

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

NO. 36

N. WILSON & CO.

TWO CASES
SCOTCH TWEEDS
RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Our Prices for these are the Lowest we have quoted.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

June 1879.
Sunday, 15.—Second Sunday after Pentecost; solemnity of Corpus Christi. Epistle of John III. 18-19. Gospel, Luke xiv, 1-24.
Monday, 16.—St. John Baptist Regis, confessor, double.
Tuesday, 17.—The Octave of Corp. Christi.
Wednesday, 18.—The Octave of Corp. Christi.
Thursday, 19.—The Octave of Corp. Christi.
Friday, 20.—Feast of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Saturday, 21.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, confessor, double.

Trinity Hymn of Martin.

Stimule Perena clementer
O Thou eternal source of Love!
Ruler of nature's scheme!
In substance Thou dost make us Three!
Omniscient and Supreme!
Be might to us when we arise;
And, at the break of day,
With awakening glory wake the soul,
Her meed of praise to pay.
To God the Father glory be,
And to his only Son;
The same, O Heavenly Father, to Thy
While countless ages run.

BISHOP FARREL'S MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING HIS MONUMENT.

INTERESTING CEREMONY IN ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

From the Hamilton Spectator, June 5th.
Spacious as St. Mary's Cathedral is it was filled in every part this evening, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to the memory of the late Bishop Farrel, who was for seventeen years the faithful Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Hamilton. The clergy present on the occasion were—His Lordship Bishop Crimmon, Vicar-General, E. J. Heenan, Vicar-General; Rev. Father Pius, Superior of the Carmelite Monastery, Niagara Falls; Rev. Fathers Cleary, O'Leary, Slavin, and Brohan. Amongst the audience there were not only the principal Catholics of the city, but many Protestants, who were present to testify their respect to the memory of one whose endeavor it was to do good to all with whom he came in contact.

The proceedings opened with the overture "Sabuco," by Prof. D. J. O'Brien, executed with that gentleman's usual good taste and finish. Then came the bass solo, "Benedicta Maria," by Mr. J. F. Egan, who was in unusually good voice and sang with much vigor, his fine bass voice being shown to excellent advantage. Miss Egan sang very sweetly, in the solo and chorus "Landate pueri," and had able assistance from the choir.

Rev. Father Pius, whose sermon was a more than usually interesting oratorical effort, then ascended the pulpit, and preached from the following words contained in St. Luke, chap. xii, verse 42: "Who then is that faithful and wise steward, whom his Lord shall make ruler over his household to give them their meat in due season?"

The Rev. gentleman, in the course of his sermon paid the following tribute to the late Bishop Farrel:
"He came here when there were no rail-ways. He had to travel under great difficulties. The Catholic population was widely scattered, and the priests were exceedingly few. Sometimes almost without a priest, and he carried on his labors with the most untiring energy. He knew he was one of the roots of the great tree and that he had to collect all the nut-tree and blossom. He worked on for years. He was bound to accomplish his work of God, and he has done so. But the work of the Church is not completed, and it will never be. Heard others may pass away, but new ones will be raised up, the work will go on, and the tree will grow. Every man deserves credit for the work he has accomplished, and if we honor Bishop Farrel for his work we are surely doing justice to him, and therefore it was certainly a good idea to place his statue in this church. It stands there not simply to remind you of the man, but to remind you of the shepherd that laid down his life for his sheep—who broke down his constitution under his work, and fed the victim to his fidelity as a good shepherd, who laid down his life for his sheep rather than one should go without spiritual consolation. The statue will remind you of one link through which you are united to the Lord. It will remind you, though bishops come and go, the Church will remain. It will remind you of the instability of life, and of the faith due to your pastor. As you honor yourself in placing this statue over the remains of your former bishop, so you will honor yourselves in honoring his successors, for all here received the same mission from the same source, and what he has commenced they will continue. They would also honor themselves if they lived up to the precepts which their bishop inculcated. Let us hope (he added) that he will not be one of his flock missing at the day of judgment, and that he shall have a right to claim them all to live with him to all eternity.

His Lordship Bishop Crimmon also deliv-

FRANCIS GEORGE WIDDOWS.

TROUBLOUS TIMES FOR THE LITTLE SHOWMAN.

HIS BEST FRIEND SAYS HE IS AN ABSOLUTE LIAR.

From the St. John Freeman.

An Englishman named Widdows gained some notoriety in Ontario as a No-Popery lecturer. He pretended that he was an ex-Monk, and that he was named Aloysius in religion, and when lecturing he usually wore some sort of Monk's habit. He frequently provoked disturbances, and these increased his success. At length he was convicted of an unnatural crime and sent to the Penitentiary. When he got out he disappeared from Canada, but lately turned up in Dundee, where his gross falsehoods and insulting language provoked a tumult. There also he pretended to be an ex-Monk and wore a habit of some sort, but he descended to particulars, saying that he was brought up from boyhood in a Papish Monastery at Norwich. A Catholic priest published a letter stating that there is no such Catholic establishment in Norwich, and concluded that Widdows must in this also be an impostor. Now Widdows, by his anti-Popery diatribes, had won the confidence of some of the good people of Glasgow and Dundee, and notably of a Mr. Long, who engaged at once in a warm controversy with the Catholic priest, and maintained that Widdows spoke the truth in all things. At length the priest proposed that he and Mr. Long should deposit £20 each, and that if whose statement proved true should say how the £50 of the other should be used. Mr. Long, after some hesitation, and after undergoing much badgering, deposited the £50. Formal enquiry was then made, and it was proved beyond question that there has been no Catholic Monastery at or near Norwich since the Reformation, but that there is some sort of Protestant establishment there, and that Widdows was probably an inmate of that at one time. The editor of a Glasgow paper telegraphed to Toronto and learned thence that Widdows was convicted of a great crime and sentenced to the Penitentiary, and this was published. A correspondent of the Belfast "Weekly News" says that the Orangeism of Mr. Long makes up the £50 Mr. Long lost, and adds—
"Here is Mr. Long's own account of his connection with Widdows, which will be read with interest by all Orangemen:—
"In November last I disagreed with an ex-Wesleyan minister. There came in the fall one who resembled a priest. At the end of my discussion he came and said, 'Having heard of you in Canada, where I read some of your works, I am anxious to shake hands with you.' He showed me testimonials, which would have impressed me, had he not been an impostor. The paragraph runs—'Mr. Widdows leaves London for Toronto, but will return to London again to lecture in the Mechanics' Hall, on January 11, 1878, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. It was V. M. C. A.' settled on my mind that he was an exemplary man. I asked him to lecture, but he declined, saying he had come to Scotland to see relatives, that his mother was with him, and must be soon off from Edinburgh to Norwich, where he was a few weeks on the following Saturday. He came hurriedly, returning from Edinburgh. He had not lectured many minutes before his ability was established. I prevailed upon him to stay in Glasgow until the middle of December. I then introduced him to Dundee, where he gave two satisfactory lectures. He went to Norwich and lectured, the Norfolk News speaking of his character and ability in eulogistic terms. Seeing he was well received here, my opinion as to his personal worth became fixed. I then invited him to come and partake of my hospitality. During two months he received by Canadian mail letters from presumably respectable persons, conduced in the most respectful language. Moreover, he showed me accounts of his work in Scotland reported in Canadian papers. This no oracles were upon me as to his respectability. The Dundee people urged his return, and arranged he should call there and at Arbroath on his way home. Respecting the telegram to the Dundee Addresser, I had heard neither his nor his wife's about the same. Had I, he would never, even though I was fully assured of his innocence, have occupied my platform. If any man's life must be unassailable and beyond suspicion of immorality, to say nothing of criminality, it must be a teacher of the young, or a preacher to the people. His awful assertions and special pleading when facing the telegram produced a very unfavorable impression on me. The innocent do not do so. Respecting his statement of being an altar boy dedicated to the Virgin in the Roman Catholic monastery, Norwich, I corresponded with the editor of the Norfolk "News" and gave his letter in full."
"5 Exchange Street, Norwich,
"24th April, 1879.
"DEAR SIR,—The monastery of Elm Hill at which Mr. Widdows was altar boy was not a Roman Catholic monastery, Norwich, but an Anglican one. Mr. Widdows has for many years been abroad, and his association with Roman Catholics occurred there and not in Norwich. Yours faithfully,
"JAMES SPILLING."

NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL AT AMHERSTBURG.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Separate School at Amherstburg took place at 2 p.m. on Sunday, May 25th. The children of the R. C. Schools, and the members of the several Societies, and the Trustees and invited guests, met at their respective schools, or at the Parish Hall, and school room of the senior boys' department, and joined in forming a line a procession as has been witnessed for some time past.

The procession formed as follows:—
Amherstburg Catholic Band.
Acolytes and Cross Bearer.
Caretaker, Banner.
Flag of the military "Boys' school."
Boys of the senior Division.
The Headmaster.
Sisters and boys of the Junior Boys' School.
Sisters of the girls' School.
Girls of the senior and junior divisions.
Mother Superior and Sisters.
Banner of St. Jean Baptiste Society.
Members in full regalia.
Union Jack Flag.
Banner of the Temperance Association.
Members of the Temperance Association.
The Clergy, surplices and stoles.
Reverends Ryan, Ferguson and Grand.
Councillors and officers of the Municipality.
Messrs. Patterson, M. and S. White, and other invited guests.
Separate school Trustees.

The streets on the line of the procession from the Parish Hall, up Gore, Brock and Richmond streets to the grounds, were lined with people, and a large concourse assembled at the grounds, on the arrival of the procession. A temporary shelter had been erected and the entire floor of the building boarded over. The order of the proceedings at the building was: first, the blessing of the corner stone and placing it in position by the Rev. P. Ryan, C.P. After which Mayor Twomey, Chairman of the Board of Separate School Trustees, announced that the Secretary would next read the documents prepared to be placed in the stone.

H. W. Deans then stepped forward and read in a clear and distinct voice the documents.
This corner stone was laid on Sunday, May 25th, A.D. 1879, at two o'clock p.m., by the Rev. P. Ryan, C.P., and the address by Rev. Father Ferguson of Sandwich College.

