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Go to W. McGOUGH,  
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for fine Gold and Silver  
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Spectacles & Fancy Goods.  
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ONOMY COMBINED WITH  
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CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE.  
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We mean what we say.  
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# The Catholic Record.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

NO. 35

N. WILSON & CO.

TWO CASES  
SCOTCH TWEEDS  
RECEIVED TO-DAY.  
Our Prices for these are the Lowest we  
have quoted.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

June 1879.  
Sunday, 8.—Trinity Sunday, double 2nd class.  
Epistle (Rom. XI, 33-36), Gospel (Matt.  
XXVIII, 18-20).  
Monday, 9.—Saint Angela, of Meoia, (Virg.,  
double).  
Tuesday, 10.—Saint Margaret, Queen of Scot-  
land, semi-double.  
Wednesday, 11.—Saint Barnabas, apostle,  
double major.  
Thursday, 12.—Feast of Corpus Christi, double  
1st class.  
Friday, 13.—Saint Anthony of Padua, con-  
fessor.  
Saturday, 14.—Saint Basil, Bishop and doctor.

FATHER NORTHGRAVES.  
Able and interesting address in St.  
Albans.

SUBJECT:—REASON AND REVELATION.

The Rev. Geo. R. Northgraves delivered a very able and instructive lecture in Music Hall on Lake street, Tuesday evening last. The hall was completely filled with a large and appreciative audience, which listened with evident interest for two hours and twenty minutes to the reverend gentleman's timely remarks. The Very Rev. Father Drun, V. G., presided and introduced the speaker, and the Rev. Father Caissey was also present. The speaker's subject was "Reason and Revelation," and he explained clearly how far reason and revelation agree—how far revelation is reasonable. "The subject is important because it concerns not only the present life but the world beyond the tomb," said the speaker, "and I deem it profitable if possible to throw some light upon a subject that concerns all." He defined reason as that faculty impressed upon the soul whereby we are led to a knowledge of God, and revelation as a special light vouchsafed by God to man to instruct him in the duties he has to perform and the truth he has to believe. The speaker after reviewing the utterances of several rationalistic philosophers, chose Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" as containing the nucleus of all arguments brought forward by those opposed to the truth of revelation. He considered Paine as a representative rationalist. He spoke first of the expediency and necessity secondly of the possibility, and thirdly of the existence of revelation, and in the fourth and last place answered several of the objections brought against the truth of revelation. Rationalists acknowledge that the wonderful works of nature show evidence of design, and the speaker quoted from the "Age of Reason," "Tom Paine believed in a power superior to all things, and that power is God. The rationalist says we need no other light than reason, but the Christian says we need also revelation. Christians do not reject reason, but at the same time they hold that revelation is also given to reasonable beings. Reason teaches us many truths but there is a limit beyond which it cannot go, and then we need revelation. One of the chief arguments brought against revelation is that it is full of mysteries, and yet these very people who do not account disbelievers in revelation, live in a world of mysteries which they cannot understand. The most eminent scientists of the age cannot understand the laws of the circulation of the blood, or the laws that govern electricity, and yet they believe in all these things. Nature is full of these mysteries. Every tree that lives, every animal that propagates its species, every being that every breathing thing, brings us in contact with a world of mystery. It is very unreasonable for rationalists to admit that nature is full of mystery and then hold that there is none in the moral order of things. God is infinite in all his attributes and our knowledge is but finite created things. If we understood his plans and ways, then we would ourselves be infinite. You cannot explain the microscope to a blind man, for his only eyes are the sense of touch, but to those who have sight and understand the laws of perspective it is plain as day to be understood. What his reason given to man from a moral point of view. Chaldea, Greece, Rome, Egypt, India, China, with their schools of philosophy, furnished a history of contradictions. Their philosophers lacked a divine sanction which could alone make their teachings truth, and with all their learning, they were polytheistic and worshipped gods of gold and silver, and even reptiles and creeping things. After Xerxes had conquered Greece, he was driven out of Greece, Simonides was required to record on a monument the cause of the great victory, and he attributed the result to the prostitutes, for such they were, those who had been seduced by the Greeks. The Athenians and the Spartans threw their children into the heated arms of the brazen Minotaur and gloried in the sacrifice. And the people of Memphis and Thebes, who reared monumental works of art, the admiration of the world, worshipped dogs, cats, trees, plants and lizards. The speaker quoted from Juvencal's satires, "The speaker said that modern rationalists lay great stress upon what they are pleased to term 'natural religion,' but without what God's revelation has made known to us, these modern philosophers would have no more idea of

worship of God than those of the ancient schools. Modern Rationalism or natural religion owes to Christianity all it knows of truth. The speaker went on to prove the possibility of revelation. It should not mistake the phantasy of a fevered imagination for the light of God's revelation, in proof of which the legislator passed laws for the guidance of men, but they were not specially revealed to every man and yet every man is held accountable to the laws so passed. We are bound to believe many things of which we are not the eyewitnesses. The works of art of the Old World and its great cities are known to most of us, through the descriptions of those who have seen them. It is possible for us to have a certainty of knowledge of things we have not seen. There is a sensible certitude, an intellectual and an historical certitude. Or certitude and a metaphysical and a moral certitude. If revelation is attested to by witnesses who are not themselves deceived, nor deceivers, and if their testimony is substantiated by co-existent facts, we may rely on its truth as much as if we had sensible knowledge of it. He then explained the doctrine of miracles in revelation by claiming if God was the first cause, and as rationalists admitted the Creator who made the laws of nature, he certainly could control them, as energy as a stone could throw a stream could be thrown back the same distance by a person of equal strength. It would be as easy for God to stop the laws of nature as for a man to stop a watch at a race, and when the purpose was accomplished, the machinery would go on as before. Mr. Northgraves, in a profound and logical argument, proved the truth of revelation, from co-existent history and monumental writings, recently discovered, and the ruins of Eastern cities, from the internal evidence of the revelation itself, and substantially proved that God's revelation rested upon a surer foundation than any ordinary history. The discourse was argumentative and free logically sound throughout, and free from anything savouring in the least of sectarianism, but would be accepted as readily by one Christian denomination as another. One remarkable feature of the address was the speaker's ready acquaintance with all ancient records, histories and inscriptions on monumental ruins, as well as with all the great modern philosophers and scientists, from several of whom he quoted the exact words which were used in his lecture and delivered with the help of only a few brief notes.—St. Albans, Vt., Abolition, May 21.

damage was done. The property was insured.  
The Earl of Westmeath died on May 12th, at his residence, Pallas. The deceased nobleman, Anthony Francis Nugent, was the 9th Earl, and succeeded the Marquis of Westmeath in 1871. Lord Westmeath was an excellent landlord, and was highly esteemed for his urbanity of manner and his charitable disposition. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Lord Devlin, who has resided for some time at Furlough. The deceased Earl was in his 75th year.

CORK.  
A window is to be erected in the Cork Cathedral to the memory of Lieutenant Coghill, who was killed at Sandaia while trying to save the colors of the 24th Regiment. The funds for carrying out the project are being raised by public subscription.

A young man named Timothy Finn lost his life on May 9th by falling into the river at Passage West while stepping a pail. He was employed as a fireman, and had been employed for some time at the factory of the Permanent Sessions for the county of Fermoy held on May 13th in Castletownroche, the claim made by the Bishop of Cloyne for £200 compensation for injuries done to the Mallows Schools. His property, except a few articles, was lost. The application was not opposed. On a division between two proposals, £200 and £100, the latter sum was awarded to the applicant by a majority of their respective stations, with the exception of those who remain in charge of the schools. No advance has been made towards an understanding between the parish priest and the townspeople on the education question. The Rev. Mr. Morgan explained on Sunday, May 11th, that for the previous five weeks the attendance of the children at the catechism class had been very thin.

The North Monastery, Cork, was the scene of a very touching ceremonial on the 10th inst. The remains of the late Rev. Mr. Mordant, who died on the 10th inst., were carried to his eternal rest in the quiet cemetery, honored by the presence of the Rev. Mr. Mordant, who reached his 23rd year, and had already given three years and a half to the laborious duty of teaching the children of the poor, in Belfast, in Dublin, and in Cork.

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.  
On May 12th a large number of men from the village of Rush assembled quietly, having arrived on cars, and, with a liberally furnished arsenal, they set out simultaneously in different parts, and as the flames of several fires rapidly united, in a short time the whole country side was lit up with one terrible blaze, which illuminated the horizon for miles around. The scene of the conflagration extended over the slopes of the Lyre mountains, the property of the late Mr. Hurley, J. P., and which locality is well known to many sporting tourists as one of grouse and partridge. As the flames extended over the range of hills, the only material and direct damage resulting from it was the complete destruction of the extensive grouse cover, and as the game was strictly preserved it is suspected that the fire was the deliberate work of envious poachers.

