Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est. Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

NO. 77.

GENTLEMEN.

See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES-the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1880 Sunday, 4—Low Sunday.
Monday, 5—Annunciation of the B. V. Mary.
Double.
Taesday, 6—St. Benedict, Abbot. Double.
(From 21st March.)
Wednesday, 7—St. Turilius, Bishop and Confessor.
Double. (From 2rd March.)
Thursday, 8—St. Francis, of Paul, Double.
(From 2nd inst.)
Friday, 9—St. Isidore, Bishop and Doctor.
Double. (From 4th inst.)
Saturday, 10—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor.
Double. (From 5th inst.)

EDITORIAL NOTES.

DESPATCHES from London state that the English Catholic aristocracy will provide an asylum for the Jesuits if expelled from France.

WE are pleased to notice that our excellent cotemporary the Montreal Post is to continue on its career of usefulness. We sincerely wish it every success. It is an able paper, and has a noble mission.

SHAW (Home Ruler) addressing the Cork Farmers' Club on Saturday, suggested that if the Conservatives suggested that if the Conservatives era of confiscation by means the were again returned to power and most abject. The Irish landlords the Irish party were denied the justice they asked for Ireland, the Irish party should leave Parliament.

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING, the popular story writer, died at her

of the whereabouts of Mr. J. B. Scott, who has been canvassing for the Celtic Monthly, they would be doing a good work by dropping a line to the proprietors of that excel lent magazine, 37 Nassua Street, New York. They are very desirous to know his whereabouts.

THE Nashville Christian Advocate, a Methodist paper, says that "French Protestantism is of so mild a type that it takes but little hold of the hearts of the people. The multitudes who have renounced Romanism [by which is meant the Catholic Church] will not be satisfied with the semirationalistic teaching that goes by the name of Protestantism.

MR. J. W. BIRCH is governor of the Bank of England, and he has cast to the winds his bullion and the Jesuits from France, are reckoning his responsibility to fight the government cause in the elections. Mr. J. W. Birch has possibly some

would only introduce just a little bit of the "no-popery" business into his lecture, an earnest effort might be made by a certain class to "hire a hall" for him.

THE New York Methodist asks:-"What is the verdict of Protestant public opinion upon the general question of what the worldly would call 'a new deal' in marriage?"
And it answers: "If Protestant society is drifting the way it seems to be drifting, on the subject of marriage, there must be some hypo-crisy in the condemnation of the crisy in the condemnation of the Mormons." There is a Methodist paper in Toronto which will doubtless be very much shocked by this

advised them not to pay excessive rents. He then gives an account of the eviction of five families during a pelting rain-storm, notwithstanding the protests and entreaties of the Catholic priest of the district. The evicting landlord, it may be added, is Lord Germanstown, a Roman Catholic Peer, descendant of one of

that menial and servile crew who retained their property during the

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Agencini Zaitung, Prince Bismarck's

of the Saints. We fail to see anything improbable in the beautiful story which reaches us from that green isle far away; it is but another link in the long chain of miracles which forms the life-long history of the Church in that and other lands.—

Russia will find, when its Government comes to its senses and ceases to persecute the Church, that the best friend and supporter of civil order is the Catholic religion, and that one of the reasons why the modern "Liberal" cries out against the tyranny of the Church of Rome is not that he believes in the existence of such, but that he knows very well that the Sovereign Pontiff is the inevitable enemy of all civil strife. Leo XIII. has written to the Catholic Bishops of Russia in structing them to restrain both clergy and people from all political plots.—Catholic Herald. the Church, that the best friend and sup-

SHORT-SIGHTED bigots who are rejoicing at the prospect of expulsion of without their host. The Republic in France is more injured by the tyrannical action of the "republicans" than the Jesuits are. In fact, the late proceedings

of children who know God "as the man inther swears at." As for Germany, just now she is a rather awakward example of Christian progress. It is true that old King William cants occasionally in a Methodistic kind of way, but the whole tendency of the German Government is toward the encouragement of infidelity. And Russia! The reverend gentleman's word must surely have been misprinted. The Bishop is willing to forgive the Russians their belief in the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, their reverence for holy images, their practices and ceremonies, which savor much of Rome—he is even anxious to see in Nihilism a sign of Christianity. The Russians with all their faults, are not "Papists;" he opens his arms to them; their sins are as nothing in his eyes.—Catholic Review.

less be very much shocked by this question and answer of its fellow-laborer in New York.

It seems almost incredible, as reported, that in several places in the west of Ireland it has been found impossible to unite Protestant and Catholic clergy, even in the divine cause of charity. Jealousy and strife appear. The priests, in some instances, refuse to act on relief committees unless the ministers of the Irish Mission are prevented from doing so, the agents of the society being especially obnoxious to the Roman Catholic clergy. In some cases they consented to act together if a guarantee were given that none of the funds should be used for proselyting purposes.—Buffalo Christum Advocate.

It is not the report that is "incredible,"

It is not the report that is "incredible," but the infantine innocence of the Advocate's remarks thereon. In some in stances the priests refuse to co-operate with men who, tendering the bread that perisheth in one hand, strive with the other, to wrest the spiritual bread that is immortal, from the poor, faithful, starving peasants. Can it then be strange, or inpeasants. Can it then be strange, or incredible, that the priests require a guarantee that the funds should not "be used for proselyting purposes?" Were it not for the dovelike simplicity of the Advocate we should look upon the whole paragraph as a neat piece of sarcasm, keenly ironical.—Buffalo Union.

THE Rev. Mr. Hepworth, the Hearld's 'Irish Relief Commissioner," publishes a of age, and had accumulated about 1 reland, the "dark spot of Europe." Perhaps it would be just as well if she also 1 fet Ireland to the Irish. Mr. Parnell's crusade is drawing European newspaper correspondents to Ireland, who lay bare her wretched condition to the gaze of an astonished world. It is this wretchedness Beaconsfield was trying to hide.—Catholic Herald

Journalists are beginning to speak of the sour-faced saints who go about with bibles under their arms and ask business men in business hours about the state of their souls."

If any of our contemporaries hear of the whereabouts of Mr. I. D.

Takenage said last Sunday in a sermon preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle that he "preferred roaring, roistering, bouncing sinners to the sour-faced saints who go about with bibles under their arms and ask business men in business hours about the state of their souls."

If any of our contemporaries hear of the whereabouts of Mr. I. D. cabled letter in Saturday's issue of that who teach the Cathole schools in Ireland, have for years being doing this very work of charity, out of their scanty resources, with a liberality that is beyond all human praise. The so-called "National Schools," being English government institutions, do being English government institutions, do not encourage Christian charity, but follow the pauper-making law of England, which forbids "relief" even to save life, except through the regular "Union" channels. Mr. Hepworth may possibly come across other schools, which offer food and clothes on other conditions; but until our Irish advices apprise us that he has encountered them we forbear to express any opinion on the subject.—Irish American.

THE SECRET OF THE CONFES-

In the year 1853 the cathedral church of Zitomir, in Russian Volhynia, was the scene of the most mournful of all Church ceremonies, the degradation of a priest. The church was filled to overflowing by persons who lamented aloud; the Bishop The cutren was more persons who lamented aloud; the Bishop whose painful duty it was to perform the sad rite, Mgr. Borowski, could not restrain his grief, all the more because the priest who was subject to it was universally known and, hitherto, universally respected. His name was Kobzłowicz, and he was Catholic priest at Oratov, in the Ukraine. Catholic priest at Oratov, in the Ukraine. Prom the time of his ordination he was regarded as one of the most pious and zeal-ous priests of the diocese; he had consider-able reputation as a prescher

ceed on their false course.

ceed on their false course.

Thus the poor priest, Kobzlowicz, knew well who was the genuine murderer, but he knew it only through the confessional. A word would have set him free from the terrible charge. But this would have broken the seal of the confessional, and he preferred to undergo degradation and penal servitude for life, and lose his good name and be regarded as a shameless criminal. The confession of the organist was subsequently taken in regular legal form, and then the Government sent directions to have the priest sought out and set at liberty, his innocence being publicly proto have the priest sought out and set at liberty, his innocence being publicly proclaimed. But he was beyond the reach of human compensation, and had gone before a tribunal where error is impossible, and where ample justice will have been done to his heroic virtue. He died without ever having let the slightest sigh transpire of the real condition of things.

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

GRAND EASTER SERVICES.

ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY THE BISHOP.

Good Friday was observed in our city as a general holiday, and was spent by our citizens according to their taste and inclination. The stores were closed and the

The services in our church were, both morning and evening, grand and sublime. At half-past nine the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated. Rev. Father O'Leary was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father Brohman as deacon, and Rev. Father Craven as sub-deacon. Rev. Father McGinn preached a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, describing the sufferings of Christ and dwelling on them

Father McGuire.
On Easter Sunday the services in St Mary's cathedral were unusually grand. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Heenan, with the Rev. Father McGinn as deacon, and the Rev. Father Craven sub-deacon. The choir sang Haydn's Mass in B flat,

in their usual brilliant style. His Lord-ship the Bishop of Hamilton preached a very impressive and eloquent sermon, of which the following is a synopsis: His Lordship quoted from St. Paul: "Christ rising from the dead, Death shall

have no more dominion over him." The victory of Jesus Christ on this day se cures to him the price of his sufferings and death: The fruits of his ministry, the perpetuity of his church, the fidelity of his disciples, the emulation of the cross, and the salvation of the nations of the and the salvation of the nations of the universe. All things temporal and earthly he fastened to the cross. The power which he received from his heavenly father shall never be taken from him. His new empire shall be eternal, His glorified humanity sits on the throne of the deity, and shall forever receive the united homage of angels and men. This glorious mystery is the confirmation of our faith, and our hope, for, if Christ had not risen, in vain with the fine class of the elections, Mr. J. W. Birch has possibly semmeterial interest vested in fract, the late preceding the most come, some or later, and event. Mr. Birch and the Bank of England can't stop it;

The great misfortune of Ireland, Lord Durarven declares; i.a. and always has been, that her people has been accustomed to rely to match on the Government which persently that the section of the suppose of the market of the brundranges of the board of the suppose of the suppose of the market of the suppose of the su

ting the crime, he took the gun with which he had shot the unfortunate man, and hid it where, upon his suggestion, the police found it, and he ingeniously managed to direct suspicion on the priest. But, the strangest part of the story remains to be told. After the arrest of the priest, being torn with remorse, he visited him in prison and went to confession to him, disclosing that he himself was the criminal. He had then the purpose of acknowledging his guilt before the tribunal, but his courage failed him, and he allowed things to proceed on their false course. tomb all his sins and imperfections, and he will rise to a new and everlasting life. Here His Lordship took considerable time, in an eloquent and instructive discourse, to show how those blessings must be obtained and what sacrifices had to be made, and closed by invoking a blessing on the congregation that they might participate in the fruits of this great and glorious resurrection.

great and glorious resurrection.

In the evening, at Benediction, the choir sang Lambillotte's "Tantum Ergo."

The service was concluded by His Lordship bestowing the Papal Benediction.

The usual Easter collection was taken

up at all the masses and amounted to about \$700. CHERUBINI. Hamilton, March 30th, 1880.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. MARY'S. the prison After appropriate services in the Church,

a grand concert and lecture was given in St. Mary's, in honor of Ireland Patron Saint. The great success of the affair must have been truly gratifying to those who undertook the management. Not one foot of standing room was to be found in the hall, such was the great crowd which filled the building. The lecture on 'Ireland," by the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, was one of that eloquent gentleman's happiest efforts, and was highly appreciated by the large and intelligent concourse of people.

Among those present we noticed Dean
Murphy, and Rev. Father O'Shea, and
Rev. Mr. Curran, Episcopal minister, from
Stratford. The concert was under the
direction of Dr. Woodgate of St. Mary's, nation. The stores were closed and the appearance of the city, generally, had a Sunday-like aspect. Our Catholic citizens observed Good Friday in an appropriate manner.

The services in our church were, both morning and evening, grand and sublime. At half-past nine the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated. Rey. Father the street of the concert. The sanctified was celebrated. Rey. Father the street of the concert. The sanctified was celebrated. following is the programme in full.

PART I. 1. March Tanuhauser—(Piano and Violin)
Miss Ford and Dr. Woodgate.
2. Chorus...., "The Faries.", Glover
School. Children.
3. Song, "The Ministrel Boy," Irish Melody
Mr. Delahunt.

MISSES FORD AND WHELIHAN.

PART II.

1. CHORUS....."Jenny Wren,"......Roche
SCHOOL CHILDREN.
2. Song." Believe me if all those endearing

Miss Dillon.

7. Selection. "Der Reyschatz.—Fiano and Violin.....Miss Ford and Dr. Woodgate GOOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The publisher of the Catholic World, Rev. I. T. Hecker, has issued a prospectus with the commencement of the sixteenth year of the publication of that excellent

monthly. He goes on to say:—
"With the next number the Catholic World enters on the sixteenth year of its existence. We propose celebrating that event by renewed efforts to secure the concurrence of able writers in contributing articles for its pages, and by making material changes for the better in the ap-

CANADIAN NEWS.

Miss Bolton, a young lady living near Brockville, who was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gnn, has since

The store of W. Keetch was broken into lately and \$15 taken from the till. The stores are all now wearing shutters after closing hours, for the first time in the history of Bruce Mines.

Peter Wilson, the individual who stole five cattle from near Forest, has been sen-tenced at the Sarnia Assizes to three years in the Penitentiary, and Chas. Vanvalken-burg, for counterfeiting, for six years.

On Monday night, the harness shop of Thos McKee, in the village of Stirling, was burglarized of \$229 from the cash box. The thief overlooked an additinoal \$45 which was in the box.

Three convicts escaped from the Penitentiary farm, near Kingston, on the 25th, taking a rifle from the guard after a severe struggle. They were captured about 6 o'clock next evening and brought, back to the price.

A number of American capitalists in the A number of American capitanists in the vicinity of Watertown have formed a company to build a line of steamboats to run between Cape Vincent and Montreal. The capital stock has been placed at \$200, 000, and a large amount has already been subscribed.

subscribed.

M. S. Woodhull, watchmaker, of Selkirk village, Ont., left on Friday night for parts unknown, leaving several unpaid bills, among them one for board of \$60. He also carried off some thirty watches belonging to parties in the neighborhood, which had been left for repairs.

A very serious accident occurred at Lindsay on Saturday afternoon. As Mr. Seymour, a farmer, was driving out of town his team took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Seymour from the waggon. The injuries sustained are serious and may prove fatal.

W. Strickland, a young man from Brantford, met with a very severe accident on Thursday, near Parry Sound. He and John Mills were both chopping near each other on the same log, and as Mills swung his axe to bring down his blow Strickland threw back his leg, to add additional weight to the blow he was in the act of delivering when it came in the way of delivering, when it came in the way of the descending axe of Mills, which struck just above the ankle, nearly cutting the

Friday night the mast of a derrick, on Arundal Co.'s Works Humberson, Ont., fell, striking Robert Bush and dashing him against a rock on the bank, inflicting a fatal wound on the back part of his head. sufferings of Christ and dwelling on them in a very impressive manner. At halfpast three in the afternoon Tenebrae was sung. The lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah were sung by the Rev. Fathers O'Leary, McGinn and Craven. In the evening the usual devotions of the Stations of the Cross took place.

At St. Patrick's Church the services were similar to those at the cathedral. The Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated by the Rev. Father J. Keough. A very eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McGuire.

Song. "The Ministrel Boy," Irish Melody MR. Delahunt.

Song. "Shamus O'Brien," Hays Misses Katie McKeough and Mary GRAHAM.

Duett. "List to the Convent Bells." ... Misses Katie McKeough and Mary GRAHAM.

Song. "Shamus O'Brien," Hays fatal wound on the back part of his head. He was taken to an adjacent house and movever, of no avail, as he died a few hours after the accident. The cause of the derrick falling is attributed to the breaking of some bolts. Deceased was a laborer, about 25 years of age and a stranger.

Song. "The Harp of Tara," Irish Melody Misses Ford and Whellhan.

Song. "The Amistrel Boy," Irish Melody Mrs. Delahunt.

Song. "The Ministrel Boy," Irish Melod

TELEGRAPHIC

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—Defalcations have been discovered in the Overland nave been discovered in the Overland Custom House of £105,000. The officials were detected clearing high classed goods at a low rate of duty. The director of the Custom House, and all the officials except two have been suspended pending an nquiry.
Over one hundred medical students **who**

were arrested on suspicion eleven months ago, have been released.
St. Petersburg, March 26.—It is stated that the Czar last night fired at and mortally wounded his confidential servant.
The latter, thinking his Imperial master had called him, entered the Imperial cham-ber, whereupon the Czar suddenly awak-ing and finding some one in his room, im-agined it was a Nihilist assassin, and fired at him with the above result.

FRANCE

London, March 26.—A Paris correspondent says:—The Bonapartists are feeling their way to propagandism in Paris by convening meetings in artizan quarters.

The meetings are technically private, admission being by ticket. Robert Mitchell Langele and Cunea D. Ordnano, Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies, addressed the meeting at Belleville on the 24th inst. The chief topic was the

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER 1.

The woods! O solemn are the boundless woods
Of the great western world when day declines;
And louder sounds the roll of distant floods,
More deep the rustling of the ancient pines,
When dimness gathers on the stilly air,
And mystery seems on every leaf to brood,
Awful it is for human heart to bear
The weight and burthen of the solitude.

Mrs Hemans.