This building is erected by the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees of the town of Amherstburg, assisted by the generosity of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, to be used for a schoolhouse for the girls and the junior boys' departments of the said Separate Schools; during the second year of the Pontificate of His Holiness Leo XIII., the 25th Pope in continued succession, from St. Peter the Apostle, the first Pope of Rome, and of the twelfth year of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Right Reverend John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, and during the parochial administration of the Reverends Peter Grand and Patrick Ryan, Priests of the Holy Society of Saint Basil.

A number of interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Father Ferguson and others, when the proceedings were brought to a close.

The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.—Lope.

Long's statement, which is embodied in the above. Mr. Long said he had written and telegraphed for Widdows to come to Glasgow and free himself of the charges made against him. The answers received were unsatisfactory, and the conclusion he had therefore come to was that Mr. Widdows was a most untrustworthy person. Widdows was a most untrustworthy person—in fact, an absolute liar. He added that he had come to the conclusion as to Mr. Widdows' character apart altogether from the grave charge which had recently been made against him. The meeting, though deeply grieved at the position which affairs had assumed, sympathized with Mr. Long and passed a resolution declaring the unbroken confidence in him, and their determination to make up the £50 by public subscription if workmen stood up and offered £1, but the offer was declined with thanks on the ground that the times were too severe for any working man to be burdened with so generous a subscription.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ZULULAND.

Cape Town, May 23.—Ceteawayo on the 16th inst. dispatched an envoy to Col. Creoke asking him to send an European to discuss terms of peace. Juno Dunn accordingly went to Ceteawayo's kraal, but returned, negotiations having failed because the British refuse any terms but unconditional surrender. Ceteawayo's good faith is doubted. It is thought probable he will shortly throw his whole strength against the lower Tugela column. The contemplated rapid march against Ceteawayo's kraal at Ulundi has been abandoned. Transport difficulties are increasing and the scarcity of grass. The health of the troops is improving. It is reported that Major Chud, who distinguished himself at Rorkes Drift, died with fever. It is also rumored that the Zulu commander Dehlanzime, who was sent to stir up the Zulu army to the British, was intercepted and killed. A great fire at Greytown destroyed large commissariat stores.

ITALY.

Florence, June 5.—The internationalists who threw bombs among the crowd last November have been sentenced—one to imprisonment for life, two for twenty, and two for nineteen years.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 5.—It is stated in official circles that England has joined Germany in a protest against the arbitrary manner in which the despotism of the Egyptian Government. Although solicited by Germany to join in the protest, Russia holds aloof.

London, June 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that Solovieff before the court martial persisted in denying he had committed the crime and knew the penalty, therefore course was useless. The demeanor of the accused was firm and respectful. His wife, his two sisters and brother were summoned as witnesses. His wife was unable to appear, as she had been in a fit at home before the trial. One sister went in hysterics in court.

London, June 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the execution of Alexander Solovieff took place to-day. The twenty-four hours which were given him in which to make an appeal for mercy expired yesterday, but his execution was postponed until to-day. It is reported that he refused to make the appeal, knowing that it would be useless. His demeanor at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. He refused to the last to make any statement respecting his accomplices or superiors.

London, June 10.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that he has been informed from an independent source that the Czar has renounced his visit to Berlin because the German police have received

intelligence that it was highly probable his assassination would be attempted there.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, June 9.—Advices have been received representing that the Anglo-Afghan Treaty greatly increases the British prestige in Persia. Forty thousand camels belonging to the British transport service died during the war in Afghanistan. A severe typhoid cholera has made its appearance in the Lower Helmand Pass.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 6.—Spain has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for shooting two generals at Pinar del Rio, who sought the protection of the Spanish representative.

Madrid, June 9.—The harmony of Gen. Martinez Campos' Cabinet has been disturbed. Campos is inclined to retire because his policy meets resistance from a section of the Conservative party.

ENGLAND.

London, June 7.—The Spectator Life says Hand and Elliott are in capital health, and within three or four years of their former weight. In the presence of a large number of people Handon yesterday twice did the full distance from High Level Bridge to Scottswold in the most satisfactory manner. His rowing is faultless, and any amount is forthcoming on his chance at two to one. Elliott also yesterday rowed over the course at full speed the entire distance. He made thirty-six to thirty-eight strokes, and with his long slide made his boat travel very rapidly.

UNITED STATES.

Helena, Montana, June 5.—Sitting Bull has sent word to Gen. Rucker that he opposes building the projected military post on Beaver Creek. Trouble is feared unless that fort is strongly guarded.

Scranton, Pa., June 6.—P. Farrel's little child was walking on the Lehigh Susquehanna track yesterday and a train came thundering along. The engineer saw the child and named the brake. At the same time a man named Boland dashed ahead of the engine and caught the child's clothes, but too late to prevent the cowcatcher from throwing him under the engine. Boland held on dragging the child ahead of the wheels until the engine stopped. The little fellow was bruised, but not seriously.

Boston, Mass., June 8.—Snow storms at North Troy, Vermont and Sandwich N. H., last night. The crops were much injured by the snow and frost.

Worcester, Mass., June 10.—During a thunder storm to-night a tornado struck the center of the city blowing over chimneys, starting roofs, demolishing sheds and stripping trees of limbs. Dr. West's house at South Bridge was struck by lightning and burned. Loss \$5,000. Harris & Co.'s barn at Oakdale was struck by lightning and burned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Thomas Gardner, 22 years old, was accidentally shot at Minden and died on the 7th.

Another party of emigrants from the care of Mr. Patterson left Manitoba on Thursday last.

The store of W. J. Thomson, Fingal, on the night of the 7th was burglarized, and goods and money to the amount of \$70 taken.

Fingal, June 6.—The store of W. J. Thomson was burglarized last night, and goods and money taken to the amount of \$70.

At Camerton, on Tuesday, a young man named John Rice, only son of a widow, who keeps a hotel here, was killed by a kick from a stallion.

Jacob Currier, Clerk of the township of Sandwich East, was arrested for forgery, he having obtained \$300 upon a check, purporting to be signed by Leon St. Louis taken.

A young lad named Smith, residing on Barton street in Hamilton, died of poisoning on the 7th. He ate gooseberries saturated with a solution of tobacco.

Berlin, Ont., June 9.—Mr. Wendell Baschert, living 15 miles from here, nearly 70 years old and very highly respected, while temporarily insane hung himself this morning in his barn.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson had a narrow escape from drowning in Toronto Bay on Saturday. His boat was overturned by a squall, and he clung to its stern till rescued by a boat which came along.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. Robert Henderson, of the Township of Oxford, took in mistake for medicine a quantity of oil of vitriol. A doctor was called, but death ensued in about seven hours.

A Lutheran minister from Saxony, named Frederick Rushton, was killed at Amherstburg on Tuesday evening while attempting to spring on a morning C. S. R. train.

Westport, June 6.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, aged over sixty, living in Sherbrooke, was killed instantly to-day. His son and another young man were felling a tree, and shouted for him to run, and unfortunately he ran under the falling tree.

Minden, June 6.—A young man named Thomas Gardner, once a wealthy party from Bowmanville, while lifting a gun by the muzzle was accidentally shot. The doctors give no hope of his recovery. He is about twenty-two years of age.

On Tuesday John Boyce, son of the late George Boyce, of the township of Fenelon, was driving a young horse in a sulky; when about half way from home the foot board broke, and he fell forward to the ground, breaking his neck.

A young lad named Alex. Lewin, aged 11 years, fell into a partly sunken scow in the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, on the 7th, and was drowned. A boy who was with him at the time did not give the alarm until nearly an hour afterwards. The body was easily recovered.

A man named Edward Provost, of Painscourt, was up before the Magistrate for cruelly ill-treating one of his children with a loaded whip, while under the influence of liquor. He was fined \$15 and costs, and was required to find sureties to keep the peace for one year.

The new wing at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is now completed, one of the most interesting features about it being the combination locks to the cells. They were made by Marschal, the notorious burglar, who is in prison there. From the end of the tier the turnkey can unlock every door on the line, or any number of them he desires.

St. Mary's, Ont., June 9.—At the raising of a barn, on the farm of Mr. Owen Lutz, about three miles from here, a fat man named Michael Gahan was accidentally struck by a falling rafter. His head was cut open and his brains knocked out. He cannot recover.

Courtwright, June 9.—This usually quiet village was the scene of a very daring burglary to-day. The family of Mr. Jackson was away from home and on their return found that some person or persons had visited the house in their absence, and ransacked it pretty thoroughly. The thieves did not secure much booty.

A sad and fatal accident happened to a man known by the name of M. Cahill, who resided near Kilsbarn, on Saturday, the 23rd ult. It seems that he was driving hurriedly along to get home before the storm, and that whilst doing so the wheel of the wagon struck a large stone and gave him such a jerk that he flung out, and in so falling broke his neck. He never spoke afterwards.

On Tuesday afternoon a serious accident occurred to the eldest son of Mr. Jerry Lyons, of East Flamboro'. While taking down a gun to clean it the hammer accidentally struck on a box, discharging the weapon, the charge passing through the child's clothes, but too late to prevent the cowcatcher from throwing him under the engine. Boland held on dragging the child ahead of the wheels until the engine stopped. The little fellow was bruised, but not seriously.

On Tuesday Hannah Waddell, a young girl, near Strabane, in perfect health, went out to bring home the cows, and not returning in proper time a search was made by the neighbors through the fields, but failed to find her. The party continued their search around the house and when entering the barn they discovered the body in a sitting position, with the hands upon the face, quite dead. She was a subject to fainting fits, which has been attributed as the cause of her death.

Clifton, Ont., June 6.—A serious affray occurred on Bridge street, opposite the new G. W. R. passenger depot, late last night, in which a young man from Stamford named James Thompson sustained severe injuries. Another of the party named Waters had a piece of flesh bitten out of his lower lip. In the place of which the doctors to-day substituted a piece from his thigh. It is reported that medical attendance has also been required for Thompson, and that his case is a dangerous one. Several other persons understood to be implicated in the affair are all more or less injured.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday last, Robble, a six-year old son of Mr. Duncan Zavitz, who resides on lot No. 10, in the 4th concession of Yarmouth, went fishing with several other boys in Baker's pond, adjoining the farm. He had locked his position outside the railing on the bridge and while drawing in a fish caught in his hook, slipped and fell into the water beneath—which was about five feet deep—and sank at once. The little fellow's predicament was first noticed by his father, who immediately rushed to the spot, and by his timely arrival succeeded in rescuing the drowning boy, who is now all right. This should serve as a warning to parents who are in the habit of allowing their children to frequent the vicinity of the pond.—St. Thomas Times.

