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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. N. WILSON & CO. THE ZULU WAR.

river.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS.

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

LOW PRICES. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

May, 1879, Sunday, 4-Third Sunday after Easter, feast of the Patronage of St, Joseph, double 2nd class. Monday, 5-St. Pius V.; Pope and confessor, double. Tuesday, 6-St. John before the latin gate, double major. Wednesday, 7-St. Stanislaus, Bishop and martyr. Thursday, 8-Appartion of St. Michael the Archangel. double major. Friday, 9–St. Gregory of Nazianzene, Bishop and Doctor, double

Saturday, 10-St. Antoninus, Bishop and confessor, double.

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

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

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked abillty, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

of our diocese. I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH.

Bishop of London. LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

> DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, Nov. 5th, 1878.

REPORTED SICKNESS IN THE BRITISH FORCES. Cape Town, April 28.—The Ekowe garrison reached Tugela yesterday. Lord Chelmsford and staff are on the way to Durban. It is stated that the Zulus now occupy Ekowe, but King Cetywayo himself has retired beyond the Black Umvolosi The rumor that the Boers intended to detain

Fiver. The runor that the Boers intended to detain Sir Bartle Frere was unfounded. London, April 28.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Cape Town, April 8th, says the Zulus appear to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at Gingelova, as large numbers are reported in the neighborhood of Ekowe. Sickness is more or less prevalent among the British forces. A dispatch to the *News* from Cape Town, dated the 8th inst., says :—"A strong British force will be dispatched from Tugela for Cetywavo's Kraal in a fortnight. It is stated from Pratoria that 4,000 Boers have assembled near that place, and hostili-ties between them and the British may arise at any moment. They are anxious to avoid firing the first

THEIR LATE DEFEAT.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE moment. They are anxious to avoid firing the first shot."

THE WAR IN AFGHAN.

London, April 28.—A Simla correspondent tele-graphs that Yakoob Khan is protracting the nego-tations, but the best judges here are fairly confident that he will agree to receive Major Cavagnari, and that a peaceful settlement, rendering an advance on Cabul unnecerrary, will result. The Kybur is now believed to be capable of advancing on Cabul, if necessary

if necessary. PERSIA'S ATTITUDE. London, April 29.—The London press is just wak-ing up to the fact that the Persian army is prepar-ing to march in the direction of Herat. This movement is in combination with the Russian ex-pedition to Central Asia. The intention is the same as that of the Afghan expedition. The Shah will strike a blow against England or retire, as circumcumstances dictate.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS. RUSSLAN MOVEMENTS. A diplomatic authority 'informs a correspondent that Russia will certainly do something important to neutralize the prestige of the British operations. If England goes to Cabul, he says he would not be surprised if the Czar once more broke through his solemn assurances, took nerve and appeared before Herat. Persia has a well-equipped army of 105,000 men. This diplomat says the best advisers of Eng-land have long urged the Government to make an alliance with the Persians, who prefer England to Russia, but the Czar's agents have been before-hand with presents of money, arms, aud possibly, in case

FRANCE.

cussion into religious worship. London, April 25.—A correspondent at Paris says the Consuls-General of the Deputies of Pas de Calais, Orne, Charente, Lot and Maire et Larne

have passed resolutions condemning the education bill of Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction.

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUEBTION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECOVERY OF THE SAVAGES FROM

THE HANLAN HAWDON MATCH. London, April 26.—Hanlan was better yesterday. Both he and Hawdon were out for practice on the Tyne twice, despite the unfavorable weather *Bell's Life* says much nonsense is using circulated in Amer-ica about the conduct of Hanlan's English trainers. It is needless to say that no English trainer has had anything to do with Hanlan's preparation. He has been entirely in the hands of Heasley, who came from Canada with him. He is several pounds above his proper weight. Many Tynesiders affect to dis-believe the reports of Hanlan's indisposition. The betting is now about 7 to 4 in favor of Hanlan. THE SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH.

THE SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH.

THE SIX DAYs' WALKING MATCH. London, April 26.—The spectators at the walking match yesterday numbered 11,000. Corkey, the previous champion, last night handed Brown the key of the champion belt, which the latter carried around the hall in triumph. At ten this morning the scores were : Brown, 503; Hazael, 472; Corkey, 454; Weston, 427. Brown wits fresh ; Hazael, going wearily; Corkey, very stiff; Weston, resting. Brown's time is now over eight hours ahead of any previous record. The match terminates at half past ten o'clock to-night.

record. The match terminates at half past ten o'clock to-night. London, April 26.—The walking match termin-ated at half past nine o'clock to-night. Score— Brown, 542; Hazael, 492; Corkey,473; Weston, 450.

Brown has beaten the fastəst record by 21 miles. Corkey stopped shortly before eight, Hazael shortly after. Fourteen thousand people were present. Isaac Butt has been removed a short distance out of Dublin, and his family have some hopes of his recovery, though the doctors in attendance hold out none.

THE COMING SCULLING MATCH.

Newcastle, April 28.—Hawdon is suffered from a cold, and did not take his usual amount of river practice to-day. It is supposed to be only a temporary ailment, and that he will resume work tomorrow. In the morning Hanlan went down the river two miles, easing up three times on the journey. He turned and came back against tide 30 strokes He turned and came back against tide 30 strokes per minute all the way home. In the afternoon, on a good tide, he did fine work. He went down two miles against the tide without stop, returning at a 30 stroke movement for a mile and a quarter and then thickened to 34 for the quarter mile. finish-ing strong and well. Hawdon's backers have taken £1,3000 to £800 and do not want any more. Betting at present is six to four on Hanlan.

RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS-AN ARMED PORTER AT EVERY Pope and the Monsignori of his Court. DOOR.

Russia, but the Czar's agents have been before hand with presents of money, arms, and possibly, in case of war, a promise of Herat as a reward for active services, Persia always having had a hungry eye on Herat. Nov. 5th, 1878. WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.— DEAR SIR,—Your agent called on me yes-terday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the miests and people of this diocese. Your paper numerto made at might. On the slightest suspicion against a person, the whole family are arrested and domiciliary visits paid to all acquaintances, leading to further apprehension on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-threelodging keepers are in prison for not reporting within twenty four hours the latest

AUSTRIA.

THE SILVER WEDDING FESTIVITIES. Vienna, April 27.—The grand procession in honor of the Emperor's Silver Wedding took place to-day. The Emperor and Empress reviewed the procession, which was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators.

The Emperor of Austria has amnestied, in celebration of his silver wedding, 212 persons undergoing punishment.

ACTIVITY OF THE NIHILISTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, April 27.—A Berlin despatch says porters to guard the doors of the houses and prevent the posting of placards in St. Petersburg, as required by General Gourko's regulations, cannot be obtained, becouse the Nihilists threaten all who undertake the service with death. Gourko apparently has been removed from the dictatorship of St. Petersburg on account of the impracticable nature of his order. A peasant has been arrested with a letter on his person containing a detailed plan of attack upon the winter palace and the prison in whach Solovieff is confined. Although the letter was probably a hoax the entire garrison was called out

GARIBALDI'S MILITARY PROJECT COLLAPSED. Rome, April 26.— It is stated that Garibaldi's sub-scription for the purchase of a million rifles to arm the nation collapsed through a disagreement among its promoters respecting the object in view.

Rome, April 26.—It is stated that the Pope will shortly publish a document inviting all European

GREAT BRITAIN. THE MINERS' STRIKE ENDED. London, April 26.—Further adhesions of the Durham colliery owners to the proposed arbitration on the whole are announced. Men are resulting work on that basis. It is believed the strike is practically ended. THE HANLAN HAWDON MATCH. London, April 26.—Hanlan was better vesterlay. Both he and Hawdon were out for practice on the Tyrne twice, despite the unfavorable weather Bell's Life says much nonsense is being circulated in Amer-

NO. 31

A PENSYLVANIA HORROR.

SEAEN MINERS ENTOMED ALIVE ONE THOUSAND FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

Wilkesbrrre, Pr., April 24. - An extensive cave occurred at the Sugar Notch coal mines at an early occurred at the Sugar Notch coal mines at an early hour yesterday morning, burying seven men whose fate is yet unknown. The mines had been cracking for twenty-four hours, a natural warning of impend-ing danger, and at four o'clock this morning all the men except seven, who were half a mile away, hastily left the workings, masses of roof being al-ready falling rapidly. Two men, at the peril of their lives, had previously gone to alarm the five men, and did not return. Several hundred yards of mine chambers were soon filled with the precipitated rock, and the men were cut off a thousand feet be-low the surface. As they were so remote from the cave hence are yet entertained that they have relow the surface. As they were so remote from the cave, hopes are yet entertained that they have re-mained in the solid chambers awaiting rescue, and that, if so, they will be found alive. Others think they made desperate efforts at escape, and have met death in the wrecked portion of the mine. It is feared that the two heroes who went to warn them were caught by the falling rocks and crushed. As soon as the alarm could be given, hundreds of will-ing hands were at work sinking a slope into the hillside, and as the country is a perfect subterran-nean honeycomb, they expect to work through into the mines, go around the caved portion, and rescue the men. When the reporter reached the scene he found a multitude of people on a hillside gathered around the spot, which was inclosed in ropes, where the men were making almost superluman efforts

 IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF MEN AND CATTLE.

 IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF MEN AND CATTLE.

 London, April 29.—The- official report to the Persian Government of the earthquake at Minach in March says:—21 villages were destroy-ed and 922 persons, 2,960 sheep, 1,125 oxen, 124 horses, and 55 camels, were killed.

 ROME.

 BR. NEWMAN'S RECEPTION.

 London, April 29.—Especial attention was paid to Dr. Newman upon his arrival at Rome. The Pope requested him to appear at the Vatican as soon ashe had recovered from the fatigue of his journey, and he was received with marked distinction by the Pope and the Monsignori of his Court.

 ITALY.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECESSION ADOPTED.

warning him to go abroad.

The Czarewich has received an anonymous letter

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA

RCHANT, &C.

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NOW READY.

of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit ; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir-

culation, 1 remain, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully, + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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

A Kincardine boy named Farrell is winning honors in California as a wrestler. The water will be let into the Lachine canal on May 3rd, and the canal will be open on May 5th. Two venturesome lads were drowned at Paradis, N. S., a few days ago, while rowing on the river. Bight hundred and fifty persons have left the Ottawa district since the first of January for Mani-

ins deviations must be repressed. Ferry, speaking at Epinal on Wensday, declared that the resolution of the Cabinet was not only to press the University Bill, but to enforce respect for law both on the irrec-oncilables of the Left and the irreconcilables of the Right. The Orrillia assessment returns show assessable property to the amount of \$514,887. The population is 2.749. Wm. Salter, of Richmond, had his jaw broken by

the kick of a horse one day during the early por-tion of this week. Lady Colles, wife of Sir William Colles, of Blyth, is seriously indisposed. She has been ailing for

Aaris, Awril 16 .- M. Waddington, Minister of some time past. The Board of License Commissioners for North Hastings granted 23 tavern and 5 shop licenses for

Foreign Affairs, sent a circular to the powers relative to the Greek frontier to-day. The Temps antici-pates a prompt solution to the quession. PARDON FOR COMMUNISTS. the current year. A six-year-old lad who fell into a well in Quebec

President Grevy signed to day 307 pardons for was heroically rescued by a companion of similar Communists. THE ARCHBISHOP'S PASTORAL. age, a few days ago.

age, a lew days ago. A short time ago, Mr. John Brown, Waterloo Township, sold seven head of cattle for the British market at \$66 per head, and Mr. A. Oliver, Preston road, seven head at \$59 each. THE ARCHORMON'S PASTORAL. Paris, April 26.—The Archbishop's pastoral, which has caused the trouble with the Government, de-clares that the object of war against Christian teach-ings is to root out religion, unchristianize the world and win over the youth to the cause of impiety. To prevent this he exhorts his flock to prayer and to every lead means of resistance. At the Assizes held in Goderich the libel suit be-

tween Mr. Aldrich of the Review, and the editor and proprietors of the *Record* came up. The jury award-ed Mr. Aldrich 20 cents damages, the defendants to pay all costs. The costs will amount to close on \$500.

Philip Hagerty was engaged in removing several blocks of stone from St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal, a few days ago, when unfortunately a massive block fell over, throwing him to the ground and crushing both legs from the thighs. The stone which crushed blocks of stone from St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal, a few days ago, when unfortunately a massive block fell over, throwing him to the ground and crushed both legs from the thighs. The stone which crushed his legs measured 8 by 3 feet, and required the use of a derrick in order to remove the encumbering **mass.** Geneva, April 27.—Doctor Wiede, of Zurich, editor of the *Neue Geselschoft*, was arrested a few days ago in Milan on an accusation of engaging in a plot to assassinate the Queen of England, and the King and Queen of Italy. His friendsdeelare he is incap-able of such a design.

Winter Palace, and his son, an officer in the guards, are in custody.

Baron Brestrom, Deputy-Commandant of the St. Paris, April 25—The Government has placed be-fore the Council of State a pastoral issued by the Archbishop of Aix, attacking Jules Ferry's Educa-tion Bill, taking the ground that the pastoral is a breach of the law. The Government is firmly re-solved to prevent a controversy on the subject be-ing reproduced in the form of pastorals, destined to be read in a pulpit, thus introducing political dis-again into religious worship. Petersburg garrison, and General Gildenstub, Com-mandant of the Moscow garrison, have been super-seded for insufficient enthusiasm towards the new

order of things. Few pedestrians or carriages are in the streets, but an endless line of porters, seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass, with a police officer mounted by the side of ahe driver; and Gen. Gourko drives around

in an open droskey, escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but apathetic spectators. London, April 29.—A Berlin despatch says adbondon, April 23. A Definit display a solve and vices received by way of Warsaw represent that bombs are exploded at St. Petersburg daily. It is said it was at one time proposed to appoint the Czarewitch-regent.

Ferry at Epinal said his measures expressed the policy of the entire Cabinet. He was resolved to persevere to the end in the path he had entered. A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a cir-cular has been sent to all Governors of Provinces, directing them to immediately execute the com-mands of the newly appointed Governors-General. This order virtually extends the military regime to Paris, April 26 .- The demand for the prosecution of Monsignor Forcade, Archbishop of Aix, for issuing a pastoral attacking Ferry's Education Bill, is the first overt act of whatpromises to be a veritable kul-turkampf. It was foreshadowed by the Minister at the whole empire.

The Golos reports that it is intended to send 12,000 prisoners, with their families, from Novgorod to turkampf. It was foreshadowed by the Minister at the banquet at Auxerre two days ago, when he stated he would make the Concordat respected by all the elergy, of what ever rank; that if the priest, instead simply of giving religious teaching from the pulpit, atacked the institutions of the country, or insulted the State functionaries or private individuals his deviations must be repressed. Ferry, speaking at Epinal on Wensday, declared that the resolution Siberia, during the summer.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SUGGESTION.

London, April 29. - It now appears that the suggestion for an alliance between the sovereigns of Europe for the suppression of revolutionary move-ments which have as a portion of their machinery the assassination of rulers, comes in the first place from Emperor William. In a letter which he sent from Emperor Winam. In a fetter which he sent to the Czar, congratulating him on his recent nar-row escape from the bullets of Solovieff, he called the attention of the Czar, who is his nephew, to the absence of a thorough understanding and united action between the crowned heads of Europe.

THE PETTY JEALOUSIES.

and antagonisms which exists between these sove-reigns had two evil effects. They caused them, said Emperor William, to maintain armies for the pur-poses of being able to make war upon each other, and this caused popular discontent, and also enabled criminals who had attempted the lives of their own sovereigns to seeme into other kingdoms, and there sovereigns to escape into other kingdoms, and there to live in security. Emperor William urged upon the Czar the idea of forming an international alli-ance between the sovereigns of Europe for the double ance between the soversigns of Linds of the todays purpose of preserving general peace and of render-ing the escape of regicides impossible. It is believed that the Czar sent copies of the letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph, the king of Belgium, Sultan and to other sovereigns, and that he has now followed it up by proposing an international holy alliance of sovereigns against the socialists. A dispatch from Rome says that many fresh developments have been made concerning the widespread plots which doubtless exist for the murder of all European overeigns. It is added that the Pope is also marked out for a victim.

Governments to unite in purging society of the evils which beset it, and join in an endeavor to stamp out socialism.

DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO FROM GARIBALDI.

Rome, April 27.—Garibaldi has started from Albina. He has published a manifecto, addressed to the Italian people, enthusiastically congratulating them on the formation of a Democratic League for the attainment of universal suffrage. The manifesto concluees:—"The League has decided to work by pacific means. Whoever governs Italy must take note that, if by impeding the work of the League he compels it to resort to other means, he will be held accountable by history and the nation."

THE POPE APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

London, April 28.—A Rome dispatch says it is stated from the Vatican that the Pope has asked the foreign Governments whether he could rely on their protection in the event of an attack the Vatican by Republicans. Some of the Powers have replied affirmatively.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

RIVAL SCHEME TO THE VANDERBILT PROJECT-

PROPOSED BY A CITIZEN OF DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., April 24.-Mr. Luther Beecher, a Detroit capitalist, was interviewed by a *News* reporter and unfolded the outlines of a plan of tung Detroit river at this point, which he believed could be carried through at a cost less than two million of dollars. To see this done he was willing to pledge his entire property, free and unincum-bered in this city, and the revenues arising from it during the next thirty years, deducing only a suf-facing accurate the pay base and accurate constraints. ficient amount to pay taxes and running expenses. His plan would be to lay the tunnel upon or just underneath the bed of the river, and protect it by underneath the bed of the river, and protect it by stone grouting sixteen feet thick, and arched in such a manner that the anchors of ship's would draw over it without damage to the grouting. Mr. Beecher had perfected his plans on paper, and is now ready to submit them for examination by a citizens' com-mittee. The proposed tunnel would consist of two east-iron tubes covered by rock concrete, masonry and construction in the beaution by a citizens' com-

east-iron tubes covered by rock concrete, masonry or grouting just below the bed of the river. The tubes would be elliptical in form, and twenty-one by fourteen feet in dimensions on the inside, each composed of cast-iron plates four by eight feet in dimensions, one and a fourth inches thick and pro-

Victoria, B. C., April 24.—Public feeling is daily more unsettled as the 1st May approaches. The

more unsettled as the 1st May approaches. The situation is alarming. Parliament is now sitting with closed doors. The best friends of Canada are des-pondent, and discuss secession as probable. Victoria, B. C., April 24, midnight.—Parliament has risen. The secret discussion was long and excit-ing. A stringent resolution was passed and directed to be cabled to London to-night. It demands, fail-ing the fulfilment of treaty obligations, that the Province be allowed to secret May 1st. The action of the House securs to meet with nonn-The action of the House seems to meet with popu-

lar endorsement. DEATH IN THE COAL MINE.

Victoria, April 24.—The total number of deaths by the Wellington Coal Mine catastrophe is 12. The level is now being flooded to put out the fire.

SERIOUS FIRE IN DOCHESTER.

BARNS, OUTBUILDINGS AND LIVE STOCK DESTROYED.

About 9 o'clook Friday night Mr. Thos. Moor-housee, farmer, of the First Concession of Dor-chester, lost his outbuildings and barns, together with their contents, by fire, the reflection of which was visible in this city and surroundings. It ap-pears that one of Mr. Moorhouse's sons while in the stable attending to the horses set a lamp down on the floor in order that he might fix the bedding in the stalls for the night. The lamp, unfortunately, was placed within reachof one of the horses, and the animal let drive one of his hind feet at it, smashing it in pieces, and causing the oil to ignite and spread amongst the straw and inflamable contnets. The amongst the straw and inflamable contnets. The entire interior was ablaze in a minute, and so rapid did the flames spread that one of the horses was burned to death before anyone could get near its head to unlose it. Mr. Moorhouse's son had his his hands badly burnt in trying to extinguish the flames. The contents of the outbuildings and barns were also destroyed. There was a slight insurance on the buildings in the Dorchester Mutual, but Mr. Moorhouse's loss will be quite heavy.