White she is as Lily of June, And beauteous as the sliver moon, When out of si∕ht the clouds are driven, And she is left alone in heaven. I did not speak—I saw her face: Her face! It was enough for me! I turned about and heard her cry, "O misery! O misery!"

Wordsworth. In the earlier part of the last century, ough one of the primeval forests of the New World, northward of the region which the French colonists called the Eden which the French colonists called the Eden of Louisiana, a man was walking one evening with his gun on his shoulder, followed by two dogs of European breed, a spaniel and a bloodhound. The rays of the setting sun were gilding the Evast sea of flowers lying on his right beyond the limits of the wood through which he has a walking his very immeded every was making his way, impeded every moment by the cords of the slender liana and entangled garlands of Spanish moss. his movements, the vigour of his frame, his his movements, the vigotrol in stance, his keen eye and manly bearings, and above all the steady perseverance with which he pursued the path he had chosen, and forced his way through all obstacles, indicated a physical and moral temperament well fitted to cope with the many dif-ficulties inherent to the life of a settler in

the Neuvelle France.

Henri d'Auban had been a dweller in many lands-had lived in camps and in courts, and held intercourse with persons of every rank in most of the great cities of Europe. He was thirty-five years of age at the time this story opens, and had been in America about four years. Brittany was his native country; his parental home a small castle on the edge of a cliff overlooking one of the wildest shores of that rude coast. The sea-beach had been his playground; its weeds, its shells, its breaking waves, his toys; the boundless expanse of the ocean and its great ceaseexpanse of the occan and its great cease-less voice, the endless theme of his secret musings; and the pious legends of the Armorican race, the nursery tales he had heard from his mother's lips. Brittany, like Scotland, is "a meet nurse for a poetic child," and her bold peasantry have retained to this day very much of the religious spirit of their forefathers. Early in life Henri d'Auban Jost both his parents—the small-pox, the plague of that epoch in France, having carried them both off within a few days of each other. He saw them buried in the little other. He saw them buried in the little churchyard of Keir Anna, and was placed soon after by some of his relations at the college of Vannes, where he remained

several years.

On leaving it he began life with many friends, much youthful ambition, and very little fortune. Through the interest of a great-uncle, who had been a distinguished officer in Marshal Turenne's army, he was appointed military attache to the French Embassy at Vienna, and served as volunteer in some of the Austo the French Embassy at Vienna, and served as voluvteer in some of the Austrian campaigns against the Turks. He visited also in the Ambassador's service several smaller courts of Germany, and was sent on a secret mission to Italy. On his way through Switzerland he accidentable way through Switzerland he accidentable make you. I have considerable intersults and the conversion of the New Yorld. The proposition of the Message was allowed as a view of the Message was allowed as a secret mission to Italy. On his way through Switzerland he accidentable make you. I have considerable intersults and the most your brother write that the conversion of the Message was allowed as a secret mission to Italy. ally made acquaintance with General Lefort, the Czar of Muscovy's confidential friend and admirer. That able man was not long in discovering the more than ordinary abilities of the young Breton gentilhomme. By his advice, and through his interest, Henry d'Auban entered the Russian service, advanced rapidly from post to post, and was often favorably noticed by Peter the Great. He seemed as likely to attain a high position at that monarch's court as any foreigner in his service. His knowledge of military service. His knowledge of military science, and particularly of engineering, having attracted the sovereign's attention on several occasions when he had accompanied General Lefort on visits of military inspection, the command of a regiment and the title of Colonel were between the several ways him. But instance is ment and the title of Colonel were be-stowed upon him. But just as his pros-pects appeared most brilliant, and his favor with the Emporer was visibly in-creasing, he secretly left Russia and re-turned to France. Secrecy was a neces-sary condition of departure in the case of foreigners in the Czar's service. How-ever high in his favor, and indeed by reason of that favor they were no longer free agents—his most valued servants being only privileged serfs, bound to his by laws which could only be evaded by flight-permission was hardly ever obtained for a withdrawal, which was considered as a sort of treason.

Colonel d'Auban's abandonment of the

Russian service excited the surprise of his friends. Some painful thoughts seemed to be connected with the resolution which had cut short his career. He disliked to be questioned on the subject, and evasive answers generally put a stop to such in-quiries. He had, however, reached an age when it is difficult to enter or, a nev career; when old associations on the one hand, and youthful competitors on th

omes earnestness.

At this turning moment one of the in-World. In Europe, and especially in France, a perfect fever of excitement was raging on the subject of colonization. The rich territories on the banks of the Mississippi seemed a promised land to speculators of all classes and nations. The cagerness with which Law's system was hailed in Paris, and the avidity which sought to secare a share in the fabulous

prospects of wealth held out to settlers in prospects of wealth held out to settlers in the new France, had never known a parallel. This fever was at its height when one day the ex-favourite of the Czar happened to meet in the Luxembourg gardens an old school-fellow, who, the instant he recognized his comrade at Vannes, threw himself into his arms, and poured forth a torrent of joyful exclamations. This was the Vicomte de Harlay, a wealthy, good-natured, eccentric a wealthy, good-natured, eccentric Parisian, who had employed his time, hi

wit, and his means, since he had come of age, in committing follies, wasting money, and doing kindnesses. He had already managed to get rid of one large fortune; but fortune seemed to have a fancy for this spendthrift son of hers, and had recently bestowed upon him, through the death of a relative, a large estate, which he seemed bent upon running through with equal

"My dear d'Auban! I am delighted to see you! Are you come on a mission from the polar bears? or has the Czar

from the polar bears? or has the Czar named you his Ambassador in Paris?"
"I have left the Russian service."
"You don't say so! Why people declared you were going to cut out Leford and Gordon. Have you made your fortune, dear friend?"
D'Auban smiled and shock his head.

A rolling stone gathers no moss."
"Do you wish to make your for-

me?
"I should have no objection."
"What are you doing, or wishing to

"I am looking out for some employment. A small diplomatic post was offered to me some time ago, but it would not have suited me at all. I wish I could get a consulship. I want hard work, and plenty of it. What an extraordinary being you must think me."
"Have you anything else in view at present?" inquired De Harlay, too eagerly

ent on an idea of his own to notice his

"No. When a person has thrown himself out of the beaten track, and then not pursued the path he had struck out, it is no easy matter to retrace his steps.

Every road seems shut to him."

"But don't return to the beaten track

to the old road. Come with me to the new France. My cousin M. d'Artagnan, is commandant of the troops at New Orleans, and has unbounded influence with the governor, M. Pierrier, and with the Company. I will introduce you to him. I know he wants men like you to come out and redeem the character of the colony, which is overrun with scamps of

every description."
"Amongst whom one might easily run the risk of being reckoned," said d'Auban, laughing.
"Nonsense," cried his friend. "I am
"Nonsense," cried his friend. have

turning emigrant myself, and have just obtained a magnificent concession in the neighborhood of Fort St. Louis and the village of St. Francois."
"You! and what on earth can have

put such a fancy in your head?"
"My dear friend, I am weary of civilization—tired to death of Paris—worn ilization—tired to death of Pars—worn out with the importunities of my relations, who want me to marry. I cannot picture to myself anything more delightful than to turn one's back, for a few years, on the world, and oneself into a hermit, especially with so agreeable a carrier of M. la Calonel d'Aulen. a hermit, especially with so agreeable a companion as M. le Colonel d'Auban. But really, I am quite in earnest. What could you do better than emigrate? A man of your philosophical turn of mind man of your philosophical turn of mind the colon of the col est in the Rue Quincampoix. I was invited to little Mdlle. Law's ball the other day, and had the honor of dancing a minute with her. I shall write a placet to minute with ner. I shall write a placet to
the young lady, begging of her to obtain
from Monsieur son Pere a concession for
a friend of mine. It would be hard if
I could not help a friend to a fortune
when Laplace, my valet—you remember
him, don't you?—has made such good use
from with to the Paris Flabrate the of our visits to the Paris Eldorado that the rogue has set up his carriage. He was good enough when he met me trudg-ing along in the mud on a rainy day to offer me a lift. It is evident the world is

globe at least, and we may as well go and take a look at the revers de la medaille. Well, what do you say to my proposal!"
"That it is an exceedingly kind one, De Harlay. But I have no wish to speculate, or, I will own the truth, to be considered as an adventurer. That you, with you wealth and in your position. with you wealth, and in your position, should emigrate, can be considered at the worst but as an act of folly. It would be different with me."

tnrned upside down, on this side of the

globe at least, and we may as well go and

"Well, I do not see why the new France is to be made over to the refuse of the old one. I see in your scruples, my dear friend, vestiges of that impracticability for which you were noted at College. But just think over the question. Nobody asks you to speculate. For a sum not worth speaking of you can obtain a grant of land in a desert, and it will depend on your own ability or activity whether it brings you wealth or not. There is nothing in this, I should think, that can offend the most scrupul-

ous delicacy."
"Can you allow me time to reflect?" Certainly. I do not sail for six wee's It is amusing in the meantime to hear the ladies lamenting over my departure, and shudering at the dangers I am to run in life. After six or seven years' absence from his country, he scarcely folt at home in France. His acquaintances thought him changed. The eager ambitious youth had become a quiet thoughtful man. But if the enthusiasm of his character was subdued, its energy was in no wise impaired. Youthful enthusiasm, in some natures, simply evaporates and leaves nothing behind it but frivolity; in others, it condenses and becomes earnestness. rel on the staircase for shares, that is when they are happy enough to get in, which is not always the case. Madame de la Fere significant circumstances which often in-fluence a person's whole destiny directed Colonel d'Auban's thoughts to the New to his door. Then she screemed with all

The Vicomte de Harlay walked away, and d'Aub n paced for a long time the alley of the Luxembourg, revolving in his mind the ideas suggested by this conversation. "After so many doubts, so many projects which have ended in nothing, how singular it would be," he said to himself, "if a casual meeting with this scatterbrained friend of mine should end in determining the future course of my life." He had never thought of emigrating to the New World, but when he came to consider it there was much in the proposal which brained friend of mine should end in determining the future course of my life." He had never thought of emigrating to the New World, but when he came to consider it there was much in the proposal which harmonized with his inclination. The scope it afforded for enterprise and inclination of the scope it afforded for enterprise and inclination. harmonized with his inclination. The scope it afforded for enterprise and individual exertion was congenial to his temper of mind. Above all, it was something definite to look to, and only those who have experienced it know what a relief to some natures is the substitution of a definite prespect for a wearying un-

a definite prospect for a wearying un-certainty. In the evening of that day he called at one of the few houses at which he visited—that of M. d'Orgeville. He was dist-ntly related to this gentleman, who held a high position amongst what was called the parliamentary nobility. His wife received every night a chosen number of friends, men of learning and of letters, members of the haute magistrature, dig-nitaries of the Church, and women gifted with the talents for conversation, which the ladies of that epoch so often possessed, frequented the salon of the Hotel d'orgeville, and formed a society little inferior in agreeableness to the most celebrated

circles of that day.

Does it not often happen, unaccountably often, that when the mind is full of a particular subject, what we read or what we hear tallies so strangely with what has occupied us, that it seems as if a mysterious occupied us, that it seems as if a mysterious answer were given to our secret thoughts? When d'Auban took his place that evening in the circle which surrounded the mistress of the house, he almost started with surrorise at hearing M. de Mesme, a distinguished lawyer and scholar, say:

"I maintain that only two sorts of persons go to America, at least to Louisiana—adventures and missionaries you would not find in the whole colony a man that is not either an official, a priest, a

man that is not either an official, a priest,

"A sweeping assertion, indeed," observed Madame d'Orgeville. "Can no one here bring forward an instance to the con-"The Vicomte de Harlay has turned

concessionist, and is about to sail for New Orleans. In which of the four classes he has mentioned would M. de Mesme include has mentioned would M. de sheem included him?" This was said by a young man who was sitting next to d'Auban.
"Exceptions prove the rule. M. de Harlay's eccentricities are so well known that they baffle all calculation."

"For my part," said M. d'Orgeville, "I cannot understand why men of character and ability do not take more interest in these new colonies, and that the objects of a settler in that distant part of the world should not be considered worthy the attention of persons who have at heart not only the making of money, but

also the advancement of civilization."
"Ch lization" ejaculated M. de Wesme,
with a sarcastic smile. "What a glorious
idea the natives must conceive of our

civilization from the specimens we send them from France!"

"Surely," exclaimed young Blance-menil, d'Auban's neighbour, "M. Per-meritrier, M. d'Artagnan, the Pere Sacel

"Officials, soldiers, pries's, every one of them," retorted M. de Mesme. "What I have not yet heard of is a conthe Indians would be compared did not the colonists, by their selfish grasp-ing conduct and the scandal of their im ing conduct and the scandal of their immoral lives, throw the greatest obstacles

in the way of the missionaries? Did he not add that a few honest intelligent laymen would prove most useful auxiliaries in evangelizing the natives?"
"Your memory is faithful, M. de Mesme, I cannot deny that you quote correctly my brother's words. But his letters do not quite bear out your sweeping condemnation of the French settlers. If

I remember rightly, he speaks in the highest terms of M. Koli and M. de Bruis-"Is it the Pere Maretthat Monsieur is speaking of?" asked d'Auban of Madame

d'Orgeville.
"Yes, he is his brother, and the misionary priest at St. Francois des Illinois. M. Maret is Monsigneur le Prince de Conde's private secretary. Let me introduce you to him. Perhaps you may have seen his brother at St. Petersburg before the expulsion of the Jesuits?" "I knew him very well, and wished much to know where he had been sent."

"It may then, perhaps, interest you, sir, to read the last letter I have received from my brother; it contains no family secrets, M. Maret said with a smile Maret said with a smile

The letter was dated from the Illinois It did not give a very attractive picture of the country where d'Auban had already travelled in imagination since the morning It made it evident that Europe sent out the scum of her population to people the New World; and that if good was to be done in these remote regions, it must be by an unusual amount of patience, courage

and perseverance.

But what would have disheartened some men proved to d'Auban a stimulus. There were, he preceived, two sides to the uestion of emigration; the material one profit—the higher one well worthy of e attention of a Christian. It seemed to him a singular coincidence that, on the same day on which it had been proposed to him to emigrate to America, a letter hould be put into his hands, written from that country by a man for whom he n profound respect and attachment. He found in it the following passage:
"The excellence of the climate, the

beauty of the scenery, the easy navigation of the river, on the shores of which our mission is situated, and which flows a little below it into the Mississippi, the extreme fertility of the soil, the ease with which European animals thrive here, make this village quite a favoured spot, and one peculiarly adapted for the pur-poses of French colonization. But whether such establishments would be an advantage to our mission, is extremely doubtful. If these emission If these emigrants were like some few I have known, men of religious principles and moral lives, nothing would be better for our Indians, or a greater con-

than themselves, set at nought the principles of the Gospel, and, in spite of all the missionaries might say or do, the effect would be fatal. From such an evil as that I

pray that we may be preserved."
When the visitors had taken their leave when the visitors had taken their leave that night, and d'Auban remained alone with his friends, he opened his mind to them, and asked their advice. M. d'Orgeville hesitated. His wife, a shrewd little woman, who understood character more readily than her excellent husband, fixed her dark penetrating eyes on Colonel her dark penetrating eyes on Colonel d'Auban, and said: "My dear friend, my opinion is that you will do well to go to the New World. I say it with regret, for we New World. I say it with regret, for we shall miss you very much. If, indeed, you have accepted the heiress I proposed to you, and advanced your interests by means of our connections, it might have been different; but a man who at thirty years of age refuses to marry an heiress foolish enough to be in love with him, because, forsooth, he is not in love with her—who does not accept a place offered to him because it would happen to break another man's heart not to get it, and who will not make himself agreeable to the Regent's friends because he thinks them, Regent's friends because he thinks them, and because they are, a set of despicable scoundrels—my dear Colonel, such a man has no business here. He had better pack up his trunks and go off to the New World, or to any world but this. Tenderness of heart, unswerving principles, the temper of Lafontaine's oak, which breaks and does not bend, do not answer in a country where every one is scrambling up the slippery ascent to fortune, holding on by another's coat."

other's coat."
"And yet," answered d'Auban, "there and yet," answered d'Auban, "there are men in France whose noble truthfulness and unshaken integrity none venture to call in question;" and as he spoke he glanced at M. d'Orgeville.

"True," quickly answered his wife, laying her hands on her husband's embridgered coat-sleeve. "that remember

broidered coat-sleeve; "but remember this, such men have not their fortunes to make. They are at the top of the ladder, not at the bottom, and that makes all the difference. It is always better to look matters in the face. Here you have—some people say wantonly—I am pursuaded for some good reason - but anyhow you have turned your back upon fortune you nave turned your back upon fortune in a most affronting manner, and the fickle goddess is not likely, I am afraid, to give you in a hurry another opportunity of in sulting her. I really think you would be wrong to refuse M. de Harlay's proposal. You see, my dear friend, you are not a prac-

"Well, I will not urge you to define that word," said d'Auban, with a smile; "but if your accusation is just, how can ou believe that I shall triumph over the difficulties of a settler's life?"

"Oh, that is quite a different affair. What I call a practical man in Europe is one who bends before the blast, and slips through the meshes of a net. In the desert, and among savages, the temper of the oak may find its use, and stern selfreliance its element,"

"I am afraid she is right," said M.

d'Orgeville, with a sigh; "though I would fain not think so."

