

The Catholic Record.

H. Schmidt 13 June 79

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

VOL. 1.

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NO. 39

N. WILSON & CO.

TWO CASES

SCOTCH TWEEDS
RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Our Prices for these are the Lowest we have quoted.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

July, 1879.

Sunday, 6.—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the most precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, double 2nd class. Epistle, (1 Peter III. 8-15), gospel (Matt. V. 20-24).

Monday, 7.—Office of the feria.

Tuesday, 8.—St. Elizabeth, queen and widow, semidouble.

Wednesday, 9.—Office of the feria.

Thursday, 10.—The seven brothers, martyrs. Friday, 11.—St. Pius I, Pope and Martyr. Saturday, 12.—St. John Evangelist, abbot, double.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Possibly in no Catholic charity, says the *Catholic Enquirer*, is the hand of God more visibly manifest—directing its foundation and guiding its efforts—than in that which is recognized as the religious community of the Love of God—the history of their birth and life; but we cannot here enter upon the circumstances. Suffice it to live for the aged poor; basket in hand, daily they encounter the mortifications of menial labor—begging from door to door for their help.

Founded in 1840 by Father Le Paillier, in St. Servan, on the sea-coast of Brittany, 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 limited Sisters, with more than one hundred and fifty houses in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Algeria, England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States, where there are fed and sheltered over twenty thousand of God's poor.

Their House of N. vices in the Tour St. Joseph, near Becheval, France, at present contains over five hundred novices, from every part of the world, learning to serve as amiable menials the poor whom God shall send them. 1840 to 1879—the hand of God is surely visible in such a Christian increase.

In our city, we enjoy the prayers and living charity of a house of this Congregation. Ten Sisters and the Mother Superior ("Good Mother") have charge of a "Home for the Aged Poor," and every day, winter or summer, rain or shine, some of the good Sisters, basket in hand, are seen every part of the world, learning to serve as amiable menials the poor whom God shall send them. 1840 to 1879—the hand of God is surely visible in such a Christian increase.

For themselves they ask 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 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—the poor first, themselves last or not at all.

The same may be said of the good 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 feeding the hungry.

A HERETIC'S PROGRAMME.
Mr. Hincinthe Lyson 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.

The demands which he makes upon the Church he condenses into five propositions.
I. Rejection of the Infallibility of the Pope.
II. Election of bishops by the clergy and believers.
III. Preaching of the Bible and general services in the national language.
IV. Liberty of marriage to the priest.
V. Liberty and morality in the confessional.

After explaining his five demands and insisting, also, on allowing the people to drink of the chalice, he concludes as follows:
We repeat again that we do not wish to form a sect. From this moment on we regard each other as brothers, and admit to the sacred Eucharist, 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 wish Jesus Christ mysteriously but really present in the Holy Sacrament.
We did intend to say something about Mr. Lyson's opinion of the Sacrament 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

for him. He wishes, he says, to reform the Church. Wonderful, 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 Mirror*.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

In the third volume of his "Historical Sketches" Cardinal Newman in his usual frank, manly way, speaks of the unbelief 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, in no respect made chargeable 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 initiative. There are other nations in the world ill-anchored besides the English and Irish. There are other instances of the rule of strangers, and of the compulsory submission of the governed; but the Pope cannot be called to account for such political arrangements. The Pope did not give Greece to the Sardinian Emperor, or Wapaw to Russia, or Venice to Austria, or Belgium to Holland, or Norway to Sweden, or the cities of the Rhine to Prussia, or the septinsular Republic to England; but, even had he done so, still, in some of these instances, he would have but united together members of one race—German to German, Fleming to Fleming, Slave to Slave. But it is certainly most remarkable that a Pope, so authoritative, even when not divine; so sagacious, even when not supernatural; whose acts are so literally the personal acts of the pontiff who represents it for the time being, yet of such solemn force, and such tremendous performances; which by appealing to its present prerogatives, involves itself in its past decisions; which openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth, should have given its sanction to a union apparently so unwise, and which at the end of seven centuries is as devoid of moral basis or of effective accomplishment as it was at the commencement. When the German and Italian, Turk and Greek, shall be cointegrated with each other, and the lion and the sheep shall abide together, and the calf and the bear shall feed—then, it will be argued, subject to the consideration of the one two nations so contradictory the one to the other—the one old, immemorial race, the other the composite of a hundred stocks; the one possessed of an antique civilization, other civilized by Christianity; the one glowing in its schools and philosophy, the other in its works and speculative; the one subtle, acute, speculative; the other wise, patient, energetic; the one adorning and requiring the strong arm of despotic rule, the other spontaneously developing itself in methods of self-government and individual competition. And yet, not once or twice only has the Holy See recognized in Ireland a territory of the English crown. Adrian the Fourth, indeed, the first Pope who countenanced the invasion of the Second, was an Englishman; but, not on his Bill did Ireland rely for the justification of his Henry. He did not publish it in Ireland till he had received a confirmatory brief from Alexander the Third. Nor was Alexander the only Pope who disclaimed the title of Defender of the Faith, though from the Pope it was originally derived. The Tudor, not the 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 on Friday evening, the verdict was returned 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 brain ensued as the result.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—The Rev. C. MacKinnon, a graduate of Oxford University, and for some time the pastor of the Protestant Church in Lim, Peru, was formally received into the Catholic Church on Sunday, May 18.—*N. Y. World*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ENGLAND.