Automy r. The Urged by the suggestions and impatient remon-strances of the Irish Press and people, with a pres-sure brought to bear on their chief from some of feet in the Irish representatives, on the 22nd of April, 1834, and area Of Constantiation and the Bornal April, 1834, dimensions, one and a fourth inches thick and pro-vided with flanges which would carry a filling of masonry, making the tunnel walls one foot in thick-mess, of masonry imbedded within an iron frame-work. The bottom of the tunnel would rest on compressed elay. The entire height of the tunnel from its bed of compressed lay. from its bed of compressed day. The entire length of the tunnel from its bed of compressed day to the top of the stone grouting would be twenty-six feet, and its entire width from one exterior side wall to the other thirty-two feet. The crown of the tunnel work would in no case come nearer than thirty feet to the water work, and the the other of the store of the stor water-mark, and on the bottom of each tube there would be a quantity of rock concrete to serve as ballast for the railroad track. The distance between The car marked out for a victim. THE ARREST OF DR. WIEDE, of Zurich, on a charge of being accessory to those
the roof of the tunnel tube and the interior dimensions of each completed tube eighteen by fourteen feet. Mr. It is most improbable.

every legal means of resistance. DESIGNS ON THE LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

world?"

after to-day.

and even smiled.

every day.

them.

ve me

And Dorinda, by an effort, collected her strength,

nd even smiled. "But I reca'l my promise," she said. "Good!" he replied, smiling. As they departed, Lady Fanshawe said, as she stood t the window, "My poor child! I have forebodings bout her.

----CHAPTEB XIV.

A SCENE.

What all this was for Landor may be conceived.

his camp and go abroad. Why not to that spot to which he now looked as to tho shrin

heard him. She turned away and sought the shel-er of a shed. As the light flashed on her face Lan-

was Dorinda. Nearly all were on board now. Landor, close by

Her companion caught her roughly by the wrists,

The other looked into Landor's face, and, with-

about her. Such was Dorinda's wedding-day!

Ye who know the secret causes Of our misery and weal, Who interpret all the pauses In the turns of Fortune's wheel, Tell us why she often blesses Those who honest labor shirk, And witholds her rare caresses From the ones who do the work?

Why ?

2

Why should Industry so often rive in vain for competence? y should Wealth and Riches soften Strive in Value Wealth and Riches some Lives of useless indolence? Why should Labor beg a pittence At the gates of Idleness? Why should Money gain admittance Where Worth fails of an ingress?

Why should Ignorance win honor? Why should Knowledge lack repute? Why should Folly wear upon her Laurels that but Wisdom suit? Why should hypocrites be able To obtain the nobler trusts? Why should heathens feast at table While religion starves on crusts?

Why should Fraud fill some men's purses. Hohesty another's thin ? What is that which so reverses Our ideas of good and sin ? Why should Yice live In a palace, Virtue in a Hut, forsooth ? Why should Goodness yield to Malice ? Falsehood triumph over Truth ?

Falsehood triangle There are savants in the college, There are wise men in the State, There are savants in the Stat There are wise men in the Stat Pedagogues, whose varied know All the world admits as great, Men who trace the evolution of our systems by degrees, Will they furnish us solution For anomalies like these?

Ah! their boasted human science Is at best a faulty guide. They on whom we placed reliance Are blind gropers at our side. When the paths are straight and patent They can point aright the way, If the course is dark or latent All their wisdom is astray.

Do the right whatever vexes! Shun the wrong whatever tempts! If a wayward world perplexes, Heaven will judge our soul's attempts. Fortune may resist our woolngs, Fate our onward steps retard. Lose not heart !-- io honest doings God has guaranteed r - Providence, R. I., Weekly Visttor.

LITTLE DORINDA.

WHO WON AND WHO LOST HER.

BY PERCY FITZGERALD, M. A., F. S. A.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WEDDING.

The wedding day was fixed; the event, in fact, would seen to have been hurried on. The splendid presents, which had made so fitful an appearance before, now reappeared with many additions. She was considered the most fortunate of brides. Yet about the bridgeroom there was a model change - a about the bridegroom there was a noted change—a reserve and silence to all, while to Dorinda he had a sort of a respectful hardness, and even coldness, which, without intending it, was the best for his which, without intending it, was the best for his interest. For it piqued her not a little, and made her strive to soothe and soften him. Nothing, how-ever, could disturb her mother, or shake her out of her being like in the source is a strike her out of her business-like view of the matter. Only let her see her child married and the wedding day happily over and all would be well. Here it was arrived, the ceremony completed, and

Her companion caught her roughly by the wrists, saying:—"Enough of these humours," when through an irresistable impulse, Landor rushed forward. "Oh," cried Dorinda in delight, "you are here to protect me. I can't go—I mustn't go. I am ill. Do Here it was arrived, the ceremony completer, and the happy pair about to set off. She is saying to the bridegroom in a rallying sort of way— "You are a happy man to-day to have gained such a heart as hers. She is yours, indeed!" It was along time before she forgot his look and manner, as he replied with a hard, deliberate

"Get a carriage; we shall go to a hotel. Of course"-to Dorinda in quiet gentle tones,-"you

manner, as he replied with a voice "There is no need now to carry this on further

You must not suppose that I was deceived because said nothing." "Deceive you? No!" and Lady Fanshawe turned

pale. "I mean I was perfectly aware all through of Mr. Landor's behavior, and what followed. Beside: that, I know what were her feelings then, and what they are now—perfectly! Don't be alarmed; I am not hostile, and it will make no difference."

no one to protect me now. My poor father is dead. I see you have not heard. My mother thinks it my fault There is no one in the wide world to come to my aid excepting you. You are my friend, are you not? You told me so once!" "What has happened? But I ought not to ask." "What his abaptened? But I ought not to ask."

"Not disgraceful?" said Lady Fanshawe. "Not disgraceful?" said Lady Fanshawe. He only smiled. "It's a secret, and he has paid to have it kept, so I must be loyal. See! here is the carriage." Dorinda seemed as if she were going to faint, and had nearly fallen! "My child!" said he struggling gallantly to the last to attenuate the matter, "this is all nonsense. You have done with the past. Don't look back

"What is always happening. I cannot live under it any longer. He has told me that his only aim in ife is to make me suffer all he says I made him suf-Oh, tell me what am I to do! Tell me some fer. thing

"My poor child! Alas! there is nothing to be told except patience! And surely you must see that all this will only end in fresh misery. If he

that all this will only end in these massive in the should know of this"—— "He can't. He has gone away for two days. He told me so. I have bad peace at last. But you know that I cannot bear it longer. I am too weak and frail.' "I advise you to return at once. He may have you

what all this was for Landor may be conceived. However, he was a man of purpose and will, and set himself to the task of crushing down the past—a thing that has been done, or is mechanically of it-self, and can therefore be assisted by the leverage of a strong will. But it was a hard and troublesome husiness. The image of Decinds number to him ness. She was innocent as a child, quite unsophisticat-ed. In vain he reasoned, in vain he showed her the folly, the misery of these notions. She was too of a strong will. But it was a hard and troublesome business. The image of Dorinda, now lost to him, was ever before him, harassing him, as it were by her sweet presence. The weight that was always on his spirits seemed to grow heavier and sink lower every day.

"That is the river below, is it not? It's not fan from this. I shall find quiet lodgings there. I feel growing desperate." "Now you are witness of this," said a voice near

them. And there, standing near the balustrade, "You are witness," said one to his companion.

every day. In this state, a couple of months passed by, and then he resolved suddenly that he would break up bic camp and go abroad. Why not to that pleasant "She has left my house, and I find her with this man spot to which he now looked as to the shrine of his past affections—Ostend? He found his way there, and there, by the dark leaden colored waves (it was now the beginning of November), wandered dismally all day long. He had a pleasure in the companionship of the Flemish waters. He found a pleasing altern-ative in seeing the packet come in and go off, and altogether was as depressed and lonely a person as could be conceived. He had the whole place near ly to himself, for at this season it was descreted. One night wandering down to the port, he saw the green international train arriving, laden with e of his "She has left my house, and 1 hud her with this main. Does this justify me in my treatment? As for you," he said turning towards Landor— "Yes, yes:" said the latter hastily, "I know—we understand each other. Why do you treat her in

"Why do you treat her in this way! But I will tell

ou I have sworn to have revenge, to make her life s wretched as she has made mine. All I wanted cas this excuse, which you have furnished to-night.

One night wandering down to the port, he saw the great international train arriving, laden with passengers from Berlin, Basle, Paris, Brussels, and noted the passengers descending. It was a stormy night, and he might have found a grim satisfaction in noting their scared looks at the boisterous sea and agitated waters even within the port. He noted a gentleman and lady multled up, who stopped near where the lights showed the gangway of the vessel

was this excuse, which you have farnished to-night. Co ne!" and he seized her roughly by the arm. "He will kill me if I go home! No, no, no!" and she struggled. Let me stay with you!" and she caught at Landor's arm. The other, whose face under the light of the lamp seemed to be distorted by passion into the likeness of a demon, was still dragging along the helpless Dorinda, who seemed to shrink away, giving faint little cries.

little cries. "I cannot stand this longer," said Landor. He is half mad with fury. You shall not go with him. You peril your safety. I cannot stand by and see you treated in this way. Stand back! Let your where the lights showed the gangway of the vessel was. The lady was a *petile* figure, that seemed to shrink back, and indeed appeared too frail to en-counter the wild elements that were waiting for ounter the while elements that were warring for hem. The gentleman strode on, then come back mpatiently. "You must come; always at some 'olly of this kind!" He did not seem to care who

wife go! reply of the other was indeed to let go his wife, The reply of the other was indeed to let go nis wile, but with the back of his hand he attempted to give Landor a stinging venomous blow. The latter had a stick in his hand, and with a longing fiery ardor he gave himself heart and soul to what he was doing, and caned his adversary until his arm was weary. He ter of a shed. As the light hashed on her face Lan-dor recognized it, or rather there was something in the expression of the shoulders and neck that reveal-ed her. To his astonishment and agitation he found and caned his adversary until his arm was weary. He thought that now since things had come to this pass,it was best for Dorinda to be thorough in his work, and if he mterfered at all, to interfere well. The terrace is a solitary one, but few live, or lived in it then, and though a window was raised no one witnessed or intersected the score the party in the profound darkness, and quite un-seen, noted her pale, worn face under the lamps.

interrupted the scene. "Now get up!" said Landor, grown weary as we have said, with the work. "Let that be a lesson. have said, with the work. "Let that be a lesson. Whenever I learn that you are ill-treating your wife, I shall come specially to give you another of the same kind. As surely as the sky with stars is over our herds I shall do so. And you" he said, turning to Dorinda, a word from you, a line, and I shall come and repeat this chastisement. I am your protector now, though I shall be at a distance." The other answered not a word, but gathered himself slowly together, then walked down the nar-row street towards the Strand, Dorinda and Landor

course. to Dorinda in quice game toney years shall do as you please. I''_____ "No, no," said Dorinda, piteously, and actually clinging to Landor. "I am afraid when I am alone with him. He will—he will punish"_____ "Hush, hush!" said Mr. Naylor gaily. "What it!" The other obeyed mechanically. "You need not be afraid now," said Landor to Dorinda as he put her in. "I am always with you, and shall be!" So the set of the set of the set time. The other obeyed mechanically. "You would go away without saying good-bye; but I should wish to see you for the last time. You will find me at the house—Miss Dawlish's— waiting." So this extraordinary scene ended. That night Landor felt that he had been thrust into a somewhat strange position-that of protector of the weak and helpless. So desperate had the pass become, that he felt it was the best solution ould be offered, now that there was no profit in the old delicacy which had prevented his interfer-ing; but, as we said, if he interfered at all, the best ourse was to interfere with vigor. But Dorinnda, what was her position? She felt humiliated and full of shame as she thought how numinated and fur of sname as she thought I she looked on and felt her sympathies go with man who was chastising her own husband, was it not his own fault. He had brought her But her to vasit not his own funct. He had bought her to his. She could feel for his degradation, but what ould she say or do? There was no way out of the liftlenly. How, too, should she meet her infuriatthis. difficulty. How, too, should she meet her intrust ed husband after the treatment of which she had busband after the treatment of which she had been the cause? To her surprise, however, he nothing, made no reproach. From that day forth he scarcely spoke to her, but she saw and trembled at the dark glowering eyes that followed her. At last one day he said:-"I have made up my mind to leave this. You must go with me abread "

To say the truth, this was rather a relief to Lan-dor, who had begun to shrink from what some would call the rather Quixotic task he had undertaken.

"And I will help you, Lady Fanshawe. To tell you the truth, recent events and mortifications have been rather much for me, and I think I shall go to some colony, where I shall strive to forget, and start fresh." afresh.

"A most sensible course, Mr. Landor," said she in great delight, "and the best for all parties-for you, Dorinda, and that poor baited man. Between you," she said with a comic glance, "you worne?. Things will settle down when your off."

"I do hope so," he said sadly: "and no sacrifice of myself would be too much if I thought that Dorinda' "Never fear about her. I'll tell you a little se-

Did you ever hear of General Tasker?" cret.

Yes; a distinguished officer." "Exactly? Well, I'm going to be married to him, mainly, indeed, for my child's sake. He's not a man to be trilled with. He'll see that she is properly the distribution of the that she is properly man to be triged with. He use that sue is properly treated. He's promised me that. Now, the Gene-ral has great influence at the Colonial Office. And I tell you what I have come to say to you. He'll get you what they call a good berth abroad. You must take you self off for the truth is you are a very decrement.

dangerous man." "Thank heaven for such news. Now my mind is

at rest. "I always said you were one of the most sensible and likes you too. Oh, she looks up to you, and likes you too. Oh, she looks up to you. By and by, when all's settled down, and you have a wife and family of your own, you'll be great friends? friends.

""Will you live near her or with her?" "Wilh her? Nonsense, my dear sir. She must get on with her own husband, like every other

get on with her own husband, like every other woman. Look at what you read in the penny papers. Men coming home and beating their wives to a jelly. Yet they live on together "—— "Until the woman dies of the persecution or is killed; that settles the matter quickly enough." "If they are left alone and no third party inter-feres, it will be all right," she answered significantly. "The is what I have come to you for—to beg that "This is what I have come to you for-to beg that you would go away, and so avoid causing mischief." you would go away, and so avoid causing mischel. "You are her proper guardian," he answered; "but mind, I have done my duty in warning you." "You have—you have," said the lady. It seemed to him indeed that the best course to

It seemed to num indeed that the best coulse to take was to go, and he only spoke the truth when he said that this news was an inexpressible relief. It was better for him at any sacrifice to fly, and be lost in some raw colony and forget all the old past. He declined Lady Fanshawe's offer of her General's interest; but he would go. It was a good sugges-tion. He would see Dorinda for the last time per-haps in his unhappy life, and then depart.

CHAPTER XVL

THE HOUSE IN NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.

Here then was the end-the end of the brilliant here then was the end—the end of the orimant hopes which he had before him. He was manque in every way—bankrupt in prospects, profession, af-fection. He had become gloomy and even morose. He had lost heart in his work, and his work showed

take long. A week and the vessel was to sail. Perhaps it would be better not to see her. He could not decide, and it was almost the last day before he could make up his mind. It was late at night, and he was sitting at the

It was fate at hight, and he was sitting at the window looking down on the silent Thames and its bridges, as usual twinkling with lights. As he look-ed, a letter was brought in. He knew the hand. It

Landor hesitated not an instant, but hurried down. The scene was now in the rooms below, whose

The scene was now in the rooms below, whose doors were awry, and where a miscrable candle barely showed the party each other's faces. Dorinda seemed to cower away, and Landor saw how changed she was—so worn, pale, and delicate. She gave a cry as she saw him. The infuriated Naylor looked at them. "Now I have you both caged, and it is time ! This room, they told me, was last held by a book-seller, and he also used it for settling accounts. You thought," he said, turning to Landor, "you could slip away to another country and leave me this legacy—your own image left to her to think of—the high-souled man without a slur on his name. You to seek fresh fields and pastures new; this legacy—your own image tent to net to only of—the high-souled man without a slur on his name. You to seek fresh fields and pastures new; I to be left to this purgatory—this hell !" As he looked from one to the other, a strange

ferocious light came into his eyes. "Answer me !" he said, turning to her fiercely.

"Answer me!" he said, turning to her hereely. "In all your precious confidences held together, has he ever told you who or what he was?" "I knew him to be generous, good, noble. He would not be unmanly to a woman."

"But he would have married you, and brought disgrace upon you. Ask him who or what his father was, what he did ?"

ther was, what he did ?" Landor covered his face with his hands : "On his deathbed he made me swear never to re veal it. I knew he was innocent, though it could not be proved. As I live, this is the truth "--(this to her). "I dared not speak; but what does it matter now ?

"But I have the proofs. I have spent days, nights, weeks, and months hunting them up-money, time, everything. Here they are; they are all in form. And they shall see the light of day, money, time, everything. Here they are; they are all in form. And they shall see the light of day, and be published at every cross and street, on every hoarding. All the world shall know that you are the assassin's son, and that you field to hide your shame. No-no-no! The soil, the stain is upon name; and you would have concealed it, and tricked her. What do you say now to your adorer ?" and he turned sharply on Derinda. She made no reply. He went on, the colour mounting in his checks, the coals glowing in his evers -

.eyes — "But the end has come, and has come at last. I shall suffer no more, for I have suffered too much and too long. Here is my opportunity. I have you both caged—caged at last! You shall not es. cape me

Dorinda shrank away from him with a scream, as

Dorinda shrank away from him with a scream, as he drew near and clung to Landor. The latter now saw what was the meaning of this burst: "Go—go away!" he said angrily to her. "It is you that have brought me into this. Would that I had never seen you! This man will kill me, and I deserve it."

deserve it." Both looked at him with astonishment-Naylor Both looked at him with astonishment—Naylor with curious, interrogative eyes. But at that moment Landor was collecting himself for a desper-ate purpose. In an instant he had flung himself on the madman—for such he was—and had brought

the madman—tor such ne was—and had brought him to the ground. For years after the memory of that fearful struggle in the house in Northumberland Street was before Dorinda's eyes, waking or sleeping—the two figures locked, strung together in a desperate em-brace, clenched, striving to gain the pistol, on which the thin fingers clutched. As they wound and wound about each other, the aim was to twist the mouth of the barrel away from its fatal direction. In a sort of stuper, for she could do nothing, He had lost heart in his work, and his work showed no enthusiasm or power. A friend had promised to secure him some small literary post abroad, and at this offer he caught engerly. As for staying and "watching over Dorinda," he now began to see how Quixotic a proceeding that was, and that it was, indeed, scarcely likely to protect her. Lady Fan-indeed, scarcely likely to protect her. Lady Fan-itake long. A week and the vessel was to sail. Perhaps it would be better not to see her. He could For a few moments no one came, no one heard, but a badowy figure afar off, passing in the Strand, a shadowy figure afar off, passing in the Strand, stopped and looked. Again she screamed, and it

began to hurry down. "Quick ! quick !" cried Dorinda, running to the hall-door to let him in. But it would not open.

hall-door to let min in. Due to the mean of the term of the second secon

At that moment entered Dorinda, pale but beau-tiful, arrayed in travelling costume. Lady Fanshawe noted that, as he looked at his bride, his face did not relay or grow off, but that he measured, her not relax or grow soft, but that he measured her

"Heaven grant he'll treat my child well! It is "Heaven grant he'll treat my child well! It is

an awful thing handing her over to such a man." Entered also Sir John, in real grief at losing his He felt, too, that they had sold her treasure. his debts; for there was his creditor before him. his debts; for there was nis creditor before him. It was, indeed, anything but a happy or promising day. There, too, was the faithful Bob Connor, whe dis-liked the new husband heartily. "He's not the man for you, Dorinda, dear. I

I wish it was t'other." "As you are assembled now," said Mr. Naylor in ow and slow tones, "I find myself here because I wish-ed to tell you something before I leave. I have just told Lady Fanshawe that I have been all through aware of the transactions of the last few weeks though I have appeared not to know them. wish to say nothing now, as I said nothing all this wish to say nothing norm, as I and not think unrea-sonable, namely, that Dorinda will give me a prom-ise that she will never see or speak to her other admirer again.