"At any rate, you will not be in a hurry question, and if you do emigrate, all I can say is, that you will be a glorious instance of the sort of settler M. de Mesme does not

believe in.' A few weeks after this conversation had taken place, M. de Harlay and Henri d'Auban were watching the receding coasts of France from the deck of the Jean Bart, and four or five years later the latter was crossing the forest, on the way back to the Mission of St. Francis, after a visit to an Indian village, the chiefs of which had smoked the pipe of peace with their French neighbours. He had learnt the language, and successfully cultivated the acquain tance of many of the native tribes and wa It was in May, 1535, that he at the head of a flourishing plantation Madame d'Orgeville had proved right. The peculiarities of character which had stood in the way of a poor gentilhomme seeking to better his fortunes in France seeking to better his fortunes in Francisco fovoured the successful issue of his trans-atlantic undertakings. M. de Harlay had fulfilled his promise by obtaining from the Company a grant of land for his friend adjacent to his own concession, and he had worked it to good purpose. His small fortune was employed in the purchase of stock, of instruments of labour, and, it must be owned, of negroes at New Orleans. But it was a happy day for the poor creatures in the slave-market of that city, when they became the property of a man whose principles and disposition dif-fered so widely from those of the gene-rality of colonists. He engaged also as labourers Christian Indians of the Mission, and a few ruined emigrants, too happy to find employment in a country where, from want of capital or ability, their own speculations had failed. It was no easy task to govern a number of men of various races and characters, to watch over their health, to stimulate their activity, to maintain peace amongst them, and, above all, to improve their morals. The Indians needed be confirmed in their recently acquired faith, the negroes to be instructed, and the to visit Hochelaga, where he learned there was another important aboriginal village, determined to winter in Canada. He Europeans, with some few exceptions, recalled to the practice of it. He laboured indefatigably, and on the whole successdetermined to fully, for these ends. His courage in en-during privations, his generosity, perhaps even more his strict justice, his kindness to the sick and suffering, endeared him to his dependants. He seemed formed for com-

all. This secured the respect of those unable to appreciate mental superiority. TO BE CONTINUED.

nd. His outward person was in keep-

ing with his moral qualities. He hunted, fished, and rode better than any other man

n the Mission or the tribe. In physic l

strength and stature he surpas

Wit loses its respect with the good, when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest that plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.— Sheridan

Written for the Record. THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION. WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND

DEVELOPMENT. FROM THE DISCOVERIES OF CAR-TIER TO THE DEATH OF CHAM-PLAIN, A.D. 1534-1635.

PLAIN, A.D. 1634—1635.

Though Cabot had in 1497 sighted the shores and skirted the coasts of our eastern provinces, and the hardy seamen of Brittainy for nearly a quarter of a century fished in the waters of Terra Nova, the real honors of discovery belong to Jacques Cartier, a brave, skilful and adventurous navigator of St. Malo, who landed Jacques Cartier, a brave, skilful and adventurous navigator of St. Malo, who landed on the coast of Gaspe in 1534. The peace of Cambrai, proclaimed in 1524, gave the French nation an opportunity to direct its attention to projects of discovery and exploration. The brilliant success of the Spanish expeditions to the new world served as a powerful incentive to energy served as a powerful incentive to energetic action on the part of the French king. In 1521, Cortez had completed the subjugation of the Mexican Empire, while in 1531 Pizzaro added another imperial jewel to the diadem of the Spanish monarch. The rise of the Spanish nation within a period of forty years, from a few scattered and struggling principalities to the first place amongst civilized peoples, had not only surprised France, but amazed the whole Christian world.

When Columbus pleaded for patronage to further his scheme, the Spanish treasury was depleted, its armies oorly equipped, and its fleets inefficient In one generation this was all reversed, and at the time we speak of, with coffers well-filled from the golden stores of Mexico and Peru, with soldiers equipped as Europe had never before seen soldiers as Europe had never before seen soldiers equipped, with seamen whose daring knew no bounds but those of ocean, Spain presented a spectacle calculated to excite emulation in the breast of its great rival France. To Spanish power and affluence, so largely promoted by the acquisition of American possessions, Philippe de Chabot, Governor of Brittainy and Normandy, and Grand Admiral of France, frequently, earnestly and at length successfully turned his royal master's attention to determine him to an expedisuccessfully turned his royal masters attention, to determine him to an expedition for the establishment of French dominion in the new world. To this worthy counsellor is also doubtless due the honor of directing the expedition for which royal assent was so readily obtained to those north-eastern regions of America, whose coastline was not unknown, as we have just noticed, to the seafaring populations of Normandy and Brittainy. On the 20th of April, 1534, Jacques (artier, to whom command of the expedition was assigned, set sail from St. Malo, a scaport of Brittany, with two small vessels and 122 men. On the 10th of May he reached the coast of Newfoundland, and through the Straits of Belle Isle entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After taking close and accurate observation of the bleak and desolate shores of Labrador, he followed the eastern seaboard of Newfoundland to its termination at Cape Ray, visited the Magdalen islands and in the burning days of July, found himself in the Bay to which he gave the significative appella-tion of Baie de Chaleurs. On the 24th of tion of Bale de Chaleurs. On the 24th of July, he made a landing on the Gaspesian coast, took possession of the country in the name of the King of Fronce, and in attestation of the religious character of his expedition, planted a large wooden cross. Cartier, accompanied by two of the natives, then returned to France. Though unattended by any brilliant achievement in a military sense, this first accordingly was characterized by such himself lieutenant-general and comobtain so much valuable information concerning the countries on the mainland, that he was again in the following year despatched to the new world in command of an expedition of their vessels wellmanned and liberally provisioned.
To implore the divine blessing
on an expedition destined in the

minds of its promoters, as well to subject new dominions to the church as to acquire territorial possessions for the French crown, Cartier, before setting sail, proceeded in solemn procession with men to the Cathedral of St. Malo. left that historic port. Adverse winds dispersed his squadron and retarded his progress. It was not till August, on the festival day of St. Lawrence the martyr, that he entered the mouth of the great river upon which he bestowed the name of that saint. Acthe bestowed the name of that saint. Acting on the information of his guides, the natives whom he h d taken from Gaspe to France the previous year, he proceeded up the majestic stream till he reached the Island of Orleans. He was now nearly opposite the Indian village of Stadacona, to which he dispatched his guides, now tolerably conversant with the French tongue, to act as interlocutors. The savages were so terrified at the sight of the vessels, and of the European seamen, that on the approach of the guides they fled in terror. Perceiving, however, that the white men made no manifestations of hostility, and recognizing in the interlocuhostility, and recognizing in the interlocutors men of their own race, they soon recovered themselves and made every demonstration of friendship, bringing to the ships in proof of their hospitality liberal supplies of fish, maize, and fruit. On the foliowing day the chief of the country paid a visit to the European vessels and was cordially received by It was now Autumn, and Cartier, eager

therefore moored the largest of his ves in the river named by him St. Croix, but which afterwards received the appellation it now bears, that of St. Charles, and with the "Hermerillon," a vessel of forty tons, left on September 19th for Hochelaga. He was compelled by the shallow-ness of the water to leave his vessel in Lake St. Peter, and perform the rest of the journey in two sm ll boats. The weather was delightful beyond descrip-The American autumn never, per displayed its manifold beauty suavity so mellowing, in profusion se lavish, in wealth so gorgeous. The gome warmth of the bright sunshing The glad. some warmth of the day, the cloudless glory of the night, so lovely in their serenity, but above all the ineffable splendor of the autumnal sunset —the great "orb of day," after empurpling the horizon with a last glorious efful-

gence, like a hero dying in the halo of his own victory, seeking rest and shelter where the deep blue mist that veils the Lamentian hills seems to mingle with the very skies above and the waters beneath, charmed and enraptured the European seamen. But this was not all. The noble river whose current they ascended, by day, reflecting the gladdening beams of a monarch prodigal of favors in the waning of his power, by night resting in tranquil security under the protecting mantle of the serenest of skies, and the forest on either side, so grand, vast, and seemingly interminable, with its shades of green, its tints of red, and its wealth of purple, com bined uore of the lovely, picturesque and fascinating than perhaps even these weather-beaten adventurers had ever be-fore witnessed. They fell in from time to time with parties of the Aborigines who, great as must have been their sur-prise, evinced no symptoms of hostility. It may here indeed the remarked that whatever the weakness of the early French adventurers in Canada - their intercourse with the Aborigines was marked by a spirit of such fair-dealing, good-fellowship,

A still, He is of He go

Like th

spirit of such fair-dealing, good-fellowship, and Christian forbearance, as gave no just ground of complaint to the natives.

At Hochelaga, Cartier tound a village of about fifty large wooden buildings, roofed with sewn bark. He was well received by the natives. Conducted, by order of the chief, to a large open space in the centre of the village, he had the pleasure of hearing from the latter the warmest expressions of amity and good will. est expressions of amity and good will In token of gratitude, Cartier on the neck of the chief a cruicifix, symbolic of the new and tender yoke which Catholic France had resolved to place on the shoulders of the red men. The European navigator then ascended the mountain at whose feet the Indian village nestled and gave it the name of the Royal Mount. What more fitting appellation could he have bestowed on that noble hill towering above the confluence of the greatest rivers of Canada, rearing high its head over the tallest denizens of the forest in the environs, and almost claiming bondage from the fated fragment of struggling humanity at its base. Its title to royal distinction has been confirmed by every succeeding generation, and now the caily tribute of the commerce and industry of so many states and provinces to the beautiful city nurtured into greatness under its protection, attests the universal acknowledgment of that title.

Cartier's visit to Hochelaga impressed him favorably with the country—and though first impressions are often easily removed, the cold and suffering of the winter which set in soon after his return to Quebec did not alter his good opinion of the great country he had decided upon adding to the domain of the French king.

The winter was exceedingly severe; and disease of a violent character carried off no fewer than twenty-six of the Europeans. Accordingly, at the approach of spring the survivors clamored for an early return to France. Taking with him Donnaconna, the chief, and ten other natives, Cartier set sail with the opening

of spring from Stadacona.

On his arrival in France he found the On his arrival in France he found the country disturbed by foreign complications and districted by internal dissensions. Thus preoccupied, French statesmen were for a time unmindful of his presence and inattentive to his representations.

achievement in a military sense, this first expedition was characterized by such cautious observation as enabled Cartier to mander of the new expedition, Sieur de

mander of the new expedition, Sieur de Roberval relinqui hed the honors of com-mand to Cartier, whose previous experi-ence, sagacity, and trustworthiness quali-fied him for the post.

The expedition, consisting of five vessels, reached Stadaconain safety. The natives, expecting to see those of their brethren whom Cartier had in 1536 taken to France, were greviously disappointed to learn that nearly all had died and that none were to

return.

It was not by any means cruel wantonness, or a desire to gratify a vain curiosity at home, but the praiseworthy design of familiarizing the Aborignes with the French people, their language and customs, with the view of promoting the cause and interests of colonization that prompted Cartier, in the first instance, to take the Aborigines with him. However disappointed, the natives remembered his past kindness and liberality too well to make any serious manifestation of hostility. Some misunderstanding did indeed occur in the following spring, but nothing of a character to bring the two races into actual

conflict. Cartier, on his arrival, erected at Cape Rouge a fort to which he gave the name of Charlesbourg. He revisited Hochelaga and attempted, but unsuccessfully, to ascend the rapids above that village. Returning to Quebec to find no tilings of de Roberval, whom he had expected with a body of colonists, he decided to winter in Canada, but sent two of his vessels to France to report his success and represent his urgent need of supplies. The winter was so cold, cheerless, and uncomfortable, friendly, Cartier hastened in spring to leave the country.

At St. John, Newfoundland, he fell in with de Roberval, who, by a strange coincidence, had left France about the same time that Cartier departed from Canada. De Roberval had on board his three ships no fewer than two hundred colonists of both sexes. He employed every persua-sion with Cartier to cause him to return to Stadacona, but the latter quietly shipped anchor at night and proceeded on

his journey homeward.

TO BE CONTINUED.

These two things, contradictory as they may seem, must go together,—manly de-pendence and manly independence, manly reliance and manly self-reliance.—Words-

No lie you can speak or act, but it will come, after a longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on Nature's reality, and be presented there for payment, — with the answer, No effects.—Carlyle.

It is faith in something, and enthusiasm for something that makes a life worth looking at,—0. W. Holmes, In Memorian.

FATHER KEELER.

Inscribed to his sister by Rev. A. J. Ryan, A. "Sweet Christ! Let him live. Ah! we need his life.

And woe to us if he goes!
Oh! his life is beautiful, sweet and fair, Like a holy hymn—and the stillest prayer. Let him linger to help us in the strife. On earth, with our sins and woes."

Twas the cry of thousands who loved him so, The Angel of Death said, "No! oh! no!" He was passing away-and none might save The virgin priest from a spotless grave.

Oh, God! spare his life, we plead and pray,
He taught us to love you so—
So—so much—his life is so sweet and fair—
A still, still song, and a holy prayer;
He is our Father; oh, let him stay—
He gone, to whom shall we go?"

Twas the wail of thousands who loved him But the Angel of Death murmured low, " No, And the voice of his angel from far away, Bang to Christ in heav'n, "He must not stay."

Oh. Mary kneel at the great, white throne, And pray with your children there; Our hearts need his heart—'tis sweet and Like the sound of hymns and the breath of prayer,
Goeth he now-we are lone-so lone,
And who is there left to care?"

Twas the cry of the souls who loved him so. But the Angel of Death sang, "Children, no!" And a voice like Christ's from the far away Sounded sweet and low, "He may not stay," From his sister's heart swept the wild

amoan,
"Oh, God. let my brother stay;
I need him the most, oh me! how lone!
If he passes from earth away
Oh! beautiful Christ, for my poor sake.
Let him live for me, else my heart will
break." But the Angel of Death wept, "Poor child! And Christ sang, "Child, I will soothe thy

Oh, Christ, let his sister's prayer be heard; Let her look on his face once more! Ah! that prayer was a wall—without word— She will look on him nevermore

The long gray distances unmoved swept Tween the dying eyes and the eyes that wept.

He was dying fast, and the hours went by;
Ah! desolate hours were they!
His mind had hidden away somewhere,
Back of a fretted and wearied brow,
Ere he passed from life away.
And one who loved him (at dead of night)
Crept up to an altar, where the light
That guards Christ's Eucharistic sleep
Shone strangely down on his vow.
Spare him! oh, God! oh, God! for me;
Take me, beautiful Christ, instead;
Let me taste of death, and come to TheeI will sleep for him with the dead.

The Angel of Death said, "No, Priest! no! You must suffer and live, but he must go." And a voice like Christ's sang far away— "He will come to Me, but you must stay."

We leaned on hope that was all in vain, Till the terrible word at last Told our stricken hearts he was out of pain, Aud his beautiful life had passed. Oh! take him away from where he died; Put him not with the common dead (For he was so pure and fair). And the city was stirred, and thousands eried

whose tears were a very prayer;
"No, no, no! take him home again,
For his Bishop's heart beats there;
Cast him not with the common dead.
Let him go home and rest his head—
Ah; his weary and grief-worn head—
On the heart of his Father—he is mild,
He loved him as his own child."
And they brought him home to the home
blest.

blest,
With his life so sweet and fair;
He blessed it more in his deathly rest—
His face was a chiseled prayer,
White as snow, pure as the foam
Of a weary wave on the sea,
He drifted back, and they placed him where
He would love at last to be.

His Father in God thought over the years
Of the beautiful happy past:
"Ah, me! we were happy then; but now
The sorrow has come, and saddest tears
Kiss the dead priest's virgin brow.
Who will watch o'er the dead young priest,
People, and priests, and all?
No, no, no! 'tis his spirit's feast—
When the evening shadow fall,
Let him rest alone, unwatched alone,
Just beneath the altar's light;
The holy hosts on their humble throne
Will watch him all through the night."

The doors were closed, he was still and fair, What sound moved up the aisles? The dead priests come with soundless prayer, Their faces wearing smiles.

And this was the soundless hymn they sung, "We watch o'er you to-night;
Your life was beautiful, fair and young,
Not a cloud upon its light.
To-morrow, to-morrow, you will rest
With the virgin priests whom Christ has
blest."

Kyrle Eleison! the stricken crowd Bowed down their heads in tears O'er the sweet young priest in his vestment shroud. Ah! the happy, happy years! They are dead and gone, and the Requiem

Mass
Wen slowly, mournfully on;
The Pontiff's singing was all a wail,
The altars cried and the people wept.
The fairest flower in the church's vale,
(Ah' me I how soon we pass')
In the vase of his coffin slept.

We bore him out to his resting-place, Children, priests, and all; There was sorrow on almost ev'ry face, And ah! what tears did fall! Tears from hearts for a heart asleep. Tears from sorrow's deepest deep.

"Dust to dust"—he was lowered down:
Children!kneel and pray,
"Give the white-rose priest a flower and
crown
For the white rose passed away."

And we wept our tears and left him there, And brought his memory home.
All ! he was beautiful, sweet and fair—
A heavenly hymn—a sweet, still prayer—
Pure as the snow, white as the foam,
That seeks a lone, far shore,
Dead priest! bless from amid the blest
The heart that will guard thy place of rest
Forever, forever, forevermore.

ENERGY-WHAT IT DOES.