KILDARE.  
On May 10th a man named Birmingham met with his death in a very extraordinary and unusual manner.—It appears that he lodged in a house in Clane, and a woman, who resided in the same house, had attended the dispensary to obtain medical relief, and was prescribed by Dr. Curtin, to whom she had received a box of pills which she said she had received from Dr. Carroll, late medical officer. Dr. Curtin ordered her to destroy the pills, and when she returned to the house she threw them in the fire. The deceased stated that she then went to bed, and the pills, the nature of which she did not know, were taken, and died soon after. Dr. Curtin was in attendance on the deceased, and pronounced it to be a case of poisoning.

Mr. James Cummins, a large farmer, residing at Carr, near Naas, dropped dead suddenly on May 12th. He went out on his land prior to leaving home, and his prolonged absence causing some surprise, search was made with the result that he was found lying dead in the field. Much sympathy is expressed for his family.

KILKENNY.  
It is again stated that Father O'Keefe has come to a friendly understanding with his ecclesiastical superiors.

WESTMEATH.  
A disastrous fire broke out on May 12th, in the premises of Messrs. Mooney & Sons, in Church street, Mullingar. The church bell being rung, the alarm was raised, and a number of the townspeople quickly assembled and lent a willing hand to endeavor to subdue the flames, which had at the time burst out from an adjoining large quantity of paraffin oil lent an additional element to the excitement. Some children into the heated arms of the brazen Minotaur and gloried in the sacrifice. And the people of Memphis and Thebes, who reared monumental works of art, the admiration of the world, worshipped dogs, cats, trees, plants and lizards. The speaker quoted from Juvencal's satires, "The speaker said that modern rationalists lay great stress upon what they are pleased to term 'natural religion,' but without what God's revelation has made known to us, these modern philosophers would have no more idea of

vengeance on some supporters of Captain Vandeleur. They smashed in Betty Kennally's house, in Mill street.

TIPPERARY.  
Mr. John P. Magrath, solicitor, Nenagh, who for many years was one of the best known and most accomplished gentlemen in his profession in the North Riding of Tipperary, died on May 9th. He was much esteemed for his ability, genuine information and talent, and the zeal which he devoted himself to the best interests of his clients. On May 12th, his remains having been removed to the parish church, there was High Mass and Office for the repose of his soul, after which they were accompanied by a most numerous and respectable procession to the burial-ground of the ancient Abbey at Lisheen, within a mile of his native town, where they repose near those of his father and other members of his family.

WATERFORD.  
On May 10th, the Summer Presentation Sessions were held in the City Court House, Waterford. The principal presentation was that of a claim for £25,000, made by Mr. George Walker, builder, Castlecomer, for the malicious burning, on the morning of the 27th January last, of the Mount Zion convent, which he had in a state of erection. Mr. Anderson, B. L., instructed by Mr. P. Kelly, Waterford, appeared in support of the presentation, and explained that although Mr. Walker claimed £25,000, he had since then made a careful estimate of what his real loss was, which he found was £1,800, and he therefore asked for the latter sum. Evidence was then given into to show that the fire was malicious, and that the building was set on fire by a discharged policeman named Harrington. Mr. J. T. Ryan, High Sheriff, gave evidence as to the amount of damage done. He had made a careful examination of the building, and stated it was before the fire occurred. Mr. Geo. Walker, applicant, gave evidence to show that at the time of the fire he had over £400 worth of carpentry work on the premises, which he had destroyed, and he claimed the balance for loss of time, law expenses, and other items. The sessions passed a presentment for £1,200, with power to applicant to give further proof of loss sustained, should he deem it advisable, before the grand jury.

It is rumored that Mr. J. A. Blake will be a candidate for the county of Waterford at the general election, and that Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart will stand. Mr. DeLahanty has declared that he will not resign the seat without a contest.

GALWAY.  
In the locality of Dunmore recently, some persons with blackened faces and carrying arms visited the houses of a tenantry in the neighborhood of the iron mine at Millin, and directed them to pay out at once, and directed them to pay out. The act has caused great alarm throughout the country. No clue as to the perpetrators has been found.

The drainage of the River Suck, so long in contemplation, has at length commenced at Ballinacree. Mr. Charles Lawrence, who has been declared one of the sub-contractors, and on May 13th, he began operations under the bridge spanning the Suck and Ballinacree.

Colonel Seymour, of Ballymore Castle, is about giving his tenants on the Millin property a reduction of five cents in the pound in their rents. Major Rathdown, of Barrowford, has made an abatement on his father's properties, Kildare and Cullmore, of 20 per cent., in consequence of the exceptionally bad season.

At the Petty Sessions of Ballinacree, on May 10th, two men, named Bernard Sweeney and John Wade, from Anghrim, were charged with the alleged malicious burning of a wood at Fairfield, which is a favorite resort of the "Galway Blazers." Mr. Molloy, caretaker of Fairfield estate, stated that he received instructions from Mr. P. Persse, of Shanlow, Foxhounds, to institute legal proceedings. The evidence failed to connect the parties alleged to have been implicated, and the case against them was dismissed.

STRANGE ACTIONS.—The Orilla Bulet says that on Sunday evening a well-dressed and respectable looking young man, stopping at the Orilla House, attended service at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which he soon left, and going to the Bible from the hands of the minister. Mr. being expelled from the building he returned to the Methodist Church, where he invaded the pulpit, expressing his desire to preach an anniversary sermon, quietly, though with some officiousness, he was removed to his hotel and his friends telegraphed for—and the service proceeded. The unfortunate young man is a son of the Rev. Mr. Madley, Toronto, and had come here for a brief respite from his labors and studies.

The new leader of the Irish Home Rulers, Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Bandon, was originally a Protestant clergyman, but was out of orders for some years. He has been a staunch Home Ruler since he entered public life. He was twice chairman of the Home Rule Conferences held in Dublin, and to the marked ability he displayed on those occasions may be attributed his selection as leader of the party. Mr. Shaw is a clear and powerful speaker, and is accredited with honest motives and pure habits. His party have every hope that he will prove a powerful leader.

It is again announced that, in September next, King Alfonso XII, will marry the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria, born July 15, 1855.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### THE ZULU WAR.

London, May 31.—Telegrams from Maitland, dated May 14, say that there is exciting news from the Tugela frontier near Helpmakaar. On the 11th of May a great battle took place at a point between Thingopot and Sandaia. A powerful Zulu chief, named Matsomo, with all his people, numbering some thousands, had resolved to surrender to the British. He was joined by Dabulmani, Cetwayo's brother, who commanded the Zulus at Gingilohlo, and the remainder of the Zulu chiefs having kept away from Cetwayo, they were surprised by a most numerous and respectable procession to the king, as is well known, has the habit of slaughtering his unsuccessful generals whenever he catches a glimpse of them there again. Dabulmani's chief reason for brother was probably his chief reason for seeking the English lines. From the accounts that have been received of this chief's exploits at the battle of Gingilohlo, he was equally as brave as his leader, the king. He it was who, during the attack by the Zulus on Lord Chelmsford's forces, was seen riding on a horse, leading his cowardly warriors mounted as he was, up to within a few hundred yards of the British lines. English soldiers were unmindful in praise of the chief who led his forces against them so determinedly, and whom the bullets that mowed down thousands of his followers seemed to leave unscathed in a most miraculous manner.

### A FEARFUL ZULU BATTLE.

After the defeat at Gingilohlo nothing was heard of the whereabouts of Dabulmani until the report which has just arrived from Helpmakaar of the conflict between his forces and Cetwayo's army. It seems that when nearing Thingopot Dabulmani was unexpectedly intercepted by Cetwayo's force, supposed to be commanded from the north. A fierce conflict ensued. The fight lasted several hours, and the Zulus engaged hand to hand on both sides, having no fear of firearms, much less of the result was a great slaughter. The result was a great slaughter of the Zulus, who wished to surrender and all those who were not slain by the overwhelming forces from the north were dispersed and driven like sheep back into the interior. The first column of General Buller's force, supposed to be commanded by Cetwayo, and coming down from the north. A fierce conflict ensued. 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Dare to Say "No."

Dare to say "No" when you're tempted to drink. Pause for a moment, my brave boy, and think—

A WOOPER IN MAY.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

The breakfast-room of the Burleighs, at Marble Row, was invitingly cheerful that bright May morning.

Mr. Burleigh read the paper with an attentive eye—a gentleman on the shady side of fifty, with a marked but kindly face, who sat very erect in his chair, and wore his iron-grey hair brushed up stiffly from his capacious brow.

My dear child, this is a very nice young man, and I am sure you will like him. He is a very nice young man, and I am sure you will like him.

Such a profusion of soft flaxen hair let out of curls into a waving mass upon her shoulders. Such a baby freshness in the pink and white skin, and such a baby want of strength and character in the pale blue eyes and dimpled mouth.

"Go to your papa, Estelle," said Mrs. Burleigh, still beaming; "and kiss him like a darling, and tell him how happy you have made me all."

The flaxen hair, thus adjusted, came out of curls into a waving mass upon her shoulders. Such a baby freshness in the pink and white skin, and such a baby want of strength and character in the pale blue eyes and dimpled mouth.

