Church, whose endorsement accompanies the work. Our steek of whose endor Our stock of and Pictures of every size, style and price, is the most extensive and complete of any house in Ontario.

We want an AGENT in every county, to sell these goods, to whom the most liberal terms are offered.

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PRACTICAL FARMING.

Farming is no longer the blind drudgery of a simple clod, who merely believes in the primeval promise that every "seed shall bring forth fruit after its kind"—"that spring-time and harvest shall continue to the end of time." And that it is only necessary to sow the seed and wait patiently and confidently for autumn to return it, increased by many hundred fold. As the world increases in population and the consumers of bread multiply it would seem impossible to produce a sufficient supply of breadstuffs without other than manual aid—hence farming, like every other occupation or calling, to be successful must be carried on in accordance with well-defined rules and legislations, and in no country perhaps do farmers require to study the value of time more than in a country like this, where the winters are so country like this, where the winters are so long and the spring-time and autumn so short, and where the whole work of planting and gathering have to be crowded into

of a few weeks. 4 To enable the farmer to take advantage of the existing circumstances and assist him to accomplish the task of harvesting his crops in the most expeditious manner possible, with ease and efficiency, the now world-renowned I. X. L. Reaper and Mower was invented and perfected, without the aid of which no farmer can expect to save his crops or rank among his fellow-farmers as a practical farmer. The I.X.L. Reaper and Mower is manufactured by Reaper and Mower is manufactured by Crawford & Co. at the Globe Works, London, Ont., and is without doubt the best reaper in the world, which its record on farm fields throughout the universe demonstrates and practically substantiates. While the price of this celebrated reaper and mower is within the reach of every farmer, Catholic farmers will receive great bergains in these machines during the farmer, Catholic farmers will receive great bargains in these machines during the month of July by calling at the Works and leaving their order for them, or by addressing a letter to Crawford & Co., London, Ont. Messrs, Crawford & Co. de-London, Ont. Messrs. Crawford & Co. desire to place one of their I.X.L. machines in the hands of every Catholic farmer in Canada, and in order to do so have placed the price of the machines at a very low figure for such an excellent and valuable Reaper and Mower. It is an honest machine, sold at an honest price. Don't felt to call and see it or send in your order fail to call and see it, or send in your order for one, and you will find it just what you

See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, June 25th, 1879. WHEAT-Receipts during the later por wheat—neceipts during the later portion of last week was very fair, and, in consequence, a slight decline in prices was observed. Treadwell may be quoted at \$1.67 to \$1.70; Deihl, \$1.66 to \$1.68; red. \$1.65 to \$1.68, and spring, as before, \$1.35 to \$1.45 for red chaff, and \$1.60 to \$1.67

for Fyfe.
OATS—Were not by any means plentiful; \$1.15 is the ruling figure per cental.

Barley-None coming; would command from \$1 to \$1.10 per cental.

PEAS—Almost out of the market. HAY—Light deliveries; may be reported

steady at \$9 to \$11 per ton.

BUTTFR—Rolls—None coming; good crocks were quiet at 9c. to 12c. per fb. Demand moderately fair.

EGGS—Rather scarce and firm at 11c. to

12c. per dozen. Strawberries--Have been very abun-

CHESSE—The news from abroad continues unfavorable and trade is absolutely stagnant. From 5½c, to 6½, per lb, is our present market price, but no large lots are purchased at a higher rate than 5½c.

Lea ran	**	1 00	140	1.00
Spring "		130	110	60
Spring " Corn		100) to	1 05
Dats		1 1	010	1 16 1
Peas		0 8	5 to	1 00
Rorley.		1 0	ote	1 10 1
Rye		0.8	0 to	0.90
Puckwheat		0.0	0 to	0.00
Beans		0.0	0 to	0.00
Beans	AND FEED	00	0 10	0.00
FLOUR	AND FEED	2.50		2 75
Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour	4 CWL	2 50		
Mixed Flour		2 00		2 60
		2 30		2 60
Buckwheat Flour				2 50
Graham Flour				2 60
Cracked Wheat				2 50
Cornmeal	**	1 25		1 50
Bran, per ton			to I	
Shorts, P .		14 00	to 1	6.00
Oatmeal, P cwt		2 50	to	2 75
Eggs, Store Lots, \$\psi\$ Gramers' Butter, Crock	loz	0 11	to	0 13
" Formore'		0 00		0 00
Tarmers		0.08		0.12
" Rolls	******	0 191		0 13
" Firkins		0.08		0 10
FIFKINS		0 051		0 06
Cheese, Dairy, & tb Factory		0.051		0 07
" Factory "		. 0 003	to	0.01
MISCEI	JANEOUS.			
Motter W		. 0 07	to.	0.08
Lamb, p qr		. 1 00	to	1 25
· Beef, pr qr		6 50	to	7 00
Geese, each		0.35	to	0 45
Turkeys, each		0.50	to	1 00
Dried Apples & tb		0.85	to	1 00
Dried Apples & Ib	**********	0.65	to	0.75
Onions, & bush		0 00	to	11 00
Hay, to ton	*********	1 50		1 30
Straw, P load	********	0.00	to	0 00
Live Hogs, & ewt		. 0 00	to	6 00
Dressed Hogs		. 0 30	to	
Chickens, \$\phi\$ pair Ducks Turnips \$\phi\$ bush		. 0 30	to	0.50
Ducks		0.40	to	0 60
Turnips P bush	*********	0 25	to	0 25
			to	0.30
Cordwood, No. 1 dry Apples, P bag	. P cord	3 0	to	4 00
Apples, & bag		1 30	to	1.50
Potatoes bag		1 30	to	1 50
Clover Seed		0 00	to	0 00
Refined oil in earlor " " smal " Benzine L Gravity Parafine	ad lots, wi	ne gal	S	\$0 08
" " smal	1 "			. 0 2
" Renzine				. 0 1
I. Gravity Parafina	Oil			. 0 2
82 O. R. Co.'s trans.	wa can	P th.		. 0 1
82 O. R. Co. s trans.	wa cam, 1			