Dorinda looked at him a little scornfully. "You have no confidence in me?"

He smiled. "Let us say no more about it then.

He smiled. "Let us say no more about it then. I know it sounds strange on such a morning, and I shall never allude to it again." "She will—of course she will," said her mother. "Do it at once," she added in a whisper to her daugh-ter. "Don't be follish. Your wedding day!" "I did not refuse," said Dorinda in a low falter-ing tone, "and I give the promise as you wish it." "Thank you! thank you!" he said. "And as you go so far you will do it in the fullest and most ungo so far, you will do it in the fullest and most un

reserved way." "Yes." said Dorinda, "I promise never to see him,

speak to him or"______ he added. "No, I'm not so or to unreasonable as that. But it is fair that I should give a reason for my request, which you will think a ra-tional one. For we should start without secrets of

Certainly," said Lady Fanshawe. "You're a most sensible man."

"I told you that I knew all that was going on, though I appeared not to know anything. I dare-say you were all astonished at Mr. Landor's behav-ior?"

"Yes," said Lady Fenshawe; "a base ungentle-

"Yes," said Lady reisinger, a base "ingentee" maily man. I always said so." "No; he was comparitively innocent in this mat-ter. What if I told you it was I that forced Mr. Landor to withdraw his claim on you—ay, forced

him! "What?" cried Dorinda, turning pale.

"What?" cried Dorinda, turning pale. He continued in light, easy tones, as if the mat-ter was merely incidental to what he was saying:--"Yes; it was I that compelled him, and of course he did so most unwillingly, and only because he was obliged. After all he is only treated the way he treated me. Fortunately I hadhim in my power He is wader my thursh wit is called "

He is under my thumb, as it is called.' "In your power?" replied Lady Fanshawe. What

"I hold a secret of his, which, sooner than have "I hold a secret of his, which, sooner than have known, he would give up everything in the

are you talking about? Come come!" "Indeed you had better go," said Landor. Hard as it was, he felt that if he said a word it ould only aggravate matters and prepare fresh

uffering for ffering for her. "Well, he must promise," said Dorinda, still shrinking in real terror, "that he will not be cruel

And the unhappy pair were presently in a carri-age driving away to Fontaines's Hotel. But not a word had the two gentlemen exchanged. This was Landor's hotel also, and it was long be-

fore he could summon resolution enough to return to it. He found himself in the courtyard, the lights twinkling in all the windows, and could scarcely realize the cruel picture he had just witnessed, in which there was a sort of horror; for what he had seen was significant of a life of wretchedness for

The next morning he found that they had Ine next morning he found that they had de-parted—not by the packet as he had expected, but by the railway going round by Calais. And he too returned, quite unsettled, the old ashes raked up in-

to a flame. It seemed as though he had dreamed that scene. It seemed as though he had dreamed that scene. There was something so ghastly, so full of horror and deadly significance—more like a nightmare, indeed. That was the first vision. But this dark cloud was to roll back, and he was later to see one more hideous still.

CHAPTER XV, ON THE ADELPHI TERRACE.

Landor tried hard to fall back into his old way of

life but found it impossible. His mind was too dis-turbed. Ever before him was the image of that turbed. Ever before him was the image of that poor frail victim, whose delicate high strung nature would make her suffer more. At the same time he was determined that nothing should make him add to her troubles by the selfish plea of coming to her aid in any way, for he knew enough to see that this would only inflame matters. So in his lonely Adel-phi Terrace rooms he sat on and labored and tried

hard to forget. This laboring, too, had become infinitely more hard for him. Somehow he begun to lose en gagements in a mysterious sort of a way, which he could not account for. He began to grow dispirited and despairing. He had no heart in his work. Every-thing was turning out hadly, while the struggle

and despairing. He had no heart in his work. Every-thing was turning out badly, while the struggle was wearing him down. Three months had passed since the apparition at Ostend. One night towards Christmas he was com-ing home to his solitary chambers, and paused a moment on the terrace, looking down on the river where the lights crossed it in twinkling lines, and still farther beyond arose the illuminated clock-tower like a fiery ball in the air. He was thinking of the lines: of the lines:-

"See how the floor of heaven Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold,"

when he heard a footstep beside him, and he drew back as a darkly muffled figure fluttered over to "Dorinda!" he cried, "what do you here?" "Bormdal" ne cried, "what do you never" "But what an I to do?" she said. "To interfere will only lead to fresh trials. Though I would give my lite to see you and speak with you, still, if it will bring you suffering"— "But what am I to do?" she said passionately.

"What is to become of me! He hates me!"

"Hates you!" "Because he thinks I am quite helpless and have

"No, no," said Dorinda, in terror. "I can't, I could not."

"Your protector could come with you," "Your protector could come with you," he an-swered in slow hard tones. Do not think I have forgotten him or you either. But by and by! by and by!"

"I cannot go," said Dorinda, trembling. not trust myself with you, and now that you threa-

on me"_____ Dorinda, poor child, was quite defiant. He gave en me"-

portional, poor chint, was quite denant. He gave t grim smile and said— "As you please. These are no threats; you know you are quite safe—you have only to summon your readies."

rom that day a strange life—it was more a fever From that day a strange life—it was more a fever than living set in for this trio of characters. There is a hackneyed phrase, "Hell upon earth," often used with but a faint idea of the force of the metaphor which might be here applied. For each it was a torture, and there appeared to be no solution or a torture, and there appeared to be no solution or likelihood of a solution. But Landor found a strange satisfaction in the duty he had undertaken of watch-ing over his charge and maintained that curious mastery of supervision over his enemy. "Do not-do not abandon me," she had said ap-neglinght to him. "If you desert me Lam lost."

"Do not—do not abandon me," sne nad said ap-pealingly to him. "If you desert me, I am lost." But Dorinda was pining and wasting away, Lan-dor wretched and troubled. He often seriously made up his mind to leave the country and go to some colony, and would have done so at once, could he venture to abandon Dorinda. He wondered, too, what her strange parsentor was brooding over what her strange persecutor was brooding over. Things could not always go on in this fashion or be

strained to such a point. Suddenly he found that Lady Fanshawe had ar Suddenly he found that Lady Fanshawe had ar-rived and was with her daughter, and this he learn-ed from the lady herself who come to the Adelphi to see bim. She was tart and free-spoken enough. "I think you night mind your own business, Mr. Landor," she said. "I thought you knew enough of the world not to interfere between man and wife. Von according the patters worse for my child of the world not to interfere between man and wife. You are making matters worse for my child, don't you see. Now, do leave them alone. I've come down to look after her myself. They'll get on very well by and by. He isn't so bad if he isn't ag-gravated." With more to this effect.

curiously deserted little street, Northumberland Street, not far from his own. He wrote back to

"I did not intend to say good-bye, as it is best we should both forget as speedily as possible. For-give me ! But I go now, and shall wait for you at the house in Northumberland Street." After a

the house in Northumberland Street." After a little hesitation he rose hastily and went out. It was a dark, blowing night as he took his way to the curious street, which was a cul de sac, and which, though so near the hum and noise of the great centre, Charing Cross, had a strange retire-ment and mystery. These odd little dens of houses are always to let, and taken by strange adventurers for stranger commercial schemes. Miss Dawlish's are always to let, and taken by strange aucharding for stranger commercial schemes. Miss Dawlish's house was at the bottom of the little street, where the way was closed by a little railing, over which you could look down on the Thames, and from which the intending suicide might find a convenient leaping point. Now have come the "improve-ments," and it has been thrown open to light and

He was admitted, and with some trepidation went up, eager to see her who was the centre of his thoughts. But there was no one in the room. It

thoughts. But there was no one in the room. It was quite unfurnished, with a stray chair, no car-pet, and broken boards. "This is a mistake," he said, turning to the woman who had let him in. "Where is Miss Daw-

lish?" The door leading into the back-room suddenly opened, and Mr. Naylor stood before him. Landor saw at once that he had been drawn into a trap, and turned to escape ; but the other was at the door in a moment, had closed it, and stood with his back

"Have patience," said he, with a strange smile to it.

"Have patience," said he, with a strange smile; "you will see her—she will be here presently— when we have finished our business." "What do you want with me then," said the other, "since you have decoyed me here by a forged letter ?" "Really you were too inaccessible," said he with a laugh. "You have left me but this one course. We are alone here now," he added, as the sound of the hall-door shutting reached his ears. "You hear that; the woman is gone. No one in the house now! No one in the houses adjoining! So now I have you all to myself!"

now I have you all to myself !!" His fury seemed to increase with every instant his eyes were glazed, his words came incoherently. He seemed to be choked with passion, and then it was an idea occurred to Landor that he had to deal with one uncontrollable and scarcely accountable. "It's time that I should avenge my wrongs, and

so I would, I told you, the day you struck the strokes that burnt into my flesh. Why do I delay ick the

But I only wait for her." And Landor saw that he kept his hand behind his back, and was ready if he moved. But there was a knock—a soft, timorous knock—at the door.

knock—a soft, timorous knock—at the door. "There! You hear. She comes, and how quick-ly at your invitation! Stay here in this place. Move ot your peril!" And thrusting himself in front of Landor, he went down. He heard the door open, and then Dorinda's scream as she saw who confronted her. In an in-stant it was closed with a loud slam, and there was a scuffing sound as though she were being dragged along the passage.

and the hideous struggle went on in darkness. "Oh, what shall I do?" cried Dorinda in a oxysm of despair. "Heaven send me help !" Then came the report of the pistol, and for a

It seemed a day in length, and then she heard— oh, how welcome the words !—" Have no fears. I trust all is well."

* *

The shot had taken effect in the madman's arm, The shot had taken effect in the madman's arm, and thus that life-and-death struggle had ended with a fortunate result. The helpless man was presently conveyed to a secure asylum, where he was pro-nounced to be hopelessly insane. Strange par-oxysms and ravings seemed to waste and consume him. For Dorinda it could only be considered a fortunate release and preservation. But she was long in recovering the shock of that scene. Landor was setting off on his journey, as he had intended.

ntended.

ended. "Oh, you have saved my life now," she cried, "as long ago you saved poor lost Algy's. Doubly my

preserver !" "Adien !" said he. "I go to seek my fortune, but first to clear my father's name, and to clear my

own with you." Dorinda looked at him with her fine wondering

eyes. "That! It was always clear with me!" "But with the world. That is my duty. Years hence we may meet again, who knows? Deus his dahit finem.

Dorinda did not know what these words meant,

nor did the speaker intend her. "Adieu !" he said. "I shall hear of you, but shall not write."

L'ENVOI.

Five years later Landor returned to England, having made a competence. That rough training had done him good, had taken away a great deal of that "subjectivity," or, in prosaic plurase, self-con-templation—indeed another name for selfishness— which men of his type exhibit rather too strongly. which men of his type exhibit rather too strongly. The rude rough life helped him to dismiss the very vision which had brought him such troubles. It was for the best. These thoughts came crowling on him a night or two after his arrival, as he stood on him a night or two after his arrival, as he stood —having found his way to his old haunt—leaning on the balustrade of the Adelphi Terrace looking down on the twinkling lights of the Thames. That view led him back to what was associated with it—the vision of little Dorinda and her trials. What had backnown of her? was she suffering still? had her it—the vision of hittle Dorinda and her trials. What had become of her? was she suffering still ? had her persecutor recovered? These questions, however, he felt were not for him now, and had best be left unanswered. He noticed a white label in a window of his old rooms. They were to let. A faney came upon him that he would take them again, and reommence his old life. He did so the following day, and was presently engaged in his old life as though there had been no interval. But do what he would, he could not shut out the old dream. Once the old habit of life is interrupted, it is difficult to resume it. Though the tree may be "in-clined" as "the twig is bent," you cannot bend a tree once it is inclined. An irresistable curiosity took possession of him to know all about Dorinda; and one day, seeing an announcement that "Lady

Continued on Seventh

Y 21

nt, but hurried ns below, whose miscrable candle 's faces. and Landor saw oale, and delicate.

The infuriated

[FRIDAY, MAY 2.]

SHORT FABLES.

THE BOYS' BED-TIME STORIES .- BY UNCLE ZACK.

dens; but we could go in swimming on Saturdays, and that made up for a good deal of work. And then—that stain on your mouth makes me think of

then—that stain on your mouth markes hie think of it—we used to go a-strawberrying. I s'pose when you eat these big market berries, that cost twenty-five cents a box, and take so much sugar to sweeten 'em that the seasoning costs about as much as the fruit, you think you've had straw-berries. But you havn't—not the real article. They berries are actively hereing which means strawberries

are garden or field berries, which means strawberries

improved; and before you've lived to be as old as your uncle you'll know that improvement doesn't

The berries are a great deal larger than they used

The berries are a great deal larger than they used to be, and some kinds are very nice, but most of the sour things we get in our city market would make a pig squeal :—if you don't believe it, pass me that saucer!—I mean, ask somebody who remembers the real strawberries. They were so called because they grow wild among the grasses of the fields. It isn't size that makes goodness, and it would take about six big Wilson berries concentrated to make the sweetness, and fine flavor, and delicate perfame that were wrappd up in one of those small, cone shaped, wild "Indian strawberries," as we used to call them, that grew in the old meadow by the side of the woods.

But this isn't telling how we used to get them

to have'em to waste, you know. One old farmer a

mile or so from the village, had a meadow that we knew had lots of good strawberry beds in it; but he

a good mess of berries. So three of us took our fish-poles on our shoulders and went whistling off "up stream." We passed close by the farmer's house, and saw him looking at

us pretty sharp. "That's right, boys," said he, "it's a good deal

"That's right, boys," shift he, it's a good dual better to go and catch fish for your Sunday break-fast, and save your pa's money, than to be tramp-ing down folk's grass looking for berries." We winked to each other and passed on, looking rather nervously at the big dog that stood growling

by the farmer's side. Up the creek we trudged, to the lower edge of the berry meadow, and there I gave three loud whistles, like a quail. Back from the fence at the upper side, like a quail.

next to the woods, came a whistle is answer, and we knew that Fred Brown was there with the baskets. He

had gone up over the hill and come down, bringing all our baskets, and was hidden in the bushes by the

So two of us went busily to fishing while one

always improve.

of the woods.

, and it is time ! held by a bookto Landor, "you try and leave me t to her to think ut a slur on his nd pastures new; s hell !" e other, a strange

g to her fiercely. held together, t he was? , good, noble. He you, and brought who or what his

nis hands : e swear never to re ent, though it could s the truth"—(this ; but what does it

I have spent days, unting them up— e they are; they are ee the light of day, and street, on every know that you are ou fled to hide your bil, the stain is upon the light of day,

Sil, the stam is upon e concealed it, and now to your adorer?" nda. went on, the colour coals glowing in his

has come at last. I ve suffered too much opportunity. I have t. You shall not es.

him with a scream, as ndor. The latter now this burst : angrily to her. "It is to this. Would that I nan will kill me, and I

astonishment-Naylor astonishment—Naylor eyes. But at that ng himself for a desper-ne had flung himself on was—and had brought

emory of that fearful thumberland Street was gor sleeping—the two her in a desperate em-gain the pistol, on which As they wound and he aim was to twist the rom its fatal direction. she could do nothing, e swaving and swaving, e swaying and swaying, chest, and just as the on the trigger, a desper-ay again. Of a sudden and flinging up the wincreamed again for help. came, no one heard, but , passing in the Strand, in she screamed, and it

Dorinda, running to the But it would not open. way.

ned to enter the room nds of figures struggling a crash, and the candle or, It was all dark now, went on in darkness. ' cried Dorinda in a par ven send me help ! of the pistol, and for a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE MORAL ENGINE REVERSED. READING FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Resulting from the constitution of the family, a

Resulting from the constitution of the family, as God has made it, is the duty on the part of the par-ent to command, and the duty on the part of the child to obey. This is the divine order. Both these duties are, of course, pervaded by love, paren-tal on one side and filial on the other. A family in this condition will always enjoy the favor of God, be happy and prosperous. Of course these are not be happy and prosperous. You want something more about "when I was a boy," do you? Well, I like to rememberit pretty well myself. Let's see. This is June. In June, school used to be out, and the fishing was good, and we be-gan to go barefoot—my! what fun that was, all ex-cept the stubbing your toes, or stepping on a bumble-bee, or getting a "stone-bruise." Of course we had to drive the cows too, and sometimes to weed gar-dens: but we could go in swimming on Saturdays.

this condition will always enjoy the favor of God, be happy and prosperous. Of course these are not all the duties binding either upon the parent or the child, but these if conscientiously observed, will, in most cases, lead to all the rest. But just here it is, at this radical and vital point, that the defeat in our times is the greatest. The divine law of obligation is, for the most part, re-versed. Generally it is the child that commands, and the parents that obeys. The action in the versed. Generally it is the child that commands, and the parents that obeys. The action in the moving backwards instead of forwards. The origi-nal normal law of order is violated. The family is guilty of a great sin, and every movement seems to be attended with pain. Never, perhaps, in the previous history of the world, certainly not under the light of Christianity, has the will of the child been so absolutely enthorned in the government of the family and become so completely autocratic as at the present.

at the present. There are several ways of accounting for this, but There are several ways of accounting for this, but we do not care to refer to them now. The conse-quences are beginning to be seriously felt at every point. Children have grown bold, reckless, impro-vident, irreverent, haughty and libertine; whilst intelligent parents, taking in the ultimate and in-evitable results, are disperited and sad. Society, in some places, has become alarmed, and good men and women have banded together for the purpose of devising some means by which to restrain and and women have banded together for the purpose of devising some means by which to restrain and curb the libertine propensities which have thus grown among the youth, and which have already conducted to almost all conceivable crimes, crimes, too, of the most degrading and wicked character. They have devised their plans, and have been seek-ing also, with greater or less carnestness, to apply their devices ; but it must be confessed that, thus far at least, their success has been exceedingly limit-ed ; and we are hardly permitted to hope for any-thing much more encouraging from this source in thing much more encouraging from this source in

But this isn't telling how we used to get them. They grew mostly in the meadows; and as we village boys didn't have any fields of our own, of course we had to go into somebody else's meadow. And this is where the trouble began—and the fun, too sometimes. For you see the farmers, unless they were uncommonly elever and good-natured, didn't like to have a swarm of boys and girls treading down the grass hunting for berries. One could raise watermelons on a base-ball grounds about as easy as to keep his grass straight and nice for the mowers, with a troop of children picking berries in it. But the berries must be had. We couldn't bear to have'em to waste, you know. One old farmer a the future. Whilst these and such like efforts may not be discouraged, it is manifest that they are not sufficient to accomplish the end at which they aim. The en-quiry presses. What else can be done to reach and remedy the growing disease? Shall we call upon the Legislature to pass new laws to meet and j ish the various forms of transgression to w the Legislature to pass new laws to meet and pun-ish the various forms of transgression to which youth have been accustomed? This has already been done, and the statue-books abound with all the law which is requisite. No less vain is it to look to courts of justice to cure the disease by a faithful ap-plication of these laws. The disease is too deep for this form of remedy. That which aims only at the children and the outward lawless conduct of which knew had lots of good strawberry beds in it; but he was very cross and stingy, and very watchful besides. I can see him now come running up from his barn with a big whip in his hand, to drive us boys out of his butternut grove, though he never gathered half the nuts himself, or crawling along the lane fence to catch us in his meadow a-berrying. But one Saturday, late in June, four of us boys started off bound to outwit the old fellow and have a good mess of berries. this form of remedy. That which aims only at the children and the outward lawless conduct of which they may be guilty, cannot reach and cure the vicious cause of that conduct. The real trouble lies in the family itself. Its

the real from her in the sight of ; its normal order has been reversed ; its true mission has been abandoned ; so that, instead of its being the original abandoned ; so that, instead of its being the original source of virtue, it has become, even to an alarming degree, the source of vice. This the fountain of those bitter waters which are seen so generally to be running over and blistering the face of society, be running over and Distering the face of society, the soil whence grow those noxious weeds which are poisoning the moral atmosphere. The disease lies thus at the very foundation of society, and is plainly of such a character that no more external remedies can reach or cure it. What is the cure ? We answer, not legislation, not courts of intige not moral supplements of the source of the sour

crawled around and joined Fred, and both squeezed through the fence and crept on their hands and knees

give you your sins if you are not sorry for them !" give you your sins if you are not sorry for them? Even the most ignorant Catholic will answer you, "No, sir." No sins can be forgiven without true and sincere sorrow and repentance for them. Do you not believe in that, my dear Protestant friend 4 "Of course I do," you say in reply. Now, this is the Catholic doctrine. Then, again, the Catholic Church teaches that no sin can be forgiven, even if we have true and sincere sorrow for the same, unless we can fully determined to do all in our power to avoid we are fully determined to do all is our power to avoid sin for the future; for there could be no sincere resin for the future; for there could be no sincere re-pentance unless there was also a determination to commence a new life, to avoid sin for the future. My dear Protestant friend, have you any objection to that? "No, sir; that is precisely my opinion." Well, then, you are so far a Catholic without know-ing it. There is the Catholic doctrine: you see, if you only knew the Catholic religion many of you would abundan you are so rail would or here the would abandon your errors and would embrace the would abandon your errors and would embrace the truth. But the misfortune is that many of your preachers keep you in error, and they will not let you see the doctrines of the Catholie Church, for they know very well if you were to know the doc-trine of the Catholic Church you would become Catholies.—Extract from a late sermon by Father devoted to the mule emigrants, a barricade composed

QUEEN VICTORIA.