RETRIEVING DISCOVERED.—We are informed that a considerable number of those who left this part of the country for Manitoba, in the early part of the year, are returning or are about to return, being discomfited by the difficulties which have beset their path. The greater drawback this season has been the amount of mud and winter net work on the prairies, making travelling all but impossible, and thus preventing parties from leaving themselves. This drawback will, of course, disappear as the season advances, and those who emigrate after this may wonder at the difficulties now resorted; but it is evident that they have discouraged many of those who went out only in the season, and that Ontario will receive back a considerable number of those who intended to leave.—St. Thomas Times.

FIRE IN TRENTON.—On the morning of the 6th, a fire broke out in the three-story brick block owned by the Cooley estate, on the corner of Front and Ferry streets, Henricks & Palmer, dry goods, lost nearly everything; insured in the Western, \$2,000; Scott's Commercial, \$2,000; James B. Young, boots and shoes, saved very little; insured in the Western, \$1,000; Lanza-Hill, \$1,000; Queen's, \$1,000; Joseph Bryant, shoemaker, a total loss; insured \$300 in the Western. Miss Rogers, dressmaker, a total loss; no insurance. The Custom House and Dominion Telegraph Company, in the same block, saved a few articles. The building was insured in the Queen's for \$5,000. The fire extended to C.F. Pelletier's grocery, who lost by removal and water; insured for \$300 in the Western. J. B. Christie, post office, small loss by removal.

Poetry That Sounds Like a Sigh.

[BY FATHER RYAN.]
Go where the sea waves are kissing the shore.
And ask them why do they sigh?
The pebbles have asked them a thousand times over.

A KNIGHT'S WOOLING.

A STORY OF RUSSIAN POLAND.

From the Catholic World.

It was on one of those magnificent northern nights when the moon shines and reigns with all her splendor in a heaven of such blue as we never see in these western latitudes...

opened, the moonlight streamed in upon them from the unshuttered windows with dazzling effulgence. Marbles and pictures, bronzes and panoplies, stood out as brilliantly distinct as in daylight...

good friends! That shot was a timely one. Which of you fired it?
"None of us, Prince," replied the old major-domo. "It went off as we opened the door."

dash for a night, and joy cometh in the morning. It may please our good Lord to give us all once more the joy of meeting here again. Words fail me to speak of my noble son Witold, of his devoted courage in braving so many perils and enduring such sacrifices for my sake.

the eyes of her lover's memory. He was a lover to feed proud of, Hedwige acknowledged, as she saw him vault lightly into the saddle and ride away with the air of one bound on a noble mission and fitted to accomplish it.

THE LITERATURE OF CRIME.
From the Cornhill Bluffs Watchman.
America presents a most prolific field for cheap, low grade literature; and as our boys and girls are essentially a reading class, and the demand for this literature is large, the bookstores and news stands are stocked with it.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE FATE OF THE GERALDINES (Desmond).

PRIZE POEM OF THOMAS POWERS JENKINS, PHILADELPHIA, 1855.
Back o'er the track of Time I fly, on Fancy's golden wing...

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.

GRAND RECEPTION AT THE SACRED HEART CONVENT, MONTREAL.
The visit of the Marquis de Lorne and the Princess Louise to the convent of the Sacred Heart, Montreal, was one of the most popular and interesting features of the vice-regal tour.

IRISH "ZULUS."

London correspondent of the Cork Free Press, writing under date of May 16, says that the following statement, which will interest no one who reflects on the won-derful ability that has distinguished the race in all ages...

FANATICISM AND DIVORCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

It is not necessary even to go back to the origin of Methodism to show that New England, with all its intelligence, is the section peculiarly marked by religious fanaticism and kindred obliquities.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN KINGSTON.

AFTER LEAVING THE HOTEL D'YORK, His Excellency drove to the Convent School on Bagot street, where he was received by the Mother Superior, His Lordship, Bishop O'Brien and the other clergymen.

A NOBLE SON.

There is a story in ancient history of a famous judge who was a great favorite with the Roman Emperor. Among some of his judgments was that of a man who had been fighting against the Romans, was an old man with long hair and unshaven beard, and garments torn and stained; but, in spite of all disguise, the judge instantly recognized his own father.

THE CROSS AND THE SWORD.

The Cross and the Sword—A Catholic priest, who has been just started in Paris, has been lately in the city of New York, and has been just started in Paris.

HEALTH NOTES.

SUGGESTION TO LEAN PEOPLE.—One who has but little exercise daily will not keep his health by means of exercise. Exercise is constitutional with many.

PEACE STEWED IN CHEESE.

Put two of these pints of young green peas into a saucepan of boiling water; when nearly done add tender, strain in a colander quite dry, melt two ounces of butter in a clean stew-pan, thicken evenly with a little flour, blow it over the fire, but do not let it smoke, mix smoothly with a gill of cream, add half a teaspoon of white sugar, bring to a boil, and season with salt, pepper and nutmeg.

HOLD ON BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just going to swear, lie, or speak harshly. Hold on to your hand when you are about to steal, snatch, or do any other impure act.

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.—A new family journal, just started in Boston, has published the assertion that a large part of the dyspepsia, indigestion, and general ill-health, that afflicts humanity, results from the habit of eating full-sized dinners at irregular hours.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS ONE IN ALL AGES.

The Catholic Church is one in all ages. Its expansion is like the growth of an infant into manhood—the identity never changes.

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HOLD ON BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just going to swear, lie, or speak harshly. Hold on to your hand when you are about to steal, snatch, or do any other impure act.

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The Catholic Record

Published every Friday morning at 42 Richmond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

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Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

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We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON, ONT.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LONDON, ONTARIO, MAY 23, 1876.

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. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

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

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1876.

The French Radicals have been compelled to withdraw Ferry's Education Bill. We are glad this attempt to undermine the Christian teaching of the children of France has signally failed.

The elections for the Ontario Legislature have resulted in returning a large majority of supporters of the present Government. Now that the contest is over, it would be well to forget all the bitterness engendered by the struggle. Fifty-eight Reformers and twenty-eight Conservatives have been elected.

The Orangemen of the city of Montreal have resolved to hold no public demonstration on the 12th of July next. We are glad that wise counsel has at length prevailed amongst these men. Celebrations of this sort serve no good purpose, and we hope the western section of the Order will, ere long, follow the example of its eastern brethren. The commemoration of local Irish feuds in Canada is more than nonsensical.

SAYS the London Universe: "Our great English Cardinal is still the observed of all observers; numerous handsome presents pour in upon him daily from all sides. His health is still delicate, and it becomes more evident every day that his constitution cannot resist the insidious attacks of an Italian spring. We shall be glad to hear that Cardinal Newman is on his way back to us."

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from New Orleans of May 30th brings the intelligence of a plot for the assassination of the principal Catholic clergymen of that city. It was the ill-defined craze of a lunatic. His plan was to call at the archiepiscopal residence and ask to see Father Rouxel, Vicar-General of the diocese, during Archbishop Perche's absence. On being admitted to his presence he would attempt to murder the Vicar-General, and then make his escape if possible. The lives of the other prominent heads of the Church were afterward to be assailed as opportunity offered. With the inconsistency of insanity he communicated his intentions to his sister, who is sub-prioress of St. Mary's Dominican Convent, New Orleans. On the strength of the information supplied by the sister his interception and arrest were accomplished without much difficulty.

OUR Presbyterian friends in Saratoga seem to be possessed of as much nonsense as ever. Forty years ago the assembly of that body made the following declaration, which must have appeared very unreasonable to thoughtful minds at that time, but what can we think of a number of

educated men of the present day who will calmly re-affirm such a resolution:

"The assembly re-affirms the deliverance of the assembly of 1835 as applying to that Roman Hierarchy headed by the Pope, the following of whose doctrines is working absolute and irreconcilable injury to the Church of God."

And if we were to ask these men which is the Church of God, possibly they would make answer, it is the Presbyterian Church of Saratoga and vicinity, leaving out altogether many Presbyterian churches not there represented.

We publish to-day an article concerning F. G. Widdows, the individual who created such a stir amongst a portion of our fellow-citizens about a year ago, as assistant pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Queen's Avenue. Evidently the people of Scotland are not as easily lugged as some of our shrewd Londoners who placed so much confidence in the sincerity of the little actor and vocalist. We suppose he will put in an appearance here again shortly with a new and original assortment of anti-Popery jokes, etc., all to be heard for the small sum of twenty-five cents; and doubtless many of his hearers will solemnly believe every word he says is the truth. There are to be found many people even in the United States, who believe Barnum is a very clever, honest showman. We could put our finger on many good people in London who think Widdows is a very clever, honest Christian.

THE IRISH CHURCH IN THE PAST.