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 and the application of its endowment grants to a new University of the model of London University.

London, July 1.—The *Times* says the Government's Irish University Bill, which not lapse by the end of the session, is all that is proposed by 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 *Paris Gazette* to-day publishes a codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial, which says: "The duty which our house owes to our country will be the subject of 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 troopships to be prepared for sea immediately for particular service. Considerable curiosity is felt as to whether they are wanted to convey additional reinforcements to Natal or to bring home some of the troops lately employed in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN.
London, June 26.—It is stated that the Indian Government has received information that the Afghan throne, the pretender to which is Abdur Rahman, has been invaded by Russian troops, and that the Afghan troops in Balkh have revolted.

London, June 30.—A Candahar dispatch says the cholera is spreading in the villages of the Quetta districts. The retreating troops have suffered much from the disease.

ROME.
Rome, June 30.—It is stated that a special convention between Germany and the Vatican is being negotiated. The German Government is to nominate bishops subject to the approval of the Pope, and the bishops are to nominate priests subject to the approval of the Government.

Rome, June 30.—The pleadings in the Lambertini-Antonelli will have been closed, and the case is ready for judgment. The first-mentioned party is the defendant, and the second the plaintiff. The case is of great importance, and the result will be of great consequence to the Church.

ZULULAND.
London, June 30.—In a skirmish in which Adjutant Frith, of the Lancers, was killed, the enemy numbered 1,500, and were repulsed by the cavalry, many being killed. More peace messengers have come in from the interior, and the peace is being maintained. The King's army is being re-equipped, and the King is expected to return to Zululand in a few days.

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 Roulers, replying to the question, who would take the place

of the deceased Prince Imperial? said: "Prince Jerome will do it, he accepts that serious responsibility."
Versailles, June 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, made a long speech, defending the Secular Education Bill. He denied to the Jesuits the right to call themselves Frenchmen, and declared that teaching by religious confraternities constituted real peril to civil society.

Paris, June 27.—M. Laroche Jubert, 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 candidate. The Government took precautions against any demonstration at yesterday's funeral mass. The troops in a neighboring barracks were confined to their quarters. The police were instructed to arrest anybody indulging in Bonapartist cries.

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

RUSSIA.
London, June 27.—Arson is rife in St. Petersburg, and every part of Russia. The town of Sevran 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 63 to 25, and elected the offices-bearers and the Synodal-Council to hold office for the next four years entirely of the Roman party.

GERMANY.
Berlin, June 30.—A profound sensation was caused here to-day by the authoritative announcement that Dr. Falk, Minister of Instruction and Worship; Herr Hopmann, Minister of Agriculture, had all resigned their portfolios. Their resignation has been accepted and successors named to the vacant offices.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The jury in the Hull inquest have returned a verdict, that Mrs. Jane L. DeForest Hull came to her death by violence at the hands of the late Cox, making it murder in the first degree.

Chicago, June 28.—Stock raisers report terrible ravages among young pigs by hog cholera in Southern Wisconsin and Indiana counties. A Galena dispatch says hundreds are dying, and that the disease attended with fatal results. The disease is prevalent in several counties in Iowa. The loss thereby is incalculable; some farmers have been ruined, and others are much discouraged.

New York, June 29.—The steamship City of New York, which sailed for Havana yesterday, when fifteen miles from the port of Barquet, in a thick fog, she collided with the iron bark Helen, of Dundee, Captain Barclay, from Havana, with sugar, for New York, striking her about midnight, cutting her through and sinking in ten minutes. Four of the crew died on the steamer. The quarter deck was lowered and one man clinging to the rigging was rescued. Captain Barclay was sleeping in his stateroom, and was lost as well as four seamen.

Monsieur le Comte de Polignac had been raised to honor by Bonaparte, but from some unaccountable motive, betrayed the trust his patron reposed in him. As soon as Bonaparte discovered the perfidy he ordered Polignac to be put under arrest.