RUMORS OF HER ABDICATION.

The London correspondent of the Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, writing to that paper since the recent journey of Queen Victoria to the Continent,

"Rumors of a varue but somewhat alarming "Rumors of a value but somewhat alarming character have been current for some days with re-gard to the health of the Queen. I have not hitherto alluded to these reports, but they have become so persistent that it would be useless longer to ignore their existence. It is said for some time past her Majesty's health has not been in a very satisfactory state. The death of the Duchess of Hesse gave her a shock from which she has not recovered, and the Majesty's health has not been in a very satisfactory state. The death of the Duchess of Hesse gave her a shock from which she has not recovered, and the fatigue incident on the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught exercised a depressing inflaence on her health. The journey to Italy is not a mere holiday trip. Sir W, Jenner considered that a change of scene and an almost entire absence from official duty of any kind vere necessary for the Queen, and this is the reason why she has buried herself on the secluded shores of an Italian take. It is no doubt in consequence of the somewhat gloomy statements regarding her Majesty's health which are passing in society that other reports con-nected with the succession to the throne are also current. It is said that unless a considerable change in her Majesty's health takes place, she will no longer be able to discharge the functions which belong to the sovereign of the country, and rumor points to the possibility of an abdication. It is an undoubted fact that since the departure of the Queen for Italy the Prime Minister has several times seen the Prince of Wales. On Tuesday he had an inter-view with his Royal Highness of more than an hour's duration' and the Prince would seem to be since to some extent discharging the duties of the Queen in Italy. In a matter where there is necessarily a good deal of speculation it would be idde to make definite statements, but there are those who think that a deal of speculation it would be idle to make definite statements, but there are those who think that a somewhat startling surprise is in store for Parlia ment before the present session closes."

day.

dron. Some dodged around the wooden braces

shed and drew their coat collars about their ears,

ordinarily playful natures were more or less re-strained under the circumstances, and fewer casual-ties are in the hospital in consequence.

"ALL ABOARD." They were driven on board the Ontario over a

the soil whence grow these notions weeds which are poisoning the neral atmosphere. The disease lies thus at the very foundation of sectory, and is plainly of such a character that no more external remedies and reach or cure it. What is the cure I we answer, not legislation, not courts of justice, not more stream is removed. The week to confer with and of his, who was just then for sale on regar-ming transmostering human or for the spin stream of the cure I we answer, not legislation, nected with the finge dee can reach the ease, and find of his, who was a banker, about the matter, in its correct the last the mass of sufficient po-tion his defined to be stream of the case, and find the finge whether it would be predent to be adde to manage the high stream and again to its own or mais and and the solar of the find of his, who was a banker, about the matter, in its correct the disk in the beam of the deck was a solar introduction of the solar of the shall. This head on the requisite sum and pay it in regular instal-tion made the doild in the same way be made, from the disk high the neural the state the hard on the deck was a spin into a clean of the shall of the basis. This head and then go ahead. "Fair," said his firsh disk disk to mass spend literally nothing. You must five of the finally, and the eure is at once affected. What power but that of doid an beal to correct what when the former is denied by the latter, the specifical time the place was hours. The was promptly met. The egy money and the batter was no the side of the isseen was the state was not have the was the state. The was not have the was the state state was not the requisite state was find the former is denied by the latter, the specifical time the place was the state. The was not have the was the state manage and the state state and the state state was the error to elevate it to seave normal the with the charder is denied by the latter, the specifical time the place was the state. The error and when specification the state state and the state another."-Cincinnati Times.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE. MULE EMIGRATION.

SHIPPING ANIMALS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN

AFRICA-SCENES ON THE PIER.

An Apostolic prefecture recently established by the Holy See in Afghanistan has been placed in charge of the Missionaries of St. Joseph whose motherhouse is at Millhill, near

The Pope has sent a specially inscribed piece of marble, taken from the Catacombs, to be the key of the arch of a magnificent church erected at Toulouse, to Mary Immaculate, by the Abbe Ravary.

A most unusual and exciting scene was witnessed last week on Pier 44, North River, New York, in the shipping on board the British transport Ontario, No. 19, of 500 mules for the Cape of Good Hope, to do service in the Zulu war. The steamer a large, iron vessel, was despatched here from Liverpool, by order of the English Government, for the special purpose of transferring these mules to Africa, their purchase by an agent having been effected in Mis-souri and Kentucky. They were brought by rail to West Albany, and there put on board of several river steamers, and finally landed at Pier 44, belong-ing to the National line. A space of about one hundred and fifty feet from the end of the pier was devoted to the mule emigrants, a barricade composed A correspondent in Paris writes us: "Things here are in a very excited state. Sisters of Charity expecting to be turned out from day to day-to be called back, of course, when the plague makes its appearance."

Conversions.—Messrs. Scott, Carlisle, and Woodworth, students of St. Stephen's Protest-ant College at Annandale, N.Y., were received devoted to the mule emigrants, a barricade composed of bales of pressed hay protecting the numerous crowd of spectators from acquaintauce with the offensive weapons which form a part of the mule's anatomy. Twenty young men were in charge of the whole body of animals, and moved about among them with a degree of freedom that excited the awe and edmirating of arous hardware. This they did not into the Church recently by Rev. James Fitz-simmons, of St. Joseph's Church Rhineeliff, N. Y. They will study for the priesthood.

with a degree of freedom that excited the awe and admiration of every looker-on. This they did, not-withstanding the fact that two of their number had been placed *mule* de combat in West Albany, one having the whole side of his face kicked off, and the other being bitten through the right arm. They (the mules) appeared to be a fine, stalwart class of beasts, chiefly of a dark brown color, and fully equal in size to the average horse. While assembled RELIGIOUS RECEPTION .- On Easter Sunday the following postulants received the habit of the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Ind.: Messrs, Perry Estes (Br. Oswald) Julius Clarance Easton (Br. Edwin), Patrick Henry Early (Br. William). The two first beasts, chieffy of a dark brown color, and fully equal in size to the average horse. While assembled on the end of the enclosed pier, without haltar, bridle, or any other incumbrance, they displayed a few of their playful characteristics, to the intense anusement of an audience of hack-drivers, steve-dores, and boot-blacks from West street. They were closely massed together while awaiting ship-ment, and had no room for exercising their heels in mid-air. But on the edge of the throng, and near the stringplece of the pier, where men of venture-some spirit kept coming and going, many of them had a splendid chance to indulge the traditional pro-nensities of the race, and one, who was provoked by were babtised on Holy Saturday by Rev. A. Louage, the Master of Novices, who also offici-ated at the ceremony of the taking of the habit

Mgr. Dupanloup one day read from the pulpit the following note sent him by a charita-ble lady of Orleans : Monseigneur: Providence has sent me a thousand frames (\$200) to buy myself a cashmere shall. I have calculatbuy myself a cashinere shall. I have encluding ed that, bread being five sous the pound 1 would be carrying four thousand pounds of bread on my shoulders......Such a load would crush me, and this is why 1 send you this sum to be distributed among the poor." had a splendid chance to indulge the traditional pro-pensities of the race, and one, who was provoked by being struck with a piece of a wooden hoop, let fly with both heels, and bowled over a darkey who had been previously boasting that "he neber knoo a meule he couldn't tackle." The spectators roared themselves hoarse over this incident, though the victim received a mark he will carry to his dying day.

A HAPPY CHANGE OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN INDICATED .- It is reported that the Spanish Government has taken the resolution to reim-The great fun was in watching the people who burse all the foundations of the Fransciscan ventured down to the end of the pier from the barricade of hay bales, in the rear of the mule squa-Fathers in the Holy Land, which will involve an expenditure, it is said, of several millions. Permission has been granted to the Franscisshed and drew their coat collars about their ears, as if every mule was lying in wait to make them a tar-get for its heels. Others put on a great deal of bravado, and with xtreme temerity brushed right up against the very tails of the mercurial brutes. That no more serious accidents than the demolition of the darkey did not happen must be ascribed to the novel surroundings of the mules and the serious can Fathers to make new establishments in Spain. This happy turn of events may be ex-plained by the decline of Liberalism in Spain, and the revival of the long dorment Catholic spirit in that country. the novel surroundings of the nules and the serious character of the undertaking they were on. Their

"Templeton," the Boston correspondent of the Hartfort Currant, writes: "I am told pretty positively by a lady who professes to know that we are all wrong in attributing the authorship of 'Signor Monaldini's Niece,' to Miss Fletcher. She says it was written by Miss Tincker, a lady living in Rome. She has written for the *Catholic World*, and had a slightly inclined gangway in couples, and on reach-ing the main deck were placed in stalls on the port and starboard sides. When the main deck was filled story in a recent number of Lippincott's Maga-

Miss Tincker is also the author of "The House of Yorke," " Grapes and Thorns," "A Winged Word," etc., etc.

"WHERE WILL ALL THIS END?,,-MORE CON-VERTS .- Weare informed that the superintendent of the Sunday-School attached to the Church of the Annunciation, Washington Street, Brighton, together with the sacristan, several choir men and ladies, have just submitted to the Catholic Church. Since the defection of the St. Bartholomew clergy and lay people, the priests of the Catholic Church in Brighton have been fully employed with the instruction of candidates for reception. The Rev. N. Broder, of St. Joseph's, has been so hard worked that he has been obliged to give up duty for a short time to recruit his Rumor states that several other convertions may be expected shortly. Where will all this end?-Sussex Daily News. AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE between Monsignor Carlo, Catholie Archbishop of Seutari and Antivari, and Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, has lately been published. The Archbishop directs the attention of the Prince to the Catholic subjects that have recently come under his dominion by the treaty of Berlin, and who for the most part belong to the diocese of Antivari. The worthy Prelate regretting his inability to reside, in Antivari reccommends his Vicar-General, Very Rev. Joseph Kovolic, lately appointed to this office, to the kind offices of the Prince, and respectfully solicits for him such assistance as would be necessary in the accomplishment of his mission. Prince Niholas sent a very courteous reply to the Archbishop, thanking him for his good wishes and praising him for the solicitude he manifests for his spiritual children. He promised to see that all the Prelate's desires be fulfilled to his entire satisfaction, and ended by humbly asking the prayers of the Archbishop and his flock. A GOOD WORK .- The colored Sisters of Providence, who conduct an orphan asylum and schools at the corner of Forest and Chase streets Baltimore, Md., have for a long period edified everyone around them, and been of untold benefit to their race by their unostentations piety, their self-sacrificing exertions for the colored poor, and their devotedness and success in the cause of education. Lately, we see, these good Sisters have had to issue an appeal in belalf of their orphan asylum, recently erected, and over which hangs a debt of \$16,000. We hope our readers in Maryland and elswhere will generously cooperate with the Sisters in liquidating this debt, and that the day of their golden jubilee the 22nd of July next-will be a day of joy to the Sisters, instead of a day of sorrow and painful anxiety. For all benefactors, besides a share in the Sisters good works during the three years following their Jubilee, a monthly Mass will be offered ; each of the Sisters will receive Holy Communion weekly, and will recite the whole Rosary for them; besides which the orphans will recite the beads and Litany of the Blessed Virgin every Saturday. Contributions and annual subscriptions will be thankfully received by Rev. Mother Louisa Noel, St. Frances Orphanage, Forest and Chaso Sts., Baltimore, Md., or by Rev. John R. Slattery, Director, 51 Courtland street Baltimore.

gth, and then she heard— rds !—'' Have no fears. I

ect in the madman's arm, ath struggle had ended with helpless man was presently ylum, where he sly insane. Stra sly insane. Strange par-ned to waste and consume ned to waste and consume ould only be considered a preservation. But she was hock of that scene. I on his journey, as he had

my life now," she cried, "as or lost Algy's. Doubly my

"I go to seek my fortune, her's name, and to clear my

im with her fine wondering

ys clear with me !" tys clear with me !" I. That is my duty. Years gain, who knows? Deus his

ow what these words meant,

end her. "I shall hear of you, but

L'ENVOI. andor returned to England, etence. That rough training ad taken away a great deal of or, in prosaic phrase, self-con-nother name for selfishness-e exhibit rather too strongly. elped him to dismiss the ought him such troubles. nese thoughts came crowding o after his arrival, as he stood ay to his old haunt-leaning the Adelphi Terrace looking kling lights of the Thames, tek to what was associated with e Dorinda and her trials. What e Dorinda and ner trials. What was she suffering still i had her d? These questions, however, him now, and had best be left ticed a white label in a window They were to let. A fancy came ould take them again, and re-life. He did so the following ntly engaged in his old life as een no interval. But do what not shut out the old dream. of life is interrupted, it is dif-Though the tree may be inig is bent," you cannot bend a ined. An irresistable curiosity him to know all about Dorinda; g an announcement that "Lady ued on Seventh

to the berry bed. The farmer and his hired man came up and went to mowing, in a field not half a mile away; h seeing two of us following the creek, and nobody in the meadow, they kept about their work, signt in the inclusion, while the shade of a tree. Every-time they faced our way, one of us would whistle twice, like a quail

At that the boys in the grass would lie low and keep uiet. As quick as the men turned we would whistle

And then the boys would send for another place

And then the boys would scud for abother place where the berries were thicker. Pretty soon their baskets were full, and they came out one at a time, dodging behind bushes and fences, and took our poles while we went in and pieked our baskets full. And being so few, and so still, we didn't hurt the grass any. As the berries were wild, we had a right to them, if we didn't do any how to the crass. any harm to the grass. I remember as though it were yesterday how hot the sun shone ; how sweet were yesterday how hot the sun shone ; how sweet the clover-blooms smelled, and how busy the bees were among them ; how gayly the bobolink chat-tered in the air above us, seeming to wonder what we were doing in his meadow, and I can see how handsome the ripe berries looked—so clean and how "thick" they were, and how I "took toll" by eating some of the biggest ones—thinking I would make sure of those by putting them where the farmer couldn't find 'em if he caught us. No berries smee then have ever tasted quite so good as tarmer couldn't find end if he caught us. No berries since then have ever tasted quite so good as those we found in the tall grass of the sweet-smelling meadow, with our mates keeping watch and the

bobolinks singing in the summer air. That night, after we had taken our berries home, and I was driving the cows down the farmer's lame, I heard him say to his hired man.— "I never heard them pesky quails whistle so con-

trary as they did this afternoon. First it was 'More wet,' and then 'No more wet,' and I'm blamed if I know whether it't going to rain to-morrow or not." I smiled a funny kind of smile—one that starts at your mouth, and runs all over your face before

your mouth, and runs an over your me before yau can help it—and the farmer said :— "That's a good-natured little chap, that Zack. He's always a grinning at something."—Independent.

Thomas Francis Meagher was born in Waterford in 1823, and was educated by the Jesuits. He en-tered the Repeal movement, but in 1848 left it and became one of the leaders of the Young Ireland party. He was arrested on his return from France, where he had been sent to congratulate the French Republicans, tried and acquitted. In August, 1848, he was arrested near Rathgannon, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death. The sentence was altered to banishment to Van Dieman's Land, from which he escaped in 1852, and reached New York, where he received a grand reception. The ext two vars he spent in lecturing. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1856, he became editor of the Irish Ners at New York. In 1861 he organyears he spent in lecturing. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1856, he became editor of the *Irish News* at New York. In 1861 he organized a company of Zouaves, joined the Sixty-Ninth, and served under Corcoran through the first cam-paign. He organized the Irish Brigade in the latter part of 1861, the company of which says the latter part of 1861, the services of which are a conspicuous matter of history. He was accidentally drowned in 1867, and his untimely end was mourned by his country of history is a first appreciation of his countrymen, who have a just appreciation of his sterling patriotism and love of country.

There is hardly a doctrine of our holy religion on There is hardly a doctrine of our holy religion of account of which we are so frequently calmuniated and misrepresented as on account of confession. How often have you heard it asserted, sometimes by ministers of the Gospel, sometimes in Sabbath-schools, and sometimes in books, that Catholies believe that, in order to obtain the pardon or their sins, all they have to do is to go and tell them to a priest; and, after having done so, they can com-mence again their course of sin; and others have gone so far as to say that we Catholics have to pay gone so far as to say that we Catholics have to pay to the priest a certain amount of money in order to obtain the parlon of our sins; and a certain English minister or preacher has even ventured so far as to give the various prices fot which sins are forgiven in the Catholic Church. He says that when a Catholic has been guilty of murdering his father or his mother, and wishes to obtain parlon of the sin, he has to pay a pound sterling—that is, \$5; when he has been guilty of adultery, half that sum, or \$2.50; when guilty of fornication, the same, when he has whipped his wife, a crown, or \$1, and when he has been gloriously drunk, a shilling will do. Well, now, all of you, ny dear Catholics, you who have been going to confession all the days of your

Well, now, an of you, my user canona you may have been going to confession all the days of your life, well know that you have never paid one penny to obtain the pardon of your sins. What must we nie, well know that you have never paid one penny to obtain the pardon of your sins. What must we think of these men who preach the Gospel, and what must we think of a religion that endeavors to put down another by calumny and slander? Is that the religion of God? Is that Christianity? I leave it to your own good sense to judge, to the good sense of those who are not Catholics, and who have why have they beaten the way by attacking doc-trines of which, in reality, their ignorance clearly shows they know nothing? Every Catholic ablers the idea of believing that sins can be forgiven for money. The Catholic Church considers such a thing one of the greatest sacrileges possible. If the prist were to take money for forgiving sins, according to the laws of the Catholic Church that priest could never exercise priestly functions any more; but there never has been an instance of that kind, for the priest would be degraded for life. What, then, is the Catholic doctrine to a the subject of confession? The Catholic doctrine to a sins can be forgiven if the future. Ask any Catholic, "Can the priest for-

VOLCANOES IN THE MOON.