In the history of the Catholic Church we cannot discover a page that tells of so much suffering and wrong as that which relates to the Irish branch of it. Since the days of Nero, there is not on record a more fierce, or bloody, or lengthened persecution than that to which the Church in Ireland had been subjected, since the period of the so-called Reformation until the Emancipation. The history of the fiery ordeal through which our national Church has passed is but faintly written in books—it is far more eloquently and more indelibly recorded on the surface of our country. The ruined monuments of our faith that strew the land, the remnants of our ancient churches and monasteries that everywhere meet your eye, and that are still beautiful, even in their ruins, speak far more eloquently than words, of the force and violence of the storm that wrought so much havoc and devastation. There is a great blank in Irish Church history, extending over the worst days of the penal laws, which it is to be feared will never be filled up. No manuscript, no written record, has been left, or at least discovered, which throws light on the sepulchral darkness that broods over the first years of the Cromwellian occupation. But a wail, as from the martyred dead, comes forth from the ruined fane that meet your gaze in the sheltered vale or on the bleak hill-top, which supplies the place of written history, and pathetically describes the sufferings and wrongs our fathers endured for the faith they held to God. Lacordaire somewhere says, that nationality is one of those misfortunes of the human race which claims the greatest sympathy. There is in one's country something so sacred, that when, in reading history, we reach one of those moments in which God, by an inscrutable judgment, withdraws the life from a nation, we are seized with sympathy for that country, even though it has disappeared from the mist of ages, and we would wish to bring it to life again. Ages have passed away; the grass has grown on the humble graves of Philopomen and Arminius; never will the Athenian League and the tribes of Germany awaken to weep once more around them; but God, who is great in mercy as well as in justice, has made of the heart of man an immortal country for all those who have lost their's, whilst by their courage they remain worthy of having one. The death of a people, as a nation, appeals to the sympathies of every generous heart. The conquerors themselves are not insensible to it. Scipio wept at seeing Carthage wrapt in the devouring flame, and when surprise

was expressed at his doing so, he said, "I think of the day when Rome's turn shall come." Yes, it is a touching sight, that of a nation striking for its liberties and rights; and when it is conquered by superior force, when its national life is crushed out beneath the iron heel of despotism, when its once free and cherished institutions are laid in ruins, and the galling chain of slavery is around its neck, what heart so hard as not to be moved to its centre at this overwhelming misfortune? What tongue is there that can refrain from muttering anything but blessings on its oppressors? But when a people so crushed and conquered—robbed of its dearest rights and driven from its ancestral home—still clings to its persected faith, and clings it to its heart, in spite of all that tyranny can do, our sympathy gives way to admiration; for this is a fact that does honor to our race—it is the triumph of mind over matter, of moral strength over brute oppression—it is the noblest vindication of the dignity of manhood and of the free, unfettered independence of conscience, which chains cannot fetter nor tyranny enslave. Yet this is the spectacle which the Irish Church, during three hundred years of sorrowful existence presented to the world. During the dark period, the whole force of a powerful government was employed to make Ireland renounce her faith; but in vain. Every means that human ingenuity could devise, and physical force put into execution, were resorted to, to pluck the faith from the Irish heart. Catholic education was strictly interdicted—the Irish priest was proscribed and hunted down like the wolf—the national Church was robbed of its rich possessions—the celebration of Mass was felony—the rack and the thumb-screw were employed to make our ancestors love the new-fangled creed of their oppressors; but all to no purpose. For three centuries of persecution like this did our brave ancestors cling to the Church of their choice and affections, and we now see that Church, after this terrible ordeal, young, fresh, and vigorous, and bright in the effulgence of its resurrection.

We have been led into this train of thought by the appearance of two works that have been some time ago issued from the press. We allude to Dr. Moran's Life of Oliver Plunkett and Aubrey de Vere's Immisitill. These two works, though differing widely in character, still serve, in their way to illustrate the history of Ireland in relation to penal times. We have not much space to make extracts from either; but we cannot pass over a letter written about the end of 1673, by the martyr Prelate of Armagh, which throws a flood of light on the crippled state of the Church in Ireland at the period—

On the vigil of Christmas, Mgr. Daniel Malley, Bishop of Down and Connor, most perfectly obeyed the last edict, and departed, not only from Ireland, but also from the world, to enjoy now, as we hope, a country and a kingdom where he will be free from the Parliament of England and its edicts. He was a good theologian, educated in Spain, and chaplain for many years of De Pedro of Arragon. At his death, he had no more than thirty-five bajocadi (eighteen pence) so that, to have even a private funeral it was necessary to sell part of his goods.

I take the present opportunity of sending to the Sacred Congregation, the count of a matter of some importance, and the effect of this report will be, I hope, to prevent for some time the appointment of any more Bishops for this Kingdom; and my opinion is based on the poverty of the various dioceses, which is, indeed astounding. The following is the annual revenue of all my suffragan Sees:—

Table with 2 columns: Diocese and Revenue. Includes entries for Armagh, Down & Connor, Raphoe, Clogher, Derry, Kesh, Kilmacoe, Ardagh, and Clonmacnoise.

These are all the Sees, with their revenues, in the province of Armagh. You may easily reflect and ponder how little it becomes the dignity of the episcopal character to be Bishops of dioceses which cannot yield a sufficient support. Moreover, I know for certain that the Metropolitan Sees of Dublin, and Cashel, and Tuam, do not yield £40 each per annum. It is true, that the diocese of Elphin, which is a suffragan See of the Archbishop of Tuam, yields about £50, and the diocese of Killaloe, in the province of Cashel, yields about £55; but of the other dioceses not one exceeds £25.

The churches of Ireland, however, as they are in the hands of Protestants, are very rich. For instance, the Protestant Primate derives from the lands and possessions of the church of Armagh £25,000, and the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has about £3,000. But the Catholic Primate and Archbishop have only the revenues which I mentioned above; whence you may conclude how inexpedient it is

to appoint any more Bishop in this Kingdom. And should any such be appointed, it will be necessary for the Sacred Congregation to supply them with revenues, as it does the bishops in the Indies, and ad insuboles infidelium plagis. I have two suffragans: Dr. Plunkett, Bishop of Meath, brother of the Earl of Fingal, who, for the past twenty-five years has served the Sacred Congregation with the greatest integrity, even at a time when there was no other Bishop to act in Ireland; the other is Dr. Patrick Duffy, Bishop of Clogher, who even ventured to take possession of his See at the moment the persecution was about to burst forth.

You thus see the state of the ecclesiastical riches of the Catholic Bishops of the Kingdom; and I assure you that, during the past four years, I would have been reduced to beggary, were it not for a few pence that I had set aside, but which are now wholly exhausted. I pray you to send this letter to Mgr. Ravizza, who is the present Secretary of Propaganda, as I have been informed. I already requested you to direct your letters to me thus, "For Mr. Thomas Cox, Dublin," and they will surely reach me without being intercepted.

I now make my reverence to you, from my hiding place, on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, 1673. I wish you a most happy New Year, replete with every felicity.

In turning to Aubrey de Vere's volume, find the following plaintive piece, descriptive of our oppressed and suffering Church during the dark penal days:—

O, who art thou, with that quickly brow And unbroken heart? O'er the heart blood-red Like a rosebud in June was that spot at noon A rose-bud weak? But it deepens and grows, like a July rose— Death pale is thy cheek.

The babes I fed, at my foot lay dead; I saw them die. In Ramoth a blast went waiting past— It was Rachel's cry. But I stand sublime on the shores of Time, And I pour mine ode, As Minerva sang to the cymbals' clang, On the wind to God.

Once more at my feast my Bards and Priests Shall sing to me, And the shepherd whose sheep are on every hill Shall bless my name. O'er the heart blood-red Like a rosebud in June was that spot at noon A rose-bud weak? But it deepens and grows, like a July rose— Death pale is thy cheek.

Equally touching, and in the same spirit, is the following piece on the woes of the Irish Church:—

FLORA'S EPIGRAM. She sits alone on the cold grave-stone, And only the dead are high her? In the tongue of the Gael she makes her wail— The night wind rushes by her. "Few, O few, are the dead and true, And fewer shall be, and fewer." The land is a curse, no night, no fore; Oh, wind, with sore leaves strew her! "Men ask what scope is left for hope, To one who has known her story? I trust her dead—their graves are red, But their souls are with God in glory!"

NOVEL READING.

NOVEL READING: ITS BAD CONSEQUENCES UPON SOCIETY IN GENERAL AND THE YOUNG IN PARTICULAR. Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners. 1st Corinth. xv. 33. In this passage we are warned by the Holy Ghost to beware of the dangers which arise from evil company. In these few words the Apostle sets forth in a simple and forcible manner the manifold dangers which await the young at the very threshold of life, and the multitude of the inexperienced portion of mankind who are daily ruined by wicked company. It is in bad company that the evil one usually sets his snares to entrap souls. The discourses, examples and conversations of the wicked serve the enemy of mankind as instruments to corrupt the most holy and subvert the most solid virtue. Such being the fatal effects resulting from evil company, we beg leave to make application of these considerations to another danger not less destructive to morals, and as pernicious to youth; we mean the reading of bad books and immoral prints of every kind. This, also, is one of the greatest, most powerful, and most universal of all the obstacles to their salvation. Our age is deluged with such productions. It has multiplied them in all languages and in all shapes. They are disguised under the appearance of learning or eloquence or of some ingenious invention; they are read with pleasure and eagerness, and easily remembered. Discourses are forgotten, but books remain in the hands of the readers who daily peruse their infectious pages, and swallow down by degrees their deadly poison. They fill the mind with dangerous thoughts, and the imagination with loose ideas; the venom spreads to the heart; and corroding its vitals, effectually corrupts it. Against this pernicious contagion it is the duty of the Catholic journalist to raise his voice, feelde how it be, and warn his readers against one of the greatest dangers which, at present, threatens the very existence of society.

We understand by bad books such works as tend to corrupt the soul and lead it into vice, and also those the object of which is to impair our

faith, and invite us to deviate from the straight path of solid piety. Bad and prohibited reading is therefore of two kinds; the one dangerous with respect to faith; the other with regard to morals. To the first class belong those books which produce doubts and errors in the mind. To the second such as pervert the judgment, corrupts good inclinations, making that appear good which is evil, and that evil which is good. Of this class some teach vice openly, excite our passions, inflame concupiscence and kindle dishonest love in the hearts of the most chaste. They wage open war against chastity. Others not seeming to be directly bad, attract the mind by their enchanting descriptions, and by the agreeableness of the subject delight the senses, and inflame the heart with impure love. Such are most of the poets, and the greatest part of romances and works of fiction. These books are even more dangerous than the most lascivious productions which attack open morality; because the latter teach wickedness without disguise and easily excite aversion to themselves in souls which have yet some shame and conscience. But the former being disguised under the most ingenious invention, become by so much more dangerous, as under these disguises they conceal a mortal poison which is deeply imbibed in the soul. Now in order to caution the young and unsuspecting against the danger arising from reading bad books we may be permitted to lay down some considerations which bear on our subject. Though our remarks may apply equally to books contrary to sound doctrine and pure morals, we have chiefly in view works destructive of morality, such as novels, and romances or books of fiction. What we have to say on the matter will be, in great measure, taken from sources not to be suspected. Our first witness is a close observer of the world, the well known historian of the English Reformation, Wm. Cobett. "And first of all," says this impartial writer, "whether as to boys or girls, I deprecate romances of every description. It is impossible that they can do any good, and they may do a great deal of harm. They excite passions that ought to lie dormant; they give the mind a taste for imaginary scenes of life; they make matters of real life insipid. How is it possible for young people to read such books, and look upon orderliness, sobriety, obedience and frugality as virtues. And this is the tenor of almost every romance, and of almost every play in our language. In short," continues the same close observer of the immorality of his age, "the direct tendency of the far greater part of these books, is to cause young people to despise all those virtues, without the practice of which they must be a curse to their parents, a burden to the community, and must, except by mere accident, lead wretched lives. It is impossible for me by any words that I can use, to express, to the extent of my thoughts, the danger of suffering young people to form their opinions from the writings of poets and romances. Nine times out of ten, the morality they teach is bad, and must have a bad tendency. Their wit is employed to ridicule virtue, as you will almost always find, if you examine the matter to the bottom." Thus far the great historian of the Reformation in England.