We love your upright, energetic men. Pull them this way and that, they only bend, but never break. Trip them down and in a trice they are on their feet. Bury them in the mud and in an hour they will be out and bright. They are not yawning away existence, nor roaming about it as if they had come into it with only half their souls ; you eannot keep them down -you cannot destroy them. But for these the world must soon degenerate. They are the salt of the earth. Who but they can start any noble project? They build our cities and churches, and rear our manufactories. They whiten the ocean with sails, and blacken the heavens with the smoke of blacken the heavens with the smoke of their steam vessels and furnace fires. They plough the earth. Blessings on them! Look to them, young men, and take conrage; imitate their example; eatch the spirit of their energy. Without life what are you good for, if it is passed idly away. We should never thus measure life's employ-

If there is anything that ought to be said, say it; if there is anything that ought to be done, do it. What a man wills to do

THE HOLY APPARITIONS.

MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF EYE-WIT

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, during which the rain poured down in cold and blinding streams, says the Tuam News, the roads leading to Knock were filled with numbers of young and old of both sexes, of the blind, too, and disabled; cars, heavily laden with those of the better class, and the more homely carts, well packed with their living freight. Coming in sight of the church, the vast carts, well packed with their living freight. Coming in sight of the church, the vast black crowd of moving beings could been. It was a busy spot. The supernatural was there easily manifest. One, no matter how indifferent in belief, could not escape the effects of the power which animated the people. Some on their knees before the scene of the apparition, praying with an earnest, supplicatory tone; others going around the chapel resting the beads and other prayers. Inside the chapel the scene was equally animated; some before the altar of the Blessrd Virgin, where some twenty wax lights are constantly burning, offerings from the faithful, thanking Mary for relief granted; others, with an assured confidence, demanding her intercessory power in their favor. One should go to Knock and sea and feel for themselves the influence Mass is celebrated each morning, and, no doubt, devotions are, let us suppose, carried on each evening. Many, too, receive the Holy Communion at early Mass. But the want of confessors is sailly evident, for, after all, what can a single priest do amidst such a large crowd. The place is a regular Babel with beggars, blind and deformed, who, on account of their number and their endeavor to obtain a hearing, shout each other down, and roar out the chapel is more than ankle deep with mud, worse than ever the Tuam fair green has been after the cattle fair in October. It would not cost much to scrape away all the soft stuff and scatter over the ground a few carts of sand or gravel. Instead of that it is at present a regular sea of slush. The removal of the baccaghs and beggars, who, like harpies, fly to such places of pilgrimage, would help very much to improve the surroundfly to such places of pilgrimage, would help very much to improve the surroundings of a spot so venerated as Knock is at present. There were very many on yesterday present who had come some from Tyrone, Antrin, Monaghan, Armagh, Waterford, Cork, Fermoy; and Liverpool and Manchester; others again from Glasgow. These had spent three days at Knock in wet and cold, performing a station each day, up to their ankles in a stream of floating clay, with the rain beating on their way-worn forms after jouring on their way-worn forms after jour-neys of such trying magnitude.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE AP-

was; I saw them all for fully twenty minutes or thirty minutes.

My name is Bridget French; I live near the chapel of Knock; about half-past seven o'clock, on the night of the 21st of Angust, I was in the house of Mrs. Campbell, which is quite near to the chapel; while I was there Mary Beirne came in, and said there was a sight to be seen at the chapel such as we never beheld, and she told us all to came and see it; I asked her what it was, and she said that the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. John were to be seen there; I went out impossible to the property of the state of the same than the saw the fine images and the light, and she told us all to came and see it; I asked her what it was, and she said that the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. John were to be seen there; I went out impossible to the property of the same than the members left the House in troops, leaving them to speak to empty benches; the reporters would not put their speeches into the newspapers; the newspapers left the English public in total ignorance of the cruel and unjust usage which Ireland had suffered from the cambility of the same than the ment to peak to empty benches; the reporters would not put their speeches into the newspapers; the newspapers left the House in troops, leaving them to speak to empty benches; the reporters would not put their speeches into the newspapers; the newspapers left the House in troops, leaving them to speak to empty thenches; the reporters would not put their speeches into the newspapers; the newspapers left the House in troops, leaving them to speak to empty the cops, leaving them to spe it; I asked her what it was, and she said that the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. John were to be seen there; I went out immediately and canae to the spot indicated; when I arrived there I saw distinctly the three; I threw myself on my knees and exclaimed, "A hundred thousand thanks to God and to the glorious Virgin that has given us this manifestation;" I went in immediately to kiss, as I thought, the feet of the Blessed Virgin, but I felt nothing in the embrace but the wall; and I wondered why I could not feel with my hands the embrace but the wall; and I wondered why I could not feel with my hands the figures which I had so plainly and distinctly seen. The three figures appeared motionless, statue like; they were standing with the gable of the church in the background, and raised about two feet along the ground; the Blassed Virgin above the ground; the Blessed Virgin was in the centre; she was clothed in white, and covered with what appeared white, and covered with what appropriate white garment; her hands was raised to the same position as that in which a priest holds his hands when praying at Holy Mass; I remarked distinctly the portions of her feet and kissed lower portions of her feet and kissed them three times; she had on her head resembling a crown, and her eyes were turned up heavenwards; I was so taken with the Blessed Virgin that I did not pay much attention to constitution to the second with the Blessed Virgin that I did not pay much attention to any other; yet I saw also the two other figures—St. Joseph standing to the right of the Blessed Virgin, or to the left as I looked at him, his head bent toward her, and his hands joined, and the other figure, which I took to be St. John the Evangelist, was standing at her left; I heard those around me say that the image was St John; it was raining heavily at the time, but no rain fell where the figures were. I felt the ground carefully with my hands and it was perfectly dry; the wind was blowing from

then and ran up to see what was to be seen; I there beheld the Blessed Virgin with a bright crown on her head, and St. Joseph to her right, his head inclined a Joseph to her right, his head inclined a little towards our Blessed Lady, and St. John the Evangelist to her left, eastward. Holding in his left hand a book of the Gospels, and his right hand raised the while as if in the attitude of preaching to the people who stood before him at the ditch; the Virgin appeared with hands uplifted as if in prayer, with eyes turned towards heaven, and wearing a lustrous erown; I saw an altar there; it was surrounded with a bright light, nay, with a

rounded with a bright light, nay, with a light at times sparkling, and so too were the other figures, which were similarly

THE TESTIMONY OF DOMINICK BEIRNE.
I live at Knock; I remember the evenand feel for themselves the influence which the supernatural does exercise upon the people. The pilgrims who crowd to Knock in thousands will leave nothing undone to render themselves more favorably disposed to become recipients of our Blessed Mother's favors towards them. Mass is celebrated each morning, and, no doubt a sunder the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet these, in the dark night, appeared as plain as under the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet these, in the dark night, appeared as plain as under the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet these, in the dark night, appeared as plain as under the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet these, in the dark night, appeared as plain as under the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet these, in the dark night, appeared as plain as under the moon day sun, with bright lights. At the time it was pitch dark and raining heavily, and yet there was not one drop of rain near the masses. There was a mitre on St. John's head nearly lights. wears. I was there only for one quarter of an hour. At the time I was there five other persons were in it with me, looking on at the apparition. All the figures appeared clothed in white; the

whiskers on St. Joseph were an iron grey. The Blessed Virgin had a white cloak. The reason I had for calling the third figure St. John is, because some saw his likeness at Lekanvey parish chapel. could not understand why I could not feel them with my hands such as I beheld them with my eyes; there was an extraordinary brightness about the whole gable of the chapel; and it was observed by several who were passing along the road at the time; I remained there altogether about an hour, and when I came there first I thought I would never leave it; I would not have gone so soon but that I considered that the figures and that brightness would continue there always, and that on coming again I would again behold them; I continued to repeat the rosary on my beads while there, and I felt great delight and pleasure in ing, shout each other down, and roar out their petitions. The ground all around the chapel is more than ankle deep with mud, worse than ever the Tuam fair green has been after the cattle fair in October. It would not cost much to road at the time; I remained there altopeat the resary on my beaus whet there's and I felt great delight and pleasure in looking at the Blessed Virgin; I could think of nothing else while there but giving thanks to God and repeating my

> TESTIMONY OF CATHARINE MURRAY, A GIRL OF EIGHT YEARS AND SIX MONTHS, GRAND

her Grace's Committee shall not be used

for proselytizing purposes.

Resolved, that for the information of the Dublin Relief Committee as to the designs of the Church Mission Society, in view of the present lamentable Irish distress we publish the following extract from an Eng

publish the following extract from an Lug lish newspaper:—
The Committee of the Irish Church Mis-sions state that in the years 1877 and 1878 special appeals were made to the friends and supporters of the society which had resulted in very liberal contributions in resulted in very internal contributions in 1879. However, no such appeal was put forth, and at the close of the year it was found that the income of the society had fallen off by £2,156, that the committee had been appearance of the society and the society had fallen off by £2,156, that the committee had been compelled to draw £1,000 from their bankers on the security of the already greatly diminishing reserve fund. This was felt to be far less than might reason-ably have been expected under the trying circumstances of the past year, and the committee are peculiarly unwilling either to reduce the salaries of their agents or circumscribe their operations in the midst of the present great distress in Ireland. They the present great distress in Ireland. They feel it, therefore, their duty to place these facts before the public, hoping that by some immediate special exertions they may be enabled to continue, and possibly extend, their important work in Ireland—a period so critical in the history of their country, and at a time so precuracing in the country, and at a time so encouraging in the prospects of missionary enterprise

CALUMNIATED AND IN-SULTED.

HOW THE IRISH ARE TREATED.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE DARK SPOT OF EUROPE.

The London Universe of the 28th ult. says: On Monday night the annual general meeting of the Nottingham Catholic Union took place in Mechanic's Hall. There was a large attendance, the chair being taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, supported by the Very Rev. Canon McKenna, V. G.,; Canons Harnett, Monahan, and Douglas; Dr. Howley, etc., etc.

that it had not been done without the influence of the Catholic Union. The bishop, in introducing the principal business, said the Catholic Union was for the defence of Catholic interests and for the redress of Catholic grievances, and in asmuch as the Catholics of Ireland had for centuries suffered, and were still suffering under a year cruel oppression, they centuries suffered, and were still suffering, under a very cruel oppression, they might fairly look to English Catholic unions and associations to help them to make known and to redress their sufferings and their grievances. The Catholic of Ireland could not get the English public to listen to their complaints. When I am living at Knock; I was staying at my grandmother's; I followed my aunt and uncle to the chapel; I there saw the likeness of the Blessed Virgin Mary and that of St. Soseph and St. John, as I learned from those round about where I was; I saw them all for fully twenty minutes or thirty minutes or thirty minutes or thirty minutes.

Blessed Virgin Mary; also an altar, and the likeness of a lamb on it, with a cross on the back of the lamb; I saw a most beautiful crown on the brow or head of the Blessed Virgin; our Lady was in the centre of the group, a little height above the other two, St. Joseph to her right, and bent towards the Virgin; St. John, as we were led to call the third figure, was to the left of the Virgin; and in his left hand he held a book; his right was raised, with the first and second fingers closed, and the foreigner and middle finger extended as if he were teaching. The night came on, and it was very wet and dark. There was a beautiful light shining around the figures or likenesses that we saw; I went within a foot of them; none of us spoke to them; we believed they were St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist, because some years ago statues of St. Joseph and St. John the Evangelist, because some years ago statues of St. Joseph and St. John the figures were in white, or in a robe of silver-like whiteness; St. John wor a small mitre; though it was raising the plage; in which the figures are in which the figures are all was a late of each of the English Government that there was no thought that there was no hope of redress in that quarter, and that the only hope of redress was in Home Rule. On that question, however, no one could speak that evening. That meeting was not called to discuss that question, but as had been said, it was called in order to claim from the English Government the removal of unjust and oppressive laws nor was the meeting called in the interests of any political party. Whigs and trivalled one another, had vied with each other, in orpressing And Ruining and Liberals, had rivalled one another, had vied with each other, in orpressing and English developed the was impending, or which rather had begun, in Ireland. Many people there had already died of starvation, and thousands were slowly perishing from insufficient nourishment, and thousands were leaded to discuss that question, but as had been said, it w

robe of silver-like whiteness; St. John wore a small mitre; though it was raining, the place in which the figures appeared was quite dry.

PROSELYTIZING.

THE CLERGY OF CONNEMARA DENOUNCE THE SOUPERS.

The clergy of the Deanery of Clifden, and thousands were slowly perishing from insufficient nourishment, and thousands would have died of want before this but for private charity. The destitution of Ireland was far more widespread, far more complete and hopeless than the English Government and the English Government and the English grown want and had only been kept alive by private charity, although Govwhere the figures were. I felt the ground of the figures were. I felt the ground felt with my hands and it was perfectly dry; the wind was blowing from the south, right against the gable of the chapl, but no rain fell on that portion of the gable or chapel in which the figures were; there was no movement or active a spin of life about the figures, and I could not say whether they were what iring be less were; there was no movement or active a spin of life about the figures, and I could not say whether they were what iring be less were; there was no movement or active as good of the following resolutions:—

**Resslect, That we, the Catholic edgry of moments in contenues assembled, design were there is no fair proportion what or not be clared that there is no fair proportion what it was perfectly dry, the wind was blowing from the south, right against the gable of the chapel, it will not be considered the south, and the south gable, but it never enfered my head that it was necessary to see or inquire what it was: I passed by and went home; show something lumin to the chapel, but in the content of the chapel, it were therefore my head that it was necessary to see or inquire what it was: I passed by and went to make the interest manner that the south gable, but it never enfered my head that it was necessary to see or inquire what it was: I passed by and went to make the interest manner that the south gable, but it never enfered my head that it was necessary to see or inquire what it was: I passed by and went to make the following resolutions:—

The BOUPERS

The elegy of the Deanety of Clifider, whether they was no movement or active the deal of the following resolutions:—

**The south of the figures was no mainting all and only been keep alive by private cherity, although down the ment in the figures were there was no mainting all conductions and the following resolutions:—

**The south of the figures was no mainting all and only been keep alive by control to improve the deals with the figures was no mainting a

THREE MILLIONS OF IRISH CATHOLICS IN AB-JECT AND SERVILE DEPENDENCE to about 10,000 landlords, who seldom allowed them to rise much above the lowest state and condition of poverty. With regard to the distress which existed, he remarked that if the English people knew it as it was there might be some reason to hope that there was enough sense of justice and humanity in England

to put an end to it at once.
Canon Harnett moved the first resolu-That our representatives in liament be requested to urge upon her majesty's Government the necessity of taking more adequate measures to relieve distress and to prevent famine in Ireland, and of ensuring their immediate effectual

execution Canon Monahan, in seconding it, asked

how much of the millions that England re-ceived from Ireland had the Government expended for the relief of those districts in which famine was prevalent? The astounding answer to the question was, "Not a shilling." America had opened her national purse, the Dominion of Canada had voted one hundred thousand Canada had voted one hundred thousand dollars from her treasury to relieve the suffering Irish, but the British Govern-ment had yet to give to that cause its first shilling. ("Shamet") The Government condescended to see that there was distress in Ireland, and it had been profusely liberal with res tape. It had given permission to the lord lieutenant to give permission to the local government to give permission to the Irish landlords to please

and by acclamation.

IRELAND'S TIME OF TROUBLE. CONTINUANCE OF THE DISTRESS.

SPREADING EVEN TO COUNTIES LIKE TIPPERARY.

INFAMY OF THE POOR LAW GUARDIANS-THE DANGER OF GREATER FAMINE NEXT YEAR.

While the vast majority of the Boards of Guardians have, on the whole, behaved well, within the last pinching period of this trying crisis, not a few of them have covered themselves with infamy. Some have objected to avail themselves of the provisons of the Indemnity bill to extend outdoor relief and actually there are all outdoor relief, and, actually there are at this moment unions in Donegal and other counties scheduled for months as distressed, in which no out-door relief is afforded, either under the old restricted Poor-law, either under the old restricted Poor-law, or under its relaxed or suspended action. I submit the opening of an important speech, delivered in the House of Lords on Friday last, by Rt. Hon. Lord Emly, Lord Lieutenant of Limerick County, appealing to the Duke of Richmond, who had the carriage of the Indemnity Bill through the Upper House, illustrating the heartless failure in the administration of the law, through the selfishness of Boards law, through the selfishness of Boards of Guardians:—
Lord Emly said—My lords, now that
the bill is on the point of becoming law, I
hope the noble duke will not think me

of the manuer in which its provisons are to be administered. I regret to say that only yesterday I heard a very alarming report of the intensity of distress in the report of the intensity of distress in the northwest part of Ireland from one of those excellent men belonging to the Society of Friends, who, having worked hard in the cause of charity in 1847, has now returned to the scene of his former labors. He says that the people there have only been preserved from starvation by the relief funds of the Duchess of Mariborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin; and I lief funds of the Duchess of Mariborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin; and I fear that all along the western coast, if great suffering and even starvation is to be averted, there must be no delay in putting to work the machinery provided by this bill. Mr. Tuke says—"The Poorlaw is at this moment in abeyance in the west of Ireland, and judging by that, there is no distress in the west. But west of freiand, and judging by that, there is no distress in the west. But there is at this moment in one part 600 or 700 families who are fed from day to day by charitable funds, yet the Poor-law guardians have not moved a finger. There are very few immates in the worshwerser. Take again, another, layer houses. Take, again, another large union in which we have been working for some days. It is bounded by the rugged Atlantic coast and has a population of 33,000, and the assumed rateable value is 33,000, and the assumed rateable value is £20,000. How many persons do you suppose are receiving out-door refief? Just 143, and yet in that district the greatest distress is existing." If properly administered, the provisions of the bill will reach every nook and crany of the suffering. The Poor-law guardians are bound to give out-door relief to the cottiers as well as the laborers where it is required, and if any board of guardians required, and if any board of guardian

all evil, it existed in full operation. Those laws kept about
THEE MILLIONS OF IRISH CATHOLICS IN ADJECT AND SERVILE DEPENDENCE to about 10,000 landlords, who seldom to be abo grossly neglected their duties, and he thought the Government ought at once put in force the law to supercede the guar-

dians, and appoint fresh ones who would administer relief to the poor.