"Well, piggie, what is it all about?" "I am engaged, papa."

"The deuce you are!" and Mr. Burleigh laughed down at the pink and white face which made its matter-of-fact announcement without varying a shade in its colors.

"Tell him to whom?" cried the mamma, triumphantly; "and show him your ring."

Estelle ceased drawing her fingers through her long, soft hair, and held the hand where the great diamond glittered like a star.

"Mr. Goldborough, papa?" "Goldborough of the Exchange? I did not know he had a son. Or is it a nephew?"

"Neither, papa; it is Mr. Goldborough himself."

"Preposterous!" (Mr. Burleigh looked gravely incredulous.) "The portly old broker with the glasses and the brown topcoat? My child, you are dreaming. The man is as old as I am, if not older."

The bisque doll was as delightfully cool as a pyramid of pink ice-cream.

"But he is a very nice gentleman, papa; and he has a splendid establishment on West Walnut street. Such beauties of horses as he drives—there is no such turnout as his in all the Park," smirked Estelle; "and he makes me the loveliest gifts, and he says I may do just as I please when I am married; and so—and so—"

"And so," smiled her mother, coming graciously to the rescue, "our darling Estelle has learned to love and respect her future husband very becomingly; and has, at least, my hearty approval of her engagement."

very easily had been old Mr. Goldborough's son, as far as years went, there was a little personal sting in Clarice's words which made her father look sharply at her.

"But a diversion occurred at the moment in the opening of the door and the entrance of a bright-faced young gentleman in shoulderstraps. It was Mr. Burleigh's nephew, Max Marshall, a lieutenant in the navy, and a universal favorite."

"Why, Max, my dear boy," cried his uncle, heartily, "you are in the very nick of time. We are holding a family council over a remarkably serious subject; and the relatives and friends are most respectfully invited to attend."

"Ring us a chime on the wedding-bells, I beg of you, instead of droning out that an answer, but, pray, I asked that funeral knell, uncle mine. Sealed proposals, eh?" queried Max, with his mischievous eyes on Estelle.

"How do you know, pray?" asked that young lady, with admirable sang froid.

"How could I help knowing when I saw old Money-bags holding somebody's hand in the alcove last evening, and caught a glimpse of somebody's flaxen hair touching a brown toupée as white as ear."

Even Clarice laughed, and Estelle looked very important.

"When did you hear from the Hon. Matthew?" said Max, with a curious scrutiny of the elder girl's face.

The weary cloud fell again over the dark, proud eyes, and Clarice, pretending not to hear, shook a silver rattle before her, and began to whistle "Little Buttercup," and walked to a glass-door that communicated with the garden.

"Ah! there she is, by Jove! as the very girl I wanted to see!" he cried out, as he caught sight of a pretty figure in one of the walks bending over a flower-bed. "I tell you, Uncle Burleigh,

There's a woman like a dew-drop she's so my boy, if that is what you mean by all that brooding look," said the old gentleman, frowning at his paper; "but as to her 'sure faith' being 'the surest,' well, that, I must admit, is open to two opinions," and Mr. Burleigh made an irritated gesture.

"Papa never liked cousin Dorothy's turning Papist in that convent-school, you know," whispered Estelle at Max's elbow.

"Hang it all!" blurted the young lieutenant in a pet, "how I hate bigotry! This is a free country and Doris's a sensible girl. Who says she has not a right to worship God as she pleases, even if she is a descendant of the straight-laced old duffers that came over in the Mayflower?"

With which indignant and unceremonious ventilation of his views, Max threw open the door, and bounced into the garden.

"The top of the morning to you, Doris, darling. Are you living on love at this fresh morning air, or do you show such supreme contempt for the family board and the maternal meal?"

"Dear me, cousin Max, how flustered you look! You are as red as a penny and your eyes are fairly snapping. Begging your pardon, I breakfasted, let me see, (and she drew out a tiny jewel of a timepiece), two mortal hours ago by the watch."

"She was a brown-haired girl, with a delightful face, not beautiful, but fresh-tinted and wholesome. Her bright hazel eyes were full of soul, and there was a sweet-tempered decision in the pretty mouth and chin."

"What on earth made you take such an early breakfast?" questioned Max, as he ran his eye over the pleasant face and trim little figure in its becoming dress of blue cambric.

"You are a regular note of interrogation this morning, cousin mine. I went to early mass at St. Mary's (on account of the month of May, you must know, and I got back from church I was so hungry, I took breakfast in advance of the rest."

"And what has the month of May got to do with it all?"

"Oh, you poor, dear, deluded heretic, let me explain. In the Catholic Church, my good cousin, we dedicate the fairest and sweetest month of all the Spring, the lovely month of May, to the especial honor of the blessed Mother of our Lord."

"By Jove! so you do; I forgot all about it, but now that you recall it to my mind, I have seen this thing in operation when we stopped at Catholic ports along the shores of Italy and France. You dress an altar up with tapers and flowers and lace, and sing hymns before it and pray and kiss favors of the Virgin."

"Say blessed Virgin, dear Max," pleaded Dorothy; "you know she said that herself in the most beautiful canticle that ever a woman sang (its down in the Bible too, in black and white). All generations shall call me blessed! That was one of the things that made a Catholic of me at school. The one peerless woman of the world—"

"Our talented nature's solitary boast," and not a Protestant voice to call her "blessed!"

ant and the girls were never tired of chanting the catalogue of his praise. He was the step-brother of a baronet, you see, and of course little Dorothy Burleigh had ample cause to reckon herself honored (and all her family with her) at the bare prospect of such an illustrious alliance. But she paused, and, stooping, plucked a blossom from a bed of pansies at her feet.

"But what?" queried cousin Max. "Cousin," said the girl with quiet energy, "I never, never could have married him. He was a Protestant in the first place, and a divorced man in the second. What blessing from God could be asked, or expected, for such a union? And yet he stroked his nose, and I opened up my unhappy head the sealed vials of domestic wrath."

"In plain words they raised a row, did they?" said the lieutenant, nodding back towards the breakfast-room.

"It has been nothing but black looks and cutting words ever since," whispered Max; "but I'm sure it's all because they do not thoroughly understand my motives. Catholics and Protestants regard these things from such entirely different standpoints."

"Don't be vexed about it, dear cousin. It will all come right some day. I could not help pitying Hamilton, however. The man's religious training had been such a negative one, that my objections to his suit were so much Greek to him. I assure you I was glad when he took himself back to England again; but now I have left the whole matter in the hands of God and His blessed Mother, and I haven't a fear for the future."

"And meanwhile, you are badgered to pieces by those unreasonable relations of yours, because you refuse to sell yourself for 'blood' as Estelle is going to sell herself for gold. Bah! I have no patience with such people!"

Dorothy shook off the subject with a swift wave of her graceful hands: "Let us drink, Lethe, and forget our annoyances this bright May morning. Behold me at your service, fair cousin. Shall we read Tennyson in the summer-house? or go a Maying in the woods?"

"Leave poetry and botanizing to some lazy dreamer of a landman," answered Max; "but be ready after luncheon, Doris, dear, and I'll take you to see 'Pinafore.'"

A few hours later Lieutenant Marshall was seated in the parquet of the Opera-house, the favorite violet by his side looking as fresh as a violet in her simple Spring hat and walking stick. Max took note of the prosaic but elegant young man, and he was thrown in all their gossamer, with gouty old Goldborough for an escort. They swept the crowded house from time to time with their lorgnettes, but superciliously ignored the blooming face beside the lieutenant. Max took note of it all, and fumed in a petty exultation, "How well the girls look in their new hats!" and devoted herself to her libretto and the bunch of hearts-case her cousin had put into her hand.

Then, when the curtain went up they had a good laugh together over the operative inconsistency of a *Buttercup* who was both angelic and stinkish-looking; and both again called Doris's attention to the fact that the *Capitan*, who "never got sick at sea," walked like a dancing master, and certainly did not possess what is called, in naval parlance, a pair of "sea-legs," when a genial, mellow voice beside them cried: "Max Marshall will tell you that we part at Naples to meet on board the deck of 'H. M. S. Pinafore.'"

A tall bearded man, with a Saxon face, had dropped into a seat next the cousins, and was grasping the young lieutenant's hand with a cordial delight.

"Why, Effingham, this is a pleasure! Allow me to introduce my cousin, Miss Dorothy Burleigh; my very good friend, Mr. Roland Effingham."

Then followed a lively chat, during the progress of which Doris lost the greater part of Sir Joseph Porter's egotistic song, but managed to glean that the two men, who were called Doris's attention to the fact that the *Capitan*, who "never got sick at sea," walked like a dancing master, and certainly did not possess what is called, in naval parlance, a pair of "sea-legs," when a genial, mellow voice beside them cried: "Max Marshall will tell you that we part at Naples to meet on board the deck of 'H. M. S. Pinafore.'"

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"Why, Effingham, this is a pleasure! Allow me to introduce my cousin, Miss Dorothy Burleigh; my very good friend, Mr. Roland Effingham."