The opinion of one of the greatest philosophers of our age, the late Mr. Brownson, is not less to the point on this subject. "We have," says the distinguished reviewer, "experienced too much romance in real life, and seen too much of the effects of romance and novel-reading on those dear to us, to be able to recommend the reading of novels and romances. It is not well to waste over scenes of fictitious woe the tears and sympathy due to the real miseries of life." "Romances," says Dr. Beattie, "are a very unprofitable study; most of them are unskillfully written and the greatest part indecent and immoral. To contract a habit of reading romances is extremely dangerous. They who do so lose all relish for history, philosophy and other useful knowledge; acquire a superficial and frivolous way of thinking; and never fail to form false notions of life, which come to be very hurtful to

young people when they go out into the world. I speak not rashly, but with too good evidence, when I affirm that many young people of both sexes, have by reading romances, been ruined; and that many of the follies, and not a few of the crimes, now prevalent, may be traced to the same source." Now if this be true of writings which seem less dangerous, what censures shall we find harsh enough for the generality of such productions which are filled with scenes and intrigues of love and tend to awaken, cherish and entertain the most dangerous of all passions?

To the above conclusive denunciations of the dangerous effects produced by immoral productions, we may be allowed to add the solemn and public declaration of the English nation. At the death of Lord Byron, which occurred in Greece, April 19th, 1824, the committee appointed to examine his claim to the honor of a burial in Westminster Abbey refused to the remains of this too famous poet the privilege to which his genius, better directed, would have entitled him, but of which he was deprived on account of his immoral and licentious works. Wisely did England through her representatives give thereby a warning to the present and future generations to avoid the infamous productions of this too celebrated poet, as the poisonous source of infidelity and immorality.

But need we consult the evidences furnished by moral philosophers and historians in order to form a correct idea of the baneful influence of reading immoral or infidel literature? Within the circle of our own acquaintances and those dear to us, have we not occasionally observed the most disastrous effects of immoral works? How many have fallen victims to this insatiable craving for novel-reading? Witness the many instances of lamentable suicide recorded in the daily press; which are the result of a sentimental melancholy brought on by the constant perusal of the poisonous literature of the day. Witness again the unnatural and disastrous marriage of many a young female who has found in an elopement with a brainless youthful adventurer the exact counterpart of love intrigues so familiar to the novel-readers. How many have to bewail the rash curiosity that unhappily induced them to peruse these works? They are now sensible that the irregularity of their conduct, the loss of their health, and the ruin of their fortune, are chiefly owing to the operation of this cause. The reading of licentious writings first sowed the seeds of corruption, all we bear in our hearts; and the passions once inflamed bid defiance to control.

One single bad book is enough to pervert a thousand young people. It passes through a variety of hands. The contagion circulates and infests whole families. But the effect is still more ruinous, if it be one of those abominable writings in which, together with wanton intrigues, lascivious anecdotes, and impassioned descriptions, are joined in pious maxims and irreligious principles, calculated to banish the fear of God, and to make faith itself totter. The restraints once trampled on, into what excesses will they not run, who have levelled the barrier? What lengths will they not go? And what is there to stop them? Religion is the surest safeguard and protection of virtue, the strongest fence that can be opposed to the violence of the passions. Destroy this fence, and the current will rush in and sweep everything before it. Faith, whilst it continues to hold, keeps the door open for repentance. If we have the misfortune to act wrong, at least we condemn and reproach ourselves for it. But if faith be lost, we are deprived of the means of returning to our duty. The evil is without remedy; the mischief without resource. A fatal experience affords but too many proofs of the depravity too books occasion. Witness the horrors of the French revolution, at the recital of whose atrocities humanity, as well as religion, stands appalled and shudders, a catastrophe principally caused by the influence of infidel and licentious writings.

In concluding the above remarks, we trust it will not be deemed out of place, on our part, as a Catholic jour-

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alist, to venture some advice to our youthful readers concerning books. 1st. Never read any books that may affect either your religious principles or morals. Avoid them as satanic contrivances to destroy you. If such works be offered to you, reject them with abhorrence. If you have any in your possession keep them not; part with them notwithstanding any resolution you have made not to read them. Curiosity will tempt and overcome you in the end. It is a serpent, which, when you think the least of it, will give you a mortal wound. 2nd. Abstain, in general, from all reading of a doubtful and suspicious character. Were these principles universally adopted and strictly followed we should not have to deplore the loss of so many souls, who, in the wreck of religious and moral virtues are "tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, in the wickedness of men, in craftiness, by which they lie in wait to deceive."

3rd. A wise rule it would be for young persons especially to mortify that excessive curiosity which prompts them to read all new publications, under pretence that they are fully qualified to judge of their merit, and that they run no risk, and expose themselves to no danger in so doing. On this subject the great Cobbet already quoted, says: "With regard to young women, everlasting book-reading is absolutely a *vice*. When they once get into the habit, they neglect all other matters, and, in some cases, even their very dress." 4th. Some there are who say that they read such writings for the sake of improvement, to cultivate their mind or to form their style; that they learn therein to speak and write well, and many excellent things. A saint and a doctor of the Church, St. Augustine, will answer them, "that all this is but a false pretext by which they deceive themselves; and that by these wicked books they learn not to speak well, but only to become bad, and indulge in vice with less restraint." Lastly we would say to our kind reader: "All the advantages, such as beauty of style, rich imagination, delicacy of sentiment and the like which novels and romances afford you, are not worth being purchased at the expense of innocence and virtue. The same advantages, and far greater ones, are to be found in those pure fountains of useful knowledge which unite the utility of science with the graces of style. The number of works in every branch and every matter, which the genius of man produces and scatters over the land—is beyond reckoning. You cannot read the hundredth part of them. With the assistance of a prudent and discreet friend, make a choice among the best productions which will be pointed out to you, and carefully refrain from gazing upon the corrupting pages of the novel and romance style.

The above rules are given to us by the combined wisdom of present and past ages. By strictly adhering to them the reader will avoid the poisonous pastures spread out before him by novel-writers, and will preserve his innocence and virtue.

BOOK NOTICES.

Life and Acts of Pope Leo XIII., preceded by a sketch of the last days of Pius IX, and the origin and laws of the Conciliar system. Edited by Rev. Joseph E. Keller, S. J. New York: Benziger Bros., printers to the Holy Apostolic See. We like to see a book neatly printed and bound. The publications of Benziger Bros., are always executed in this style. In these days of such rapid advancement in the typographic art, people look for neatness in every book they handle. The one before us possesses this recommendation in a marked degree. Large, clear type, heavy toned paper, with excellent press-work, have served to produce a book which is in every way creditable to this enterprising firm. The subject matter of the work is such that every Catholic should be in possession of a copy. All Rome and its ecclesiastical authority with a peculiar interest and fondness. There is in the Catholic heart a desire to become possessed of a complete knowledge of the Christian capital and its surroundings, completely. Not only does it give a very interesting sketch of the life of our present Holy Father, but the last days of Pius IX. are placed before us in a most interesting manner. The book has also a large number of well executed wood engravings of ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Church. Souvenir of the Novitiate. Translated from the French by Rev. J. Trappier. New York: Benziger Bros. This valuable book has just been published in very neat style. It will prove an excellent guide for religious aiming at perfection, and especially

ally for those engaged in the education of youth. Send for a copy, for no religious should be without one.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—We have received the June number of this excellent magazine. There is not in the whole range of current Catholic literature a periodical which deserves more patronage than the *World*. It is always full of matter not only interesting to us as Catholics, but it has about it that air of refreshing interest in discussing matters of general import which should make it welcome to all who have a taste for high class literature. The price of the *Catholic World* is \$5.00 per annum; single copies, 50 cts. It can be ordered from D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS CONTRASTED.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD by C. F. STROUD, M. A.

ARTICLE III.

I will now briefly view the observance of the Lord's Day, and how the public worship of the several Churches is respected.

The Protestants profess to uphold most strictly their fourth commandment of the moral law on the keeping of the Lord's Day, but they do not feel themselves to be guilty of mortal sin if they fail to consecrate the first part of the day to religious duties, or neglect to attend public worship during either the morning or afternoon of the day. They may therefore desert their Church for a time if they do not like the preacher, or if the ceremonies of the Church are not pleasing to their tastes, or such like excuses, and it is left to their own consciences to say whether they have done wrong or not in preferring their own prayers and readings at home to those which are public. Though the minister may urge upon a careless member the spiritual advantages of joining the congregation on Sundays, and hearing a sermon, yet there his authority ends. If his own judgment does not persuade a Protestant to go to Church on Sundays, then neither will the fear of the minister's denunciations nor the law of the Church affect him. The only way the Protestant churches can influence the careless member is to draw him into the net by some attractive bait or to deal with him as an indulgent parent with a spoiled child.