It is humiliating to an Irishman of spirit, in view of the sympathy and gen-erosity of America, Australia and Europe to his suffering countrymen, to chronicle erosity of America, Australa and Europe to his suffering countrymen, to chronicle such hard-hearted infamy, but the sad record is unavoidable. The Poor Law and the Land Code are one and the same, as I have often pointed out in your columns. Within the pest week, several Boards of Guardians have, by majorities, decided against the giving of outdoor relief, either under the old law or new act. Thus Ballinaslow, while in the Tipperary Union, under the old law or new act. Thus Bal-linaslow, while in the Tipperary Union, some three hundred unemployed and hungry men besiged the Board of Guar-dians, demanding "Work or Bread," and on the decision to postpone the considera-tion of their demand, the applicants blocked the doors and the stairs and re-fused egress to the Guardians until they sent for the Relieving Officer and ordered him to accompany the men to the bakers' stores and find bread for them. On hear-ing of the incident, the good and noble ing of the incident, the good and noble Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, sent his own draft for \$500, to the venerable parish priest, Very Rev. Dr. Howley, V. G., for the relief of the suffermission to the local government to give permission to the local government to give permission to the Irish landlords to please themselves whether they adopted certain measures of relief that would benefit themselves at the expense of their unfortunate tenants or not. It would be MORE CREDITABLE TO ENGLAND TO LEAVE AFRICA TO THE AFRICANS,

Howley, V. G., for the relief of the suffering. And when this is the condition of "Gallant Tipperary," in the very center of the "Golden Vein," one of the most fertile tracts in the world, what must be the miserable state of large districts in Mayo, Galwav, Donegal, Sligo, Kent, Clare, and West Cork! THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF

and to turn her attention to the incomparable wretchedness of Ireland, which it called "the dark spot of Europe.

Father Garvey, in supporting the resolution, said the Irish people would not be paraded as beggars; they would not have charity doled out to them. They demanded their rights and they would have justice.

The resolution was carried unanimously and by acclamation.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF P until close on 100,000 persons may be on the list. It is estimated that fully 300, on persons are, at this moment, mainly or partially supported from the charitable funds in operation; but while I discount the number at 200,000, I have no doubt that at least 300,000 are being relieved that at least 300,000 are being relieved through either legal or charitable assistance. The duchess of Marlborough's fund, now reaching £400,000, is restricted to about 65 of the 163 unions, in 13 of the 32 counties, earlier scheduled as distressed, and with trifling relief from the unions. Little more than half the fund has been expended, chiefly in grants through local committees in money, in food, in clothes, committees in money, in food, in clothes, and in large grants for seed potatoes. The Mansion House fund reaches \$550,000, and has been applied in over 29 of the 32 counties of Ireland, through 720 local committees, in money, in food, in clothes, and in seed. About half the Fund awaits alloin seed. About half the Fund awaits allocation. The Land League acknowledges some \$40,000 for relief, which is being applied through Local Committees, chiefly in the Western districts. The Herald Fund, now touching \$300,000 is being floated under the Committee and a Central Secretary, at the Shelburne Hotel, but it is stated that a large portion of it may be held back to promote industrial reforms amongst the cottier and small farmer classes. farmer classes.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS. America, the latest cable news from America, the aggregate subscriptions therefrom foot, as you say in the American tongue, nearly \$1,000,000. If so, a large balance awaits remittance. The Fund has received little from the unreasonable if I make some con parisons of the manner in which its provisons are to be administered. I regret to say that only yesterday I heard a very alarming only yesterday I heard a very alarming from America, while it received more from America, while it received more approach to the control of the from America, while it received more than \$300,000 from Australia, including New Zealand. The whole of the funds of the Land League may be said to have come from the United States, while vast sums have been received from America by the Catholic archbishops and bishops, who distribute them through the several Local Committees. France is now pourwho distribute them through the several Local Committees. France is now pouring in her bounty, chiefly through the hierarchy, while the venerable and illustrious Louis Vevillot of L'Univers, is in the van of the noble friends of Ireland. The private family remittance to Ireland from the United States, Canada and Australia, amount, it is believed, to little short of \$1,000,000.

THE WONDERFUL MORALITY OF IRELAND.
The close connection between poverty
and crime is generally admitted. Yet the Spring assizes have virtually closed with an absence of serious crime perhaps withan absence of serious crime perhaps with-out parallel in the world amongst an equal population. West and east, north and south, in the counties sunk in the deepest distress no less than in the coun-ties most free from affliction, the judges delivered the same general charge, con-gratulating the Grand Juries on the absence of crime, and even the diminution of wire offences on the panel. Suffering of minor offences on the panel. Suffering but holy Ireland, her exiled children and her generous benefactors throughout the world will rejoice at the noble display of patience, hope and courage, in the dark hour of her temporary affliction. No patience, nope and courage, in the dark hour of her temporary affliction. No false friends, no rash advisers can lure the people from the path of Christian duty. O'Connell's contemporaries teach their sons the Liberator's condensed code:—
"He that commits a crime gives strength to the enemy."

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ing men, in the hostile court of

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naught: arguing, instructing, consol-

ing, stealing away the hearts of the

young, animating the courage of the

timid, holding up the crucifix before

Let us follow a step farther the

same author, who, while ungener-

ously fastening on the Jesuits vices

wholly inconsistent with the eminent

virtues which, according to himself,

they practiced with so much zeal

and devotedness, sets forth their

success. "The old world," he de-

clares, "was not wide enough for

this strange activity. The Jesuits

invaded all the countries which the

great maritime discoveries of the

preceding age had laid open to

European enterprise. They were to

be found in the depths of the

Peruviau mines, at the marts of the

African slave caravans, on the shores

tories of China. They made con-

verts in regions which neither

any of their countrymen to enter,

and preached and disputed in

tengues of which no other native of

the west understood a word.'

the eyes of the dying."

Annual subscription .. ADVERTISING RATES. Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel 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

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the chang of proprietorship will work no change in it tone and principles; that it will remain, what it have been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in dependent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I an confident that under your experienced man agement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore enresult commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and latty of the diocesse. Believe me.

eve me,
Yours very sincerely,
John Walsh,
Hondon, Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1880.

THE JESUITS.

We have somewhere read that the having of an enemy is proof one's being somebody. Our own experience would lead us to admit the truth of the statement, for we have never vet known an individual or an institution to be traduced and vilified that could not justly lay claim to some particular traits of excellence unpossessed and unenjoyed by their traducers and vilifiers.

As to individuals, it is sufficient front, lapsed from the fervor of for a man to acquire distinction in some walk of life to excite a host of enemies who have no cause of enmity to him, but that he has acno friend indeed of the Jesuits, is quired that distinction. Just as the Athenian of old declared himself in favor of the ostracism of Aristides, simply because he was called "The Just," so in our day, it needs but some title to justice, honor and respect-however limited the acceptance and acknowledgment of that title to draw down upon its luckless holder the contumely, the slander, and the misrepresentation of those who value not justice, honor or respect. In the case of institutions founded to promote the best interests of humanity, the same sad tale of human perversity and ingratitude is to be told. The motives of the founder are questioned; his frailties mercilessly exposed, or, if he have the Church; where his form none within easy reach, the incidents of his life set forth so ludicrously as to provoke, if possible, contempt and ridicule; the objects of his foundation perverted and distorted with the view of throwing doubt on its utility, if not to deny wholly its beneficent influence or society at large.

If the having of enemies, countless as sands on the sea shore, be a policy, with what exact discipline, proof of distinction, the Society of Jesus may with good reason lay claim to such honor. From its very foundation it has had its enemies, vigilant, merciless and persistent. Its appearance at a critical period in the history of the human race, choice of means, the Jesuits fought the remarkable character of its founder, its pronounced difference from all institutions of a like character in the Church, its profound devotion to the Holy See, when Catholic unity was menaced by the most tremendous religious upheaval of modern times; above all, its marvellous success, first in arresting the progress of Protestantism and then redeeming for the ancient religion whole kingdoms that had accepted the new teachings, excited in the minds of the enemies of Catholicism a feeling of the deepest, bitterest, and deadliest hostility against the institute of Ignatius of Loyola.

Till the disciples of this truly remarkable man made their appearance everything seemed in favor of Luther and the reformers. The au- the Jesuit that the youth of the dacity and activity of the latter carried whole provinces and principalities into opposition to the teaching | hood, from the first rudiments to the of that Church which for a thousand courses of rhetoric and philosophy. years had held undisputed sway over Literature and science, lately all Christian Europe. The restless associated with infidelity or with on the side of the so-called reform- Europe, the great order soon went ers. Human passion, so long held in forth conquering and to conquer. restraint, rose at their bidding in all In spite of oceans and deserts, of creed more than a century ago was its strength and activity, overturning gibbets and quartering blocks, the result of a conspiracy the most the monuments of religion so long Jesuits were to be found under every shameless that ever disgraced

revered, effacing the control of a disguise and in every country, hierarchy so long respected, eradi- scholars, physicians, merchants, servcating the practices so long cultivated, and overwhelming by its very fury the last vestiges of influence exercised on the masses by traditions so long venerated and implicitly followed. From the Baltic to the Danube the

new system achieved victory after victory. England and Scotland, the Scandinavian kingdoms, and the principalities of North Germany had shaken off entirely their obedience to Rome, while in France, Poland, Bavaria, and Austria the struggle between the Sectaries and the Catholies was maintained with so much fierceness and unscrupulousness by the former that all northern and Central Europe seemed destined to accept some one or other of the new and strange systems of religions propounded at that eventful period. But when everything looked so promising for the Sectaries-when Ireland in the north and Spain and Italy in the south were alone undivided in their allegiance to the See of Peter -a new and terrible foe to Protestantism took the field-a foe that appealed not to human passions, prejudices, or interests, but to man's nobler feelings, wants, and aspira-

ment; and then, completely changing

evangelical pretension into the stoli-

dity of unbelief. Macauley himself,

compelled to admit the heroic zeal

of their founder and the devotedness

of his followers. While charging

them with unsrupulousness through

an inherited prejudice which even

greater men have not been able to

vanquish, he ascribes to them virtues

wholly inconsistent with the dupli-

city from which unscrupulousness

springs. "Disatisfied with the sys-

tem of the Theatines," says Macauley,

speaking of Ignatius, "the enthusi-

astic Spaniard turned his face to-

ward Rome. Poor, obscure, without

a patron, without recommendations,

he entered the city where now two

princely temples, rich with painting

and many colored marble, com-

memorate his great services to

stands sculptured in massive silver.

where his bones, enshrined amidst

jewels, are placed beneath the altar

of God. His activity and zeal bord

down all opposition, and under his

rule the Order of Jesuits began to

exist, and grew rapidly to the full

measure of his gigantic powers.

With what vehemence, with what

what self-denial, with what forgetful-

to a single end, with what unscru-

the battle of their church, is written

in every page of the annals of Europe

during several generations. In the

Order of Jesus was concentrated the

quintessense of the Catholic spirit,

and the history of the Order of Jesus

is the history of the great Catholic

reaction. That order possessed itself

at once of all the strongholds which

command the public mind, of the

pulpit, of the press, of the confes-

the Jesuit preached, the church was

too small for the audience. The

name of Jesuit on a title page

secured the circulation of a book. It

beautiful breathed the secret history

higher and middle classes were

brought up from childhood to man-

That Papal' bull, which, in the As to the valuable service ren-Spring of 1541, confirmed the foundered to Catholicism by the Society dation of Ignatius of Loyola, and of Jesus in the great conflict of the virtually decreed the downfall of sixteenth century, Macauley gives Protestantism. In one century the this significant testimony: latter had retreated from the strong-"At first the chances seemed to be deholds seized upon in the days of its early, furious and fitful advance-

cidedly in favor of Protestantism, but the victory remained with the Church of Rome. On every point she was success-Rome. On every point she was successful. If we overleap another half century, ful. If we overleap another han century, we find her victorious and dominant in France, Belguim, Bavaria, Bohemia, Austria, Poland, and Hungary. Nor has Protestantism, in the course of two Protestantism, in the course of two hundred years, been able to reconquer any portion of what was then lost."

But it may be asked, if Catholicism is under such deep and lasting obligations to the Society of Jesus, why is it that in Catholic countries such hostility to that order should be manifested? Why is it that by a combination of influences on the part of the governments of various Catholic countries, the suppression of the order was decreed towards the close of last century by the Pope himself? With regard to the hostility manitested towards the Jesuits in so-called Catholic countries, we have to state that these countries have not for more than one hundred years had anything even distantly approaching a Catholic government. Their governments have been and are now of that Cæsarist mould which seeks to shape things spiritual after things temporal. Because the Jesuits have been, in the press, in the pulpit, and in the academies, the unflinching advocates of the nobler doctrine, which, recognizing in man a being framed according to the image and likeness of God, proclaims his subordination to the ends for which he was made, and the necessity imposed with what dauntless courage, with alike on the governing and the governed to promote and secure the ness of the dearest private ties, with attainment of their ends by what intense and stubborn devotion obedience to the laws instituted with that view under the Christian dispulous laxity and versatility in the

pensation In none of these countries are the duties of citizenship yet understood sufficiently to enable the vast majority of those vested with the right of franchise to exercise that right with intelligent freedom. The influence of that multiplicity of secret societies which cover Europe like a net work, and all of whom hate and execrate the very name of Jesuit for reasons easily understood, control both electors and governsional, of the academies. Wherever

The Catholic body all over the world acknowledges with heartfelt gratitude the distinguished services to religion of the Society of Jesus, was in the ears of the Jesuit that and when Catholic countries redeem the powerful, the noble, and the themselves from the thraldom of secret societies, as they are happily of their lives. It was at the feet of doing with a success hardly to be expected when we consider the recent date of the establishment of constitutional rule within most of them, the noble society, which, like a living rampart, guarded and protected the church in the darkest hours of its adversity, will be again and the discontented, the unscrupulous heresy, now became the allies of honored by those who govern, as it is and the mercenary, were all enlisted orthodoxy. Dominant in the south of now by the vast majority of the

The suppression of the Jesuits de-

then marshalling its forces for a furious onslaught on that church Sweden, in the old manor houses of which the so-called reformation had not shaken, determined to rob the "Watchtowers of Israel" of their faithful sentinels and fearless soldiers by effecting the ruin of the Society of Jesus. Success for the moment crowned their attempt, but did the suppression of the Jesuits bring happiness to the countries whose governments were instrumental in bringing about that suppres-

> training and consequently its governing power fell after that event into the hands of secret or avowed enemies of Christianity, Sir

Walter Scott says:

"The revenue of the kingdom had fallen into a most disastrous condition. The continued and renewed expense of unsuccessful wars, the supplying the de-mands of a luxurious court, the gratifying hungry courtiers, the enriching need favorites, had occasioned large deficits upon the public income of each succes-African slave caravans, on the shores of the Spice Islands, in the observaof their own administration, were satisfied to put off the evil day by borrowing money at heavy interest, and leasing out avarice nor curiosity had tempted in security of these loans the various any of their countrymen to enter. On their part, these financiers used the government as bankrupt prodigals are treated by usurous money-brokers, who, feeding their extravagance with one hand, with the other wring out of their ruined fortunes the most unreasonable recompense for their advances. By a long succession of these ruinous loans and the various rights ranted to guarantee them, the whole finances of France appear to have fallen into total confusion, and presented an inextricable chaos to those endeavored to bring them into order.'

Did the suppression of the Jesuits bring strength or prestige to Spain? Sir Walter Scott, writing of that country forty years after the suppression of the Society of Jesus, de-

"The government of Spain, a worn-out despotism, lodged in the hands of a family of the lowest degree of intellect, was one of the worst in Europe; and the state of the nobility, speaking in general (for there were noble exceptions), seemed scarce less degraded.'

Of Portugal, once so renowned and powerful, the same writer depicts the condition at the same epoch:

"Portugal was under a singularly weak government. Her army was ruined: the soul and spirit of her nobility was lost, her sole hope for continuing in existence under the name of an independent king-

dom rested in her power of purchasing the clemency of France." Thus, retrogression, ruin and decav followed in the wake of the banishment of the Jesuits. For a quarter of a century revolution being. After a decisive struggle the spirit of revolution was checked, but not, as we now see, vanquished. The Society of Jesus, emerging from the ruins which overspread all Europe. again, at the voice of the Supreme Pontiff, came forth to resume its noble career. Its numbers were small, but to that which Rome plants God giveth increase, and the Society of Jesus, from small beginnings, has in a half century again achieved mighty things. But its enemies are on the alert. They are as vigilant, as active, and as bitter as ever. From Jules Ferry and his radical associates in France to the commonest scribe that contributes his quota of vilification to the venal daily press of the old and new worlds, the Jesuits can count their enemies by thousands.