The elder Herschel fully believed that on on occasion he saw the flames of an active volcat.o in the moon ; and quite recently Dr. Klem announced his occasion he saw the names of an away to the announced his moon; and quite recently Dr. Klem announced his new discovery of a new crater on a lunar surface. Still the prevailing impression among astronomers is that the moon is a dead world, and that while the evidences of past volconic action in that satellite are abundant, its internal fires have long since been ex-tinguished. The controversy as to the existence of active volcances is likely, however, to be renewed by the publication in the *Scientific American* of a sup-posed eruption of a lunar volcano seen by John Hammes and his son at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on the 12th of last November, at half-past eight p. m. M. Ham-mes, it appears, has a six and one-half inch telescope, with which he travels around the country showing the moon and planets to schools and colleges, and is, therefore, familiar with the appearance of that body and the use of his instrument. He describes the eruption as lasting half an hour, and as being of the same color and as plainly visible as any other eruption as lasting half an hour, and as being of the same color and as plainly visible as any other mountain scenery in the moon. His son also saw the phenomenon, but describes the eruptive streaks as less fan-shaped than those seen by his father. Ac-cording to the sketch furnished by Mr. Hammes the new valenaes seemed to be in the visibility of Baro cording to the sketch furnished by Mr. Infinites the new valcances seemed to be in the vicinity of Baco, Barocius, and Nicholai, as given on Beer and Madler's map of the moon. Mr. Hammes had, of course, no means of measuring the height of the eruption, but his sketch shows that it proceeded from a clearly de fined crater. Mr. Hammes is well known in Keokuk in electrater. Mr. Hammes is well known in Keokuk, Iowa, and the mayor, postmaster, and other officials of that city vouch for him as an honest and trust-worthy man. The surface of the moon is now so closely scanned both here and in Europe that if the control scan by Wr. Hammes was not an optical

when the heels of that roystering mule struck the wooden pillar close to the officer's nose and put him to flight quick as a streak of lightning. The men who superintended the placing of the animals on board the vessel seemed to be like catchers of mad dogs, prepared for a bite or kick as a matter o course. When all were on board, the steamer wiegh ed anchor for the Cape of Good Hope, where is expected to arrived in twenty-eight days. ...

ADVICE TO A NEW CHOIR SINGER

Dear Miss : This is an important epock into your life. The 1st thing to make a good quire singer is

life. The 1st thing to make a good quire singer is to giggle a little. Put up your hair in kirl papers every Friday nite soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair. If he is very rich buy some more and build it high up into your head; then git a high-priced bunnet that runs up very high, at the high part of it, and git the milliner to plant some high grown artifishels onto the highest part of it. This will help you sing high, as sophrano is the highest part. When the tune is give out, don't pay attention to it, and then giggle. Giggle a good eel. Whisper to the girl next you that Em Jones, which sets on the 2nd seet from the front on the left-hand side has her bunnit with the same color exact she had last year, and then put your book to your face

had last year, and then put your book to your face

nd giggle. Object to every tune unless there is a solow into for the sophrano. Coff and ham a good eel be-

It for the sophiano. Con and ham a good eer be-fore you begin to sing. When you sing a solow shake the artifishels off your bunnit, and when you come to a high tone brace yourself back a little, twist your head to one ide and the source when the solution of the solutio side and open your mouth the widest on that side, shet the eye on the same side jest a triphle, and then put in for dear life.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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Annual subscription.....

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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12] cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-sured in nonpariel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on re-mitances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of ten. We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-ceive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-rely contributions on subjects of interest to our read-

ceive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-ers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and ad-dress of the writer, not necessa, ily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER. 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.



LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

President Grevy has signed the pardons of own Gracy

We regret to announce to our readers, especially the many friends and admirers of Rev. Father Cooney in Canada, that on the 23rd ult. Notre Dame University, near South Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire. The college building, infirmary, Old Men's Home, Music Hall and Mimm's Hall were all entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000; insu ance, \$60,000. No lives were lost. A student named P. J. Daugherty was seriously injured by jumping from the second story. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but is sup posed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The circulating library of 25, 000 volumes, valued at \$10,000, 17 pianos and other musical instruments in Music Hall were all burned. The institution was one of the largest of the kind in the West, and was founded by Father Sorin, Superior of the Order of Fathers of the Holy Cross. The Emperor Napoleon was a warm friend of the institution, and made it several fine presents, including a chime of bells. It is expected that the institution will be rebuilt and ready for occupation by September.

The conciliatory attitude which Bismarck has lately assumed towards Alsace and Lorhimself of that sacerdotal responsibility raine is one of the signs of the times. Not which attaches to a priest under all circumong ago he would have treated with constances. Neither can a judge be said to be tempt, any proposition emanating from the reentirely free at any time from that air of presentatives of the conquered provinces for judicial responsibility which his title and his the amelioration of their political condition. presence, at all times, and in all public places, In fact, he, on more than one occasion, gave imply. When Vice Chancellor Blake address-Alsatian deputies to understand that it was for him to rule and for them to obey, and that they should feel very thankful for the privi lege. He even went further and declared that they had no political rights, except whatever the Imperial Government felt disposed to grant them. But what a change has been wrought in a short time upon the obstinate iron will of of the German Chancellor. "Time works wonders;" but it is seldom that in so short a space, it operates so forcibly and effectually as it has upon Bismarck. To think that he has actually acceded to the demand of Alsace and Lorraine for a legislature of their own, gives us hope that perhaps Beaconsfield may take a leaf out of Bismarck's book and apply himself to the study of Home Rule for Ireland. Some of our temperance orators, whose knowledge of chemistry has enabled them to discover that alcohol in any form is a poison, would find a splendid field in England for the spreading of this great scientific temperance principle, only we fear that they would have to contend against a system of medical science which is evidently a hundred years behind the temperance medical science of this continent. In a London (Eng.) paper, Messrs. Bernard & Co., distillers, of Leith, (Scotland) advertise a certain kind of spirits, having the significant name of "Encore Whisky," which means, we presume, that each dose is to be repeated, and lest there should be any mistake about the real intent and purpose of giving it such a name, a large number of medical sponsors have written a declaration of responsibility for all the consequences that may follow the encoring of this ardent beverage. And this is their declaration, viz .:- "Wholesome and pleasant"-Lancet; "A safe stimulant"-British Medical Journal; "Very wholesome, may be safely used"-Medical Times; "Invaluable as an alcoholic stimulant"-Medical Press; "A safe stimulant"-Practitioner; "An excellent dietetic stimulant"-Sanitary Record; "Should be in general use"-Public Health; "All who value their health should use it"-Food Reormer; "Purest whiskey I ever examined"-Dr. Bartlett; "Free from all injurious substance"-Dr. Paul; "Very wholesome and fine quality"-Dr. McAdam; "Whiskey free from all impurities"-Dr. Tichborne. Verily there is much need of a good temper. nce chemist in England.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FATHER STAFFORD AND VICE CHANCELLOR BLAKE. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RES-We publish in another column a letter

TORATION OF THE HIERARCHY from Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, in If the increase of Catholics in England was which the writer tries to palliate the conrapid during the decades which preceded, it duct of Vice Chancellor Blake, and to was much more so immediately after the censure, in a measure, those who undertook restoration of the Hierarchy. This event apto expose and condemn it. We take it for pears to have given a new impetus to the granted that the first part of the letter which growth of the Church and her salutary instirefers to the Archbishop, and the Bridget Maloney affair, is intended for the Irish tutions. Religious communities, multiplied Canadian, therefore, we will pass over it, and under the fostering care of the Cardinal Arch. allow the editor of that journal to answer for bishop, and the encouragement which the himself. But we feel that the latter part of Holy Father never ceased to afford. From the letter calls for a few words from us. 80, at the accession of Pius IX., they rose to Father Stafford says:-"The third charge 367, and schools and colleges increased from against the Vice Chancellor is his invitation 500 to 13,000. The number of priests in to his fellow Protestants to unite to put down Great Britain was more than trebled. It grew from 820 to 1,968, whilst churches and Popery and infidelity. . This language was

used, not at the bench, but at a religious chapels rose in proportion-from 626 to 1,268. meeting, and in a moment, probably, of in- The number of Dignitaries and other ministers tense religious fervor and over-boiling of the Church of England by law established, enthusiasm, consequent on the termination who, within the same period, embraced the of a clerical contest, which, for several days, Catholic Faith, is estimated at over 1,000. must have been very perplexing." He then There were, at the same time, numerous conadmits the rudeness of the Vice Chancellor, versions among the laity. All this, together "but," says Fr. S., "we must remember that with the natural growth of population and 800 more Communists, who may repay him it was not the judge who spoke thus, but the immigration from Ireland accounts for the for his kindness yet, by frying him in his delegate to a religious meeting, assembled for increase of Catholics throughout the British the purpose of electing a bishop of the church Isles in the days of Pius IX., as well as for (as by law established)." This is a very the great additions to the number of their charitable argument in favor of the Vice clergy, churches, religious and educational Chancellor, by a professed friend and admirer, institutions. Monsignore Capel ascribes these but it is far too illogical to be acceptable to extraordinary developments, in great measure, little difference to us. It is not the name we

while be necessary for us to fact the needy a placing Father Stafford in a position some-thing similar to that of the Vice Chancellor at the Anglican Synod. Let us, therefore, by way of illustration, suppose that there was a political convention at which Father Stafford was present, and in a moment, probably, of intense political fervor, he made use of ex-pressions that were considered highly offen-sive to those who were opposed to him, and sive to altogether unbecoming and disappointing" in practices of that Church, whether it be adora- portion to the sharpening of the polemical a clergyman. Then, if the public press took tion of the Blessed Sacrament, auricular con- faculty. We subtract from insight what we exception to his language, and called upon fession, devotion to the Blessed Virgin, or bestow upon argument, and the loss is very the ecclesiastical authorities to remonstrate veneration of the saints. The movement is great. The whole framework of our spiritual with him, could his friends plead in extenua- of such powerful proportions, and possesses nature is hereby loosened, because the true tion, with any degree of success, that he did such vitality of action, that no power on secret of its compactness here below, as its not speak as a priest? Or would the fact of earth, no persecution on the part of Protestantessential bliss hereafter, depends upon being his not being in the pulpit when he gave ism, the Governmet or the press, is able to in the presence of God. And God is not an vent to his pent up feelings, be considered a suppress it. Catholics would never have inference, the conclusion of an argument to sufficiently palliating circumstance for the been able themselves alone to realize what is be accepted by the ratiocenative faculty. He condoning of the offence? We think not. It now accomplished by a section of the establish the great sun of light shining upon all who eral talk. would, in fact, be impossible for him to divest lished Anglican Church. The members of turn their faces toward him, the ever-present this party, by their discourses in the pulpit, Father to be looked upon and listened to, opinion. obeyed and followed whithersoever He may have familiarized the public mind with expressions which Catholics never could have lead. One spark of His grace, if we may speak so reverently, is worth a million worlds, spread among the English people to the same extent, such as altar and sacrifice, priest and and every sound of His voice sweeter than priesthood, high mass, sacrament, penance, the music of the spheres. If we thought of quite as profitable and much more respectable to do the music of the spheres. If we thought of the sphere are the s confession, &c. The movement has produced these things as we ought; but that is not it, imply. When Vice Chancellor Blake address-ed the Anglican Synod, it was not as plain Mr. Easter and English. One of these men, Van Meter, came to this result. Many of her sons have become thinking is not enough, if we lived in the Second Blake address-ed the Anglican Synod, it was not as plain Mr. Easter and English. One of these men, Van Meter, came to Rome from New York some few years ago. Imyself, remembered hearing of him in New York as the headeriously religious, who had been in the habit atmosphere of this belief, which we are every of considering that the service of God was day propping, what an overpowering consoonly a fitting employment for Sunday. In lation would not the announcement of the jubilee bring us, for then surely God is near fine, the spirit of God which breathed on the waters at the commencement, is now passing us, is looking most affectionately upon the over the British nation and impelling it to- world, when by the mouth of His vicar he proclaims to the whole world, high and low, wards Catholic truth." Not a few of those rich and poor, saint and sinner alike, that who were once distinguished ministers of the Anglican Church are now officiating with this is a time of extraordinary special mercy, that now every one may arise, and go back great acceptance as Catholic priests. Of the 264 priests of the diocese of Westminster, to the possession he may have forfeited, may there are 40 who were members of the official re-occupy the old homestead, and may look in peace and happiness upon the rich inherior low church. There passed not a week, M. Capel assures us, that he did not receive four or five Ritualists into the communion of the by grace. Indeed it is a glorious time. Who Catholic Church. This was no fruit of his that has looked back upon the days and rebeing influenced even on the bench by fanati- labor and ability, he modestly as well as truly flects how uselessly and worse he has spent observes. They were persons with whom he them, but must have wished in his heart-Oh, had no relations whatsoever, until they came if I were to begin again! Well, what to the not harbor the thought of insulting a lady. to him, their minds made up, and expressed human heart is only an impotent longing, is that serious determination which is so characteristic of them. The publications of the celebrated statesblotted out in its sins and their consequences. man, Mr. Gladstone, although they have not won for him reputation as a theologian, have, record, be thrown into the fire, and a new Would he have insulted a Protestant lady nevertheless, promoted the cause of Catholic theology. The opinions of so eminent a man were naturally subjects of general discussion; such a feeling being entertained for a moment. and thus, whilst he opposed Pius IX. and his regeneration. Old wounds may now be heal-Catholicity is the red rag that arouses his latent decisions, he caused many, who would never bigotry and causes him to forget that he is a probably have thought seriously of anything ed, the life of the soul be renewed, and the gentleman and a judge. Father Stafford a Pope could say, to give their attention to powers of the spirit, like old machinery, matters spiritual of the highest import. As shattered by the disorders of sin, be gathered regards his own theology, it is partly sound, up, each into its place, and bound into one compact piece against the trials and dangers partly the reverse. Whilst entirely misapprehending the doctrine of infallibility and We beg to differ with him, because the insult was not exactly a personal one, it was a denying what he conceives it to be, he vigor- remain except the memory of its danger to general snub to all Catholics-especially Irish ously maintains the indefectibility of the Catholics. We have previously expressed Catholic Church, and acknowledges the claims our opinion of Vice Chancellor Blake's lan- of her pastors to "descent in an unbroken Gaude et latare, rejoice and be glad, the ad guage, and nothing has occurred since to alter line from Christ and his Apostles." Such is one of the powerful agents in the great movement of the age. The most influential of all, should ring in every Catholic heart throughhowever, was Pope Pius IX. himself. English people and Americans often sought his presence, and who shall tell how many, after abundantly provided for us. Rejoice and be having conversed with him, or his representatives, have been disabused of their erroneous the mission in St. Thomas, and that many notions, or have even embraced the Catholic One chief cause of the remarkable develop- aside its burden, and divine mercy, moved by ment of the Catholic Church in the British infinite love, accedes to the prayer of many Isles is the complete religious liberty which hearts, and proclaims this unusual benediction. So that the same time bettering their fortunes.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF THE Catholics enjoy. This important fact was Who shall be indifferent now or heedless? CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND thoroughly recognized on the occasion of the None, we hope, and that none may, let us of conscience which was so gloriously won for all the British colonies. Pius IX. and the whole Catholic world joined, on the same occasion, in acts of thanksgiving with the spiritual heirs of Saints Patrick, Augustin, POPE LEO AND THE ROMAN SCHOOLS. Columba, and Thomas of Canterbury.

> with Vicariates Apostolic, &c., created by Pius IX. throughout the British Empire, is not less than one hundred and twenty five.

THE JUBILEE.

With reference to the conditions of the Jubilee, and the time and manner of their fulfilment, and all such things it is not our place to say a word; that belongs to higher authority. But still the Catholic journalist would be greatly wanting in the instincts of his profession if he did not feel he had a duty of some kind in connection with so great an event. Whether the name of jubilee is derived from the Hebrew word jobel, a ram's horn, or this latter article in consequence of its use on so joyous an occasion, was so called from some term signifying rejoicing, makes but but it is far too illogical to be acceptable to extraordinary developments, in great measure, little difference to us. It is not the name we daily allowance of eigars on account of it. I am those who view the matter from a more impartial standpoint. In order to show this, it England which is known as the High Church and about that we are in no sort of doubt. It will be necessary for us to take the liberty of or Ritualist division of the establishment. is a time of richest blessings-of graces outplacing Father Stafford in a position some- This is true, no doubt, as regards any augmen- poured in superabundance-it is not merely a

center of a species of mission in the Bowery, wasn't it? tance made by his baptism, and now restored easy to God, and will most assuredly be granted now to as many as make a right use of the jubilee privileges. The past can be the old book so soiled with a sad, guilty one substituted, white as the snowy robes in which our Holy Mother reached us back to our parents from the purifying fountain of of the future. Nothing of all the past need keep us humble, and that propension to evil which is the consequence of actual sin. dress the church makes to our Blessed Lord upon the resurrection of her Divine Son. out this blessed time, when the opportunities of rising again and beginning anew are so glad. Why should we not? The conditions are easy, the fulfilment light. Only a little, a very little exertion on our part, and God will do the rest. The world is longing to lay

[FRIDAY, MAY 2.]

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celebration of the anniversary of O'Connell begin with ourselves, and in the brightness in August, 1875, when a solemn Te Deum was and peace that will reward us we can become, ordered in all the churches by the Cardinal each in his sphere, a missionary for the Archbishop, in thanksgiving for the liberty furtherance of the good work, till round and round the world, wherever there is a sinthe United Kingdom as well as Ireland and laden conscience, it may be stirred up and run to the waters, which offered freely, without money or price, have the efficacy to wash every spot away.

Columba, and Thomas of Canterbury. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees, together The telegrams from Rome about Pope Leo and Roman Schools as communicated by the Atlantic Cable are not without their comical aspect, which even intelligent non-Catholics can see. An American writing from a non-Catholic stand-

point, sends the following common sense remarks on the Pope's recent action to the *Catholic Review*. "Knowing that the relation of the Pope to the

"Knowing that the relation of the Pope to the school question in Rome must necessarily have stir-red up some interest, and possibly not a little acrim-onious feeling, among the Protestant people of the United States, I shall be glad if you can make room for a purely non-Catholic and non-Protestant view of the subject. The anti-Catholic newspapers of England and the Continent are making the customnewspapers of ary amount of fuss over the Pope's letter, which they assert to be only another step on the road to the removal from Rome of all influences and institutions not strictly Papal. Now, personally, I care but very little for what the ultimate and secret purposes of the Pope and his advisers may be—provid-ed they are vexing themselves at all with any deep designs of the sort hinted at. If his Holiness wants at all with any deep to eject from Rome all the heretics and schismatics within sight of St. Peter's, he may do so and welcome for all I care. On the contrary, if these pesti-lent people can make good their foothold there by fair and honorable means, your correspondent will not lose a night's rest or miss the enjoyment of his have, it is to be hoped, a love of fair play, together with an unexplained weakness for an occasional outbreak of the truth on the surface of things. And the truth about the school question in Rome is not

for aught I can see as in England or America. It should also be said that notwithstanding the exten-sive sweeping away to which the Roman Church has been subjected, of its powers and privileges, this ad-mirable school system has not been permitted to suffer. The Pope has contributed generously from his own private purse, that they might not decrease in number nor in efficiency. Whether the authori-ties who control these schools choose to teach the tenets and faith of Catholicism in them, or not, seems to me clearly to be nobody's their own—seeing that no one outside that Church is asked to help or support them.

is asked to help or support them. "But I must not irench upon your space for gen-eral talk. What I have said already is well under-stood in Rome, and everywhere else, by all persons who can lay claim to intelligence and justness of opinion. What the Pope's educational letter is aimed at is nothing more nor less than a matter which I shall try to make as intelligible as possible in a basily written after-dinner scrawl. In Rome in a hastily written, after-dinner scrawl: In Rome there are several establishments of a mongrel charac-ter entitled schools, which seems to be managed by perons who, it strikes me, might have found something

Samuel Blake, neither were his utterances received as the emanations of an ordinary mind at the Synod would have been. On the contrary, every word he spoke carried with it all the force which judicial authority could impart. We have the greatest respect for Father Stafford's opinion, but at the same time we can not look upon the conduct of Vice Chancellor Blake as complacently as he does, nor can we see anything in the Vice Chancellor's public life that calls for our admiration. There can be no reasonable excuse for his conduct at the Synod, except that he is a fanatic. But a fanatic has no business to be a judge. There is evidence already, in the Bridget Maloney case, that there is a possibility of his cism. Now, we presume, the Vice Chancellor

is a well bred gentleman, and as such, could What, then, but his hatred of Catholicity could have caused him to so far forget himself as to sneeringly insult a most respectable female, whose position on the occasion was so awkward as to render her doubly sensitive? placed in a similar position? Not at all. His gentlemanly instincts would not permit of thinks "the proper way to have dealt with him in this case was for some gentleman to call him an insolent and send him his eard."

it, and we do not wish to be understood as being discorteous when we say, that Father Stafford's letter has failed to make the slightest impression upon us in favor of Vice Chancellor Blake.