The Catholic Church, on the other hand, enforces the attendance at the House of God by declaring authoritatively to her people "that they must hear Mass every Sunday;" it is a duty solemnly laid down in the first precept of the Church, and any man, woman or child who wilfully neglects to go to Church when Mass is said on Sundays, commits a mortal sin. Hence a Catholic cannot wilfully disobey this precept and afterwards return and seek the means of grace which the Church bestows until he has brought forth fruits meet of repentance, or has humbly listened to the Church's rebuke and performed the penance imposed in connection with the absolution of his sin. In making the attendance at public worship a necessary part of the proper observance of the Lord's Day, the Church was governed by the will of God as revealed in the holy word. In all ages the public assemblies of the faithful for prayer and praise have been most pleasing to the Lord God. This was one of the great objects for which the "Sabbath" or Lord's Day was instituted, and Christians cannot celebrate properly the great events associated with Sunday unless the pastors and people assemble in the house of God, and there set forth Christ's passion and death by the celebration of the Eucharist. But Catholics must not only be present bodily in the church, they must also sympathize with the spirit and intention of the celebrant in all that he says and does during the different portions into which the whole Mass is divided; the old and young, the learned and the ignorant must acknowledge their faith in the sacrifice and real presence of our blessed Lord, by appropriate prayers, pious thoughts, acts of faith and contrition, humble genuflections and expressions of the deepest humility and highest reverence before the pure, holy, immaculate host, the holy Bread of eternal life and chalice of everlasting salvation which are there offered unto the most excellent Majesty of the Lord. Consequently no Catholic layman ever leaves the house of God at the conclusion of public worship with the complaint so prevalent as I recol-

lect among the Anglican congregations, that their minds had not been led by their pastors to dwell on Christ and Him crucified, on the love of God for their souls and the salvation which so deeply concerns them. I must state further in connection with the manner in which the Catholic Church requires her members to respect their public worship or the means ordained for their salvation, that they are not only required to hear Mass sincerely on every Lord's Day, but to go to the Sacrament of Penance and receive, at the least, the Holy Communion once during each year.

Owing to the limited authority with which the Protestant Churches approach their congregations, their people are exposed to many dangers; their churches speak not as if they were divinely ordained to command and teach, but as a companion and equal, and hence disobedience to the rules of his Church does not fill a Protestant with awe, because his Church is fallible and his own private judgment may give him different views of the Sacraments or Scriptures from those as represented by the minister. A Protestant layman is therefore more liable than a Catholic to die without receiving the consolations which his Church may possess, for he is not obliged to make a confession of his sins once a year, or to bring forth fruits meet of repentance within that period, and thus month after month and year after year may pass away without his approaching the Lord's table or even having witnessed the administration of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. Should therefore a sudden and fatal illness come upon the Protestant non-communicant, rendering it impossible for him to go to the house of God, he then must depart this life without having ever obeyed our Lord's dying injunction: "Do this in remembrance of Me"—with regard to the Holy Communion. Many Protestant ministers are forbidden to administer this sacrament privately, and even the Anglican or Episcopalian minister is so restricted that he cannot celebrate the Lord's Supper for the dying, unless there are two or three to receive with him. "There shall be no celebration of the Lord's Supper except there be a convenient number to communicate," says the rubric of the Church of England Prayer Book.

According as Protestants rejected the Catholic doctrines of the Blessed Eucharist, so the sacrament lost its attractions for them, and its position lowered in their public worship. The more they stripped it of its mysteries and fruits, the less frequently was it celebrated. Thus some Protestant churches, whose views of the Lord's Supper do not raise it much above a bare commemoration of the passion, and who shrink from the doctrine of a sacrifice and propitiation for sins, only celebrate it about four times during the year, and when they receive the Holy Communion they remain in a sitting position to signify their abhorrence of the doctrine of transubstantiation. The English or Protestant Episcopal Church, at a time when many of the clergy and the laity generally held very low views of this sacrament and dreaded the names of priest and altar, only administered the Lord's Supper once a month, or every third month; but this Church during the last forty years has felt most keenly her defects and weakness in this respect, and great efforts have been made by the High Church or Ritualistic clergy not only to exalt the Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, but to establish a weekly communion. Their laity suspiciously regarded this innovation as an approach towards Papacy and it took a long time before these prejudices could be overcome so that the congregations in a few parishes could reconcile themselves to the change. But the laity as a body continue to be opposed to this change, and any approach to the Catholic faith that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is a real sacrifice or a propitiation for sins, and that the celebrant is a priest, and that the real presence of Jesus Christ is associated with the consecrated elements, is strongly disapproved of and resisted. In fact, their rules, traditions and doctrines will never allow the Protestants to

introduce into their regular worship the administration of the Holy Communion, and hence their houses of prayer can never possess that life and attraction for their congregations such as the Catholic churches, with out exception, possess for the clergy and laity all over the world.

TO OUR GUELPH SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Thomas Payne is fully authorized to receive notices and transmit business for the Record in the city of Guelph.

OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

Local agents for the Record will kindly 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 paper in their respective localities.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE 7th BAND.—We are glad this excellent band have made arrangements to resume their popular evening concerts.

TAKE CARE.—Those who are in the habit of handling small silver would do well to exercise caution, as there is a large quantity of counterfeit five, ten and twenty-cent pieces in circulation.

HYMENEAL.—Mr. William D. Gillean, of Toronto, son of Mr. James Gillean, of this city, was recently married at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, to Miss Francis E. Hampson.

THE TRAMP.—These gentlemen are meeting with an unpleasant reception in St. Thomas. One of them has been sent to prison for three months, and there is a promise held out to others that if they appear again they will get six months in the central prison.

BURGLARIES IN ST. THOMAS.—Burglaries have recently taken place in the town of St. Thomas. The houses of Dr. Linton, on Lake, and H. V. Kelly, on George's street, where the rascals entered. They secured some small recompense for their work. We hope they will be caught, and sent out of the way of temptation again for many years.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN INGERSOLL.—A movement is on foot to have a strawberry festival by the Catholic people of Ingersoll. Father Bonlat has lately erected a magnificent church for the people of this parish, and we hope all matters of this kind will be liberally patronized, in order to help the rev. gentleman to pay off the indebtedness.

TRINITY SUNDAY.—On this festival last Sunday the services in the Cathedral were more than usually interesting. His Lordship preached a most impressive sermon appropriate to the day, which was listened to with marked attention. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Cruickshank, sang St. Clair's Mass in a very creditable manner.

WELL TO REMEMBER.—Just about this season people who have gardens are put to their wit's end for some cure for the ravages of the cabbage worms. A person who has tried it tells us that last season he raised a splendid lot of cabbage by sprinkling over the heads foliage of sulphur. This completely destroys the insect. Try it.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the meeting of shareholders in the Financial Association of Ontario, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected directors, viz: Hugh Stevenson, Esq., W. H. Street, Esq., M. D., Edward Le Ruey, Esq., all of London; J. H. Ferguson, Esq., of Toronto; and John A. McAlpine, Esq., of Glenora.

ORATION.—Bishop Burgess, of Detroit, engaged last week at Assumption College, Sandwich, in conferring minor orders on M. Dalton, Thomas O'Flannery, Anthony Bardschman and Clemens Chels, four ecclesiastical students, who pursued their studies in Germany, and at St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, and completed them at Sandwich. On Saturday they were ordained as priests.

ACCIDENT.—An accident which might have been attended with very serious results, occurred about half-past one o'clock on Monday. A lad named William Tierney, while walking on Victoria Park fence, had the misfortune to slip, and one of the pickets caught him under the jaw. He remained suspended in this position for some time, until a boy came to his assistance, and relieved him. The throat was severely lacerated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A very sad affair occurred last evening, being the sudden death of Mrs. Joseph Atkinson. Some time since she was seized with a paralytic stroke, and had been an invalid ever since. Her death however was entirely unexpected, and the news will be received with the deepest regret by all. While seated at the supper table, last evening, she was seized with a fit, and died inside of an hour.

THEIR IN LONDON SOUTH.—At an early hour on Friday morning flames were seen issuing from the hay pressing establishment of Mr. Wm. Cole, in London South. The building was totally destroyed, together with a small stock of hay, and the machinery for pressing. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by a tramp who had taken up his quarters in the building.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night the store of Mr. R. A. Putnam, at Kingsmill, was entered by a burglar. Mr. Putnam gave information to the Chief of Police, Messrs. of St. Thomas, of the robbery, as well as a description of the articles stolen from the place. Mr. Fowling succeeded in tracing the theft to a man named George Buck, whom he arrested on Thurs-

day night. Buck pleaded guilty, and admitted he had sold a portion of the goods. **DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON SMITH.**—We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Simpson Smith, which occurred at his residence, Belvidere, London South on the 6th inst. Deceased had been for a couple of years in a poor state of health, but several months since rallied sufficient to lead his friends to believe that his life would be spared for many years to come. Lately, however, a relapse overtook him, and for several days past he had been lingering between life and death.

CONFIRMATION IN TORONTO.—On Sunday last, the feast of Pentecost, His Grace Archbishop Lynch held three confirmations, over three hundred in all having been confirmed. The first was at St. Michael's Cathedral, at 8 o'clock, a. m., where there were eighty-seven; the second, at St. Patrick's, at half-past two, p. m., where the numbers were sixty; and the third at St. Mary's, at half-past four where there were no less than one hundred and sixty, the children from the parish of Brockton having been brought in to join those of St. Mary's in the reception of the sacrament.— *Tribune, June 6.*

MR. WIDDOWS.—F. G. Widdows, ex-monk, who visited this town some time ago, has come to grief in England, where on investigation being made into his character, it was found his name is Nabis and that he was convicted twice in England and again in Toronto for crimes; also that he was originally a Protestant, but became a Catholic and only remained so for five years. He is beyond doubt a pervert of mind, and knows nothing whatever of what he pretends to regard to the interior life of convents or other clerical institutions.—*St. Thomas Times.*

ACCIDENT.—While Mr. John Long, of London Township, was driving along Dundas street on Friday night, the wheel of his buggy ran into a hole near Bidart street, and tipping over, threw him upon his head on the road. In the upset his legs became entangled in the lines, and he was unable to extricate himself. P. C. Rowan and W. A. Hart came to his assistance, and had him removed to Hodgins' Hotel, where, on examination, it was found that he had been severely cut and bruised about the head. He was unable to proceed home, and remained at the hotel all night.