But they have also their friends, in all good Catholics, in every region of the globe, but especially in America, which can never forget that noble association which gave us the Lallemants, Brieboeufs, Marquettes and Carrolls of our heroic

MR. PARNELL'S SUCCESS IN

Mr. Parnell claims that his mission was great ovation, a glorious success, and that he had the sympathy of the American people with him from the beginning to the end of his tour. The London Free Press has taken him sharply to task for this assertion. It gravely informs its readers that "we in Canada know that his mission was a grand failure, both as respects the enthusiasm he excited and the amount of the funds he raised." The New York Herald and the London Free Press are sailing in the same boat-a the higher city officials of Montreal, strongly anti-Irish one-and they are cruise to bolster up the rapidly decaying

in the Toronto National of last week, share to bring about.

European diplomacy. Infidelity, and shows plainly that the first named paper is rather premature in speaking for the whole country. The "we in anada" of our contemporary resembles very much the "we" of the Tooley Street Tailors who undertook to speak for the whole of Eng-

"Parnell's work in America is suspended for a time, and the good ship Baltic is swiftly bearing him towards the land he loves so well. When the English elections are over the great agitator proposes to re-turn and finish the work he has so well be-gun. Since Mr. Parnell landed in New York he has remitted \$108,167.81 for the relief of the distressed peasantry, besides which his political fund reaches \$11,786,-26. The result of his visit has been gratifying in spite of the efforts made by the New York *Herald* to kill him off. Parnell's reception in Ireland will be a grand one, and he will certainly be again returned for Meath by a largely increased

MR. PARNELL IN IRELAND.

The arrival of the Irish agitator in his own country to find that country in the midst of the excitement of an election campaign, in which he must play no insignificant part, has attracted the attention of politicians of all shades of opinion in Britain, as the turning point of the campaign in Ireland. The candidates stamped with the approval be expected to produce any other certificate of good character. His policy being one of decided action, it is not surprising that it commends itself to the favor of the Irish people at large. Ireland has long suffered from the inactivity and carelessness of its representatives. Men were often chosen by Irish constituencies under the promise of great things to be accomplished for Ireland. But no sooner were these representatives installed in their places than Ireland was forgotten and self-interest in every conceivable manner promoted. The history of Irish political adventurers is a sad story of fraud, deception, and dishonor. True, Ireland has had its Grattans, O'Connells and Butts; but it has likewise had its Keoghs, it Sadleirs, and its O'Donoghues. Political profligacy and treachery marked the career of

many men of whose talents Ireland might, had these talents been employed to further the interests of mother country-been very justly and reasonably proud. But the very mention of these names now causes a blush to mantle the brow of a race which, as a race, knows no stalked through Europe. Thrones dishonor, and the heads of its gallant had fallen, dynasties disappeared, sons to hang with shame. At the and a new order of things taken last general election, many men the campaign, by feigning devotion to Irish interests. With patriotism on their lips and treachery in their hearts they received that honor due only to the nonest and the fearless. Are we to witness similar deception practiced on the Irish electorate in the elections now pending? Are we once more to see Ireland, faminestricken and humiliated as she is, betrayed with the promises of political depravity? Are we once more to see that nation, ground down to the very earth, by the effect of centuries of oppression, still further disgraced by the shameless apostacy of her own children? Forbid it, every principle of honor. Forbid it, every sentiment of patriotism! We hope that, whether under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, or of Mr. Shaw, or of some other equally respected representative, the Irish members of the next Parliament may pursue a course marked from its very inception by a probity, fidelity and disinterestedness that will do honor to Ireland and to Irishmen all over the

RECORDER OF MONTREAL.

THE name of John J. Curran, Q. C., is prominently mentioned in connection with the position of Recorder of the city of Montreal, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Sexton. We do not know any man who could fill the position better than Mr. Curran. He is a gentleman of large attainments, and no man in the metropolis of Canada commands more esteem from his fellow-citizens in every walk of life. not now an Irish Catholic among we would be pleased to witness the alone in their unholy appointment of Mr. Curran. would be an act which would tend in power of a government carried on for the a large measure to promote a kindly convenience of the few and the misery of | feeling among the Irish and French sections of the population, a state of The following item appears editorally affairs all good men will do their

THE CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

We referred at some length in our

issue before the last to the probabilities of the electoral campaign in Britain. At the time we wrote, the Beaconsfield manifesto had for the moment discomfitted the Liberals, and the indications derived from the first effects on the masses of that now celebrated document were decidedly favorable to the maintenance of the Conservative administration in office. The Premier's appeal to the people of Great Britain on the issue of imperialism versus disruption in domestic politics, and of English supremacy in foreign affairs, was certainly well devised to excite national prejudice, always a powerful factor in popular elections, in favor of his party. Then the suddenness of the dissolution and the actual lack of organization amongst the Liberals in the matter of the leadership of their party gave Lord Beaconsfield a strong vantage ground, which so astute a leader could not fail to use to the best purpose. Besides, there was not at the moment of the announcement of the dissolution any friendliness between of Charles Stewart Parnell in many the Home Rulers and the Liberals. constituencies need not and will not The latter had not propounded any policy with regard to the burning question of Irish land tenure likely to enlist popular sympathy amongst the Irish people. But things have now changed. Mr. Gladstone's second tour through Scotland has evoked an enthusiasm not inferior to that which marked his first triumphal progress through that country. His election for Midlothian, at first considered doubtful, with chances against him, is now conceded by his opponents to be a matter of almost absolute certainty. Scotland, which sent fifteen Conservatives to the Parliament elected in 1874, will hardly send a third of that number to the Parliament to be chosen next month. The English rural constituencies will in the coming election constitute the strength of the party supporting the administration. But in any one of these constituencies, where the remotest chance of electing a candidate favorable to the opposition exists, the seat will be contested to the very last vote. All things considered, the contest will be fierce and bitter. But, however great the triumphs of the Liberals in Scotland and England, they cannot reach office, much less retain it, if reached without a cordial support from the Irish popular party. That support they cannot have without a liberal measure of land reform. This election may thus prove the harbinger of bright days for 1reland.

RADICALISM RAMPANT.

Baffled in their attempt to secure legislative sanction for the suppression of Catholic education in France, the Radicals have turned their attention to the revival of obsolete laws having the same object in view. M. Andrieux has, we learn from a cable despatch, addressed a circular to all commissioners of police in Paris, calling upon them to hand in within twenty days exact lists of all author ized and unauthorized educational. charitable, and religious communities in their respective districts. The object of this action is to cause the banishment of all foreigners belonging to these religious institutions. It is not within the power even of French radicalism to banish any members of religious bodies who are French citizens. Even the Jesuit Fathers of French citizenship cannot be driven from France. Upon foreigners alone will the fury of the communistic elements be visited. Were this violence done to any others but members of religious communities, what a chorus of indignant protestation would not be heard from the Danube to the Thames. But the proscribed are religious men and religious women, who have given their very lives to works of mercy and self-sacrifice. Wherefore either the silence of cowardice or the sneers of contempt will mark the course of journalists and politicians on their exile. Were they Socialists or Nihilists, were they banded together to assassinate and to massacre the princes and legislators of Europe. they would amongst these publicists and politicians have their sympathisers. Had they even called into

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in our and courtiers, and obliterate the metropolis. babilimonuments of art, then we should gn in hear of heroic achievements on the te, the part of the bold sons and unsexed or the daughters of the "Sovereign People!" perals. But their mission being one of peace, m the the politicians vow war and venf that geance on them; their works being re deworks of mercy, the journalists nance censure them, and the whole horde ration of scribes and novelists, who live by eal to literary plunder, and by the massacre on the of honor, deride their works, distort lisruptheir teachings, and malign their nd of virtue. Is this the enlightened affairs, policy of progress of modern liberalexcite ism? Is this policy of proscription and exile that of the universal ons, in republic of which radicals so mellie sudfluently boast? If so, we want none of nd the that progress, none of that enlight nongst enment, none of that liberalism, of the none of that republicanism. What e Lord the world now demands is that antage

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That

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

virility, that sense of honor, that

tried and trusted virtue which made

nations great and humanity happy.

We publish, elsewhere, an article from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 10th inst., with some introductory remarks of the Ottawa Citizen, in reproducing it on the 25th

Already we have credited Sir John Macdonald with having taken the initiative in the Cabinet, regarding the relief measure, to Ireland, and with having carried it successfully through Parliament. Consequently, we can readily and cheerfully join our Ottawa confrere in complimenting the Freeman upon the tribute it has paid to the Premier. It is gratifying to us that one so prominent in the public affairs of Canada as Sir John Macdonald, should be appreciated by our countrymen at home, and should have merited the laudatory mention which has been made of his name by a paper so influential and widely circulated as the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

We cordially agree with the Freeman in the hope expressed that Sir John will visit Dublin, and for two reasons: First, that he may have the opportunity to know and study the character of Irishmen, on Irish ground. High though his estimate of them may be based, as it, doubtless, has been upon his acquaintance with our countrymen in Canada, we predict it will become greatly enhanced by meeting them "fresh and racy of the soil." Though the old Latin saw has passed into a proverb -Calum, non animam mutant, qui trans mare current—we are disposed to dispute its truth when applied to Irishmen. Beyond all question, the great majority of them change their disposition and character with the change of country. This is, of course, attributable to new surroundings and influences, and to their intercourse with people whose customs and manners are widely distinct from their own. Consequently, we are anxious that the Premier should see and judge the Irishman, at home, in order that he may be able to form a true estimate of a race so much misrepresented and traduced. He may turn such knowledge to useful will be over \$1,600. account on his return to Canada.

see and confer with some of the leading public men of the country, to concert means of inducing a use ful class of emigrants to seek homes in Manitoba and the Northwest. This Great efforts were put forth by the April.

service dynamite or petroleum to porary for the wish extended that blow up or burn the palaces of kings our Premier would visit the Irish

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The relations between the Russian and German Governments are far from satisfactory. The policy of Bismarck, a policy of offensive dictatorial interference in the foreign, and occasionally the domestic affairs of various States, has provoked the hostility of several of the Statesnotably Russia. The Russian empire has been always in European public opinion held to be able to manage its own internal affairs, and very naturally resents the interference of a non-interested State like Germany in its policy with regard to Turkish affairs.

The language of the press in the two countries has certainly of late given the friends of peace just cause of alarm. Russia has decided on greatly strengthening her fortifications on the German frontier, and is certainly not disposed to permit aggressiveness on the part of the German Chancellor to pass unnoticed or unrebuked.

We are no admirers of the Russian Government in its foreign or domestic polity, but we infinitely prefer the absolutism of Russia, which employs none of the forms of the free government to deceive the people, to by comment to deceive the people, to the deceptive tyranny practiced by Eismarck on the German nation in ruling in defiance of repeatedly expressed wishes of the representatives of the people in the Reichstag. In the case of Russia it is the hereditary absolutism of the Czar, in that of Germany the usurped despotism of the Chancellor. The latter had evidently determined upon subjecting every nation of Europe to his dictatorship. He had snubbed England again and again, despised her power and defield her expostulations. Latterly, to better carry out his fell designs, we saw him stoop to intribuge and again, described his way and the single of form an alliance with Austriag we saw him then ready to abandon that kingdom of his own making—that the between England, Germany and change and Russia, and as head of the alliance. His object was evidently to isolate France and Russia, and as head of the alliance in the large of the control of the conforman and the lowest rates and on the Prince Gortschakoff has this article of the control the deceptive tyranny practiced by

THE EASTER OFFERING.—The collection at the cathedral and St. Mary's Church, in this city, on Easter Sunday, amount-ed to the sum of \$950.

THE NEW WAY .- The weekly envelope system of collecting pew rent in Paris is a perfect success, and creditable to the rev-erend Catholic pastor who introduced it.

New Catholic Church in Galt.—Galt is to have a new Catholic Church, S4 x 44 feet, with a spire 78 feet in height, at a cost of \$4,500.

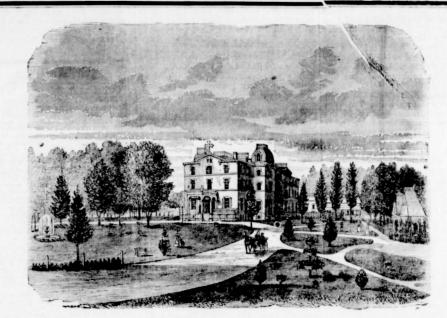
AN ADVANCE .- The City Light and Heating Company has given notice that they will raise the price of gas to \$2 00 per thousand after the 1st of April, allowing the usual rebate for prompt payment.

WINDSOR .- The marble altar in process of construction for St. Alphonsus' church will not be completed until the third Sun-

ORDINATION .- Rev. Mr. McKeon was Secondly, a visit to Ireland would, most assuredly, enable Sir John to the chapel of the Sacred Heart. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Fathers Feron, Tiernan and Brennan were present on the occa-

THE SACRED HEART .- We invite the attention of our readers to our new adver-tisement of the S cred Heart Academy. in Manitoba and the Northwest. This would be mutually beneficial to our outgoing countrymen and to Canada.

Great efforts were put forth by the



SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LONDON, ONT.

cession. The Rev. Father Connolly celebrated mass at the church and performed the funeral ceremonies.

Burglarized .- Some person or person burgelarized.—Some person or persons obtained admission during Saturday night into the Huron Hotel by pushing in the door of the back kitchen. The burglars made their way to the hall, and with some iron instrument pried off the lock on the bar-room door. The till in the bar was visited, and about \$4.50 abstracted in silver and coppers. A considerable quantity of whiskey, and gin, brandy and cigars was shire, went to the "Villa Lante" (Convent of whiskey, and gin, brandy and cigars was

also removed.

A CONFIDENCE MAN PUNISHED.—On Wednesday afternoon, 24th ult. Mr. Daniel Fraser, local baggage agent of the Great Western Railroad, at Windsor, discovered a confidence man "working" the passengers on one of the ferry boats. Fraser stepped up to the fellow at the slip dock in Windsor and ordered him to quit the boats. The operator refused and showed fight, at which the athletic Daniel responded by ploishing off the confidence man in handsome fashion.

A VISIT TO THE VATICAN.

MR. EDITOR .- I am happy to forward daughters of Lord Maxborough of York-shire, went to the "Villa Lante" (Convent them added, "we did a great deal of good. of the Sacred Heart in Rome,) to prepare for their First Communion. Two of the religious were entrusted with this important duty. Lady Maxborough, a devout Catholic, and her two children,

to Easter Sunday:
WEDNESDAY.—Office of Tenebræ at 7.30
p. m. His Lordship the Bishop preunder the leads of these favored field girls, pronounced in a loud, yet tremulous voice, the beautiful words: "Behold the Lamb of God," etc.

p. m. His Lordship the Bishop presiding.

Thurrsday.—Blessing of Holy Oils. His, Lordship the Bishop celebrant. Rev. Fr. Flannery deacon of the Mass, Rev. Fr. McKeon sub-deacon, Rev. Frs. Bayard and Molphy deacons of honor, Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere assistant priest. Several other priests assisted in the Sanctuary. The usual office of Tenebræ was held in the evening at 7.30 p. m.

Friday.—The Mass of Good Friday commenced at 10 a. m., Father Flannery celebrant, Father Molphy deacon, Rev. Mr. McKeon sub-deacon. The passion was sung by the Rev. Celebrant and Frs. Bayard and Tiernan. In the evening the offices were held at 7.30 and the passion sermon was preached.

Symptom.—The Mission of the feather was held in the Sunction of the Sunction of the Molphy deacon, Rev. Mr. McKeon sub-deacon. The passion was sung by the Rev. Celebrant and Frs. Bayard and Tiernan. In the evening the offices were held at 7.30 and the passion sermon was preached. Bayard and Tiernan. In the evening the offices were held at 7.30 and the passion sermon was preached.

SATURDAY.—The blessing of the fonts took place at 7 a.m. Father 'liernan officiated, assisted by Father O'Mahony as deacon, and Rev. Mr. McKeon.

Ch Easter Sunday the Cathedral presented an appearance suitable to the joyous nature of the occasion. The altar was remarkable for the exceeding good taste displayed in the arrangement of the decorations. decorations.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated the first Mass at 7 o'clock. The cathedral was crowded. Over three hundred persons approached holy communion, while nearly as many received the Sacrament at the Mass at 8:30.

Validate to receive the adorable Body of Jesus Christ from the hands of the Holy Father." The Pope reflected a moment and added, "From the hands of Saint Peter, or, at least, his unworthy successor, a Sacred Fountain has been opened for you to-day. Have recourse to it Mass at 8:30.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at half-past ten, His Lordship Bishop Walsh being seated on the throne, Mgr. Bruyere celebrant, with Father Tierna and Rev. Mr. McKen as deacon and subdeacon. His Lordship the Bishop preached a mosteloquent discourse sutal. present Minister of Agriculture to secure the Menonites—foreigners to the empire—as settlers; and substantial inducements in the shape of rich and fertile lands, were given them, to plant colonies in Manitoba. Why not hold out the same incentives to the small farmers in Ireland? Where can better settlers be found? If the visit of Sir John to Ireland, when he 2 gain crosses the ocean, would lead him, when he will have come back, to advocate the allocation of such tracts of lands as have been set apart for the Menonites, for Irish settlements in Manitoba and the Northwest, we shall feel most grate ful to our esteemed Dublin contern—ful to see the menonites of Agriculture to secure the Menonites, for Irish section the Content of the Irith was celebrated by the students prepare to the Irith was celebrated by the students prepared for the Bishop will be been set adeacon and subtoact of the Irith was celebrated by the students prepared for our spiritual and disc. The grant and Rev. Mr. McKen as deacon and subtoact of the Irith was celebrated by the students prepared for our spiritual and disc. The grant and Rev. Mr. McKen as deacon and subtoact of the Irith was celebrated by the students prepared for our spiritual and disc. The grant and Rev. Mr. McKen as deacon and subtoact on the father propagate of the Irith was celebrated by the students prepared for our spiritual and disc. The Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of every Mession of the Encharist is the scource of eve

tepagnon, who was present on this occasiou, and addressing the third, he spoke most feelingly of the Isle of Sanits, and assured us that the religious for whom he had entertained the highest esteem was an Irish Lady. So deeply do I venerate her memory that I retain all the letters which

His Holiness afterwards alluded to the Convent Sacred Heart at Jette St. Pierre, Brussels, where the pupils distinguished then added, "we did a great deal of good.
Jette was very dear to me. I was so interested in those young children." The
Holy Father now asked the name of Lady
Maxborough's youngest daughter. On
being told it was Anna, he replied: "That
was my mother's name! Hove everything
that reminds me of her." When the second

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TERMS to suit the times, without impairing the usefulness of the institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.