We are authorized to state that there were eleven hundred communions received during who had not approached the sacraments for faith? years became again practically united to the church, and resolved never more to be severed from it.

Well, he finally transferred his invaluable labours to Rome and is there now. The least said about this man's reputation the better for him. I don't pretend to be personally acquainted with the truth or falsity of the rumors against him, but allegations that he collected money in New York for the ostensible purpose of 'converting' the little Catholics of Rome, and then pocketed it himself, were comnon talk at the time. But it don't matter; let us look for a minute at the institution of his at which the Pope's letter is said to be such a dastardly blow. "In the first place, the preparatory course of Van Meter's school is a course of soup—very poor and thin soup at that; and his way of getting scholars this to entice the hungry children from the streets and their homes, warm their stomachs with a few ladlesfull of soup, and then administer something more solid in the form of the Protestant catechism. The whole operation is simply a piece of proselyting of the most 'cheeky' description. The theory is to rob the Catholic Church of her children while she is embar-Catholic Church of her church while sile is emotion rassed and impoverished by the recent wholesale con-fiscation of her property by the civil power. That is the whole story. And as is Van Meter's school, so the whole story. And as is Van Meter's school, so are all the rest. It is soup and sanctity arranged in one irresistable combination by the excellent persons who evidently understand the relation between an who evidently understand the relation between an empty stomach and the institutes of theology. Against this the Pope protests with considerable show of reason, and the opinion of many well-in-formed Protestants residing in Rome, or temporarily there, is that the journals and orator who see in this an occasion for alarm at the threatening tendencies of Vatican counsels, are raising a tempest in a tea-pot—or, rather, in an iron soup-kettle. "As I said at the outset, it doesn't greatly interest

"As I said at the outset, it doesn't greatly interest my friend at my elbow— who has, I see, gone to sleep with the stump of his cigar between his teeth —or myself, whether Leo XIII. wins, or Van Meter and his English co-parteners; but it is a degree dis-gusting to hear such a tremendous barking of the gusting to near such a tremendous barking of the sectarian watch-dogs, merely because the Roman Pontiff, who is much too closely cabined to hurt anyone, writes a letter about the question of the education of his own sheep in his own parish."

DEATH OF REV. FATHER NOETHEN .- We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Theodore Noethen, the worthy pastor of the Holy Cross and Chaplain of the penitentiary at Albany N. Y., which sad event took place on Holy Thursday. His health for some time previous had not been of the best. Fa-ther Noethen was a native of Cologne, and was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. For ome years he held the office of Vicar-General. Father Noethen was the author of an abridgment of Church history, and other works. He was greatly respected by all classes of society. R. I. P.

John, son of Mr. John Moore, and brother of Mr. James R. Moore, of St. Mary's has fallen while fight-ing for his country in the war now going on in Zululand, South Africa. Mr. Moore, accompanied by Mr. Alex Stewart, another native of St. Mary's, started for Africa some three years are, with the

Y, MAY 2.]

w or heedless? e may, let us the brightness s we can become. sionary for the k, till round and there is a sintirred up and run freely, without flicacy to wash

IAN SCHOOLS.

out Pope Leo and ed by the Atlantic tical aspect, which n see. non-Catholic stand-

non-Catholic stand-mon sense remarks *e Catholic Review*. If the Pope to the eccessarily have stir-stant people of the rou can make room ion-Protestant view olic newspapers of making the customope's letter, which step on the road to influences and instiw, personally, I care nate and secret purers may be—provid-at all with any deep f his Holiness wants tics and schismatics nay do so and welntrary, if these pesti-ir foothold there by r correspondent will he enjoyment of his count of it. I am nown variety, but I f fair play, together s for an occasional rface of things. And tion in Rome is not words.

words. low that the Eternal rshippers,' as a friend of the Moody type— less, or in Papal days public schools as are of Ochewar Knor of Chalmers, Knox, These schools are, vledge of the secular ranches, just as fully and or America. It hstanding the exten-ne Roman Church has nd privileges, this ad-been permitted to ited generously from y might not decrease Whether the authorichoose to teach the ism in them, or not, obody's business but outside that Church em.

n your space for genalready is well under-ere else, by all persons gence and justness of educational letter is or less than a matter intelligible as possible ner scrawl: In Rome Rome ts of a mongrel characs to be managed by per-have found something nore respectable to do are chiefly American en. Van Meter, came to ew years ago. I myself, New York as the head-

by a sort of condescension, are given to kneeling during the moments of elevation; and then a gene-ral slamming and opening of books begins. Choirs be thoughtful. FOR A LONG time the annoyance caused to the public of this city by having been obliged to pur-chase postage stamps at the book and other stores, has been almost beyond endurance. Now it ap-pears a citizen is to open a stall inside the Post Office building, for the sale of postage stamps, to the exclusion of those who have hitherto been the only accomodation in this line we possessed. This is scarcely fait, and would suggest the idea that some one is to be pensioned, so to speak. However, the accommodation will be a gain. But there is some-thing more necessary at this office before the public get the full advantages required. Would it not be well to remodel the whole of the inside front, pro-vide more drawers and boxes, have a separate office for the sale of postage and bill stamps, and above all an earlier distribution of the morning mail. OBITUARY. be thoughtful.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING

CATHOLIC RECORD Office, April 30. A slight improvement was perceptible during the past week in our markets, farmers being induced by fine weather and advancing prices to turn out in fair numbers to dispose of their produce. The showers of Sanday night have done a vast amount of good, and farmers and gardeners are consequently delighted. In the suburbs Nature seems to have been transformed, fields look green, and vegetation active. The market, generally, was busy, flowers and plants acting as suitable ornaments thereto; the people looked happy. (Some say, "N P did it.") On the western portion of the Market Square the persuasive voices of the aue-tioners were heard, advocating the merits of all kinds of househould goods, from a tooth-pick to a second-hand coffin. Crockery ware, tinware, wooden-ware, hardware, ane all kinds of ware, with their respective vendors, sought purchasers. On Saturday the demand for oals was very great, which, together with its extra-ordinary searcity made prices steadily advance, \$1.25 per cental being reached for some few loads. Wheat and other cerals, in fair/supply without any material change in prices. Exerct and the first and firm at 11 to 18c. CATHOLIC RECORD Office, April 30.

The supply of butter is good, prices for rolls being from 16 to 14c. The appearance of several car loads of Potatoes causes prices for that commodity to be somewhat easier. Vegetables were very plentiful. The following is the average list of prices for the past, week t

0 5] to 0 6] 0 00 to 0 00 \$ 121 0 13 0 15 0 15 0 18 0 18

the Bowery, wasn't it? his invaluable labours The least said about etter for him. I don't mainted with the truth nst him, but allegations ew York for the osten-g' the little Catholics it himself, were comt don't matter; let us tution of his at which such a dastardly blow. such a dastardly blow, paratory course of Van soup—very poor and ray of getting scholars en from the streets and hachs with a few ladles-nister something more where catching. The estant catechism. The ece of proselyting of The theory is to rob the ren while she is embar-he recent wholesale conthe civil power. That is Van Meter's school, d sanctity arranged in by the excellent persons ne relation between an institutes of theology. tests with considerable inion of many well-inn Rome, or temporarily d orator who see in this threatening tendencies

sing a tempest in a tea-up-kettle. doesn't greatly interest ho has, I see, gone to cigar between his teeth III. wins, or Van Meter ; but it is a degree dis rendous barking of the ely because the Roman losely cabined to hurt ut the question of the in his own parish."

HER NOETHEN.-We e the death of Rev. worthy pastor of the in of the penitentiary sad event took place is health for some een of the best. Fative of Cologne, and year of his age. For ffice of Vicar-General, author of an abridgy, and other works. ted by all classes of

oore, and brother of Mr. ry's has fallen while fight-war now going on in Mr. Moore, accompanied her native of St. Mary's, mee years aco with the mee years ago, with the th through the change of ettering their fortunes.

OBITUARY.

At six o'clock on Wednesday morning one of the oldest settlers of the township of Westminster, Mr. Cornelius Regan, passed away from this world of trial and tribulation, to receive his eternal reward. Mr. Regan was born in the county Cork, Ireland, in the year 1804 and was consequently at the time Mr. Regan was born in the county Cork, Ireland, in the year 1804 and was, consequently, at the time of his death 75 years of age. He emigrated to this country in the year 1834 and settled in the town-ship of Westminster, where he has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He spent the last few years of his life in this city, and was highly respected as a citizen, and much admired for his exemplary piety. He bore his last illness with true Christian foritude, and strengthened with the consolations of our holy religion, his death was a happy one. Deour holy religion, his death was a happy one. De-ceased was father to Mr. Daniel Regan, Dundas Street. R. I. P.

 DOK NOTICES.
 Difference in the statute curve.
 Description in the noise weil regime in the noise and regime in the noise weil regime in the noise is a regime in the regime is a regime in the noise is a regime in the regime is a regima is in the noise is a regime is a regime is noise is regime in t

day stands. Banks and commercial institutions in-creased in number, according to the extent to which they were needed, and at the same time enhanced the beauty of the city, and in this connection it may be said that much is due to the enterprising character of both the citizens and people of the district surrounding the city. No wonder then that old citizens looking back over the annals of the city, of which the foregoing is but an imperfect outline, feel proud at the emineure, to which the outline, feel proud at the eminence to which the once little settlement has attained.

THE CELEBRATION. Began this morning with a grand salute by the Wellington Field Battery on the Market ground. At 9 a. m. the children of the city to the number of 1,460 were treated to refreshment at the drill shed. At about the same hour, on the arrival of the Dutch express, 300 fog signals were discharged along the track near the station. The effect was quite equal to the discharge of as many "thirteen pounders." At 11 a.m. the grand procession was formed at the City Hall, and paraded the principal streets in the following order:—

following' order :---Thomas Lynch (first male child born in Guelph). Wellington Field Battery. 30th Battalion Band. No. 2 Company 30th Rifles under Capt. Spiers. Eramosa Rifles. Goderich Band' Mayor, Comity, and Model Farm Officials, Board of Education, Judge McDonald (Chairman). Guests in Carriages. City Officials. Charles Knowles, Marshal. Preston Band. 8. George's Society.

Charles Knowles, Marshal. Preston Band. St. George's Society. 20th Batt. Band, Waterloo St. Patrick's Society. Irish Catholie Benevolent Union. St. Patrick's Penefit Society. Caledonian Society. Caledonian Society. St. Antrew's Society. 25th Batt. Band, of Stratford. Stratford Fire Brigade. Berlin Fire Brigade. Mitchell Fire Brigade. Mitchell Fire Brigade. Mitchell Fire Brigade. Mitchell Fire Brigade. Butchers (49) Under Geo. Hood. Oxen, Cart and Ancient Plongh. Mitchell Band. Oxen, Cart and Ancient Plongh. Mitchell Band.

portaece to these words of the Vice-Chancellor, and magnifying them beyond what they deserve? We all expect gentlemanly language and behavior from Church of England Clergymen, but in this case, Mr. Blake was present only as a mere layman, acting and speaking as a mere layman, and without any reference at all to the Bench. I think it is a mis-take to make a heave or matter of him. take to make a hero or martyr of him.

reference at all to the Bench. I think it is a mis-take to make a hero or martyr of him. On our part, we must unite among ourselves to put down Protestantism and infidelity. That is, we must so shape our lives and language as to convert Protestants and infidels to the True Church. No doubt Mr. Blake merely meant to invite his fellow Protestants to pray for our conversion to his re-ligion, and nothing but the purest charity could have prompted him to this solicitude on our behalf. Perhaps it is some of the spirit of Saul, before his conversion, that is stirring fwithin this man. In any case our plain duty is to pray for his conversion, and for the conversion of all Protestants and in-fidels, but rather seeking to recall them to a high and happy place in the Holy Clurch, outside of whose sacred precincts they have had the misfor-tune to be born and educated. M. STAFFORD, Priest. Lindsay, April 22nd 1879.

Lindsay, April 22nd 1879. . 400 .

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN ST. THOMAS.

[To the Editor of the Catholic Record.]

SIR,—Knowing that your journal takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the progress of Catho-licity, I thought it would not be out of place for me to make known to your many Catholic readers the istory of the doings of your friends in this vicinity history of the doings of your friends in this vicinity. In 1870 the parishioners of St. Thomas were inform-ed of the appointment of the Rev. W. Flannery to the pastoral charge of that place. Such little pro-gress had the Church made in this district, and so cold and indifferent had its members become, in the the face of the many obstacles they met with, that they seemingly cared very little who received the pastoral nomination. It was not long, however, before a new spirit could be discerned in their con-duct, and from positive carelesness in religious mat-

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Removal .--- Wm. Smith, machinist and practica repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assort-ment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Tarkey 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 vard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other

for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.



Hamilton, April, 29. Hamilton, April, 22, Barley, 45e to 55e, Wheat-Spring, 90e to 95c; red winter, 95e to 97c; treadwell, 95e to 98; deihi, 95c to 98c, Oats, 49e to 41e. Peas, 55e to 70e. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.

Hamilton.

Tallow Cheese.

Toronto Street Market.

Toronto. April 29. Barley, 40c, to 55c. Wheat—Spring 85c. to 95c.; red winter, 90c. to 98c.; Treadwell, 90c. to 95c; Deihl, 90c. to 98c. Oats, 38c. to 49c. Peas, 60c. to 66c. Hogs, 64,00. Flour - Superfine, \$3 65; Spring extra, \$3 85; extra, \$1 15; superior, \$4 30. Butter, 10c. to 20c.

Brantførd Market. Brantford, April 29,

Brantford, April 29, Flour-No. 1, \$1 50 to \$5 00. Wheat-Fall, 90c. to 96c, Spring, 90c. Barley, 55c to 60c. Pens, 60c, to 55c. Corn, 45c, to 50c. Oats, 55c to 57c. Beck, 58,00 to 57,00. Mutton, \$7 00 to \$8 00. Dressed Hogs, \$5. Wool, 21c, to 60c, Butter, 14c, to 15c. Eggs, 11c, to 12c. Cheese, 08c, to 100 Potators 85c, to 95c

Montreal. Montreal, April 29. Montreal, April 29. FLOUR-Receipts, 800 barrels; sales, 000 bbls. The market is quiet and dull, prices tending in buyers favor. Superiors 13:400 to \$155; sering at \$4.00 to \$4.45; fancy at \$3.90 to \$1.35; spring extras at \$1.20 to \$4.25; superfl \$3.55 to \$4.00 strong balacr's 41:51 to \$4.25; at \$2.90 to \$3.50; middlings at \$3.00 to \$3.10; Pollards at \$2.90 to \$3.75; Oht bags \$2.10 to \$1.25; Pollards at \$2.90 to \$3.75; Oht bags \$2.10 to \$1.35; Sin \$4.50; Mol hars at \$4.50 to \$3.75; Oht bags \$2.10 to \$1.35; GRAIN, PRO-VISIONS and ASHES nominal.

Chieago Markets. Chieago, April 29. HOGS-Receipts, 12,860 head; shipments, 0,000; light grades at 3 60 to 3 55, heavy mixed at 3 60 to 3 85. CATLE-Receipts on 14 3,700 head; shipments, 1,400 head

head. SHEEP—Receipts, 760 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Market unchanged at 3 00 to 4 15.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, April 29. Buffalo, April 29. Buffalo, April 29. Bocars to New York; few sales. Mixed light to good Yorkers, \$3 59 to \$3 75; one car heavy at \$3 99.

6

What is a Gentleman.

What is a gentleman? Is it a thing Decked with a searf, a chain, and a ring, Dressod in a suit of immaculate style, Sporting an eye glass, a lisp, and a smille, Talking of races, of concerts and balls. Evening assemblies and afternoon calls, Sunning himself at "homes" and bazaars, Whistling mazurkas, and smoking cigars?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it one Boasting of conquests and deeds he has done; One who unblushingly glories to speak Things which should call up a blush on his cheek; One whe while railing at actions unjust. Robs sond young heart of its pureness and trust; Scorns to steal money, or jewels, or wealth, Thinks it no wrong to take honor by stealth?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Knowing instinctively what he should shun. Speaking no word which could injure or pain, Spreading no scandal, and deep'ning no stain; One who knows how to put each at his ease, Stiriving successfully always to please; One who can tell by a glance at your cheek When to be silent and when he should speak?

What is a gentleman? Is it not one Honestly cating the bread he has won, Walking in uprightness, fearing his God, Leaving no stain on the path he has trod, Garing not whether his coat may be old, Prizing sincerity far above gold, Recking not whether his hand may be hard, Stretching it boldly to grasp its reward?

What is a gentleman? Say, is it birth Makes a man noble or adds to his worth? Is there a family-tree to be had Seek out the man who has God for his guide, Nothing to tremble at, nothing to hide— Be he a noble, or be he in trade, This is the gentleman Nature has made—

IRISH NEWS.

-Irish Sportsman.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

MOORE CENTENARY COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, at four o'clock, there was a meeting of the general committee of the Moore Centenary Committee at the Mansion House, the right honor-Committee at the Manison House, the right honor-able the lord mayor in the chair. Among those present were : Rev. Charles Tisdall, Mr. S. M. El-rington, Sir Edward Lee, Mr. J. C. Irwin, Mr. J. Burke, Mr. J. Hewson, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Dr. Norwood, Mr. W. Gernon, Mir Aulid Ali, Mr. J. Newcomen, Mr. J. Davoren, Professor H. J. Lloyd, Mr. St. John Brenon, Mr. W. Keogh. Mr. J. C. Irwin moved, and Mr. St. John Brenon seconded (That the Roy Charles Tisdall, D. b.

seconded, "That the Rev. Charles Tisdall, D. D., be respectfully requested to undertake the delivering of Mr. Denis Florence McCarthy's Centenary ode at the concert on the occasion of the Moore

tion." The resolution was passed unanimously. Dr. Tisdall expressed his consent to undertaking the task

A letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe expressing sympathy with the movement, and enclose ing £5. Letters were read from Colonel Tottenham, Col-

onel Trench, Lord Talbot, and others, enclosing subscriptions. A letter form Mr. Charles Dawson, T. C., with

reference to the concert, was referred to the musical committee. The secretary read a resolution of the executive

committee, which was to the effect that the execu-tive committee fully approved of Mr. Elrington's address to the ladies of Ireland, and suggesting its

adoption to the general committee. Mr. Gernon proposed, and Mr. Lloyd seconded, the adoption of the report of the executive commit-

tee. Mr. Sullivan opposed the motion. He considered that it would only make them (the committee) ridi-that it would only make them (the committee in exisculous. If there were a ladies' committee in exis-tence there would be some use in it, but as there as not such a thing existing, there was no necessity

for it. Mr. Lloyd thought that it was advisable to have the ladies of Ireland interested in the success of the movement : but for them the melodies would never

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

the resolution were appointed to wait on the princi-

the resolution were appointed to wait on the princi-ple merchants of the city, inviting their co-opera-tion in the celebration, Rev. Dr. Tisdall stated that he had received a letter from Mr. S. C. Hall, who stated that he had an autograph letter from Washington Irving to Mr. Moore, detailing some of his experiences in London, and containing a reference to Mrs. Moore and young Tom. He himself (Dr. Tisdall) also had a line en-graving of Moore that had been presented to him

graving of Moore that had been presented to him by Marcus Moses. He (Dr. Tisdall) would en-deavor to procure as many relics of this kind as he

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned. The following is an outline of the programme adopted for the celebration day : Grand musical and literary commemoration at two o'clock in the large concert hall of the Exhibition Palace Ar-tistes : Mr. Santley, Miss Marriott, etc., supported by a choir of two hundred voices ; musical conduc-tor, Mr. Joseph Robinson. Choral selections of Irish music, to be followed by an oration by Lord O'Hagan. Vocal selections--Recitation by the Rev. Chas. Tisdall of the Centenary Ode. Choral selections-- Evening concert and promenade ; popular vocal and instrumental concert of Moore's Melodies, with band of harps ; chorus, military bands---conductor, Professor Glover.