"I do wish your father would exercise angel placed before him the basket of celestial fruit and flowers, saying, 'Dorothy sends thee this,' and vanished. What words can express the wonder of Theophilus! Struck by the prodigy operated in his favor his heart melted within him; he tasted of the celestial fruit, and a new life was his; he proclaimed himself a servant of Christ, and followed the example of Dorothy, suffered with like constancy in the cause of truth, and obtained the crown of martyrdom."

As Effingham ceased to speak, his glance met that of Dorothy, and both glowed with the sympathetic expression of a kindred and most noble sentiment. Max Marshall shaded his eyes with his hand and was silent; but Estelle only gave a jerk at the bell-ropes, and cried out, in her silly way:

"I declare that baby has gone to sleep on his cushion, and has forgotten to send the bones!"

Poor worldly Estelle; she had not the soul to appreciate the spiritual beauties of the angel martyr; and her marvellous legend; but the next week she was in her glory.

It was all very precipitate to be sure; but, *volens volens*, the flaxen-haired fiance was made to don her wreath of orange-blossoms before she had half begun to sip the sweetness out of her brief and dazzling betrothal. Letters had come from Europe, and important issues were at stake with Goldborough's branch house in France, which needed his personal supervision. The young lover was as ardent and impatient as a Spring-tide Romeo, and would brook no delays; so the train was made to leave at once for Paris, and in this way it came about that a select circle of the *bon ton* was gathered at the nuptials in the Burleigh drawing-room, and "soot the light that shone on fair women and brave men."

for although it chanced to be a bright morning in May the handsome apartment was made becomingly gloomy and funeral for the solemn occasion. A fashionable minister from St. Mark's fashionable church, in the very blackest of ministerial suits and the very whitest of ministerial content, and breathed out the words of the marriage-service in the very oldest and most languishing tones. And then, before the exclamations began, Mr. Goldborough, in white satin and a superb *parure* of diamonds—the gift of the groom; her pink cheeks pinker than ever, and her flaxen hair floating childishly about her shoulders, looked, for all the world, like the granddaughter of the party and been, in the drawing-room. The Hon. Mrs. English sat near her complacent and over-dressed mamma, sullen and out of sorts, despite her exquisite toilette and the artificial bloom put on to hide the pallor of her dark face. Dorothy and Max were fitting in and out among the guests, carrying sunshine and May breezes of genial humor wherever they went.

But Mr. Burleigh was missing.

"You are the 'swellest' girl here," Max had said privately to Doris—with an admiring glance at his favorite's dress of soft white silk, and pure pearl ornaments; "and I am glad of it, for Effingham will be along after a while, and I want you to look your prettiest."

Mr. Burleigh did,—stealing in among the gay assembly like Banquo's ghost at the festive board; and pausing with a pale anxious face behind Clarice's chair. She looked up at him with frightened eyes and a curious trembling about the mouth. He formed some words, voicelessly with his lips, drew her hand through his arm, and led her away in silence. As they passed out of one door, Roland Effingham entered at another. It was the first time since his introduction to the Burleigh mansion that he had been asked to meet the representatives of the *bon ton*, the circle of modest aristocrats whom Mrs. Burleigh dubbed her "set." One of that "set" had just returned from Europe after a lengthy stay on the continent. The lady, Mrs. St. Lawrence, looked at Effingham as he entered with a delighted stare of recognition. Up went the supercilious nose-glass in a trice, down came the eye upon the substantial shoulder of the hostess.

"My good Mrs. Burleigh, you are honored indeed, to-day. Here comes that delightful English baronet I met last fall in London. Welcome to America, Sir Roland, a thousand times, welcome! Come over here and congratulate our little bride, and help me to tell her all about the merry old England and that glorious Effingham Park."

Mrs. Burleigh turned positively green with horrified dismay, and Mrs. Goldborough bit her white lips till the blood came. But Max Marshall caught Dorothy's hand in his, and drew her away to a curtained corner.

"Did you hear what that woman said?" he asked with a vehement emotion.

"Yes," whispered Doris, very pale, but with eyes shining like stars.

"I knew it all a week ago," went on the young lieutenant, rapidly. "The man Hamilton, whose address you rejected six months ago because he was a Protestant and a divorced husband, Doris, dear, was Effingham's step-brother! Passionate attached to each other (in spite of many grave differences of creed and morals) Hamilton told everything to Roland, first by letter, afterwards, face to face; and, moved by a strange curiosity to gaze upon the little woman who could stand firm in her conscientiousness under the fire from such a battery, the baronet, Effingham, came all the way to America to look at her. He came—he saw—but you, darling (and he dashed away a tear), you have conquered; for he loves you with his whole manly heart, and there is no reason under heaven why you should not marry him."

Doris hid her blushing, happy face in her hands, and slipped away before her cousin could make an effort to detain her. In the sitting-room up-stairs, whither she fled to be alone with her own blissful thoughts she came upon Clarice lying white and exhausted on a lounge, with a blood-stained handkerchief pressed to her lips.

"Clarice, dear cousin, what is the matter?"

"The dark fingers of one jeweled hand unclosed from her terrible grip upon a slip of paper and Doris read these words: 'An altercation took place last evening in one of the parlors at Willard's be-

between the Hon. Matthew English, of the Senate, and a distinguished young physician from New Orleans, during the course of which Senator English shot at and it is feared seriously wounded the young Southern. The affair has been hushed up as much as circumstances would permit; but jealousy is said to have been the cause of the dispute, the fair object being a pretty ballet girl at one of the *Variety* theatres."

An hour later, when the Goldboroughs were gone, and Clarice was hiding her white face and her broken pride in the privacy of her own chamber, Max Marshall stood alone at an open window and watched Doris and Effingham pacing up and down below in the sunny garden.

"May God in heaven bless thee and thy noble love, sweetest Doris!" he whispered, with moist eyes; "O woman like a dew-drop! thy faith 'is the surest'; and if Max Marshall is a Catholic to-day it is thy prayers and thy pure, gentle, heavenly example that, under God, have surely made him one!"—*McGee's Illustrations.*

THE MOUNT ST. BERNARD DOG.—People who despair themselves during July and August in the sunny watering-places down below, wearing their light summer clothing and complaining of the heat of the valley, or perhaps taking refuge in their comfortable hotel at the first breath of the evening breeze, have no idea of the wild winter storms which are raging among the mountains at the time, or of the clouds of sharp, needle-like snow flakes which flutter northward, blowing in the face of the half-frozen traveller, and completely hiding his path. In those upper regions terrible dangers are everywhere lurking; and those who escape death at the hands of the avalanche and treacherous snow-storm too often perish from hunger and fatigue. However the monks and their servants keep constant watch over the lives of the wayfarers, and are greatly assisted in this arduous labour of love—by the faithful St. Bernard dogs. The little band of watchers take no rest night or day; even when the sun is shining two servants are constantly pacing to and fro on the look-out for travellers, and in no stormy weather the whole establishment turns out to search for those who have lost their way, and to administer restoratives to such as have become exhausted and unconscious from exposure to the cold. The grave-looking, beautiful building of dark freestone which stands in the midst of this dreary desert, is deservedly looked upon with admiration, as are also its inhabitants, both men and animals, who have renounced the sunshine and other attractions of the valley below; and it is with a feeling of reverence that one enters within walls so sacred, which have already extended their generous hospitality to so many hundred thousand human beings. Unfortunately, the genuine old breed of St. Bernard dogs had almost, if not altogether, died out at one time, owing to the unusually severe weather which occurred in the winter of 1730, when both packs, male and female, were taken, and a great number perished. Later, however, the original breed, which has been re-introduced in this and other hospices.

CARDINAL ZIGLIARA.—The Church is the trust republic. The only claims to distinction she recognizes are brains and virtue. Neither ambition, nor unscrupulousness, nor demagoguery, has a chance of reward in her admiral's tration. Prince Napoleon has declared that the system of government is perfectly adapted to the needs of the people, and that it would realize the ideal world. We have read of Popes who began life by herding flocks. The first Primate of Christendom was a fisherman. A fisherman can be a Pontiff to-day as eighteen hundred years ago if he will only display the requisite qualities, and in no way will reproach him with his origin. Who is Father Zigliara, about to be invested with the insignia of the Cardinalate, the Primate of the Church? A wise, and holy, and most learned priest, of course; one of those embodiments of erudition, zeal and piety so numerous in the clerical ranks. But he is the son of the poorest of Corsican parents. His father was a sailor, and his mother proprietress of a little shop for the sale of salt. The Brothers of the Christian Schools had the first care of his education, and taught him to read and write. A Franciscan, who accidentally preached a Mission in Bonifacio, took fancy to the boy, and brought him to Rome, placing him there in the convent of the Minerva. This transition fixed his career. He disclosed rare intellectual power, and became a great theologian and great preacher. His theology is of the school of St. Thomas, and his erudition is that of the martyrs. Leo XIII. holds him in particular esteem, and regards his ability to add so distinguished a priest to the Sacred College. So the son of a sailor is about to become a Cardinal—to enter into the only aristocracy the world possesses that is not hereditary, and demands in its elements qualities for which the rulers of the world have little appreciation.