THE STRATFORD EXPLOSION.—Mr. George Hawkins, who was terribly injured by the late nitro-glycerine explosion in the G. T. R. yards at Stratford, still survives. Ever since the accident he has remained between life and death, but the doctors have hopes that he may survive. His case will be a remarkable one in surgery, as his skull was fractured, and the brain penetrated by a large splinter of wood. One eye is totally destroyed. Dr. Robertson has been assiduous in his attentions to the wounded man. Mr. Alfred Lamb is able to get about, but has gone through severe trials. He was dreadfully cut with glass, earth, and splinters of wood, and some of these must have contained poisonous substances, as the wounds have ulcerated in a terrible manner. Erysipelas set in on one of his hands, and the result is that he will have to undergo the amputation of his fingers. Mr. Joseph Humphrey has pulled through his injuries all right, and hopes to resume work in a few days.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY AT BEAMSVILLE.—A short time ago it will be remembered, that there appeared an account of what was at that time supposed to be the loss of a package of money, containing between three and four hundred dollars, between the express office in Beamsville and the Great Western Railway station. The actions of one of the train messengers, named Cornell, excited suspicion and a watch was kept upon his movements. He feigned sickness for a day or two after the loss of the money and hid off at London, where he pretended to have a good time, displaying large amounts of money in various places in the city. An official investigation by the express authorities has meanwhile been held at Suspension Bridge, which resulted in the suspension of Cornell, pending further inquiry. The Superintendent of the company, Dr. J. H. Arnett, associated Mr. M. E. Kellogg, agent at this point, with him in the inquiry, and Detective Oswald, was dispatched to London, where Cornell still remained, to look up the case. There appears to have been no difficulty in tracing up the clue and fastening the guilt Cornell, who was brought to St. Catharines by Oswald and lodged in the county jail.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday afternoon Detective Phair and Murphy set out after the burglar who entered Mr. G. R. Nash's house on Dundas street a few mornings since, having obtained a good clue as to his whereabouts. While driving up King street in Ald. Taylor's wagon they observed a man suddenly run across the road and dash into a vacant lot on Colborne street. They identified him at once as the man and while the horse was running at full gallop, Detective Phair sprang from the wagon and made after him. Detective Murphy also jumped from the vehicle, and taking possession of a large drive round to the other side of the block, so as to cut off his avenues of escape. These manoeuvres attracted a large number of people, who volunteered to surround the block, and assist in capturing the desperado. A gentleman who was passing at the time, and closely observed the actions of the fugitive, informed Detective Phair that he had not left the yard of Mr. Arthur Wallace in which he had taken refuge. Phair, acting upon this information, entered the yard, and after a careful search discovered a prominent portion of the burglar's anatomy protruding from underneath the steps of the verandah. Knowing him to be desperate character the detective drew his revolver and informed the fugitive that any attempt to escape would be at his peril. He suddenly replied, "Don't shoot; I'll come out all right," and proceeded to carry out his promise; Phair covered the burglar's head with his revolver and Detective Murphy came up and placed the handcuffs on his wrists. He was then removed to the Central Police Station.

THE SULPHUR BATHS.—This popular and health-giving resort is now open to the public, and should be liberally patronized. If these baths were more largely used the sale of tonics, pills, bottles, and such like would be materially lessened.

PARKHILL.

The exercises of the Jubilee took place at Parkhill on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday May 2, 3, and 4. Messrs. Flannery, Connolly, Molphy, and Kelly were present during the exercises. Large crowds of people availed themselves of the auspicious time to reconcile themselves to the church. Touching and eloquent sermons were delivered by Father Flannery, which will undoubtedly be productive of much good.

We are pleased to hear such encouraging accounts from the mission of Parkhill, and we have no doubt it must be very gratifying to the pastor, Rev. Father Corcoran, to witness such a healthy condition of religious growth as the result of his untiring zeal and perseverance in the course of the church.

MAIDSTONE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Sir,—The blessing of the Stations of the Cross purchased by the energetic and zealous pastor of this parish, Father Ouellette, took place on the 8th of May.

The following clergy were present, Very Rev. Father Vincent, V. G., superior of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Father O'Connor, superior of Assumption College, Sandwich; Fathers Ours and Ferguson, of Sandwich; Father Gerard, of Belle River, and Father Wassereau, of Woodlee.

High Mass was sung by Father Wassereau in that solemn and impressive manner so well calculated to bring home to the hearts of those present the awfulness of that great sacrifice. The sermon was preached by Father Ferguson. In some well chosen remarks he pointed out to his hearers that the great mission of the Church of God was to preach Jesus and Him crucified to the Apostles had done. Thus the Catholic Church continues to do in the pulpit, in the confessional, and especially in the beautiful devotion of the Stations of the Cross. After Mass, Father O'Connor assisted by the rev. clergy present, blessed the stations.

The stations are beautiful oil paintings three by four feet, painted by Mr. Schott, of Detroit. The frames are gilded with Nos. and title of stations in gold letters, manufactured by Mr. Vandepoels, also of Detroit.

The cost of each station is twenty-six dollars. They are very beautiful ones and were much admired by the clergy and laity present. The painter can be recommended to all who need religious paintings. As for Mr. Vandepoels the beautiful altars he has already placed in this diocese testify to his ability and taste. The stations are the gifts of individuals. In a few cases four or five young men clubbed together. Besides the stations Father Ouellette has already placed in his parish, one to the Sacred Heart, and the other to the Blessed Virgin. He has lately purchased a new pulpit, which, we believe, cost in the neighborhood of eighty dollars. This parish may not be known to many of your readers, but I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the oldest, most populous, and most prosperous Catholic parishes in Ontario. The people are devout, love their church and are obedient to the voice of their pastor. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space,

I remain yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

BLESSING A NEW CEMETERY AT WATFORD.

The exercises of the Jubilee at Watford terminated on Tuesday with a general communion by the entire congregation, and an eloquent sermon by Rev. W. Flannery, on the all-important subject of "Final Perseverance." Immediately after the Church service, the people formed into a line of procession and wended their way to the new cemetery, headed by our good pastor, Rev. J. Molphy, Rev. B. Watters of Corunna, and Rev. W. Flannery, of St. Thomas.

The ceremonies of blessing and consecrating the new ground were conducted by the latter clergyman, in the unavoidable absence of his Lordship Bishop Walsh, and after an impressive sermon was heard on respect and veneration due to cemeteries, which he called the dormitories or resting places of the dead, the litanies were chanted, and prayers offered up for a happy death for all present, and eternal rest to the faithful departed.

The people of Watford are indeed happy in the possession of a beautiful brick church, a beautiful new cemetery, and a much esteemed, indefatigable sagorntharon.

NOTICES.

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

THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—We have received the June number of the excellent farmer's journal. Mr. Weld deserves credit for the tact and enterprise he has displayed in making this the only paper of the kind in Canada which holds a high place in the estimation of the farming community.

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

REMOVED.—The popular grocery of T. E. O'Callaghan has been removed this week to the newly fitted up store next to the City Hotel. Doubtless all his old friends, and many new ones will find their way to Mr. O'Callaghan's new store, where they will be served with choice articles at the lowest figures, and in a prompt and business-like manner.

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

PRINCESS WASHING MACHINE.—Mr. J. W. Stone, of Ingersoll, has succeeded in making this machine a perfect success. Quite a number of them have been sold in this city, and those who use them are well pleased with the work they perform in every respect. All the old objections to washers have been overcome in this article. Orders for a trial of the machine, addressed to J. W. Stone, will be promptly attended to.

A telegram reaches... news, dated June 2nd... the veteran died... on the evening of...

One asked his friend why he married so little a wife... "Why," said he, "I thought you knew that of all evils we should choose the least."

THE SAME THING.—"The Treaty of Berlin not being executed? Fiddlesticks! Don't see it 'hung up' in all directions?"—Punch.

CURIOUS HISTORIC FACT.—When Fox, the great orator, was speaking there never was any applause from the pit of the house.—Finn's Folks.

Brown says in case of an invasion the Ins of Court Volunteers should have the post of honor. Even as it is mendacious their changes are so great that no one can possibly stand against them.

TAKING HER AT HER WORD.—"My dear boy," said a fond mother, "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Some one jealously observed to the Marquis Wellesley that in the arrangements of the Ministry his brother, the Duke, had thrown him overboard.

A French officer quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's view of fighting on either side for money, while we Frenchmen said he fight for honor.

Two scavengers were quarrelling as to their respective working abilities, when one, meaning to silence his mate, said—"Well, Bill, you can sweep the middle of the street, but you can't do a better chance of getting a bit in our mouths."

James Shields was born in 1797, at Alton, near the county of Tyrone, he died at the ripe age of oldest of three brothers.

HUMOROUS.

A gentleman inquiring lately of a librarian at a public library where did Horace Walpole's Memoirs lie? was answered "In every page."

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James Shields was born in 1797, at Alton, near the county of Tyrone, he died at the ripe age of oldest of three brothers.

good thick stick, with a hooked or knobbed end, with which they belabor their asses sometimes unmercifully. On a certain day, when returning home, riding on his ass, Chantrey was observed by a gentleman to be intently engaged in cutting a stick with his penknife, and, excited by curiosity, he asked the lad what he was doing, when, with great simplicity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I'm cutting old Fox's head."

THE SAME THING.—"The Treaty of Berlin not being executed? Fiddlesticks! Don't see it 'hung up' in all directions?"—Punch.

CURIOUS HISTORIC FACT.—When Fox, the great orator, was speaking there never was any applause from the pit of the house.—Finn's Folks.

Brown says in case of an invasion the Ins of Court Volunteers should have the post of honor. Even as it is mendacious their changes are so great that no one can possibly stand against them.

TAKING HER AT HER WORD.—"My dear boy," said a fond mother, "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."

Some one jealously observed to the Marquis Wellesley that in the arrangements of the Ministry his brother, the Duke, had thrown him overboard.

A French officer quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's view of fighting on either side for money, while we Frenchmen said he fight for honor.

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WILSON & CRUICKSHANK ARE SELLING TEAS IN BLACK, JAPAN OR GREEN, IN 5 OR 10 POUND CADDIES.

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PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSES.

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WILLIAM WYATT,

MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT.