...

THE LATE REV. JOHN KENYON.

RE-INTERMENT OF HIS REMAINS AT TEMPLEDERRY.

On Friday, March 28, the earthly remains of the

grant patriot and highly gifted orator and man, the late parish priest of Templederry, Father John Ken-yon, were disinterred in the chapel of Templederry,

yon, were disinterred in the chapel of Templederry, where his Socratic eloquence was so often poured forth in strains of impressive grandeur, and were placed in a new coffin and removed to the splendid new Catholic Church of the parish, which has been erected, and is now finished with the exception of

the altar and decorations. The coffin was lowered into a vault prepared in the centre of the chapel. After the office for the Dead was chaunted by the

Rev. M. Gleeson, P.P., assisted by his curates, the Rev. Mr. Howard and the Rev. D. O'Brien, the grave

was closed in and covered with a black marble slab. The slab was handsomely prepared, and bore the

interpretent in the second state of the second state

Notwithstanding that the notice of the removal

"SOUPERISM" IN CONNEMARA.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

After the Office for the Dead was chaunted by

following inscription :-

could

IRISH LANDLORDISM

CONDITION OF THE LEITRIM TENANTRY.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal

And now I turn to America, where I had num-bers grouped round Mr. Stephens and much talk and division about a leader. I do not understand how persons so Republican in their ideas should think so much about a leader. As for me, I have nothing to do with leaders. When a leader is set It would appear that some of the late Earl of Leitrin's tenantity are in a plight but little better than were the Skeheenarinka people some time ago under the late regime at Mitchelstown. The land is miserably poor, producing in many places nothing but rushes and sour grass, and in many others the only crop that is plentiful is stones. The struggles of the poor people for existence during the present severe times are, we are credibly informed and can readily believe, severe and overpowering, and many "ave succumbed to the adverse circumstances amid which they were endeavoring to keep their heads above water. A petition praying for some amelior-ation in their lot has been forwarded to the Hon. Colonel Clements on behalf of a large number of the tenants, but nothing has yet come of it, and pend-ing the legal settlement of the property nothing probably will. Receivers have lately been appoint-ed over the estate, but these coald do nothing in the matter without an order from the Court of Chancery. The state of affairs disclosed in the petition and the rent-roll accompanying it is one It would appear that some of the late Earl of up, the cause is at his mercy. No matter how he fails men cling to him, and if he is removed by sickness, or death, &c., the cause falls with him, and men break up, divide, and despair. The principle is wrong; therefore, of course, sooner or later it goes to pieces. And here I would advise that not too much importance be attached to organization, or premaration. or preparation—mere mechanical organization or preparation. It is the soul of the Nation which re-quires to be regenerated, and there must the work of preparation begin. The nation that is prepared in soul, whose mind is impressed with the one great and the idea where are worked by faith and Chancery. The state of affairs disclosed in the petition and the rent-roll accompanying it is one which demands, indeed, the earnest attention of every one concerned in the estate. It is impossible that the tenantry can continue, during the present terribly severe times, to pay the exorbitantly heavy rents, werejit ever so equitable that they should do so. Common sense, as well as charity, therefore, dictate that some substantial reduction be made. The adoption of this course will secure a reasonable re-turn; the adoption of a harsher one may secure nothing but loss on the one side and ruin on the other. How urgently some amelioration is called for may be gathered from some of the figures given for may be gathered from some of the figures given in the rent-roll. Two hundred and fifty per cent. is the ordinary rate to which the screwing process is the ordinary rate to which the science processing process has raised the rents of the Kilassent tenants; in many cases it is considerably more. The figures are given in three columns, the first showing the origi-nal rent at which the farms were taken; the next, Griffith's valuation; and the tkird, the present rent. There is a wonderful similarity between the tables and those produced in court some time ago during the famous trial in connection with the latter estate. The tenants pray for a new and fair valua-tion, and, after referring to the trials which the endeavor to pay the increased rents had brought upon many of them, point with justifiable pride to the fact that their parish is one of the most orderly and law-abiding districts in the country. Their case seems to be a hard one indeed, and we trust to hear soon of something being done to better it.

LANDLORDISM IN MEATH.

Mr. Christopher Reynolds, solicitor, who proved a most efficient and energetic conducting agent, the At the meeting of the Meath Tenants' Defence Association in Navan, on tha 31st ult., a remarkable candidate visited most of the towns and villages in the county, and everywhere met with cordial promises of support. The runnor of any opposition was from the first very vague, and only had its origin in one or two newspapers with whom the wish was father of the thought. The sub-sheriff, Mr. McCutcheon, sat for the high-sheriff to receive the noninations, and the following name was was brief and rather scantily circulated, still many of the leading familes of the parish and others who case in connection with the Land Laws was brought under notice, showing, as it does, that "a coach and four" can be run through an English Act of Parmanaged to get wind of the proceedings in time, attended in considerable numbers. It is to be re-gretted that the notice was not given sooner and The Rev. J. Duncan, P. P., V. F., Trim, nament. The Rev. J. Duncan, P. P., V. F., 171m, introduced to the meeting a respectable-looking young farmer named Thomas Mulligan, who said he resided at a place already well noted in the history of the land in county Meath—the Mullsagh. He liament. more widely made known ; we know how such an opportunity would be seized on to do honor to the of the land in county Meath—the Mullsagh. He had a house and a farm of 30 acres, which his father and grandfather for beyond 100 years occu-pied before him. He was also willing to pay, and is paying, a fair rent for his holding. Recently the memory which is not to be forgotten so soon—a memory which is loved and revered—the memory Square, London, author, proposed by Harry McCann, Viewmont, Longford, seconded by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, Killeter, parish priest of Killoe. Assist-ing nominators —Edward Pettit, Granard; William Flanagan, Granard; Thomas Maxwell, Ballymahon; of a great orator and philosopher—a great patriot, a great man. If, as the humble Parish Priest of Templederry, the light of his genious was remote and the scope of its powers limited, still the flame was so strong as to leave a mark whose brightness it ease dropped, and the landlord informed him that lease dropped, and the landlord informed him that he would give him a new one, but amongst other penal enactments it provided that his rent should be raised 25 per cent. beyond his present rent, and also that the new lease should be terminable at any time on getting a six months notice to quit. An ejectment had been served upon him. Father Dun-can said that the case would be heard at the Court of Common Pleas, and that the Association ought to defend it to the last extremity. For his part, if he had to beg from door to door for funds to defend it, he would do so. The Association then determined to take up the case, and subscriptions Francis Dowdall, Ballymahon ; Patrick Rhati-gan, Edgeworthstown ; John Reynolds, Drumish ; Michael Manning, Longford, J. P. and Peter Lowe, will take much to efface, while the farthing-candle glimmer of others is imperceptiable even in their own generation.—*Tipperary Advocate*. The iron police hut which had so long done serdefend it, he would do so. The Association then determined to take up the case, and subscriptions were at once made up to defray the necessary legal expenses. vice for the protection of Mr. Bridge is, now that that worthy has left the place, transferred from the Galtees to the wilds of Connemara. It began by

[FRIDAY, MAY 2.]

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Did you ever hear a carpenter plane the piano ? The success of the Irish team at Wimbledon is ue to the practice they have had at long ranges at their landlords.

A correspondent of an exchange wishes to know whether a circulating library ought to be kept in a tationary store.

An obliging young lady-A young lady told a typo that he might print a kiss on her cheek; but he couldn't publish it.

Two men having carried on an argument to high words, one said, I never give way to a fool." The other smartly replied, "I always do," and imme-diately replied, "I always do," and immediately retired.

"Jeannie," said a stern old Scot to his daughter, "it's a very solemn thing to be married." "I keen that verra weel," responded Jeannie, "but it's a great deal solemner not to be."

great deal solemner not to be." "I should just like to see somebody abduct me," said Mrs. Smith at the breakfast table, the other morning. "H"m! so should I, my dear—so should I," said Mr. Smith with exceeding earnestness. Curious folks in Chicago. A clerical gentleman in Janesville, (Wis.,) sent to a Chicago bookseller for "Farrar's Seeker After God." The bookseller simply wrote back—"No such person in Chicago." "What a fina head your hay hat?" said an admire

""What a fine head your boy has!" said an admir-ing friend. "Yes," said the father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, ny boy ?" "Yes, father," replied the boy; "teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."

"I'd stay an old maid till I got black in the face before I'd stay in old mand thi I got black in the lace before I'd marry a man who shews tobacco." And she took a wad of gum out of her mouth and stuck it on the under side of the seat of her chair for safe keeping while she was eating her dinner.

A conceited young man, in talking with an aged clergyman, said, with a dogmatic air:---"I will never believe anything which I cannot understand." The old clergyman mildly responded:-"Then young man, it is probable that your creed will be a very short one.

"Beatiful moonlight when I came in last night," said Sozzle, breaking the ominous silence at break-fast. "Yes," said Mrs. Sozzle blandly, from the other side of the table, "but hardly light enough for you to open the front door with a boot hook or hang the door mat on the hat tree."

Strangely enough, the Southern Scots hate the Northern Scots with a thorough latred—the further Northern Scots with a thorough latred—the further North the greater the dislike. "Ye'll be from Fife, naedoubt ?" said a Dumfries woman to a fellow begging. "No, I'm from Aberdeen." "Worse and worse!" she exclaimed, and slammed the door in his face.

When we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we are going to do when we grow older, and when we grow old we waste an equal amount of time in lying about what we did when we were young—in telling about the old winters and trouble experienced in gaining our knowledge.

"Let us pray !" said, reverently, a Californian clergyman, who had been warned that his auditors, in a remote settlement, were profane and rough, and as he said so he cocked two revolvers and laid them to the right and left on the desk that served him as a pulpit. Never had he preached to so atten-tive and silent a congregation.

The flowing reporter who wrote, with reference to a well-known belle, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that night have been taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in his handkerchief and left for "Her dirty feet were encased in shoes that might be taken for ferry boats."

The "Forty Thieves."-A Yankee, who had never paid more than twenty cents to see an exhibition, went to a New York theatre one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him rorty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him seventy-five cents for a ticket. Passing the paste-board back, he quietly remarked:—"Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched.

not been nominated the sub-sherin might be shortly expected to give an official utterance on the subject. There was great doubt as to which court the cere-mony would take place in, and eventually the Record Court was found to be the scene. At five A short bout between a school board philosopher and a school is thus related:—The Board (impossing

FRIDAY M

LITT

Contin Fanshawe and Ger's Hotel," he

calling, but draw passed the door, she ascended the glance. She call "Mr. Landor Lady Fanshawe. Lady Fanshawe Antipodes !" she your old friend widow as you co These few wo

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One evening she never desire shadow was tha father had been had married a of doubtful, or was followed jealousy had be had followed. he had been he Naylor was th The next day cipice, he hav He was tried death, was co for life. On l that he was caused by an a pushed her fr

" And he w Bu lieve it ! Bu I would have you made me Bright littl fulness-gay putting on h off in his eye when he wa during the c man of her l had left a lit

as was said ! the laugh to All she did way she wo which he w came home could not h And so, 1 seen this lit

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have acquired the popularity they have.

ead. Mr. Elrington read it. It was as follows : We

TO THE LADIES OF THE LAND OF MOORE : most respectfully and hopefully address the ladies of Ireland in order to enlist their services in co-operating with us to make the Moore Centenary a We appeal to the fair and triumphant success. We appeal to the fair and gentle sex, whose beauty and virtue distinguished the home of the port, the birthplace and land of Moore, whose sensitive hearts and poetical natures moore, whose sensitive nears and poerical natures render them peculiarly suited to appreciate our patriotic memorial. Moore was pre-eminently the greatest lyric poet Ireland has known, and not only has he tuned the chords of his "own island harp" to awake and perpetuate the sweetest minstrelsy of that Ireland, but his works are remarkable for all that is exquisite in sentiment, social thought, and feeling, and his sacred songs likewise possess a softness of conception and perfection in xecution un surpassed by the devotional songs of any other country. No poet has so fully interpreted the nature and great mental and moral attributes of woman, and as he himself has written :

> "Woman's heart was made For minstrels' hands alone ; By other fingers played It yields not half the tone."

While woman has always tenderly translated and truly expressed the purest emotions of the poet's soul, it follows from this that a centenary of Moore soul, it follows from this that a centenary of Moore without women would be an altar without a priest-ess- a harp devoid of harmony. May we, then, be permitted to request that the ladies do take such measures as shall most effectually enable them to

Measures as shall most electuary chapter them to carry out our patroitic purpose? Mr. Sullivan said it was his belief that what they had heard read might be an admirable response to the toast of "The Ladies" after a dinner, but it was entirely too gushing for the present purpose, was worthy of schoolboys or after-dinner oratio It but would make the committee ridiculous if they

lopted it. Mr. Gernon did not regard it in the same light a Mr. Sullivan. He thought it was a charming ad-dress to the ladies of Ireland. If it enabled them to get in money it would be well ; if not, it could do any harm.

Mr. St. John Brenon considered it was beneath

Mr. St. John Brenon consutered it was beneath their dignity to issue such an address. Mr. Lloyd thought Mr. Brenon should withdraw this expression. It should not go before the public that they considered it beneath their dignity to issue an address to the ladies of Ireland.

Mr. Elrington did not think when he first entered that movement he would have so many to contend against. They began with difficulty, they progress-ed with difficulty, almost with insult; and now he found himself again tormented and annoyed by a found himself again formented and annoyed by a want of gentlemanly or Irish feeling—a want almost of respectability in their dealings. The denon of discord, not the angel of love, was again standing before aim. And for what was he again standing before ann. And for what was he attacked *!* Because he presumed to attempt to in-duce the ladies of Ireland to assist this squabbling, egotistical committee. He would not ask them to condescend to publish his address, and he would let the world judge who was the gentleman. (Hear, hear)

hear.) After some further discussion the motion was put and carried without a division. Cn the motion of Mr. Hewson, Colonel Davoren,

Galtees to the wilds of Connemara. It is sheltering under its guns an obnoxious land agent ; it leaved now to sheltering under its loopholes a it descends now to sheltering under its loopholes a colony of "Bible-readers." Connemara, as every-body knows, holds the place of "Booriabhooligha" for all the old women of both sexes who so long kept up the wind for the bray of Exeter Hall, and who still supply the sinews of war to the light kept up the wind for the bray of Excert han, and who still supply the sinews of war to the Irish Church Mission for keeping the aborigines of West Ireland m Bibles and antimacassars. All the sensi-ble world recognized long ago what a flat failure the proselytism of Connemara was-how the poor people, during the bad years, sent their children to the proselytizing schools to get them breakfast, and to their own to get them education ; how the same scholars were shifted from school to school to glad-den the Protestant Bishop's eyes on his visitation ; and how reports were framed on this duplication to and how reports were framed on this duplication to raise more funds for the glorious work of the spread of the Gospel. "Mick McQuaid" had many a prototype, and the wit of the poor peasantry knocked fun as well as soup out of the "missionares," while their hearts and souls always remained with their priests and the old faith of their fathers. The fervor of the proselytizer has of late years waned ; indeed, if the truth were known, perhaps a of the funds was the precursor of a decad inking

ence in the fervor, and the spirit of the age becoming less gullible and more practical, nothing less than the exhibition of a genuine batch of Connemata "'verts" on the stage of Exeter Hall would draw \mathcal{L} s. d. from the purses of even the old maids. enterprise of a De Witt to It would require the enterprise of a De with to produce a native; and so the work languished. But a McNiece to the rescue! McNeice is one of the colony of proselytizing schoolmasters in Conne-mara. One of the young priests of a parish in the district — a Father Rhatigan — heard that in McNeice's school was the child of one of his flock. It would require the The young priest visited the school to satisfy him self, and very naturally an altercation ensued be tween himself and the master about the custody of the child. This altercation proved the ground for a the endd. This altercation proved the ground for a summons for assault against the priest by McNeice, which was heard and dismissed by a bench of magistrates, As is natural, too, the people sided with their priest, whom they considered badly treated, and ever since it has been decidedly unpleasant ed, and ever since it has been decidenty impressing for McNiece and Company. There is no actual evidence, however, of anybody having been hurt, and we all know that the cuc of people who live upon advertisement of their dangers and their grievances is to raise the loudest outcry they can. The police authorities themselves did not think that excludely was in any imminent danger a few days anybody was in any imminent danger a few days ago, for a party of the Constabulary, under Inspector Callen, who were on their way to the alleged scene of hostilities from Galway, were recalled when scene of hostilities from Galway, were recalled when they got as far as Oughterard, no further disturb-ance being apprehended. The accounts to hand now are a little alarming, but the whole affair is of the most trivial nature. The truth is that the now are a little alarming, but the whole aflar is of the most trivial nature. The truth is that the people are getting comfortable. Removed from under the shade of "The Law Lafe," and, given some fair play under the kindly landlordism of such men as Mitchell Henry; they want no more soup and free breakfasts, they would much prefer that the massivitying achieve would discuss in soup and free oreactions, they would decamp in that the proselytizing colony would decamp in search of a less eivilized field of operations, and, as always, they have a fixed determination to stand by their faith and their priests in weal and woe-to live as well as die in the old Church and the old

The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm-hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.

Faith

LETTER OF THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY.

It is not truly saddening the reflection that Irish Nationality should come forth only in the form of funeral demonstrations? How many patriots have we not seen pass away within the last few years? we not seen pass away within the last few years ' Shall more, and yet more be permitted to go home, leaving the land they loved enslaved ? Let those who yet live, see to it, ere it be too late, that the Nation herself, neglected by her children, made the prey of faction, given even to the charge of incomprey of faction, given even to the enarge of incom-petent physicians, does not also pass away, never again to be restored. There is Mr. O'Connor Power telling us that he and his Parliament friends will "fight or." till they are expelled from that House. What strange fighting for Irishmen! But he need not be the least auximizing of exculsion for the not be the least apprehensive of expulsion, for the enemy could desire nothing better than to see the representatives of the old Nation expending their energy and their activity in that arena. energy and their activity in that arena. He was keep them there at any cost, and the more energy and activity they display the better will he be pleased. And Mr. Davitt, ex-Fenian prisoner, was present, approving, of course, of this language, so calculated to delude the thoughtless, unreflecting and the second secon calculated to delude the inoughness, anteneeting people. If I turn to Glasgow I find Mr. Parnell laying down the doctrine that Nationalists may work, and that he and his Parliament men may work, and that all will be harmony between them. truth and fals But this cannot be, for between But this cannot be, for between truth and faise-hood, light and darkness, sense and nonsence, right and wrong, there can be no peace, no compromise. Nationality means independence, restoration, resti-tution—the Parliament work means subjection, union, slavery; and between these harmony is utterly impossible. There can be no unity except union, slavery; and between these harmony is utterly impossible. There can be no *unity* except towards one common end, and the first step to unity is the overthrow of falsity Till that be ac-complished, the position of true Nationalists and patriots in regard to Home Rule and all its degrad-ing works must be one of uncersing antagonism ng works must be one of unceasing antagonism. See, I pray of you, that there be no mistake on this See, I pray of you, that there be no mistake on this all important point. But Mr. Parnell, I perceive, has found out at last that Home Rule is a "com-promise," though a year ago he was a party to a resolution forbidding any one to take part in the "National" Conference who did not sign the proramme of degradation. And now when the deceived people turn aside in

disgust from these compromises and concessions he humors them by saying that by-and-by, after a little more Parliament work, and energy, and activity, the compromise policy will be given up, and they will seek their "just rights" may be, we are only will seek their "just rights" may be, we are only allowed to guess—three or four years hence I sup-pose will be time enough to reveal that the people have been misled, the nation dishonored be-fore the world, her children divided, her name dis-graced, and now she is asked to trust her sacred cause in the future to the politicians who have cause in the future to the politicians who have brought all these woes upon her. In the name of Ireland I ask, how is it that these Parliamentarians Ireland I ask, how is it that these Parnamentarians have dared, in the face of warning and protest, to persevere for six years in a course of degrading compromise, telling the people all the time that they were seeking their "just rights!" Yes, the people have been told so—nay, told that what was sought was "best for Ireland," and now the grand by many is made that it was a "compromise," and

sought was "best for Ireland," and now the grand discovery is made that it was a "compromise," and that soon—it is not said how soon—the "compro-mise" policy must give way to the "just rights" policy. But Ireland herself has never descended,

bech with Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McCann, Mr. Rey-nolds, Rev. B. O'Reilly, P. P. and Rev. Mr. Brennan,

and never will descend to compromise or surrender

one atom of her rights divine. She prefers her chains. Have the Irish representatives forgotten who she is, that they thus expose her to such con-tinual degradation before the enemy? And now I turn to America, where I find num-

soul, whose mind is impressed with the one great and true idea, whose acts are guided by faith, and inspired by hope, and that leans humbly but con-fidently on the strong arm of the living and Omni-potent Gala-such a patient.

potent God--such a nation is always prepared, al-

vain

vays ready, and no opportunity comes to her in

vain. Where is now the intelligence, the truth, the heroism, and patriotism of the island? for if one great thought united them together the power will be in-

great thought united them togened vincible--Yours faithfully, CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION.