Cardinal Newman's full and official title now is "John Henry, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of Saint George in Valabro." There are seventy cardinals, when the sacred college is full, and each of them has for his seat one of seventy of the churches in Rome, which have been for centuries designated as cardinalate churches. The Church of Saint George in Valabro, which is near the Bocca della Verita, is the only church in Rome dedicated to St. George, the patron saint of England. He bears a peculiarly striking appearance. He has a gaunt emaciated figure, a sharp and eagle face and a cold, meditative eye. "Take him as a whole," says Mr. Gladstone, "there is a stumpy and scaly upon him, and rare fascination about him."

Lady Herbert of Lea, mother to the Earl of Pembroke and the Countess of Londelgrave, has broken up her establishment in Belgrave Square, diminished all collateral expenses, and left her magnificent mansion to Sir Lawrence Polk. Her Ladyship's present intention is to reside permanently in Rome, occupying one of those pleasant flats near the Vatican now so much prized by admirers of the Eternal City.

The Cathedral of Ottawa has been made a minor basilica.

It chanced a Queen, in a field. The shafts of lightning about her, like so close their. She scarce discerned. And pining, why Fate had. And if she were since she was. At last, one's A wandering. At sight of her Grew radiant. The blossom of Plucked, a. Poor altar rest. Lamenting th. Her doubts, h. Were in one's. When broke. The splendor. And on his. Smiling than.

NEW ST. The Most In DESCRIPTION New St. Fifth avenue extends back. After the embraced in ing will o ceremony of May 25, a blazes over the vicinity morning. A hand without the timed five in by over ing the Ca bishops. At ten o procession, ceremonies cathedral, Church of scristy and while Greg Father V. After the was proce. Officiating as P. After C Ryan, of American began the. I have said to me the Lord. truth; it the holy halls and 42nd. He con and th touching of the p had done est temp dollars of ceeded v doors and been per feet. In the held, A Bishop I the choir.

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**The Catholic Record**  
Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

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Twelve and a-half cents per line for first insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariet type, 12 lines to an inch.  
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All communications should be addressed 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, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. 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 6, 1879.

We regret to say that the reported recantation of Dr. Dollinger turns out to be unfounded.

We see it stated in a contemporary that Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the popular pastor of Stratford, has donated \$1,000 to the re-building of Notre Dame University, Indiana. Dr. Kilroy is noted for his large-hearted generosity and zeal whenever the advancement of Catholicity is to be promoted.

McGEE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY has come to hand in a new dress and very much improved in many other respects. The proprietors have succeeded in making this a most excellent Catholic illustrated periodical, and we hope the large outlay necessary to produce such a paper will meet with that liberal patronage it so well deserves.

**JOURNALISM.**

Newspapers hold a most important relation at the present day with the affairs of the world, and have many and various duties to fulfil; they are expected to lay before us a description of all that is taking place or will occur in every part of the earth; they criticise the policy of nations, the doctrines of religion, the principles of societies, the characters of sovereigns, rulers, statesmen, and of every man, woman and child who has in any manner made himself or herself notorious. They, likewise, endeavor to instruct and entertain us by short treatises on all the sciences, amusing incidents, sensational events and stories and literary productions. There are daily and weekly newspapers published in all our cities, towns and villages, adapted to every taste, all degrees of intellect, every shade of politics, and all kinds of doctrines and principles. Hence, there is scarcely a society and family, a man, woman and child but have not their newspapers. People now-a-days seem to be as dependent upon a morning or evening newspaper as they are upon their breakfast or supper; it is the first sort of literature they read in the morning, and the last at night; the newspaper has nearly forced all those old standard books which used to lay upon the table of our forefathers and at their bedside into the shelves, and now whenever there is a leisure moment or the mind longs to be entertained, the newspaper is taken up. What an influence must newspapers exercise upon the minds of people! How much must they govern our ideas about things in general! How much must they tend to impress the mind in favor of good or evil! Therefore most important that newspapers should be well conducted,

ed, that every article or expression of opinion should be carefully written, that every subject before being laid before the gaze of the public should be wisely chosen. As light or immoral literature has a most baneful effect upon the minds of all who peruse them, so a newspaper which partakes of their character should be likewise condemned. Where crimes of the most degrading and diabolical character are constantly set before us in all their disgusting details, or where religion and morality are depreciated in our daily newspapers, there is then very little difference between the effects of such a paper and the immoral literature which our laws forbid to be circulated. Sin, like disease, is contagious or infectious, and therefore those persons are mistaken who think that by publishing an account of the abominable scandals which have occurred in some, oftentimes, far distant city and by some poor degraded fellow-creatures, will make people, especially the young and simple, disgusted and shrink from any temptation to crime. It appears that the reading of such events, like bad companions, gradually accustoms the mind to the commission of crime and engenders thoughts of impurity and evil practices which otherwise might have lain dormant. The taste of the public generally is much disposed towards a low style of literature, such as sensational stories, startling incidents connected with murders, divorces, bigamy, seductions, elopements, daring robberies, duels, wonderful feats, etc., and hence many papers publish regularly matters of this character, which are ever being realized in this or that city and country, and the particulars of which are easily learned through the telegraph which places us in communication with the whole human family throughout the world. The very insertion of such news renders a paper oftentimes unfit to be placed in the hands of the pure and refined young lady or innocent boy, although in its other columns there is to be found well written articles and pieces both instructive and entertaining.

The consideration and judgment which should be exercised in connection with journalism are not easily carried out in the publication of the daily paper, as there is but little time allowed to compose and choose the matter which must be prepared for them, for they must be placed in the hands of the public at such an hour and be regularly filled with interesting, entertaining and startling news. Thus the manager, though a man of good judgment and ability, is oftentimes forced to put in print many articles which he might have omitted had there been more time for reflection. But it is not our intention to say one word in depreciation of our daily papers; they are most important to the man of the world, and in a business point of view, fulfil their mission most creditably and merit the support of every community, but as a general thing they hold a different relation to us in a social point of view from that of the weekly newspapers, especially those which are published under the supervision of religious and learned men. The weekly newspaper is expected to be more literary in its character, more adapted to family reading and more carefully composed. It is therefore the duty of Catholic parents to encourage newspapers of this class when they are published under the supervision of religious and learned men. The weekly newspaper conducted on religious principles and approved of by the Church is the safest and most attractive literature which a man can place in the midst of his family; it satisfies with prudence that longing for news and light reading which is prevalent in our day, it is the source of reasonable entertainment and instruction to the household, and encourages a taste for refined literature and a love for divine things.

We therefore hope that the "CATHOLIC RECORD," which is a paper of this character, will be well supported by all Catholic families, especially in the Province of Ontario, and that it may continue to merit their sympathy and support by being a faithful exponent of the feelings of the Church on all questions of the day, an interesting and refined accompan-

ion on all occasions, and a determined opponent to all that low class of literature which corrupts the minds of so many of our young people at the present day.

**REFORMS OF PIUS IX.—REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.**

Now that Pius IX. was once more firmly seated on the Pontifical throne, it was time, thought the Cavour-Napoleon-Mazzini party, that he should introduce into his States what they called true reform, in other words, the *code Napoleon* and the secularization of his government. This, it could not be expected that he should do. Nor, indeed, was it possible that he should do any such thing. It was tantamount to the abdication of his sovereignty. That he did reform, however, and that wisely and efficiently, Count de Rayneval has abundantly shewn. His measures of reform were large and liberal, and, in the judgment of eminent statesmen, left little room for improvement. It may not be superfluous to bestow a few words in making this important fact still more apparent; for, it was long the fashion to say and insist that the policy of Pius IX., after his restoration, was reactionary, and that the once reforming Pope had, with inconceivable inconsistency, ceased to be a reformer. In the document, "Motu proprio," published by the Pope on occasion of reorganizing his States in 1849-50, there was inaugurated as full a measure of liberty as was compatible with the circumstances of the country and the character of the people. Two political bodies,—a Council of State and a Council of Finance, were instituted. These were designed as temporary institutions, the object of which it should be to remedy the fearful evils caused by the revolution, or, in plain terms, to bring order out of anarchy and chaos. M. de Rayneval has shown that in this they were successful, and that they also put an end to the disorder and difficulty caused by the issue of forty millions of worthless paper, which the Republic had bequeathed to them. The *Moniteur*, as well as the ambassador (de Rayneval), admitted that by the end of the first seven years the finances had nearly reached an *equilibrium*, the deficit, at that time, being only half a million of dollars. This temporary state of things was destined, once its objects were accomplished, to give place to a more ample constitution which certainly would have been granted in due time, but for the hostile intrigues of those who blamed the Pope for not having at once proclaimed the most free and complete constitutional system. It will not be without interest to consider what was thought among distinguished foreigners, in regard to the Pope's early measures,—measures which, it is well known, were intended as a preparation for more advanced constitutional government. The French Government appointed a Commission, consisting of sixteen of its best statesmen, to examine and report upon the political wisdom and practical value of the institutions which Pius IX. had granted to his States.