Next day he was to have been tried, and in all probability would have been condemned, as his guilt was undoubted. In the meantime, Madame Polignac solicited and obtained audience of the Emperor, "I am sorry, Madame, for your sake," said he, "that your husband has been implicated in an affair that is marked through out with such deep ingratitude. He may not be so guilty as your majesty supposes," said the countess. "Do you know your husband's signature?" asked the Emperor, as he took a letter from his pocket and presented it to her. Madame de Polignac hastily glanced over the letter, recognized the writing and faintly offering her the letter, said, "Take it; it is the only legal evidence against your husband; there is a file beside you." Madame de Polignac eagerly seized the letter and the instantly committed it to the flames. The Emperor was amazed; his honor it was beyond the power of the generosity of the Emperor to redeem.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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 Myers killing another woman named Conley, in the most brutal manner with an axe.

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 occurred on the Midland Railway, on construction to-day, by which John Bath and Paul Parker nearly lost their lives, by a premature discharge while blasting 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 J. E. Rogers yesterday arrested at Gravenhurst a noted horse thief, who is wanted by the White 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 1.—This evening Mr. Wm. Harding, of Drummer, accompanied by his three children, in a wagon, was thrown out by coming in contact with a bridge. Mr. Harding was seriously injured, and still lies unconscious, with very slight hopes of recovery. The children are more or less injured.

Durham, Ont., June 30.—James Sutherland, aged 60, of McKenchie's mill, had his skull fractured, and sustained severe scalp wounds to-day, by a metal spring being thrown from a circular saw. A large number of pieces of the broken bone were extracted from the wound by Dr. Jamieson, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 27.—Late last night a stranger called at the house of Mr. Noble, township of Keppel, and requested permission to stay all night, stating that it was his intention to go to Southampton in the morning, and that he had been troubled with asthma for many years. This morning he was taken suddenly ill, and died within a few hours, and was unable to give either his name or address.

Chalkburg, June 27.—Yesterday afternoon three children, aged eleven, nine and six, sons of Alfred Stoughton, of the concession of Collingwood, were out fishing, and becoming frightened by an approaching thunder storm, were making their way to the house of James Lattimer, and while passing through a large piece of bush a tree fell on the two eldest, striking them on the head and killing them instantly.

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 fisherman named Stewart, on the bank of the river, a few hundred yards below the Falls. The body was found stripped of all clothing excepting one shoe 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.

Belleville, Ont., June 27.—An Indian named Mearle, 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 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.

Peterborough, June 27.—A young man named Fitzgerald, his brother, and who formerly worked in the agricultural implement manufactory of P. Hamilton, was 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 again, making motions 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 been recovered.

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, John Daly, and his fireman, Moise Morin, killed instantly and have not been got out of the wreck yet. Fred Cutler, jr., of Sutton, and two men named Taylor and Tetrewell, are seriously injured.

Bayson, Que., June 28.—A very sad accident occurred here this morning about 10 o'clock, by which Mr. A. Neville, of this place, has lost his two little boys aged respectively 7 and 12. They had a horse attached to a buggy, intending to go to church, and before doing so, drove to the river to give the horse a drink, but drove too far into the river and all were washed down by the current and were

drowned. The horse and rig has been recovered, and the villagers are now dragging the river for the bodies of the boys.

Clifton, Ont., June 29.—To-day was the scene of another sad drowning accident at the Falls, about 5 p. m., resulting in the untimely loss of Daniel Margets, of this place, who, with two companions, went bathing near the foot of the ferry road, in front of the Clifton House. He was suddenly carried out into the river by one of the ever varying eddies for which the river in this locality is noted. Becoming exhausted 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 where both men met an untimely end. The unfortunate victims of this awful catastrophe are Angus Burke, a widower, who lived on the corner of Waterloo and York streets and was employed as watchman at the crossing on Waterloo street, and Alexander Darragh, better known as "Sev'gent," also a widower, who was employed as night detective in the yard and whose duty it was to inspect cars standing on the sidings and see that they are kept locked. The exact manner in which their death will remain a mystery, as no third person appears to have been present at the time of the fatal occurrence. The following evidence of Alfred Oland, the fireman, furnishes all the particulars that can be gleaned of the sad occurrence. Alfred Oland, sworn, stated as follows: An fireman on G. W. R.; was on duty Saturday night on the yard engine; at 10.30 we were on the main line with the engine and tender—the tender first—near Waterloo street, and No. 55 freight was pulling up on the siding, having just come in from the west; we were running westward; we almost stopped before we got to Waterloo street, and after crossing the street we noticed a man lying beside the engine; we immediately stopped; the yardman was on the engine with us; he saw Angus Burke lying on the main line about ten feet ahead of the engine, not dead; about ten feet further he found Darragh lying with his neck on the rail and his head cut off; Fairbairn, who is the driver, got off the engine; the yardman helped me to take Burke into the shanty; he was moaning and groaning; he tried to speak, but we could not understand him; the switchman went for Dr. Moore, who came immediately; we had a good light on both sides; we had a perfectly satisfied engine and tender; an perfectly satisfied side; at our tender and engine went over them; was driving at the time; have been eight or nine years firing; it is ruleable and allowable for firemen to run an engine through the yard; my attention was first called to the body by the hand lamp which Lake Burke into the shanty; this was the watchman'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 an opposite side; at the time; saw no light at all, or anyone on the track; believe both of deceased to have been sober men; the number of our engine is 136.