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TENDERS for a second 100 miles section
West of Red Rive: will be received by the
undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th
March next.
The section will extend from the end of the
48th Contract—near the western houndary of
Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the
valley of Bird-tall Creek.
Tenders must be on the printed form,
which, with all other information, may be
had at the Pacific Rallway Engineer's
Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg, on and
after the 1st day of March, next.
By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Dept. of Rallways & Canals,

Dept. of Railways & Canals, (Ottaw, allth Feb. 1880

The reception of the above Tenders is post-poned until noon on PRIDAY, 9th April next By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

BIRTH. er, of Easter Sunday, the ereman, Esq., Inland Reve-of a son.

W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets. New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes,

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

JUST RECEIVED

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TO LOAN!

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, London, March 18, 1880.

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ness requires.
(RDE)(E) SHIRLS A SP CIALTY. FRANK SANACAN,

FRI

An Appeal.

This touching poem, by ADELAIDE A.Proc-TER, is, perhaps, one of the least known of her works. If was published in 1833, when, with a great flourish, "The Irish Church Instituted. There seems an appropriateness in its republication when, yet again, the miseries that England's misgovernment has inflicted on the Irish people, are made the Occasion for oppressing, if not perverting, those who prefer starvation, for themselves and their children, to the renunciation of

Spare her, O cruel England!
Poor Erin lieth low;
Chained and oppressed she lieth,
Spare her that cruel blow.
Her children ask no shelter,—
Leave them the stormy sky;
They ask not for thy harvests,
For they know how to die,
Deny them, if it please thee,
A grave beneath the sod:—
But we do cry, O England,
Leave them their faith in God!

Take, if thou wilt, the earnings
Of the poor peasant's toll,
Take all the scanty produce
That grows in Irish soil,
To pay the alien preachers
Whom Ireland will not hear,
To pay the scoffers at a creed
Which Irish hearts hold dear:
But leave them, cruel England,
The gift their God has given,
Leave them their ancient worship,
Leave them their faith in Heaver

You come and offer Learning.

A mighty gift, 'tis true;
Perchance the greatest blessing
That now is known to you,
But not to see the wonders
Sages of old beheld,
Can they peril a priceless treasure,
The Faith their Fathers held;
For in learning and in science,
They may forget to pray,—
God will not ask for knowledge
On the great Judgment day.

On the great Judgment day.

When in their wretched cabins,
Racked by the fever pain,
And the weak cries of their children
Who ask for food in vain;
When starving, nakea, helpless,
From the shed that keeps them warm,
Man has driven them forth to perish,
In a less cruel storm;
Then, then, we plead for merey,
Then, England, hear our cry!
For all we ask—O England,
Is—leave them there to die:
Cursed is the food and raiment
For which a soul is sold;
Tempt not another Judas
To barter God for gold.

You offer food and shelter If they their faith deny: What do you gain, O England, By such a shallow lie? By such a shallow lie?
We will not judge the tempted,—
May God blot out their shame,—
He sees the misery round them,
He knows man's feeble frame;
His pity still may save them,
In his strength they must trust
Who calls us all His children,
Yet knows we are but dust.

Then leave them the kind tending Which helped their childish years; Leave them the gracious comfort Which dries the mourner's tears; Leave them to that great mother, In whose bosom they were born; Leave them the holy mysteries That strengthen the forlorn: And, amid all their trials, Let the great gift abide, Which you, O prosperous England, Have dared to cast aside. Leave them the pitying Angels,

Have dared to east aside.
Leave them the pitying Angels,
And Mary's gentle aid,
For which earth's dearest treasures
Were all too dearly paid.
Take back your bribes, then England,
Your gold is black and dim.
And if God sends plague and famine,
They can die and go to Him.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

WICKLOW.

The first consignment of two hundred tons of seed potatoes has arrived at Earl Fitzwilliam's farmyard at Coolatin Park, for distribution amongst the tenantry. About thirty years ago the same good office was then performed by the present Earl Fitzwilliam's father.

LONGFORD.

other cases were few and trivial.

WESTMEATH.

On March 1st, the widow and daughter of the late Michael Ball, of Habsboro' on the 4th of December last), applied to the Grand Jury for the sum of £1,000, loss sustained by them by reason of said murder, which was of the class known as agrarian, or arising out of an illegal combination or conspiracy. After considerable discussion the sum of £200 was awarded, to be levied of the townlands of Mullingar, Ballinea, Habsboro', Hansontown, and Strattanstown.
At the Mullingar Assizes, March 4th, two

young men named Brown, and an elderly man named Kelly, were tried for enter-ing the house of a landowner, named Gaynor, with blackened faces, and using threats and other means of intimidation towards him. The principal witness in the case was an informer, who alleged that the prisoner had been hired to commit the outrage by one of Gaynor's tenants. The jury refused to believe him, and returned erdict of not guilty, which was received with loud cheers.

CORK.

A Relief Committee which has been formed at Kinsale has decided to purchase £50 worth of seed potatoes for distribution among the poor farmers and farm laborers of the district, and £55 worth of food for the deserving poor.

An old man named Patrick Dennehy

was found drowned in the Bandon River, near Woodlands, on March 4th. Deceased was well known as a "matchmaker" in the district. Nothing is known as to how he met his sad fate, beyond the surmise that he had taken too much at Bandon he met his sad fate, beyond the surmise that he had taken too much at Bandon fair on the previous day, and either fell or walked into the river, which was pretty high on that day.

farmer, was returning to her father's house, situated about a mile and half from Queenstown, when she was brutally murdered by a lunatic named Patrick Allen. Quite close to where the body was found was a large pool of blood, and three or four stones stained with blood. There was a house within thirty yards, but this was occupied by two old and deaf people who can throw no light on the affair, and who state they heard no noise. The man Allen, who has been arrested, was in the Allen, who has been arrested, was in the lunatic asylum for some time recently. It is stated that he paid marked attention to the deceased, but that she gave nim no en-

couragement. LIMERICK.

The Assizes for the county and city of Limerick were opened by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Dowse. The former found a comparatively light calendar in the county, but had occasion to notice that a number of threatening letters had been a number of threatening letters had been distributed, and that as many as seven raids for arms had been made in various places since the last Assizes. In the city Baron Dowse would have received a pair of white gloves were it not for the misconduct of a little urchin, who set fire to some letters in the City Post-Office. Thomas H. Bennett has given an abatement of 10 per cent. to the tenantry on his

TIPPERARY.

Ballyneety property.

Judge Ormsby opened the Tipperary North Riding Assizes at Nenagh, on March 2nd, and addressing the Grand Jury congratulated them on the very peaceable condition of the Riding.

CLARE.

Quite a peotic retribution has overtaken Sir Bryan O'Loghlen in Australia. He was the means of practically disfranchising the constituency of Clare for a consider-able time; now has lost his own seat in the Victoria Parliament, and the Govern-ment that appointed him Attorney-Gen-eral has been defeated at the polls.

In opening the Clare Assizes, on March Ist, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald remarked par-ticularly on the lightness of the calandar, notwithstanding the great depression of the times, when incitement to crime and temptations hard to bear up against were

On March 2nd, Hugh Murphy, a young man employed as a joiner's apprentice in the shipbuilding yard of Harland & Wolf, was drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat while crossing the river to Queen's Island with a number of workmen.

Island with a number of workmen.

On March 3rd, while a man named John Dickson, residing in Dundee street, Belfast, was putting a belt on some machinery which was in motion, his right arm was caught, and he received such injuries that it was deemed advisable to remove him to the Royal Hospital. Dr. Clark found it necessary to assume that it necessary to assume that it necessary to assume the street of the found it necessary to amputate his arm.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

At the special petty sessions at Keady, Armagh, on March 2nd, Patrick and James Loughlin were charged with having, late on Sunday night, the 22d ult., broken and fired into the house of Patrick Renaghan, and threatened his life, saying that tenant right was now on, and it was only proper that the rightful heir should have the farm. They were ordered to find bail to kear. to keep the peace, or go to prison for six

MONAGHAN.

At Caraickmacross workhouse, on March 4th, after about five hundred out-door relief cases had been dealt with, a depu-The Longford Assizes were opened and concluded on March 1st. Michael Conlan was acquitted on a charge of having fired into the house of a man named Keegan, against whom animosity was evinced for going into possession of a meadow. The other cases were few and trivial.

Telief cases had been dealt with, a deputation of three hundred ratepayers assembled and protested against out-door relief, stating that they were unable to bear the additional burthen. The relieving officer and the master were roughly treated.

A number of tenants on Lord An-A number of tenants on Lord Annesley's estates, Co. Down, have been served with notices to quit because they have
refused to pay the increased rent demanded by his lordship.
On the morning of February 28th a

crowd of poor women, the wives of cot-tier tenants in the neighborhood of Newry, surrounded the entrance to the work-house, all clararorous for relief in the shape of food, fuel, and seed. A number of them were admitted to the boardroom, and they told harrowing tales of extreme destitution. One poor woman, the mother of eight children, said she had neither food nor fuel, and she did not know what was to become of her and her family. All the narratives were brimful of misery. The chairman (Mr. Fegan,) informed the poor creatures that their application would be considered by the committees appointed in their respective districts. A grant had been obtained from the Dublin Mansion House Fund, and relief would soon be available. The Newry Union has not yet been scheduled as a discressed union, and the Local Government Board is to be asked to have the Union scheduled in order to procure seed for the small farmers. Some of the guardians complain that they are besieged by the ten-ants asking for relief in any shape. The

distress is growing in the union.
On March 4th, the dead body of John McAteer, of Ballyholland, a well-known cattle dealer, was found in a public well in Wellane, Newry. Deceased attended Rathfriland fair, and in the evening he came to Newry. When last seen alive, it is alleged, he was under the influence of

fell or walked into the river, which was pretty high on that day.

A carrier named Patrick Regan, of Roscarberry, was accidentally killed at the railway station, Bandon, March 4th. While loading a cart on the open platform, between the goods and passenger tracks, the horse became restive, and while endeavoring to quiet him, Regan fell off the platform on to therails in front of an engine. He was picked up quite dead, his neck being dislocated, and a great gash on one side of his head.

On Feb. 20th, a farmer named Richard Hungerford, of Ardagh, near Roscarberry, was returning after having attended last Mass in his usual health and spirits, and when a short distance from the chapel was seen to fall down suddenly. Some people who were near went to see what was the matter, and on coming up found that he

presented at her breast, warned her not to take Tully's part or have nothing to do with him. No arrests have been made.

GALWAY.

Much damage and inconvenience have been caused in Loughrea by floods. The streets were covered with several feet of water and many persons had to leave

MAYO.

On March 28th the people of Ballyglass and Cooleon assembled and established a permanent branch of the Irish National Land League, and selected an influential

A large police force left Westport by steamer on March 1st for Clare Island, for

steamer on March 1st for Clare Island, for the purpose of protecting a process-server whilst serving ejectments on the tenanty. Owing to a gale blowing they had to re-turn without effecting a landing. There was great excitement at Balla, on March 4th, hundreds of persons crowding into town in quest of relief, on hearing that a large number of tons of seed pota-toes had reached town. They afterwards proceeded in the stores occupied by the Land League, and about three hundred obtained a quantity of seed potatoes vary-ing from three to four stones each. The people declared that they are unable to people declared that they are unable to maintain themselves, much less to seed their small holdings of land.

SLIGO.

The assizes for the county of Sligo were opened on March 4th by Justice Eitzgibbon and Baron Fitzgerald. Baron Fitzgerald. gerald, addressing the grand jury, con-gratulated them on the small number of bills to be acted on by them.

THE DUBLIN "FREEMAN" AND THE PREMIER OF THE DOMINION.

Ottawa Citizen, March 25.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal is owned and edited by the Right Hon. Dwyer Gray, son of the late Sir John Gray, the present Lord Mayor of the Irish metro-polis, and member of Parliament for county Tipperary. It is one of the ablest and most influential papers in Ire-land. On account of the judgment and moderation displayed in the management, the Freeman, forty years ago—then under the control of Sir John Gray, a Prostestant - became the accepted organ and mouthpiece of the Catholic hierarchy and laity of Ireland. It is gratifying to find that our Dublin confrere appreciates so highly the grant made by the Dominion Government in aid of the prevalent dis-tress in Ireland, and also to find that the ervices of Sir John Macdonald in conceiving and carrying out this measure of relief, are properly estimated. The Free-man of the 10th instant says.—

"It is already known to our reader that, pursuant to the message of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Dominion Parliament, a grant of \$100,000 was passed, by joint resolution to the House of Commons and the Senate, on Friday, 20th ultimo, to aid Ireland in her dire distress. The amount was voted in advance of the ordinary estimates in order that the relief should be made available for distribution as soon as possible. The sum contributed by the Canadian Govern-ment is all the more acceptable, and should be regarded as munificent, when we take into account the fact that it has been donated in the face of a falling revenue donated in the face of a falling revenue— nearly \$2,000,000 of a deficit being an-nounced. This enchances the value of the gift, and will cause it to be more highly appreciated by those for whose benefit it is intended. There is another circumstance connected with the action of the Canadian Government upon this matter, which is deserving of mention. We refer to the perfect unanimity with which the proposition in the Royal Speech to extend aid to Ireland was received in both branches of Parliament S. C. C. C. C. C. having been expressed, a generous rivalry in favor of a prompt and liberal contribution appears to have been exhibited by Commoners and Senators alike. While commoners and Senators and Re. White the suffering people of Ireland desire to express their gratitude to the Govern-ment and people of Canada for this timely measure of assistance, their thanks is specially due to the Premier, Sir John Macdonald. We are assured, upon ald. We are assured, upon authority, that it was he who, in the first place, conceived the benevol-ent project of introducing a clause into the Speech from the Throne relating to the distress in Ireland, thereby making the relief a Ministerial measure, and, secondly, it was be who, by his political strength, and influence, succeeded in ob-taining the concurrence of Parliament. We hope Sir John will visit Dublin, at least, when again on this side of the Atlantic.

A SPARTAN MOTHER.

A strong example of a mother's love was witnessed recently in the court room at Missoulian, Montana. Mrs. Adele Tabeau, who, at the advanced age of near seventy years, this season crossed the Cour d'Alenes over a rough, rocky trail, to be present at her daughter's trial for the murder of M. Drouillard, is a regular attendant on the court. She is tall and stately, and as she comes in and takes her place behind her daughter, is the cynosure ceyes. A dramatic scene took last Monday when the prisoner was called to answer the charge against her. She hesitated, and the old lady leaned over and said in a low voice, but perfectly audible throughout the hushed court room: "Tell the truth, my daughter, if it takes you to the scaffold!" A thrill of admiration pas-sed over the spectators, and the judge found it necessary to say: "Mr. Sheri't, keep order in the court."

Day after day the evidence accumulate that the Myrtle Navy is the people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evi-

Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—Waterford (Pa.) Ad-

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Bracch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Ablon Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-SON Rec. Soc.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY A. The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday eventing, 9th Inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. H. D. Long, President.

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3-1y

Hungerford, of Ardagh, near Roscarberry, was returning after having attended last Mass in his usual health and spirits, and when a short distance from the chapel was seen to fall down suddenly. Some people who were near went to see what was the matter, and on coming up found that he was quite dead.

**Towns gir!, named Margaret Cotter, aged I wenty years, the daughter of a small

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and guaranteed as good quality of work and
finish as any furniture on the continent. Call
and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut
Sideboards at \$18.00; Marquis of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$10.00; Queen American States (walnut) at \$10.00; Prince of Wales
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EDWD. BRENNAN.

REMOVAL! McBRIDE & BOYD Have removed their STOVE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS

to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland. No. 196 DUNDAS STREET.

where they will be pleased to see their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call. London, January 21, 1880. 68-3m

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons [3, 71, 8] 9c per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 10c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 10c; Shirtings at wholesale prices.

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NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility and Fennale Complaints. The Moliere Electric Vapor Baths have become famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrah, Tumors, Ulcers, and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.

Testimonials to the merits of Electropathic Treatment.

From Dr. Thomas, of New York. London, Jan. 22, 1880

From Dr. Thomas, of New York.

DEAR SIR,—Whilst in London, Jan. 22, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—Whilst in London for a few days I was induced to give your Mollere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatism. And Jasing my judgment upon my own experience, I am able to give the Mollere Vapor Baths a cordial endorsement as an efficient agent in the treatment of Rheumatism, and for the preservation of health Ibelieve it to be unequalled. J. L. THOMAS. From Danl. Blackwell, bookkeeper to Messrs. Whitelaw, Woodstock.