M. Thiers, to whom no one will give credit for being over friendly to the Holy See, drew up, signed and presented this report. "Your Commission," the report states, "has maturely examined this Act, 'Motu proprio,' in order to see whether the counsels which France believed herself authorized to offer had borne such fruits as to prevent her regretting having interfered in Roman affairs. Well, by a large majority—twelve in fifteen—your Commission declares that it sees, in the 'Motu proprio,' a first boon of such real value, that nothing but unjust pretensions could overlook its importance. We shall discuss this Act in its every detail. But limiting ourselves, at present, to consider the principle on which is based the Pontifical concession, we say that it grants all desirable provincial and municipal liberties. As to political liberties, consisting in the power of deciding on the public business of a country, in one of the two assemblies and in union with the executive,—as in England, for instance,—it is very true that the 'Motu proprio' does not grant this sort of political liberty, or only grants it in the rudimentary

form of a Council without deliberative voice. This is a question of immense gravity which the Holy Father alone can solve, and which he and the Christian world are interested in not leaving to chance. That on this point he should have chosen to be prudent, that, after his recent experience, he should have preferred not to re-open a career of agitation among a people who have shown themselves so unprepared for parliamentary liberty, is what we do not know that we have either the right or the cause to deem blameworthy."

A well-known British statesman expressed similar views. "We all know," said Lord Palmerston, "that the Pope, in his restoration to his States in 1849, published an ordinance, called 'Motu proprio,' by which he declared his intention to bestow institutions, not, indeed, on the large proportions of constitutional government, but based, nevertheless, on popular election, and which, if they had only been carried out, must have given his subjects such satisfaction as to render unnecessary the intervention of a foreign army." These words were uttered in 1856 when Lord Palmerston ought to have known, if, indeed, he did not actually know, that the proposed reforms of the Pope had been faithfully and successfully carried out. The report of Count de Rayneval was before the world; and so important a State paper could not have been unknown to a statesman who interested himself so much in European affairs, generally, and those of Rome in particular. The Rayneval report, besides, which showed how completely Pius IX. had fulfilled his promises, how assiduously and effectually he had labored in the cause of reform, had been specially communicated to by an eminent member of the British Cabinet, Lord Clarendon. It is not so clear that the Pope's subjects were not satisfied. None knew better than Lord Palmerston that there was always a foreign influence at Rome, which never ceased to cause discontent, and was ready, on occasion, to raise disturbance. This alien and sinister influence was only too powerfully seconded by some members of the British Ministry, and the intriguing head of the French Government.

Baron Sauzet, who was President of the French Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis Philippe, and who was, by no means, over partial to Rome, wrote in 1860, on the system of legislation which obtained in the States of the Church, and gave utterance to the opinion that it was a solid basis on which Pius IX. was endeavoring to raise such a superstructure of improvement as was adapted to the wants of modern society. Criminal law was regulated according to the wise codes of Gregory XVI., which were a real progress. Civil legislation had for its groundwork the old Roman law which the Popes, at various times, had wisely adapted to their age and the circumstances of their people. There are certain points of great delicacy with regard to which, in Christian communities, religious authority only can legislate. These exceptions, the Justinian code, with some necessary modifications, prevailed. Few changes have been made since Gregory XVI.'s time; and they are codified with such perfect scientific lucidity, as to be available to practitioners. This is one of the special labors of the Council of State, which is aided by a Commission consisting of the most eminent and learned jurists of Rome. The distinguished statesman, Baron Sauzet, moreover, repels the idea of thrusting on the Romans the *code Napoleon*, as was intended by the Emperor, Louis Napoleon.

Galletti, who was Minister of Justice in the Mazzini Cabinet, and who cannot be suspected of much favor to the Holy See, declared that "in the Pontifical Government there are many parts deserving of praise. It contains many ancient institutions which are of unquestioned excellence; and there are others of more modern date, which the other provinces of Italy might well envy." One may confidently say that there is no other Government in Italy in which the principle of discussion and deliberation has been so long established and so generally practiced." Galletti further says, speaking of the Judiciary: "The tribunal of the

Rota is the best and the most respected of the ancient institutions of Rome. Some slight changes would make it the best in all Europe. The mode of procedure followed in it is excellent, and might serve as a model in every country where people would not have the administration of justice reduced to the art of simply terminating law suits."

Another author, whose remarks are deserving of attention, Monsignor Fevre, says that "law expenses are very moderate, the proceedings very rapid, and the rules of the Judiciary among the very best of the kind. Besides, the poor are never taxed by the Courts, being, nevertheless, always supplied with counsel. In Rome itself the pious Confraternity of St. Yvo, the patron saint of lawyers, takes on itself, gratuitously, the cases of all poor people when they appear to have right on their side." The Archeon-fraternity of *San Girolamo della Carita* also undertakes the defence of prisoners and poor persons, especially widows. It has the administration of a legacy left by Felice Anadori, a noble Florentine, who died in the year 1639. The principal objects of their solicitude are persons confined in prison. These they visit, comfort, clothe and frequently liberate, either by paying the fine imposed on them as the penalty of their offence, or by arranging with their creditors. With a wise charity they endeavor to simplify and shorten causes, and they employ a solicitor who assists in settling disputes, and thus putting an end to litigation. This confraternity comprises the flower of the Roman prelate, the Patrician Order and the priesthood.

One is naturally inclined to ask how it came to pass that a people possessing such wise institutions, such an admirable system of legislation and a sovereign who constantly studied to enlarge and improve their inherited benefits, were never satisfied? There were not wanting those who succeeded in making it appear that they were not, and who also contrived to induce many of the Romans themselves to believe that they had cause to be discontented. It was the fashion in Piedmont to rail against everything clerical, and, to such an extent did this mania proceed that they began to prosecute the clergy. Through the agency of the secret societies whose chief was Mazzini, this anti-clerical prejudice spread through all Italy and even extended to Rome, the Government of which, as a matter of course, was led, for no other reason than that, being conducted by the chief of the clergy, it was reputed to be clerical. Thus did Count Cavour and the Piedmontese Government use the Mazzinian faction for the furtherance of their own ambitious ends, whilst the Mazzinians believed they were using them, as they intended to use them and their king and all kings, as long as there should still be kings, for their subversive purposes, in the first instance, and for the establishment, finally, of their Utopian republic on the ruins of all thrones and regular governments whatsoever. As most recent history shows, the first act of the drama has been played, apparently to the profit of a king. Time will prove to whom, in the end, victory shall belong. One institution, at least, will remain; for no power, not even that of hell, can prevail against it. As in the early days, when society had fallen to a state of chaos, and orderly government had become impossible, the blessed influence which pervades the world may once more raise the standard of order and reconstitute the broken and scattered elements.

If we would but let each day's grace lead us whither it will, with its gentle step, its kind allurements, and its easy sacrifice, in what a sweet incredible nearness to the world of saints should we not find ourselves before many years were gone!—*Father Fisher.*

A villainous attempt was made on the night of the 9th inst., to burn down the Sisters' schools at Wyandotte, Kansas. Friends and neighbors gathered timely and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done; \$150 will cover the loss. The incendiaries are unknown.

Dr. McMahon, the new Bishop of Hartford, stands high as a theologian; he speaks French and Latin with great fluency, and is distinguished for his irreproachable character, and prudent, clear judgment on all matters pertaining to his clerical and social duties.

**THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS CONTRASTED.**

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

ARTICLE III.

The other Protestant bodies, as a general rule, are not provided with a Liturgy; their principle in this matter being that "there is no necessity that prayers should be in form and time the same or alike in all churches. Their prayers are supposed to be composed by the minister and are therefore called extempore, which vary in length and subject according to the occasions. Their public worship consists in prayers, the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and the singing of psalms or hymns. The sermon is the great attraction in connection with their worship; the edification of the congregation is expected to depend greatly upon the manner in which the preacher impresses doctrines on the minds of his hearers; hence they advise that 'the most time be given to the teaching of the Gospel in holy assemblies.'"

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as in the Anglican Church, does not form necessarily a portion of the regular public worship on Sundays or any other day. In the Presbyterian Church it is administered about four times in the year, and in some cases only twice. The Methodists administer it about once a month, and then only in the presence of those who receive the Communion.

Having examined the principal portions of the public worship of Catholics and Protestants, I will now consider which Church, by her public ministrations, "sets forth Christ and Him crucified" most effectually before the people, which directs most forcibly and seriously the attention of its congregation to the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world to take away our sins," which promotes most earnestly love and devotion to our Lord Jesus Christ, which inculcates seriously the enormity of sin and the means of obtaining pardon and sanctification; in fine, which worship is the most solemn, scriptural, edifying and spiritual.