On Friday, without having to pass through the troublesome ordeal of a contested election, Mr. Justin McCarthy was declared duly elected member

of Parliament for the County of Longford, in the room of Major Myles O'Reilly, who has resigned to

room of Major Myles O'Reilly, who has resigned to accept the position of Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education. Mr. McCarthy, who is president of one of the London branches of the Home Rule Confederation, has for some time ambitioned Parliamentary life. In 1874 he was spoken of as a likely candidate for the borough of Bandon in his native country, and his name has been since more then once mentioned in connection

been since more than once mentioned in connection

with Irish Parliamentary vacancies. He has never however, offered himself to any constituency until

the present election, and his path to a seat in St Stephen's has from the moment of his issuing his

address been a singularly smooth one. In company with Mr. Henry McCann, a man known and respect-ed through the breath of the County Longford, and

candidate visited most of the towns and villages in

the nominations, and the following paper was

"Justin McCarthy, 48 Gower Street, Bedford

For some time after the nomination had been given in to the sub-sheriff the Crown and Record Courts at the court-house had no one but a couple

of policemen in them and a stray townsman or

two who occasionally looked in. About one o'clock it was understood that as a second candidate had not been nominated the sub-sheriff might be shortly

handed in to him

Longford."

The sub sheriff said, acting for the high-sheriff. he declare Mr. Justin McCarthy, the only had to declare Mr. Justin McCarthy candidate nominated, duly elected as member of Parliament for the county of Longford.

There were about a dozen persons in court at the time of this declaration, and the result was received

with applause. Mr. McCann said he did not intend to say any thing on the result of the election, but he begged to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. McCutcheon, the sub-sheriff, for his dignified and impartial conduct on this occasion. Mr. J. McCarthy, M. P., said he seconded the

solution with great pleasure. (Applause.) Mr. McCann-Mr. McCarthy is very much obliged

to all the electors. Mr. McCar hy—And I hope to show them that I

Mr. McCar by And I hope to show them that I am not unworthy of their confidence. This terminated the proceedings connected with the election, and Mr. McCarthy quietly walked down the street to his hotel with Mr. McCann, the rear being brought up by a crowd, who predicted Parliamentary honors of a novel and striking char-Parliamentary honors of a novel and striking char-acter for Mr. McCarthy. There was no further popular demonstration. In 1865 and 1868 Major Myles O'Reilly and the

present Lord Greville were returned unopposed for the county. In 1870, when Colonel Greville was present Lord Greville were returned unopposed for the county. In 1870, when Colonel Greville was promoted to the peerage, a sharp contest took place for the vacant seat, the Hon. George Greville Nugent being elected by 1,578 votes to 411 polled for the late John Martin. At the last general election in 1874 Major O'Reilly and Mr. George Errington were returned, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Slator, being defeated by a vote of six to com-Slator, being defeated by a vote of six to one. There being no division at the present election popular party, the conservatives wisely among the did not expose themselves to another so severe ebuff

NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

The bodies of the brothers Sheares are preserved in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. They have never decayed or corrupted, being merely dried and darkened by time.

King Connor McNessa is stated by Irish chronic King Connor MCNessers is stated by Irish chrome-lers to have been the first Christian in Ireland. Bacrach, a Pagan Druid, informed him of the suf-ferings of Christ and the redemption of mankind, which impressed the king very much. Before his death he commended his soul to the Saviour of the world.

Surnames first became hereditary in Ireland in reign of Brian Boru. Doctor O'Donovan say lrish surnames are formed from the genitive case of names of ancestors who flourished in the tenth century, and at later periods, by prefixing O or Mac, as O'Neill, MacCarthy, &c. O literally signifies grandson, in which sense it is still spoken in the province of Ulster, and in a more enlarged sense any male descendant, and Macliterally signifies son, and in a more extended sense any male descendant. took the prefix of Mac called themselves after $\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ source of Szegedin's resurrection to a new life; they father, and those who took the prefix of Ω after $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ may perchance throw a ray of light on the dark their surname from the name of their σ .

"What part of speech is the word 'egg '!" Boy eved)—"Noun, sir." The Board—"What is its relieved)gender?" Boy (perplexed)—"Can't tell, sir." The Board (getting confused)—"Is it masculine, feminine or neuter?" Boy (looking skarp)—"Can't say, sir, till it is hatched.

till it is hatched." "There was an outrageous fraud in Philadelphia pie-eating match.—The contestants were three in number, and one of the largest of the variety threates was crowded with spectators. Three pies were placed on a table, on the stage, and the referee said. "Ready —go" Each man grabbed a pie, and shut his mouth on about a quarter of its surface ; but there was no swallowing, for the pie was filled with leather, straw and nois. with leather, straw and nails.

If a cat doth meet a cat upon a garden wall, and if a cat doth greet a cat, O, need they both to squall *i* Every Tommy has his Tabby waiting on the wall, and yet he welcomes her approach with a yawi. And if a kitten wish to court upon a garden with why don't she sit and sweetly smile, and not stand up and bawl; lift his precious back up high, and show his teeth and moan, as if 'twer colic more than ove that made that fellow groan?

The recent incarceration of the editor of the Thomastown Vidette in the insane asylum, a hopeles Inomastown *v* accut in the instate system, another the maniac, has a sad, and history. People who recent saw an article in his paper entitled "Death of an Angle Worm," and did not read beyond the head; ing, were not aware that the article was an oblituary of the editor's aunt, who had just left him all her of the editor's aunt, who had just left him all her money, and that as the article went to the printer it was headed, "Death of an Aged woman."

was headed, "Death of an Aged woman." "You know," said Rice, "how the negro likes 'pos-sum. Two darkeys were riding from a field after a hard day's plowing. They began to talk about the things good to eat. "What do you say to dish!" said one. 'T-a-ke a good f-a-t 'possum—pah bile him—put him in an old fassion Dutch oving—roas' lim brown'—the other darkey's eyes rolling and mouth watering as the description went on—sarve him up with e-o-o-n graby—"hut yo' mouf, you niggah; I'll fall right offn' dis hoss." him up with c-o-o-n graby-"hut niggah; I'll fall right offn' dis hoss."

Ludwig Kossuth, in a letter which he accompanied a Ludwig Kossuth, in a letter which he accompanied a donation for Szegedin, gave a striking example of the truth that in the presence of misfortune all party strife and personal rancor should be forgotten. He spoke in appreciating terms of the Minister Presi-dent, and wrote as follows of Francis Joseph I.:— The nation has unanimously exclaimed, "Szegedin must live : Szegedin must not be lost!" In this exclamation the Hungarian nation has taken an oath before God and the world that she will recall Szegedin before God and the world that she will recall Szegedin before God and the world that she will recall Szegedin from her watery grave to a new and more beautiful life, as in the Bible Lazarus was raised from the temb by Him who said :—"I am the resurrection and the life," a similar reply to the interrogation was granted by the sovereign when, having hastened to acquaint imself personally with the extent of the catastrophe, is gazed with tearful eyes of the stream choked Intrasett personally with the extent of the stream choked he gazed with tearful eyes on the stream choked with ruins and on the fourth devastation it had wrought. That which comes from the heart goes to the heart who refuse my homage to the might of your king, who regard the splendor of the pulling a monarch in whose eyes the tears of hupurple, and in thery, I bow in reverence at the purple of a monarch in whose eyes the tears of ha-sign sympathy glisten. May those tears be the The only difference, therefore, to be observed be-tween O and Mac in surname is that the family who source of Szegedin's resurrection to a new life; they

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LITTLE DORINDA.

Continued from Second Page.

Continued from Second Page. Fanshawe and General Tasker had arrived at Goat-er's Hotel," he walked there, not with a view of calling, but drawn by a sort of fascination. As he passed the door, a lady suddenly came up, and as she ascended the steps, gave him a quick steady glance. 'She called out-" Mr. Landor ! don't you know me ?" It was Lady Fanshawe. "I thought you were at the Antipodes !" she said ; "but you don't ask after your old friend Dorinda. She is as pretty a young widow as you could wish to see !" These few words announced his fate.

* * * *

One evening not long after he told her, though she never desired nor asked to know, what that shadow was that had weighed on him so long. His father had been a colonial settler, and while there had married a second time a very beautiful woman of doubtful, or at least misty, antecedents. She

shadow was that had weighed on hin so ong. This is father had been a colonial settler, and while there had married a second time a very beautiful woman of doubtful, or at least misty, antecedents. She was followed by many admirers, and hence his jealousy had been roused, and strange, wild scenes had followed. One day they had had a quarrel; he had been heard to threaten ; and, as it proved, Mr. Naylor was the person who had caught the words. The next day she was lying at the bottom of a pre-cipice, he having asked her to come out with him. He was tried, sentenced, and, narrowly escaping death, was condemned to imprisonment and labor for life. On his death-bed he had assured his son that he was innocent; and that her death was caused by an accident; that in his passion he had pushed her from him. "And he was innocent?" cried Dorinda "I be-lieve it! But why did ycu not tell me, my own ? I would have clung to you only the more. Oh ! but you made me suffer terribly." Bright little face, searching his with a pretty wist-fulness—gay or overcast as his was; unwearied in putting on her finery to please hum and set herself off in his eyes; restless when he was absent, joyous when he was with her j-such was little Dorinda during the course of the years she was united to the man of her heart. Yet all she had passed through had left a little seriousness in her delicate face, and, as was sub before, she now oftener changed from the laugh to gravity, than from gravity to the laugh. All she did was graceful and becoming, even to the way she would find on his open book when he came home; they had a coquettish turn which she could not help giving to all that she touched. And so, having followed her troubled course, and seen this little craft with snowy sails furled safe in

And so, having followed her troubled course, and seen this little craft with snowy sails furled safe in shelter, let us now join in the aspiration of Tiny Tim: "God be with us, every one!" and, out of His good grace, with our

"LITTLE DORINDA." The End.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. skeitharton Editres.
Pakine continue in fashion. A new kind has just for an and reast in the order on rule in the order on rule in the order of it. They show has an and fast in ended of my time that 1 was oblight in and in a neutral shade, and the order of my time that 1 was oblight in a different color from the finance of disappointment or unkindences was uttered for seven years, because the final the reading which is in a different rule. Four pools that the method of disappointment or unkindences was uttered when there might have been a feeling that 1 was remaining that a selent memory cherished of a person who and more was the red of 20 years, think at selent memory cherished of a person who and the disput in the safet in the reactive field. However, the same reacted bunches of many content is spring are red, straw cool and beige. Old gold color will still be work on the safet as the react of your generatives, and also for the trimmings of bus in the direct times, and also for the trimmings of the brown. Among the knowns who addid who may when the reactives, and also for the trimmings of bus the trimmings of bus the to the adversate the react of your generatives, and shall testify the same. Gold and share are divergent to the same members were then presented to the adversate the reactive of the adversations to come the endurines character. A proof GIRL'S HAIR. Mrs. J. J. Skefinzton Editress.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS BY IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. London, Friday, April 4. The Irish Catholic members of Parliament attend-ed to-day by appointment at 22 Portman street, at one o'clock, to present an address of congratulation to Dr. Newman on his clevation to the Cardinalate. There were present—Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Biggar, Colenel Colthurst, Mr. Callan, Mr. Collins, Rt. Hon. W. H. Cogan, Mr. Dease, Mr. Delahunty, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Errington, Mr. A. Moore, Sir. J. N. McKenna, Major Nolan, Major O'Beirne, Sir Patrick O'Brien, The O'Donoghue, Mr. O'Byrne, Mr. O'Clery, Mr. O'Connor Power, Serjeant Sherlock, Mr. Synan, Mr. Sheil, and The O'Connor Don. Dr. Newman, who came up from Birmingham ex-pressly for the occasion, entered the room shortly after one o'clock.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

after one o'clock.

The address was read by Sir J. N. McKenna, and was in the following terms:

" To the Very J. H. Newman, D. D .:

"Your very J. H. Newman, D. D.: "House of Commons, 25th March, 1879. "Very Rev, and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Irish Catholic members of Parliament, beg leave to offer you our heartfelt congratulations, and to ex-press to you, with great respect, the sincere satisfac-tion with which we hail your elevation to the Sacred College. In conferring on you this signal mark of College. In conferring on you this signal mark of his favor, the Holy Father has met the wishes and his favor, the Holy Father has met the wishes and rejoiced the hearts of all classes of your fellow Catholics, for they see in it recognition of the lofty genius you have devoted to the service of religion, and the crowning of a life of the purest self-sacrifice. As Irishmen, we specially welcome this proud tri-bute to the merits of one whose sympathies have always been with our country, and who devoted many years of brilliant and laborious effort to her cause in the still unfinished battle for educational liberty.—With profound respect we are, very rev.

many years of brilliant and laborious effort to her cause in the still unfinished battle for educational liberty.—With profound respect we are, very rev. and dear sir, your faithful servants. [Here follow the signatures of 45 members.] Dr. Newman replied in the following terms: Gentlemen, this is a great day for me, and it is a pleasure to meet old friends, and it is a pleasure to make new ones. But it is not merely as friends that I meet you—for you are representatives of a Catholic people, and therefore, in receiving your congratulations, of course I feel much touched by your address—but I hope you will not think its strange if I say that I have been surprised, because, while it is a great thing to please one's own people, it is still more wonderful to create an interest in a people which is not one's own. I don't think there is any other country which would have treated me so graciously, as you did. It is now nearly thirty years since, with a friend of mine, I first went over to Ireland with a view to that engagement which I afterwards formed there; and during the several years since, with a friend of mine, I first went over to Ireland with a view to that engagement which I afterwards formed there; and during the several years through which that engagement lasted I had a continuous experience of kindness, and nothing but kindness, from all classes of people—from the hierarchy, from the seculars and regulars, and from the laity, whether in Dublin or in the country. As their first act they helped me in a great trouble in which I was involved. I had put my foot into an unusual legal embarrassment, and it required many thousand pounds to draw me out of it. They took a great share in the work, nor did they show less kindness at the end of my time that I was obliged to leave from the necessities of my own congrega-

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MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT.

WILLIAM WYATT,

STOVES, TINWARE LAMPS,

ard philosopher oard (impossing-rd 'egg ??" Boy rd—"What is its t tell, sir." The sculine, feminine -"Can't say, sir,

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ne negro likes 'pos-from a field after gan to talk about o you say to dish? b you say to disht? possum—pah bile Dutch oving—roas' is eyes rolling and n went on—sarve nut yo' mouf, you s."

h he accompanied a riking example of isfortune all party be forgotten. He the Minister Presithe Minister Presi-cancel Joseph L:-claimed, "Szegedin be lost!" In this n has taken an oath will recall Szegedin and more beautifud aised from the tamb resurrection and the ogation was granted astenat to acquaint it of the catastrophe, the stream choked devastation it had om the heart goes my homage to the the splendor of the in reverence at the es the tears of hu-those tears be the to a new life ; they light on the dark

exactly the same. Gold and silver are likely to be mixed with different tissues and combined with embroideries. Materials shot with gold and silver are now much used for the draperies and trimmings of ball dresses, and also for the trimmings of bon-nets. Real moss is now combined with flower trim-mings

mings. Among the articles now embroidered in colors are, in addition to table-linen and under-garments, as already mentioned, tea-sets adorned with garlands of flowers. Pillow-shams are also worked this way. The tea-sets are of plain linen, fringed out on either side of the table-cloth and napkin. A little above the fringe is a handsome blue, red, or eera embroi-dery work.

dery work. Fans are now made to correspond with the spring Fans are now made to correspond with the spring suits. Some are of "pekin satine" in all shades, trimmed on the upper border with a very narrow galloon embroidered with different flowers. An-other style called the "sphinx," has just appeared, and meets with great success. It is of black satin and gauze embroidered with shaded silk.

and gauze embroidered with shaded silk. Among the new spring bonnets are numberless shapes. The Directoire style will again be worn, only wider than it has been, to protect from the heat of the sun. It will be trimmed with bouquets of many-colored flowers in the colors of the suit. These flowers are in the most delitate tints. Crape flowers are among the new styles. Some flower bonnets are now made, for demi-sasion wear. These bonnets form wreaths. One of these is composed of pink jacinthes, with garnet velvet bows in the back. The strings are also of garnet-colored velvet. An-other is of red flowers, with black tulle and lace covering the flowers and forming the barbes. Another bonnet in this style is in many-colored roses, with white tulle placed over the flowers, like the black tulle of the above-described bonnet. The majority of the people are not aware of the 1

the black tulle of the above-described bonnet. The majority of the people are not aware of the beneficial effect of wearing flannel next to the body, both in cold and warm weather. Flannel is not so uncomfortable in the warm weather as prejudiced people believe. Frequently colds and hacking coughs have disappeared on adopting flannel gar-ments. There is no need of great bulk about the waist which condemns the wearing of the flannel to those who prefer waspwaists to health, for in that case flannel can be cut as a loosely fitting bodice, always fastening at the back. There are scarcely any of the bad effects of sudden changes of weather fell by those who wear flannel, and mothers especi-ally, should endeavor to secure such for their peo-

A POOR GIRL'S HAIR.

A young and poorly-clad girl entered a barbershop in Vienna, and 'told the proprietor that he must "buy her head." The friscur examined her long, glossy chestnut locks, and began to bargain. He could give eight florins, and no more. Hair was plentiful the price had fallen, there was less de-demand, and other phrases of the kind. The little maiden's eyes filled with tears, and she hesitated a moment while threading her fingers through her chestnut locks; she finally threw herself in a chair and said :

and said

and said : "Then take it quickly." The barber, satisfied with his bargain, was about to elinch it with his shears, when a gentleman who sat half-shaved, looking on, told him to stop. "My child," said he, "why do you sell your beauti-tol hair "?

GENERAL AGENT for the celebrated pianos of Stein-way & Sons, New York; Chickering & Sons, Boston; Dunham & Sons, New York; Hains Bros., New York, Also Organs by Prince & Co., Buffalo. ful hair ? "My mother has been nearly five months ill. I can not work enough to support us; every thing has been sold or pawned, and there is not a penny in the

use." "No, no, my child ; if that is the case I will buy "No, no, my child ; if that is the case I will buy your hair, and give you one hundred florins for it." He gave the poor girl the note, the sight of which dried her tears, and he took up the barber's shears. Taking the locks in his hand he took the longest hair, cut it off, and put it carefully in his pocket-book, thus paying one hundred florins for a single hair. He took the poor girl's address in case he should want to buy another at the same rate. He is only designated as the chief of a great industrial enter-prise within the city.—*Exchange*.

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