HELMHOLD'S MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

Helmhold's various medicinal preparations have for the last 20 or more years occupied a prominent place on the shelves of every respectable druggist and physician in the land. The skill displayed in their preparation, the inviolable promptness and efficiency of their action, the absence of nausea 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 Helmhold's Eucalypti Balm, 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 it possesses over other preparations is the absolute purity of the ingredients, and the uniformity of strength. Parties purchasing should be careful to see that Helmhold'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. SCHEFFELAND.—This gentleman has removed to Hamilton, with the object of curing all who are afflicted with stammering. We can assure our readers in that city they will be well treated by patronizing him. He has left London, leaving behind him a good name, and many who had been troubled with stammering are now completely cured.

HOT WATER HEATINGS A SPECIALTY AT McLENNAN, LOTHIAN & FRYER'S, 244 DUNDAS STREET.

SINCE THE PRESBYTERIANS are doubtful of the efficacy of Catholic Baptism, what sort of a doubtful place are the countess (I) Catholics in, that became Presbyterians and were not reconverted? Is it not shuddering to think of it!

Dirge for Devin Reilly.

"When the day has come, darling, that your darling must die... Lay him on a hillside, with his feet to the dew... Oh! His rest will be with you, in the congress of the great."

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 furniture, which made it somewhat difficult to judge of its class or society she belonged to."

"But, surely you are allowed to tell me where your parents now live?"

"I have no parents." "You mother?" "I never knew her."

"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 versed herself in a nun's dress."

"Oh, my poor child, you are more dead than I am; perhaps to-morrow a handful of earth will cover my body and all its phases."

"What do you say?" she cried, "do you not know that all the world offers its hand to you? you have tasted of all things, and yet I am happier than you are."

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

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

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

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 surprise."

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 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 their geographical location. The English Catholics, who settled Maryland under Lord Baltimore, and established the first precedent of true toleration in the land."

Several thousand French Catholics also came from the West India Islands as the result of disturbances there in 1793. Another French population, numbering 32,000, nearly all Catholics, was added to the United States in 1803, when Louisiana was purchased from France."

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 propagating 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 influences of those of the Republic as well as in the Church. An idea of the subsequent increase of the Irish population can be had from the fact that during the 30 years ending 1876, the Irish immigration to the United States amounted to 2,901,727."

Another powerful element which has rivaled the Irish in its growth and activity is the German, which, according to the latest and most careful estimates, now numbers 1,237,563 Catholics in the United States. A large Spanish element is also quired with the 1840's, nearly all Catholics, and the 160,000 of California 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 250,000. Lastly, the constantly growing factor of conversions among native-born Americans cannot be ignored. In this respect, however, the number of converts among the confirmed varies from five per cent. in some dioceses to twelve per cent. in others."

GEN. TAYLOR ON IRISH SOLDIERS IN A FIGHT.

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

"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, and marched with the guard. From time to time the enemy would charge, but we could hear him coming and be ready. The guard would halt, about face, front rank with fixed bayonets, kneel, rear and fire, when, by the light of the flash, we could see emptied saddles. Our pursuers had few casualties, and our dead; so I fired as well as possible over our head; but they were bold and enterprising, well led, often charging close up to the bayonets. I remarked this, whereupon the Irishman answered, 'Devil thank them for that same.' There was no danger on the flank, as the white of the pike alone guided us. Shields could not have found their way across the field. The face of the country has been described as a succession of rolling swells, and later the enemy got up guns, but always fired from the summit, so that his shells passed far above us, exploding in the fields. Had the guns been trained with fixed bayonets, it might have proved uncomfortable for the pike men straight to the south. It was a fine night, entirely, for diversion, I said the Irishman, with which sentiment I did not agree; but they were steady as clocks and as sharp as ever the attentions of our friends in the rear were slackened. They had heard Shields' 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 would encounter the enemy as they advanced, and I answered, 'Them Germans is poor creatures, but Shields' boys will be after fighting.' Expressing a belief that my boys' could match Shields' any day, I received loud assurance from half a hundred Tipperary throats: 'You may bet your life on that, sure, you may bet. 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. Leygraf published in the Colman, of Milwaukee, the following episode which was related to him at Lourdes: "The day after my arrival the Prince of Wales also came to pay his respects to Our Lady 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 new church. He desired to drink of the miraculous water, but the four gentlemen attendant tried to prevent it. A moment, however, 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 resistance to this by his companions that he had to renounce his design. As a keepsake he bought some photographs and statuettes. A poor peasant, indeed, who does not share the privilege of the poorest Catholic here, of honoring the Church 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 Froude, the prejudiced historian and calumniator of Ireland, but also of the late Hurrell Froude, Cardinal of Oxford and friend 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's point of view, and to be in his own will." Hurrell preceded his brother in his grave. Cardinal Newman laid a tribute 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 HISTORICAL CHURCH.