That worship which is only made up of collects or extempore prayers, hymns and reading of Scriptures cannot be considered so important, availing and life-giving as that which combines this portion with the celebration of the Blessed Eucharist; the former is classed under the head of ordinary worship, the latter is sacramental and the highest kind of prayer and praise. No Christian worship is complete without the administration of that great Sacrament which "shews forth the Lord's death till He comes again." Whenever the sacrifice of the new law, or as Protestants would say, "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," is celebrated, God Almighty has respect to our worship or oblation as He had formerly to that of righteous Abel,—it sends forth "a savour which will smell sweet before God," it will bring blessings upon us and our generations like unto the sacrifice of the faithful Abraham. These views, I believe, will meet with the approval of many Protestants, and particularly with the clergy of the Church of England, and if so then to them the arguments in favor of the Catholic Church and worship are very strong, for, as we have observed, the Episcopalians and Protestants generally do not celebrate the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper at every public worship, and when it is administered it is not for the benefit or edification of the public, but only for a few individuals. On the other hand, the public worship of the Catholic Church which takes place before noon, is that of the Blessed Eucharist; and this solemn and all important worship is not limited to the Lord's Day, but, as we have noticed, is going on during every week day. The Catholic Church in her zeal for the house of God, does not allow one day to pass without celebrating the holy mysteries of the Gospel. In all our cities, towns and villages, the Catholic Churches have not the appearance of useless buildings during the week-days, or are not like to the opera houses, only open occasionally in the evenings; they were built as much for the week-day as Sunday, and hence their doors are unlocked before the shutters are removed from

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As some have recently said, the Moore family is a family of the future. It is the family of the future, the family of the future, the family of the future.

On the morning of the 1st of June, 1875, I was born in the city of New York. My father was a man of letters, and my mother was a woman of letters.

The drawing-room was a room of the house, and it was a room of the house, and it was a room of the house.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Holy Mass in Clare.

[In many places in Ireland a loud murmur is heard at the elevation; in Clare, I have been told, it is a hearty and welcome to our Lord which the people express by the words "Cead mille failte." This beautiful fact suggested the following poem.]

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A MOST ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

The following is a report of Cardinal Newman's touching and eloquent address to the prelate who brought him the official information that the Pope in Consistory had raised him to the Roman purple.

arated from the Church, as in my own, the dictum was in force when I was young that Christianity was the law of the land. Now everywhere that goodly framework of society which is the creation of Christianity is throwing off Christianity.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

We call the attention of our readers to the following instructive extract from a magnificent discourse lately delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. His remarks are well worth reading and pondering.

with me. I am glad to hear that your boys and girls take so much interest in poetry. That is a good sign, for poetry is the flower and perfume of thought, and a perpetual delight, clothing the commonplace of life with golden exhalations of the dawn.

THE GREAT IRISH DOMINICAN.

In a very readable sketch of Father Tom Burke, O.P., the Catholic Herald says:—For years the West Convent of Galway (as the Dominican house there is popularly called) was favored by succession of gifted Fathers, who announced the Gospel with eloquence and power.

music. To-day, at all events, we inaugurate an undoubtedly good school here, and this, therefore, a great and memorable epoch in the history of the parish of Newinn. The school I speak of is to be conducted by the Rev. Fr. Mery.

A RITUALIST DILEMMA.

Philadelphia has another specimen of agitation over the old domus in St. Clement's Church. The Diocesan Convention declared as strongly as dignity would allow that the rector went further into ritualism than he had ever attempted to go before.

scandal. Your duty is to send your children to school regularly, no matter how much you may need them at home, or how gravely on absence may inconvenience you.

HARD TIMES WITH MESSRS.

The farming classes in the past few years have been fortunate, owing to a number of high rents. The distress which has overtaken the farmer is a distress which has overtaken the farmer.

more attractive and more powerful now than in its beginning. A friend tells us that, in the year before he went to America, he preached one hundred and seventy-two sermons, and that twenty-one Retreats. With him, a Retreat is four sermons for seven days, so that in one year he spoke publicly seven hundred times.

CONNEMARA.

THE ALLEGED "CONVERSIONS."

Inquiries have been made in the past frequently addressed to us by our readers in Australia and other quarters of the globe concerning wholesale conversions of Catholics in Montreal, called the Rome of the new world on account of the prosperity and intensity of its Catholicity.

As some have recently said, the Moore family is a family of the future. It is the family of the future, the family of the future, the family of the future.

[FRIDAY JUNE 6.]

MOORE'S LOVE OF HIS IRISH HOME

As some have recently sought to show that Moore became too much attached to his English surroundings to give a thought to his native place, the following incident will be of interest. It is an account of his own diary of a visit in 1825, when at the height of his fame, to the home in Augier Street, Dublin, where he spent the first twenty years of his life.

HARD TIMES WITH IRISH FARMERS

The farming classes in Ireland have for the past few years been particularly unfortunate, owing to unproductive crops and high rents. The distress is so intense, I feel that an exodus of all who can afford to pay their way to foreign countries is feared. We give the following from a recent issue of the Dublin Freeman:

THE LOUISVILLE CATHOLIC ADVOCATE

The Louisville Catholic Advocate in reviewing the political papers for speaking of ecclesiastic candidates, very well remarks that there are no such individuals. The Catholic Church is not a political party.

HUMOROUS

"Mamma," said a little boy who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it now when it's brown?"

"It's a very solemn thing to be married," said Aunt Hester. "Yes, but it's a deal more solemn not to be," said Miss Bartlett, a spinster aged forty.

To preserve a good joke—Put it in an almanac, or put it out by the year to circus clowns and negro minstrels. In this way specimens have been kept for fifteen years.

An ugly young lady is always anxious to marry, and young gentlemen are seldom anxious to marry her. This is a result of two mechanical powers—the inclined plane, and love her.

"I wish your reverence," said Curran one day to Father O'Leary, "that you were St. Peter, and had the keys of heaven; then you'd be able to let me in."

Here we have a good example of French wit: "A doctor, like everybody else at this season, went out for a day's sport, and complained of having killed nothing."

"But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the address of his neighbor's son, "you know pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture."

In a primary school the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard "Bird's nest," and, pointing to the hyphen, asked the school, "What is that for?"

Everybody is willing to say his prayers when he is in a tight fix, and sees no other way out. The Lord is the last resource of some people, and their religion is after the fashion of the sailor who prayed and said, "O Lord, I haven't asked anything of you for fifteen years, and if you'll get me ashore, I won't ask anything for fifteen years more."

A countryman produced a cheque for \$150—duly certified—at the bank. "All right," said the cashier, "in what denomination do you want the money?"

President Lincoln once listened patiently while a friend read a long manuscript to him and then asked, "What do you think of it? How will it take?"

A country farmer told a friend of his who had come from town for a few days' shooting, that he once had so excellent a gun that it went off immediately upon a thief coming into the house, although not charged. "How the deuce is that?"

One day when Sir Isaac Heard was with George III. it was announced that his Majesty's horse was ready to start for hunting. "Sir Isaac," said the good monarch, "are you a good judge of horses?"

"Yes, your Majesty," replied the farmer, "because the thief carried it off, and what was worse, before I had time to charge him with it."

An ANXIOUS MOTHER—"Ephraim, come to your mother, boy, what you bin?" "Plarin' wid de white folks' chillin'."

Well, den, do you 'spose Ise gwine to hab yer morals ruptured by de white trash? No, sah! You got in de house dis instin'; an' if I ober kotch you 'mud-castin' wid de white trash any mo' 'de Lord, nigger, I'll brake yer black head wid a brick!"

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK

Are Selling TEAS IN BLACK, JAPAN OR GREEN, IN 5 OR 10 POUND CADDIES, Cheaper than any other House in the City.

SUGARS AND GENERAL GROCERIES

STOCK OF WINES & LIQUORS IS VERY SUPERIOR.

BANKRUPT STOCK

J. D. SMITH & CO., Will commence to sell on SATURDAY, APRIL 26th

USE THE ANCHOR

SEWING COTTON.

GOLDEN LION

Bought at 59c. on the Dollar, And will sell at the same rate.

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COSTUMES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY JACKETS.

COME AND SEE THE BARGAINS!

R. WALKER & SONS

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193 DUNDAS ST.

MRS. J. J. SKIFFINGTON

The long experience of MISS E. B. ALLEY

MILLINERY

Consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

and a large assortment of LACES, EMBROIDERY, &c

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

O'MARA BROS. beg to notify their customers and the general public that being compelled to leave their present store, on Market Lane, 1st May, they intend to open out in Fitzgibbon's old stand in Old Stand, West End, Dundas Street.

PAINTING, GRAINING, SIGN WRITING.

KALSOMINING, PAPERING. WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ROLLERS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, VARNISHES, MIXED PAINTS.