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks, by the "Two Unerring Rulles for Success," in Messrs, Lawrence & Co.'s necircular, The combination method, which his firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to people with large or small means to restain the benefits of largest capital and need skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and cooperated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5.000, or more, can be used successfully N. Y. Boptist Weekly, September 26th, 187s, says, "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 ner cent, \$20 nays \$250, or 7 per cent, \$20 nays \$250, or Weekly, September 26th, 1878, says. "By the combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$259, or 7 per cent.; \$100 make \$81,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 20th: "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th "The combinations and Explanations Free, New York Independent, Sept. 12th "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. Seoskim Journal, April 29th. "Our editor made a net profit of \$100.25 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied, Lawrence & Co., Pankers, 57 Exchange Place, N.Y. rence & Co., Pankers, 57 Exchange Place, N.

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T. R. PARKER, Sec. and Agent, London Branch. OFFICE-Edge Block, Richmond St., London

N. B.—Money to Loan at 8]. 36-6m PROF. SUTHERLAND,

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The Company makes a specialty of rodding PUBLE BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND FARM AND OTHER BUILDINGS. Farmers, now is the proper time to protect your buildings against lightning by leaving your orders with the Globe Lightning Rod Company of London. The Company's agents will solicit orders throughout the country during the summer. The Company guarantees all work. Send for descriptive catalogue and references.

P. S. —We are sole proprietors of the nonconducting glass ball.

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dant at from 64c. to 8c. per quart.

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Addres all con-GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO., London, On WORKS-NO. 494 King Street, cast. MAHON. T. C. HEWITT, Manag

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ounding reputations, but banish all preju-"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE." The unrivalled Dominion Organs always in stock, and for sale at wholesale prices. Any other good Plano or Organ can be fur-nished If desired. Send for circulars or call.

CHAS. F. COLWELL Albert Block, Up-stairs.

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EndorsedAME & THOUSANDS Nature's . own Law. HONEST! EFFECTIVE!

THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

INTEND HOLDING THEIR

23rd OF JULY. 37-4w

GRAND UNION PIC-NIC

IRISH CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY STRATFORD.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY LONDON.

e above Societies will hold their ANNUAL PIC-NIC

PORT STANLEY, Wednesday, July 9th, 1879.

The Band of the 7th Batt, has been secured, ogether with a string band.

A number of valuable prizes will be offered Train will leave London at 9:30.

To For further particulars see small bills J. TURNER,

DEALER IN FRUIT, FISH, AND GAME Of all kinds in season.

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR STRONGS HOTEL. Goods Delivered Promptly at the Lowest Rates.

MONEY TO LOAN

REAL ESTATE AT 8 PER CENT.

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At prices that astonish everybod; All kinds of Goods have Gone Down in Price at the popular BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

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Every requisite for

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SECOND ISSUE OF STCK.

1,500 SHARES PREFERENCE— Payable one dollar per share per month.

PIANOS! 500 SHARES ORDINARY—Payable fifty cents per shure per month. Calls may be paid in advance, and participate in profits from date of payment.

in profits from date of payment.

The capital of the Company is divided into two-thirds Preference Stock and one-third ordinary, in shares of \$20 each. The preference stockholders have first claim on the capital, to the amount paid up on their shares, and on the profits to the extent of 8 per cent, per annum, with a bonus of one per ceut, (making a total of nine per cent, by whenever the earnings set aside for distribution in any year amount to or exceed ten per cent, on the paid-up capital, after which the ordinary stockholders are entitled to the residue.

The Perference Stock is especially suitable.

The Preference Stock is especially suitab for investors, who, in consideration of pe feet security, are content with a fair rate interest; whereas the Ordinary, in compet sation for the priority yielded to the Preference in respect of both capital and dividend derives the full benefit of any profits earns in excess of the fixed dividends stated. Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be had at the office of the Conpany, oddfellows' Hall Building, London Ont., or by mail.

Should the total amount of stock applied for exceed the issue, applications will take precedence in their order of receipt.

EDWARD LE RUEY, Managing Director ortgages negotiated, and advances made of stocks of Lorn Societies and other sound man able securities. Terms on application, 36-deow

W. H. ROBINSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF

ANNUAL PIC-NIC BOOTS AND SHOES! T. E. O'CALLAGHAN

PANKRUPT STOCKS.

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufactories in the country. This will enable him to sell at prices which cannot fail to satisfy his customers. REMEMBER! FIRST-CLASS WORK AT PRICES AS CLOSE AS ANY STORE IN THE DOMINION. 38-1y

"PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE 142 DUNDAS STREET.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in Prices all this Month of EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH June! Last Saturday, at the "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, Four Hundred and Five customers were served with DRY GOODS. Cheap goods make lively times. We

sell cheap all the time! Now in Particular! JAMES EATON & CO.

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COMPLETE COURSE OF 24 LESSONS, \$6; text book gratis. Those desirous of learning this beautiful and useful art ought to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

PACIFIC RAILWAY

TENDERS.

Department of Railways and Canals, A OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879.

38-1v

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CHAS. CHAPMAN,

BOOKBINDER, AND BLANK BOOK

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DR. WOODRUFF,

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Dispronounced to be the most scientific pre-paration for the cdre of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Urethral Disor-ders, &c.

A RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

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5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879. 5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880. 5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880. Specifications, Conditions, Forms of tender, and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London, England.

By order, F. BRAUN, Sect Department of Railways and Canals, OTTAWA, 13th June, 1879.

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