After the lapse of three centuries, the Roman Catholic chapel in Ely place, Holborn, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, the daughter of Arun, king of the West Angles, born in Suffolk in the year 620, and who took part in the erection of Ely cathedral, is to be opened for the celebration of High Mass on the 23rd of June, being the day known in the calendar as the feast of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manning will preach the first sermon. Evelyn, the famous diarist, 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.

A FIEND WRECKS A TRAIN TO KILL CATHOLICS.

A report from Syracuse, 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, following a 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 adjoined car and broken to pieces. The engine 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 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 crosswise on the rails, and then braced by two others lying at right angles, and the ends resting against the ties on which they were 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 alone 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 was loaded with Catholics, and his 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 death. The indignation against Freeman at Canandaigua is intense, and there was some talk of lynching him. He has been lodged in jail.

THE INDIAN AND THE CRUCIFIX.

The editor took down, some years ago, the following story from the lips of F. de la Cruz, 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, though they were very warlike tribe, received me with a kind 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. 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 myself in the presence of their great men and of the chieftain himself, who wore on his breast the crucifix I had given him 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 the fact, that God will, in his own way, send us to heaven, we know. I told the following story to you: 'Three snows ago, black-gown,' said he, 'I and my warriors, thirty in all, went on the war-path against the Crow Indians, our enemies, and we entered their territory. We found that the moment we entered their land we were beset with dangers, and 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 and watchfulness, however, one Crow Indian, a body very much larger than ours, and then raised their wild war-cry. We, who were within the enclosure, giving ourselves up for lost, began to sing our death-song, when I bethought myself of the

THE END.

Business makes a man as well as tries him. Death and to-morrow are never here, they are either not come or gone.

Queen Victoria once presented a Bible to an African chieftain, said that in that England's glory. Who gave it to England? A Pope! Who preserved it for the world? Popish monks! Ethelbert, pupil of St. Augustine, dowered England with parliamentary representation; that came from Rome. King Alfred enriched her with trial by jury; King Alfred was educated by monks. The common law of England was framed by the Bishops who came from Rome during the Heptarchy. Magna Charta was wrested from imbecile oppression by Popish barons. Nay, the very legend to this day retained on British coins of 'Fidei Defensio'—'Defender of the Faith,' was inscribed upon them in Rome by Leo X., on the 11th of October, 1521.

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THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
LONDON, ENGL.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ontario, May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

THREE names have been forwarded to Rome for the See of Northampton, England. They are Canon Macmillen, Monsignor Patterson and Father Lockhart. All three were formerly Anglican clergymen.

The Kilkenny Moderator understands that Dr. Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, will shortly leave that diocese and proceed to Canada as Apostolic Delegate in the room of the late Bishop Conroy.

LEO XIII. is becoming noted in Rome for the unostentatious way of his life. A letter from Rome says he "is the most simple in taste of all the Popes known to history. His bedroom is paved with common stones, and is never warmed. His reception rooms are fitted up with 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. Mutual insurance organizations are spreading rapidly, there being more confidence in them than in many of the regular life insurance companies.

Among four of the cardinals who received their hats the other day and became princes of the Church, there was so little of this world's goods that but one of them was able to pay the incidental expenses attendant on the ceremony. Their expenditures may be a considerable amount, as

among other things, they include a large reception, a dinner, etc., and, for 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 Hergenrother, who was of his household.

SOME Protestant papers of the virulent type are trying to belittle the great work of the Catholics of New York, by saying the site on which St. Patrick's Church was built was obtained by unfair means from the corporation. They also take advantage of the misfortune of Archbishop Purcell by asserting that some of his creditors' money went to help to build the magnificent structure. The Boston Christian Register thus hits off this class of scurrilous abuse: "As it seems to be proved that the site of the Cathedral was honestly bought of private 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 authors. 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 error is to charge Catholics with paying to the Blessed Virgin that divine honor which is due to God alone. A new magazine called the Sunday Weekly Register makes the following startling announcement: "By a vast section of Christendom the Blessed Virgin has been, and is adored, and that in the highest sense of that word, as an object of divine worship, and though we may not approve of this, still we can hardly wonder that this admiration has gone so far as adoration, for surely—viewing her simply as a woman—no more womanly, or in other words, true woman ever lived." The Weekly Register says: "It will suffice to add, here, that the vast section of Christendom alluded to in this amazing passage, meaning the Holy Catholic and Roman Church, do not adore the Blessed Virgin, either in the highest sense, or in any sense at all, and with all their love and veneration for the Most Blessed Mother of God would shrink with horror from the blasphemous thought of offering to her divine worship."