1879 - 1879

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CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

CANADA,

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In order to keep up the rapid increase of our circulation and extend the usefulness of the RECORD, we present to each subscriber immediately on payment of the full subscription (two dollars per annum) one of our magnificent Premium Photographs of either His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, or of their Lordships the BISHOPS OF LONDON OR HAMILTON,

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM.

A fire broke out in the vestry room of Irvingite Church, Queen street, Belfast, and before the arrival of the fire brigade the fire had communicated to the main building, and several of the windows on each side of the edifice were burned out.

At the Belfast police court, before Mr. J. C. O'Donnell, R. M., eleven little boys were brought up on summonses, charged with stone-throwing. Rev. David Burke, Catholic clergyman, deposed that he was going in the direction of Ballynafeigh. After he had passed St. Malachy's chapel the rush of stones fell within a short distance of him, and at the time he considered he was in great danger of being struck.

DONEGAL.

The remains of Mr. Butt, Q. C. M. P., reached Stranlariff by special train of three carriages, the first containing the coffin and the second and third the relatives and friends of the deceased. There were about one hundred people at the railway station. As the coffin was borne on men's shoulders from the railway carriage to the hearse each head was uncovered.

DOWN.

The new Catholic church of St. Colman, Killeek, county Down, will be dedicated on Sunday, August 3, by Right Rev. Dr. Dorian, bishop of Down and Connor.

TYRONE.

Constable Hayes and Sub-Constables Humphries and Reilly were seen wandering their way to a remote part of the district of Beragh, where few would suppose they were "poten hunting," but on their return a cart containing a number of barrels, still-head, and worms, told the object of their walk. They discovered these in a neat still-house, close to the dwelling-house of Hugh Campbell, Cloughery, together with a quantity of materials in full working order, enough to turn out about six hundred gallons of the real "mountain dew." In the dwelling-house bottles of potent were found.

CLARE.

A man named Mannus Hedderman, a native of the county Clare, was accidentally drowned at Limerick. He was after discharging a cargo of turf at Arthur's quay, and was taking his vessel to a berth when he fell overboard and was drowned.

LEINSTER.

According to a cable dispatch the Moore centenary passed off brilliantly in Dublin, where Lord O'Hagan delivered an oration. An ode composed for the occasion by D. F. McCarthy, was read; and a grand fancy ball was given in the evening by the Lord Mayor. There were celebrations in Belfast and other Irish towns, and in Liverpool.

KILDARE.

Mr. James Cunningham, a large farmer, residing at Carnagh, near Naas, dropped dead suddenly. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

At the Nass Petty Session a man named Connor was prosecuted at the suit of the Earl of Clonmel for poisoning in Bishoptown. The defendant was fined £10 or the alternative of one month's hard labor.

Captain Isaacs, of the 28th Regiment, was at a drag hunt near Rathangan, and was returning to the camp after attending it, when on passing through the town his horse ran away and throwing him violently to the ground. His head was severely injured and he died on Saturday evening.

KILKENNY.

The people of Kilkenny are moving the Lord Lieutenant to relieve their city from the special proclamation under which it was placed during the Feilan excitement.

LOUTH.

A public trial of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's new railway brake was made at Sully by a number of persons interested in railway management. A number of carriages were repeatedly tested, and the result is said to have been very satisfactory, the stoppages being made in a short space and with much steadiness.

It is said the Government, as the price of their support of the O'Connell Don's University Bill, have secured the presence of Mr. Parnell for the remainder of the session.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A MONTREAL importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist 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.

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.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Couch Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Damask and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds, and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

There was a large market on Saturday last, everything being favorable thereto. The weather was cool during the morning, but unfortunately too cool during the preceding night, heavy frosts prevailing and doing considerable damage. Potatoes, corn and vegetables suffered much. However, agriculture in this vicinity never looked healthier and seems to be none the worse of the cold snap. The late warm rain will greatly benefit the country. The other market days during the week were small.

There were about 5,000 or 6,000 bushels of wheat, oats and other cereals offered on Saturday. Wheat fully maintained previous quotations, and in some instances advanced two or three cents. Wood was in large supply and buyers appeared eager for it; prices kept advancing, 2s. having been paid on last Tuesday. Potatoes appear weaker and more off, slowly at \$1.05 to \$1.20; eggs are strong at 10 to 12c; hay abundant, but sells at a decline; butter continues weak, but last week's prices were maintained; vegetables and flowers were plentiful and the vendors were doing a profitable business. The south-westerly part of the market was completely covered with agricultural implements, there being several competitors in that line of business.

GRAIN.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and price. Includes White Wheat, Red Fall, Spring, Oats, Corn, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Beans.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Table with 2 columns: Flour/Feed type and price. Includes Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour, Spring Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Cornmeal, Bran, per ton, Shorts, per ton, Outmeal, per cwt.

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Produce type and price. Includes Eggs, Store Lots, Butter, Cream, Bolls, Firkins, Cheese, Dairy, Factory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Miscellaneous items and price. Includes Mutton, Lamb, Beef, Pork, Turkeys, Dressed Hens, Live Hogs, Dressed Hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Cornwood, Apples, Potatoes, Clover Seed.

LONDON OIL MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Oil type and price. Includes Refined oil in carload lots, small, Benzine, L. Gravity Paraffin, S. O. R. Co.'s trans. w. can.

A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in stocks by the "Two Entering Shares" system. This system has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of the largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various amounts, are pooled into one vast amount, and are operated as one unit, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are divided monthly. Any amount from \$100 to \$10,000 can be used successfully. N. Y. Deposit Weekly Scrip, 30th, 1888, says, "The combination system \$15 would make \$75 in the month, according to the market."

PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST. Cures all forms of Impediment in Speech. Send for circular containing Testimonials and References. Present location, 248 Queen's Avenue, London.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. MINERAL BATHS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. TERMS: Family Season Tickets, \$10.00. Single Bath, 25c. or 4 tickets for \$1.00. Season Ticket for Swimming Pond, 2.50. Open every day from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on Sunday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NEW COAL AND WOOD YARD. J. P. O'BRYNE. 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 Jarvis. 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.

SEPARATE SCHOOL, WAWANOSH. WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED 3rd Class female teacher. Must play the organ and take charge of choir. Good references required. Apply to Messrs. MR. BERNARD MCCABE, Trustee, Duncannon, West Wawanosh.

WESTERN FAIR, 1879. \$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.

Price Lists and Entry Papers may be had at secretary's office. All tickets are requested to be made on or before 21st SEPTEMBER. Railway arrangements have been made for ONE FARE to London and return. W. M. BRIDGE, Secretary. WESTERN FAIR OFFICE, 1879.

MARRIED.

At St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P. P., on Monday, May 5th, 1879, Mr. Timothy Tanguay, of Troy, N. Y., to Miss Mary Goffley, of Montreal.

At St. George's Church, Montreal, on the 4th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, William D. Gilliland, of Toronto, to Frances E. Hampton.

DIED.

At East Saginaw, on the 10th June, John Cashin, son of the late John and Mary Cashin, brother of Mrs. J. J. Skelington, of London.

A GRAND PICNIC ON DOMINION DAY ON THE GROUNDS OF MT. HOPE ORPHAN ASYLUM, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT INSTITUTION.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. CHILDREN 10 CENTS. THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO. SECOND ISSUE OF STOCK.

1,500 SHARES PREFERENCE.—Payable one dollar per share per month. 500 SHARES ORDINARY.—Payable fifty cents per share per month. Calls may be paid in advance, and participate 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 cent. (making a total of 9 per cent.) when ever 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 Preference Stock is especially suitable for investors, who, in consideration of perfect security, are content with a fair rate of interest, 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 cent. (making a total of 9 per cent.) when ever 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.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be had at the office of the Company, Oldfield's 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 RUY, Managing Director. Mortgages negotiated, and advances made on the stocks of Loan Societies and other sound mortgage securities. Terms on application.

DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, BRUNTON'S DIGESTIVE FLUID

Is pronounced to be the most scientific preparation for the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Urinary Disorders, &c.

A RELIABLE TESTIMONY. MR. W. V. BRUNTON.—Two years ago my system was much debilitated. I was under regular medical treatment for nine months, gradually getting worse. You induced me to try your Digestive Fluid, and I took one at once and built up my constitution. I have not had a relapse since, and am now strong and healthy.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

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HON. J. C. AUSTIN, Secretary of State, President. T. R. PARKER, See and Agent, London Branch. OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St., London, N. B.—Money to Loan at 5%.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is directed to the following provisions of the Fishery Laws in the Province of Ontario: PIERCEBERRY cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May. MACKEREL cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May. BASS cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May. SPECKLEB Trout, BROOK or RIVER Trout cannot be caught from 15th September to 1st May. SALMON Trout and LAKE Trout cannot be caught from 1st November to 1st November.

WHITEFISH cannot be caught from 1st November to 1st November. Net or Seine fishing, without license, is prohibited. Nets may be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each week. Nets cannot be set or set used, so as to bar channels or bays. Indians are forbidden to fish illegally in the same as white men. Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment. No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession, any of the kinds of Fish mentioned above.

By order, W. F. WHITTYER, Commissioner of Fisheries. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1879.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW SPRING SUITS JUST OPENED. A nice Suit for \$7.00. All Wool Suits for \$10.00. Suits made to Order for \$10.00.

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CHURCH AND SCHOOL FURNITURE.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of School Inspectors, Trustees, and others to our new improved Seat and Desk. Owing to our large experience in the manufacture of School Furniture as a specialty, our attention has been directed to the defects in the existing styles of School Desks, with the result, we believe, of having produced a Seat and Desk perfect in every particular. As will be shown by reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had on application, the seats are slatted and curved to fit the body perfectly, and fold out of the way when required, body and give the very best support. The Desk when folded out is wide and at the most convenient inclination for writing. When folded up for reading, a small ledge keeps the books in place, and the angle of the feet is such that the pupil may sit in an upright and natural position without straining the eyesight in the least. Send for catalogue and price list.

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We took several good negatives of this celebrated Catholic Missionary and will be happy to let our patrons have pictures at reasonable prices. WM. J. TRAEHR, MERCHANT TAILOR, 402 Clarence Street, 2nd door south of Dundas, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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