NOBLE & HARGREAVES,

199 Arcade, Dundas Street. 1-11m

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BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS. PLUMBERS, Steam and Gas Fitters. Supplies always on hand. Repairing and Jobbing in Brass and Iron promptly attended to. Gas Works erected for Towns, Factories, and Private Residences. Steam Pumps and Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. Shop: 78 King Street West, North side. Office: 366 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

Conducted by L. E. Religions of the SACRED HEART, Dundas St., London, Ont.

The academy year begins on the first Tuesday in September, and ends about the 20th of June, comprising two sessions of five months.

Pupils admitted at any time. The many claims of this flourishing institution cannot fail to arrest the attention of parents and guardians.

Eligibly situated in the midst of spacious grounds, it affords every facility for healthful exercise and amusement.

The course of studies embrace all that constitutes a thorough accomplished education, followed by Religion.

His Lordship, RT. REV. DR. WALSH, Bishop of London, annually awards a handsome gold Medal to the most proficient in Christian doctrine.

TERMS.

Including Board, Tuition in English and French, Washing, Stationery, all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework, Calisthenics and Practical Instructions in the Military Department, payable semi-annually, \$75.

MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

Form extra charges. For further particulars address the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

TO THE READERS OF THE "CATHOLIC RECORD,"

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

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

EDY BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ARTISTS IN CRAYON, WATER COLORS, INK, OIL, 250 DUNDAS STREET.

Defy competition in their profession, and are prepared to do the finest work in all its branches.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHILDREN.

EDY BROS.,

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Large and well-assorted Stock of general

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS,

&c., Embracing the Choicest Brands and usually to be found in a FIRST-CLASS AND OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, the prices of which will be found as LOW as it is possible to sell a GENUINE ARTICLE for.

Your patronage esteemed a favor.

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TERMS: ONE DOLLAR a year in advance.

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One hundred acres of good land, all watered, good orchard, and in a good state of cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot 11, 2nd concession of the Tp. of McKillop, post office, stores, and school houses adjoining, being five miles from the town of Scarsville. For further particulars address

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FOR—CANADA, PAY AS YOU GO

In anticipation of an advance in the Tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The advance in duties from 17 to 25, 25, 30 and 35 per cent, will not affect our customers, as we will sell at the OLD LOW PRICES this season.

We have the largest Dry Goods Stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Duckings, Venetians, Worsted Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Tweeds, Denims, Ducks, Drills, Tickings, Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Fashions, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares.

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A large stock, cheap. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in first-class style.

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TYTLER & ROSE AUCTIONEERS

AND—COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE—Oldfellow's Hall, Dundas Street.

THOS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEAT MARKET. Best quality of meat, sausage, bologna, head cheese and tripe. Hotel and boarding-houses supplied at lowest prices. Corner Richmond and York streets, LONDON, ONTARIO.

MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT.

WILLIAM WYATT, Dealer in STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, Coal Oil, Chimneys, &c. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

1879 - 1879

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—IN—CANADA,

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And is increasing in interest week by week. Its columns are brimful of SOUND CATHOLIC reading, while its EDITORIALS are of the highest order. Being untrammelled by any political party, it is enabled to give that attention to CATHOLIC INTERESTS so much needed.

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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

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Should be used in preference to all others

1st. Because it is the MOST RELIABLE preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

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3rd. Because it will without doubt PREVENT SCALD AND DANDRUFF from gathering in the scalp.

4th. Because it will, by a few applications, REMOVE ALL THE EXCESS OF SEBUM, and leave the scalp perfectly clean.

5th. Because it will stop the FALLING OF THE HAIR, which all others have failed to do.

6th. Because it has never failed to PROMOTE A NEW GROWTH when faithfully applied.

7th. Because it will restore faded and grey hair to its natural color.

Last, though not least, it contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly found in hair restoratives.

For sale by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by

HARKNESS & CO.

London, January, 1879

CATHOLIC WORKS.

To the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD. We wish to call your special attention to our incomparable edition of

THE HOLY CATHOLIC BIBLE,

which contains in addition to the text, Annotations of the REV. DR. CHALONER, together with references, a Historical and Chronological Index, a table of the Epistles and Gospels.

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with an introduction to the proper reading of the Holy Scriptures and an account of each Book of the Old and New Testament, profusely illustrated with beautiful and appropriate steel plate engravings and illuminated pages, all of which has been approved by the highest authorities of the Church, and whose endorsement accompanies the work. Our stock of

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EAST HALF OF LOT 15, 5th CON- CESS-ION, Brookville, Ont. 50 acres cleared, with good water, 2 dwelling houses and orchard bearing good hardy apples and plums. One mile and a half west of Al- vinston. For terms of sale apply to this office. 25-11.

AN EXPLANATION WORTH REMEMBERING.

Courageous Protestants, ignorant or indifferent to history and facts, have often reproached the Catholic Church with the backward condition of Ireland in the world's race.

Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep-breeders of England immediately took alarm, and Irish wool was declared contraband by a Parliament of Charles II.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED. Lindsay, Ont., May 31.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred here this morning at six o'clock in J. Thurston's steam saw mill.

LATER. There were two boilers in the mill, one tubular twelve feet long and four feet diameter, and the other a two-foot boiler about the same dimensions.

A church, mission-house and hospital are to be built on "St. Louis Hill," Tunis, Africa, where, according to tradition, St. Louis IX. died, August 25, 1270.

A beautiful painting representing the death of Pius IX. and the election of Leo XIII., has been executed at the College of Ottawa, Ont.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, a cousin of Charles Sumner, who is travelling in the South, says that there are 11,000 colored Catholics in one ward of New Orleans.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 29th May, the wife of J. McLaughlin, P. O. Department, of a son.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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

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

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

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods.

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, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps 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.

London Markets. The markets during the past week have not, as a rule, been largely attended, and the weather on Saturday preventing many from coming in, and what did come must have been thoroughly soaked.

Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep-breeders of England immediately took alarm, and Irish wool was declared contraband by a Parliament of Charles II.

There were two boilers in the mill, one tubular twelve feet long and four feet diameter, and the other a two-foot boiler about the same dimensions.

Wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has opened out a new COAL AND WOOD YARD, on Bathurst Street, between Richmond and Clarence.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED 3rd Class female teacher, must play the organ and take charge of choir. Good references required; salary liberal. Address: Mr. HENRY McCABE, Trustee, Duncannon, West Wawanosh.

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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 entries are requested to be made on or before 21st SEPTEMBER. Railway arrangements have been made for ONE FARE to London and return.

WM. McBRIDE, Secretary. WESTERN FAIR OFFICE, 7 London, Sept., 1879.

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WILL CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS IF THEY

ADVERTISE

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GRAIN

White Wheat, Dehl, p 100 lbs. \$1 65 to 1 70

Red Fall " Treadwell " 1 67 to 1 68

Spring " " 1 25 to 1 30

Corn " " 1 15 to 1 20

Peas " " 1 00 to 1 05

Barley " " 1 00 to 1 05

Buckwheat " " 1 00 to 1 05

Beans " " 1 50 to 1 55

Flour and Feed

Wheat Flour, p Cwt. 2 75 to 3 00

Mixed Flour " " 2 50 to 2 75

Spring Flour " " 2 25 to 2 50

Buckwheat Flour " " 2 25 to 2 50

Graham Flour " " 2 25 to 2 50

Cracked Wheat " " 1 50 to 1 75

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Brans, per ton 14 00 to 15 00

Shorts, p cwt. 1 00 to 1 20

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

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

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All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, repaired and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

1879. SPRING 1879.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

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J. J. GIBBONS' CRAWFORD

CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 159 DUNDAS STREET. All goods in Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD!

Its Treatment Endorsed by THOUSANDS! Nature's own Law. No Poison Used. HONEST! EFFECTIVE! HARMLESS!

PRICE—REGULAR PADS, \$2.50. SPECIAL PADS, \$3.50. Consultations and Explanations Free. W. T. ERITH, M. D. AGENT.

ROYAL STANDARD LOAN COMPY CANADA.

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The above Company make advances on real estate on favorable terms of repayment. Six per cent. interest allowed on all Savings Bank Deposits "at call." For large sums and for a fixed period liberal terms will be made.

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—FOR— PURE NATIVE WINES, FINEST PORT AND SHERRY, for medicinal purposes.

VERY OLD BRANDY. DE KUYPER'S HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA RUM 36 o. p.

All these goods are of the choicest quality, and are offered at reasonable prices. FOR CASH ONLY! Prompt delivery.

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DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.

OFFICE: NITSCHKE'S BLOCK, 272 DUNDAS ST. Night calls to be left at the office. 2-ky

J. A. MANN & SON, Photographers, Corner Market Lane and Dundas st., Have for sale a splendid cabinet size photograph of

FATHER COONEY, C.S.C. We took several good negatives of this excellent Catholic Missionary and will be happy to let our patrons have pictures at reasonable prices.

WM. J. TRAHER, MERCHANT TAILOR. 402 Clarence Street, 2nd door south of Dundas, LONDON, ONTARIO.

CHEAP LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC., AT E. E. HARGREAVES, GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER YARD, YORK STREET, No. 220. 1-ky

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