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 card 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 Protestant Episcopal Church in Central New York, who had made the appeal in good faith. His reverend brethren considered it an insult to be asked to appropriate their talents to the promulgation of Christianity for Christ's sake and \$3 a week. Bishop Huntington says that:

"His gross sin is that he imagines that out of hundreds who have forsaken the world for the kingdom of heaven, and who preach sermons, and sing hymns about cross-bearers, and marching soldiers, and a suffering sainthood, and the glories of self-renunciation, there may possibly be five, only five, who would not count a very abominable ministry in one of our Middle States intolerable, or the offer of it either an affront or a joke."

IN the course of his brilliant speech at the Moore centenary in Dublin, Lord O'Hagan made the following explanation in reference to the religious convictions of the poet: "As to the imputations against him on religious grounds, of which, in a mixed assembly, it is difficult to speak, I shall only say that the so-

ciety in which his youth was passed was largely imbued with the infidel spirit 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 think with me must keenly lament that, in after years, he did not give practical effect to his early training, and make his conduct accord with his consistent profession of belief. Some of his keenest griefs may have come from the want of the inculcation of definite religious principles upon his children, which is too often the evil consequence of marriage between persons of different creeds. Lord Russell, a very unimpeachable witness on such a matter, tells us that 'he always adhered to the Roman Catholic Church,' and when he was asked to abandon it his answer was, 'I was born and bred in the faith of my fathers, and in that faith I intend to die.'"

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. His eldest son, who is about twenty, and is in the Guards, has not yet followed his father's example. It is a little odd that Lord Ripon once held the same post which is now filled by his friend. They are very Republican in the Catholic Church. At the Carmelites, on a recent Sunday, the congregation was requested 'to pray for the souls of Bridget Casey and Elizabeth Countess of Clare.' The former was a poor Irishwoman, who was killed at Kensington in a brawl 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 the other day himself. How shocking this combination of names would 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 list of Catholic Privy Counsellors, the others being Lord Ripon, Lord Kenmare, Lord Robert Montague, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Lord Emly."

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 diplomatists.

In Germany the Bismarckian 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 defecation of autocracy executed by the oppressed millions. In Germany we see Bismarck employing even the crude forms of freedom tolerated in that country to fetter Parliamentary freedom and overwhelm every expression of popular disapproval of a policy adverse to the best 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 very grave mistake—in truth a radical misapprehension of the nature, extent and influence of the Nihilistic movement to suppose it to be confined—as is the case with Socialism in Germany, and Communism in France, to the great schools, universities and manufacturing centres. This formidable outgrowth of autocratic repressiveness, not to say tyranny, has extended its ramifications through all the leading towns and commercial emporiums, as well as through certain of the most flour-

ishing agricultural districts of European Russia.

With a system of administration characterised by favoritism, peculation and exaction, based upon disregard of honest and loyal expressions of public opinion, which it is the first duty of a good government to foster 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 to a state of abject servitude, an army to fill whose ranks terrorism lends its persuasive powers, an army the 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 thrown a weird interest around the 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 frightened 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 pillar and ground of truth,' (1. Tim., iii. 15), which teaches the doctrines and principles which have the virtue 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 so unjust, so destructive and so murderous, has deprived them of the sympathy of all who now honestly reprobate 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 to Catholic Poland by restoring its exiled prelates and its plundered churches.

It may be that the hand of God is to press heavily upon Russia, as of old the hand of God pressed to ruin the empires of Alexander and Caesar. It may be that Nihilism will not lose its strength till the throne of the Czars be overturned, and it may be also, that that throne once overturned, the throne of Sobieski will be re-erected and again filled by a race of heroes—the glory of the Slavonic

race and the bulwark of Catholicism. Whatever the future bring, the actual course of events portends difficulties and struggles that may involve all Europe in a terrible warfare.

The French Revolution marked the opening of a new era in Europe as the invasion of the Teutons and Cimbric of old should have forewarned the statesmen of the ancient Roman Republic of the great danger then menacing Roman supremacy, so the revolution should be to European statesmen in all countries a presage of what may, with reason, be expected to follow in every nation governed upon the system obtaining in France previous to the revolution.

We have spoken of Russian impotence 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 well-understood desire to perpetuate the abuses of the present system. How much more effectual than even the well-tempered steel of the Cossack a thorough reformation of abuse in every department of the government. Without such a reformation the historian of the future may have to record of Russians as other historians have had to record of other countries, that reform came too late to stem the tide of revolution.

NEW LIGHTS, OR LIFE IN GALWAY.

Many years ago we read a novel written by that most gifted lady, Mrs. Sadler, which had for its title, if we remember correctly, the words at the head of this article. The book was written with the purpose of publishing to the world the operations of one of the most ingeniously contrived and successfully carried out swindles of the day. This imposture continues even down to the present time. A few days since the following item of news came by cable, that cable which so frequently "puts its foot in it" when treating of anything Irish or Catholic: "A Protestant schoolhouse in Connaught, county of Galway, Ireland, has been sacked by a gang of thirty. The Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of a series of disturbances which was thought to have been quieted some weeks ago." There has been in existence for a number of years an institution calling itself the Irish 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 speculation, 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 truth—the "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-popey tracts, and served up hot. The porridge was accompanied—not with milk—but with a good rousing no-popey tract, abusing the Mother of God, or casting a slur on some of the precepts 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 the porridge, but some of them had to give up the business when they came to the tracts. They could not go that far. It was too much. No doubt there were a few who took in both. In all centres of population a certain number of persons will be found who are willing to do almost anything—weak minded people who possess very little moral principle at all times. We doubt not many could

be found in our good city of London who would for a consideration, when the hard times and hunger pinch them, be willing to accept the teachings of Joseph Smith or anybody else if a good "square meal" is in prospect.

The Irish Church Mission Society employed a number of spiritual-looking 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 appearance most godly-looking apostles. The people of Connaught dearly love their faith—they would not give it up for any human consideration, and we cannot wonder if they sometimes forget themselves and treat rather 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 appeared in the London Weekly Register some time since bearing on this subject; it will impart a fair knowledge of the operations of this meddlingome body of self-constituted missionaries:

It is astonishing how long a humbug sometimes survives exposure. There is only one condition of things which is quite rare to put an end to its existence, and that is when it ceases to pay. There are schemes and enterprises which seem to dispense quite naturally with respectability, and to be none the worse for the disapprobation of all decent people. Their promoters do not go in for the sympathy of the good or the support of the sensible portion of the community. They address themselves to quite a different class, and the fundamental principle of their philosophy appears to be founded upon a keen appreciation of the truth that fools and their money are easily parted. A careful study of human nature has revealed to them the infinite depths of the credulity and gullibility of their victims. Long impunity makes them bold, until at length they are scarcely at the pains to repeat the old misrepresentation, or to renew the discredited promises. Once the business is fairly established and the delusion has taken root in congenial soil it flourishes somehow. Facts and figures in all their proverbial toughness may be arrayed against it. It may be made plain time after time that the "meaneast capacity" that the whole thing is hollow, false and unreal as the "baseless fabric of a vision." Still the money for its support comes tumbling in to such an extent that, in sheer inability to believe in so extraordinary a degree of simplicity, we are tempted to think that the subscribers themselves are parties to the artifices practised upon them, and find—

The pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat.

The Protestant Missions in Connaught have existed so long, and have drawn such large sums from the zeal of evangelizing sympathizers because of the conversions reported to headquarters, 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, "converts" included, did not reach three per cent. of the population in 1871, when the last census 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 Protestantizing Connaught, and if subscribers to the missions adopted the system of paying their missionaries 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 Clilden district are not, however, of this innocent character. From their first establishment they have been distinguished by an unblinking system of bribery on the one hand, and of wanton insult and provocation to the Catholic population on the other. The poverty of that remote and poorly cultivated part of the country afforded tempting opportunities for the exercise of their peculiar method of conversion. There, if anywhere, professing proselytes were to be obtained in exchange for money. There, if anywhere, poor Catholics might be bribed into an insincere and temporary profession of Protestantism. The whole miserable scheme has been exposed over and over again, to the shame and grief of respectable Protestants throughout the kingdom. Its promoters, as we are reminded by Dean M'Manus, have been repeatedly challenged to produce one convert who was not purchased by money.

Ita Tenere Sic Lux.

BY FATHER JAMES KENT STONE. Eye is now her shades extending Night, obscure and drear descending...

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...

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 Leitrim is to be discontinued...

DOWN.

A new altar, erected in honor of St. Joseph, was unveiled on Sunday, June 5, in the Dominican Church, Newry.

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.

CORK.

The Queenstown 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.

KERRY.

GAME PROSECUTIONS.—At the Killarney Petty Sessions two farmers named Thompson, 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.

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.

LIMERICK.

GLINGOGRA FAIR.—Owing to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the district there will be no fair held this season.

TIPPERARY.

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

LOUTH.

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

MEATH.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Bryan Brady, of Ballintogher, near Droimone, within four miles of Oldcastle. The building was almost totally destroyed.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

HIGH RENTS.—Had the landlords, from the beginning, possessed a body any foresight—had they not allowed prejudice and force of habit to interfere with common sense, the state of things, in the present, might have been different.

WEXFORD.

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

WICKLOW.

At the Tallaght Petty Sessions Edward McManus, accompanied by Bridget Watson, refused to give up possession of a cottage near Clondalkin, held by her.

GALWAY.

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

DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the Moore Centenary on Thursday, crowned Florence D. McCarthy, Poet Laureate of Ireland, amid deafening applause.

KILKENNY.

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

KILDARE.

The reduction of rents movement has commenced in the Naas Poor Law Union, and was discussed also by the Clonmel Board of Guardians, and has been supported by the Catholic clergy of the County, at Clonmel, who stated that in the present state of agriculture a general lowering of the rent roll is required.

that even for best grazing land it is impossible to gain much more than half the price of former years.

KINGS.

A statement made by Lord Portlinton, that during iniquitous years tithes had been wrung from the Catholic people of Ireland to support the clergy of a church with which they had no concern, has been accepted by Sir George Campbell in his speech on the Irish University Bill as having some basis in fact.

LONGFORD.

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 so many people imagine, but on the contrary is uncommonly lively.

LOUTH.

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

MEATH.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Bryan Brady, of Ballintogher, near Droimone, within four miles of Oldcastle. The building was almost totally destroyed.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

HIGH RENTS.—Had the landlords, from the beginning, possessed a body any foresight—had they not allowed prejudice and force of habit to interfere with common sense, the state of things, in the present, might have been different.

WEXFORD.

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

WICKLOW.

At the Tallaght Petty Sessions Edward McManus, accompanied by Bridget Watson, refused to give up possession of a cottage near Clondalkin, held by her.

GALWAY.

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

DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the Moore Centenary on Thursday, crowned Florence D. McCarthy, Poet Laureate of Ireland, amid deafening applause.

KILKENNY.

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

KILDARE.

The reduction of rents movement has commenced in the Naas Poor Law Union, and was discussed also by the Clonmel Board of Guardians, and has been supported by the Catholic clergy of the County, at Clonmel, who stated that in the present state of agriculture a general lowering of the rent roll is required.

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

MAYO.

June 1st the members of the Ballyhanna Temperance Society had their annual excursion. The day was everything that could be desired.

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.

SLIGO.

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 Ireland as will prevent evictions and confiscation by unscrupulous landlords of the property of the tenants in the land."

IRELAND'S WANTS.

From the Catholic Herald.—As to a great want of Ireland—the want 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.

LEITRIM.

The process officers in the Co. Leitrim have had recourse to the novel method of posting up ejection processes on the court house in Ballinamore, and the wooden market house in Newtowngore, 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.

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1879. SPRING 1879.

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J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST.

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TERMS:—Family Season Tickets, \$10.00

Single Bath, 25c, or 6 tickets for 1.00

Season Ticket for Swimming Pool, 2.50

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Wedding rings made to order. The only First Class House in this line in the City.

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AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD, 3-ky

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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"...

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...

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Oats, Butter, Eggs, and various flours.

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in stocks, by the "Two Uncertaining Rules for Success" in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular...

Encourage Canadian Enterprises!

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PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST.

Who has been so successful in London during the past two months, is now in Hamilton, where he will remain until August 1st...

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

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SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Ontario Loan and Savings Company are prepared to receive deposits in sums of \$5 and upwards...

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THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY, OF LONDON, ONT. Has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000 to construct, from pure metals...

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Has received another supply of those beautiful

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Its Treatment Endorsed by THOUSANDS!

W. J. BRYANTON, Dealer in all kinds of FURNITURE, Talbot Street, near Market Square, London, Ont.

THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

INTEND HOLDING THEIR ANNUAL PIC-NIC ON THE 23rd OF JULY.

GRAND UNION PIC-NIC

IRISH CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY LONDON.

The above Societies will hold their ANNUAL PIC-NIC at PORT STANLEY, Wednesday, July 9th, 1879.

The Band of the 7th Batt. has been secured, together with a string band. A number of valuable prizes will be offered for athletic games.

Train will leave London at 9:30. For further particulars see small bills.

J. TURNER, DEALER IN FRUIT, FISH, AND GAME

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR STRONGS HOTEL.

Goods Delivered Promptly at the Lowest Rates.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 8 PER CENT.

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

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THE UNRIVALLED DOMINION ORGANS always in stock, and for sale at wholesale prices.

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At prices even below BANKRUPT STOCKS.

All his Goods are first-class, bought for cost from the best manufacturers in the country.

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TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in Prices all this Month of June! Last Saturday, at the "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, Four Hundred and Five customers were served with DRY GOODS.

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We have much pleasure in calling the attention of School Inspectors, Trustees, and others to our new improved seat and Desk.



The back is also slatted high, and curved to fit the body and give the very best support.

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PACIFIC RAILWAY TENDERS.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Friday, 1st August next.

JOHN LEWIS, Proprietor.

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER.

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TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. London, England, until July 15th, next, for steel rails and fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL, as follows:

5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879. 5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880. 5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880.

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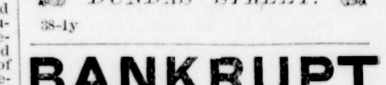
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