My DEAR SIR,—Previously to placing my little boy, suffering from paralysis in his lower limbs, under your special care and treatment, I took him to the Indianapolis National Surgical Institute, for examination and medical treatment, and as they could not give me any encouragement that he would be curred or materially benefitted by the treatment I brought him home, and through the advice of friends put him under your care, and now I am only too glad to give this Testimonial, testifying that you have done more for him than I had anticipated, and that he is materially improved after being under your treatment for a short time. To Dr. Wilson.]

PENAL BLACKWEL.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of

London, Feb. 20, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in asserting that my opinion coincides with that of others in awarding Moliere Electric Air Bath the highest standard of excellence in the treatment of Rheumatic Affections. ALFRED CRAIGIE.

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CLEARING SALE before Stock-taking. Great Reduction in Prices.

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THE CORNER STORE. W. A. HARDY,

CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS. Keeps one of the best and cheapest stocks of

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No old stock on the shelves, Orders delivered promptly. Everything in the line of Family Grocerics Kept in Stock.

A Full Stock of Wooden and Willow Ware

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Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color,

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will pre from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desir-Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful

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STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks In the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the to re sure to please. ntry and through the town While over the country and through the town For making good work we've gained renown, And our goods are marked so very low down That we beat creation for cheapness. Then give us a call if you want a good sett; Single or double we make the best yet. Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget And our Prices are sure to suit you.

WM. SCARROW, Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.



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HUMOROUS.

"What is marriage?" One woman the more and one man the less." The prisoner being asked whether he struck the man in the heat of passion, replied: "No, I struck him in the pit of the stomach."

If your son has no brains, don't send him to college. You cannot make a palace out of a shanty by putting a French roof on it.

"Why am I made a sandwich?" said young Snobson plaintively, as a lady sat down either side of him in the horse car. "Because we are better bred than you are," said one of the damsels sweetly; and Snobson mustard courage to squeeze out to the platform.—Boston Commercial Bul-

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love." "But that other?" "Allspice, my beloved," "But isn't there another?" "Yes, apples, belovedest." "Just one more." "Raisins, my most belovedest." "Well, John, if you'd only drink just a little brandy now I think you'd make a good mince pie."

When Marshal Narvaez, it is related, was on his death bed, his confessor asked him if he freely forgave all his enemies. "I have no enemies," replied the dying Marshal proudly. "Every one must have made enemies in the course of his ife," suggested the priest, mildly. "Oh, of course," replied the Marshal, "I have had a great number of enemies in my time, but I have none now. I had them all shot!"

Popular Quotations:—"This is a pretty pickle," as the Nihilist said when he found himself wheeling a barrow of salt in the mine of Siberia.—"Sweetness is light," as Mr. Matthew Arnold cried when he put his pearly teeth through the penny puff.—"There's a chiel among us takin' notes," as the banker told the detective whom he sent to look after his clerks.

A sad looking man went into a Burl-A sad looking man went into a Buriington drug store. "Can you give me,"
he asked, "something that will drive from
my mind the thoughts of sorrow and
bitter recollections?" And the druggist
nodded and put him up a little dose of
quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb,
and epsom salts and a dash of castor oil
and gave it to him, and for six months the
man couldn't think of anything in the and gave it to finit, and for six man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.—Burlington Hawk-

An absent-minded man, travelling with his wife in a railroad car, left her side to get a drink. When he returned he dropped into a seat immediately in front of his better-half, beside an unprotected female, over whose head the snows of about thirty-eight winters had passed. His wife was looking out the car window at the scenery, and didn't notice his awful blunder. Presently, without turning his head, he impatiently remarked, "Jane, how often have I told you not to starch my shirts so infernally stiff?" The ancient female, whose forward name happened to female, whose forward name happened to be Jane, screamed, "Monster!" and fain-ed on the spot, and the absent-minded man looked uncomfortably warm as he changed

Webster and Crockett.

David Crockett soon after his arrival in the city of Washington listened to a speech from Daniel Webster, and shortly afterwards meeting him in the capital, accosted him thus:

"Is this Mr. Webster?"

"Yes, sir,"
"The great Mr. Webster of Massa-chusetts?" "I am Mr. Webster, of Mass."
"Well, sir," continued Mr. Crockett, "I

I dont think so. I heard your speech, and understood every word you said!"

In a Coal-Hole.

Mr. John Puffins, who lives in a respectable street on the East Side, was a few nights since the victim of a laughable

incident.

It appears that two neighboring ladies had gone out to some place of amusement, leaving in charge of their house a female servant, whose particular penchant ment, leaving in charge of their loads a female servant, whose particular penchant was the holding conversations on the door-steps with one of the decieving sex. While thus pleasantly engaged, on the night in question, the door suddenly closed, and the key being inside, all the efforts of the coquetting maid and her flirting admirer to enter the house were unavailing. In despair the girl at last determined to go to her mother's house, leaving her mistresses to enter the domicile as they could.

In due time the ladies arrived, and knocked, and knocked, but of course unavailingly. At length Mr. Puffins, learning the nature of their "fix," offered to assist them; but in vain he tried to force the door. At last he discovered that the

assist them; but in vain he tried to force the door. At last he discovered that the coal-grid was loose, and a bright idea struck him that by his entry thus through the cellar he might be able to house his fair friends. He lifted up the grid and gently slid his body through the black and unearthly orifice. A load of coals had that day been got in, and our fat friend could go thus far but no farther. The bystanders, who were collecting fast, now tried to pull him out by main force, but

EVERY LADY IN LONDON in vain. At last, by the elevation of a small boy to the window a pane was broken, and the window unfastened, and an entree thus effected.

The gallant gentleman was the ladies' first care, and the coals were shovelled from beneath his feet, in the hope that he might descend, but alas! his extreme pin-guidity rendered him immovable and there he remained in the semi-earthly and semi-heavenly position usually ascribed to Mahammed's coffins. The case now bemanammed's colins. The case now became serious; another attempt was made to pull the sufferer upwards, and after frightful exertions in screwing in his waist, etc., he was at length hauled out, breathless and bathed in perspiration. We hope the next time his "vaulting ambition" is so conspicuous his rotundity may not hin-der his being hauled over the coals.

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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patirick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patirick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals;
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Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals;
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Well be very possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with
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TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—
20 Locomotive Engines
16 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).

20 Locomotive Engines
16 First-class cars (a proportion being
sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
3 Postal and smoking cars.
210 Box freight cars.
100 Flat car.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand cars.
The whole to be manufactured in the Dominion of Canada and delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.
Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of March next.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.
By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Dept. of Railways & Canals, 1

Dept. of Railways & Canals, \\
Ottawa, 7th Feb'ry, 1880.

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It is more strengthening than Cod Liver bil or any other preparation. It assimilates he food to the blood, purifying and strength

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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880.

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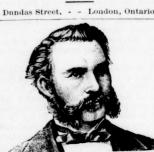
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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880.

Messrs. Crawford & Co.

I avail myself of this present opportunity of penning you a few lines to let you know how I like your machine. I like it better than any I have seen or worked with. That is the IX L MACHINE. I has such LIGHT DRAFF—I do really believe it cannot be surpassed in doing good work, and it has NO SIDE DRAFT, that is one thing I like. I like its splendid DURABILITY. I have tried it on the roughest of ground, on mowing and reaping. I also cut one field of Peas and Weeds that a great many said no machine could cut. I cut it clean, so they all around here say it could not be beat, and it was no heavier on the horses than if I was cutting grass. I don't think any machine can be made to beat it, for it is no trouble for a span of light horses to work it all day and it cuts so clean and even, and is so easily adjusted. It works well in down grain. I recommend it to every farmer.

Geo. W. Chandler. TEST IMONIAL. I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.

London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

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East—H. & P. R. Bulhalo, Beston, Eastern States, 6. 500 115 .. 8 oo 120 6. 1 G. T. H.—East of Toronto, Kingston Othawa, Montreal, Quebee and Maritime Protuness — Hamilton ... 7 50 500 ... 8 oo 130 G. W.R. Going West—Main Line Thro Bars—Bethwell, Glencoe, Mt. Bryden ... 500 115 500 ... 8 oo 245 ... 1 G. W.R. Going West—Main Line Thro Bars—Bethwell, Glencoe, Mt. Bryden ... 1 500 115 500 ... 8 oo 245 ... 1 G. W.R. Going West—Main Line Thro Bars—Bethwell, Glencoe, Mt. Bryden ... 1 15 ... 2 245 ... 1 15 ... 1 15 ... 2 245 ... 1 15 ... 1 15 ... 2 245 ... 1 15 ... 1 15 ... 2 245 ... 1 15 .. 115 245 700 800 245 .

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don, St. James Park and

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FROM QUEBEC.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. DEAR SIR,-The national festival passed off very quietly in the "Ancient Capital." There was no procession. At ten o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, the celebrant being Rev. Mr. Fahey, son of Mr. Patrick Fahey of this city, who has been recently ordained, and who sang his first mass on this occasion. Rev. Messrs. O'Leary and McGrathy, who were ordained not quite a year ago, acted as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Callahan of Montreal. I sermon preached there for some years.

The Saint Patrick's Society sermon preached there for some years. The Saint Patrick's Society, composed of Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, and whose rules provided for the principal offices being held by members of the different creeds alternately, dispensed with their annual banquet, "as a mark of sympathy with their suffering fellow-countrymen in Ireland." In the evening there men in Ireland." In the evening there were two concerts, as has been usual for four or five years back. The St. Patrick's Literary Institute held their's in their own cosy hall in Anne street, and it was a complete success both in respect of music and oratory as well as pecuniarily. The fresco work in Irish scenery on the ceiling which I mentioned in a former letter, showed to great advantage, and was very much admired by a number of strangers who admired by a number of strangers who were present. The proceedings were opened by the President, Owen Murphy, Esq., Ex-Mayor, and the address of the evening was given by Robert J. Bradley, Esq., Advocate, and President of the St. Patrick Society. Besides a large number of our own fellow-countrymen and recovery from the most influential to the women from the most influential to the women from the most influential to the humblest, there was a good attendance of English, Scotch and French Canadians, including two members of the Local Government, Hon. Messrs. Robertson and Lynch, Rev. Mr. O'Leary, of the University; Hon J. Hearn, A. H. White, Esq. Proceedings of St. Patrick's Society, &c. Ex-President of St. Patrick's Society, &c. The programme of songs was exclusively Irish, as it should always be on the night. The other concert was held in the Music Hall, and addresses were delivered by Mr. W. M. McDonald, President, Rev. Father Henning, C. S.S. R., Pastor of St. Patrick's, Mr. J. K. Foran, a student of Laval University; the attendance was also large, and included, I believe, Hon Messrs. Chapleau and Flynn, the clergy of St. The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society

held their annual service in Chalmer's Free Church, on the evening of the 18th. The preacher, on the occassion, was the paster of the church—"Rev. Doctor" Mathews, save the mark !—a Scotchman re cently imported from New York. A report of his "charity" (?) sermon appeared in Friday's Chronicle, and, although not pub-lished in extense, proves him to be a com-Inshed m extense, proves him to be a compound of ignorance and bigotry and all uncharitableness. A friend of mine, who was present, told me that he has heard nothing to equal it since he listened to Gavazzi's howlings. Another, an Englishman, has assured me that his language "sent a thrill through him and made his very flesh ereen."

very flesh creep."
A circumstance occurred here recently

A circumstance occurred here recently which has given rise to a good deal of feeling. On Sunday, 7th inst., at High Mass, Rev. Father Henning read a letter which had been addressed to him by one of the vicaires of the Basilica, Rev. Mr. Cote. The purport of this letter, as read to the congregation, was a complaint of the manner in which the Irish intruded themselves into the Basilica and the Church of Our Lady of Victories in Tank Mr. Att Mr. Att Mr. Mr. Att

in public. Many Irish Catholies have acted on the suggestion of the rev. pastor, whilst others have continued to do as here-

pointment of a successor to the late Mr. Recorder Sexton, of Montreal. The Montreal Evening Post says that the late lamented gentleman was the only Irish Catholic amongst the higher city officials of Montreal, and it would seem only fair that at least this one office should be conferred on one of that race. Mr. John J. Curran, Q. C., independent of his ad mitted fitness, has strong claims on the Conservative party, claims which it is to be hoped will not be overlooked.

Weather fine, although somewhat sharp. Yours truly,

Occasional.

Quebec, March 21st, 1880.

Quebec, March 21st, 1880.

"PARLIAMENTS," BY MR. TODD.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. MR. EDITOR,-One would have thought that in the last quarter of this "enlightened" have been told it was the most eloquent nineteenth century, and at the hands of the erudite librarian of Parliament, the opprobrious epithets of the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as applied to Catholics, would have fallen into disuetude. But the erudite Mr. Todd has decided otherwise, and he has consequently got himself into a "pot of consequently got himself into a "pot of trouble." Mr. Todd, it appears, has recently published a work on "Parliaments," speaking of which the Ottawa correspondent of Le Courier de Montreal says:—"I have further to reproach Mr. Todd with the tone adopted by him, in speaking of what he is pleased to call the pretensions of the Church of Rome, &c." (Eglise de Rome). This evidently directed the attention of the assistant editor of Le Canadien to the subject, when it was discovered that the phrase actually it was discovered that the phrase actually employed by Mr. Todd was not "Church of Rome," as translated, but the old and very offensive one of *The Romish Church*. Thereupon, Mr. Tardivel handles Mr. Todd "without gloves," and the following is a translation of his article:— "My confrere is very kind in translating [Romish Church, by Church of Rome, (Eglise de Rome). Romish is a term implying sovereign contempt, and dates back to the times of the bloody Elizabeth; a term

the times of the bloody Elizabeth; a term so withering that it has nothing corresponding to it in the French language. It is the synonym of ostracism, hatred, persecution, blood! The Catholic ear having a knowledge of the English tongue cannot hear this infamous word pronounced without a deep sense of outrage. it is the giaour of the Mussulmans. The man who thus insults the Catholic population of Canada must in his heart regret that the day of the hangman, and of the that the day of the hangman, and of the axe of the reformation, has passed away, for he cannot be ignorant of the ignominy inseparably connected with the term

It is, indeed, highly reprehensible on the part of a man occuping the position that Mr. Todd does to allow himself to use an expression long since banished from all but the lowest circles of society, and I heartily concur with the able and talented Mr. Tarbivel in his earnest and hearty condemnation of it. Trusting you will see fit to give the foregoing space in you excellent Catholic paper,
Your obedient servant,

READER.

Quebec, March 21st., 1880. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

plain of the songriespitin, was a concluption of the songriespitin, thruled the songriespition through the songriespition of the songriespition of the songriespition of the control of th

acted on the suggestion of the rev. pastor, whilst others have continued to do as heretofore—looking upon all Catholic Churches edifices as alike and possessing the same Sacrifice. One thing I do not hesitate to say, and that is, that, in view of the occurrences of last summer this contretemps is most unfortunate, and is certainly not calculated to allay the bad feelings then evoked.

I mentioned in my last the death of Mr. Patrick Curran. His remains were taken to Montreal by special tram at the instance of a number of his fellow-members of the Literary Institute, some fifty of whom, and including eight or ten of the ladies of their families, accompanied the body to its last resting place. Previous to leaving Quebec, they caused a likerate the body to its last resting place. Previous to leaving Quebec, they caused a likerate the body to its last resting place. Previous to leaving Quebec, they caused a likerate the body to the leaving of the city assisted, and seldom has the tolenom office been celebrated with more effect within the walls of St. Patrick's.

The action of the local or meanent will sade by W. D. McLaren, Montreal.

Belleville authorities have refused to solve the remaining that the priest cannot result and commend thumbly by serious, pious men, whose thoughts whe so bedieve the best possible the steady progress of this journal in both the Musical and Literacy departments, the Musical and Literacy departments, with subject the best possible the steady progress of this journal in both the dual is object the best possible the steady progress of this journal in both the dual and Literacy departments, with the covers of this number and of the fact all is compressed within the covers of this number and fellowship between its members; and, what is essential to its stability and success, honest dealing in its business matters. What can Catholics want more in a society? They certainly ought not to be content with less.

The C. M. B. A. now numbers nearly States. It ought to grow in a few years to be 350,0

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interesting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Grand Recorder C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue,

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor. 1st V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford. 2nd V. Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London. Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor. Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Am-

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LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. 1 Windsor. Edward Hanrahan 2 St. Thomas

Hugh Daly.
Henry W. Deare.
Alex. Wilson.
Daniel O'Connor. 3 Amherstburg. 5 Brantford. Mr. J. H. Barry, President of Branch
No. 5, Brantford, has been appointed a
Deputy Director of the C. M. B. A. in

Ontario. Mr. Barry will now have power to institute branches and install officers, and we have no doubt but Bro. Barry will prove an efficient Grand Deputy. The Hamilton Diocese will afford him a good field to work in. good field to work in.

The Supreme Council of our Association is now in Session, at Niagara, New York. Mr. T. A. Bourke, of Windsor, is the representative for the Grand Council

of Canada. By request, we have written a few suggestions for our representative to lay before the Supreme Council.

to lay before the Supreme Council.

Branches in Canada requiring seals can be supplied by the Grand Recorder; we can furnish seals of any design much cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere. Branches not supplied with "Beneficiary Membership Report Books," should order those forms at once, as a "Beneficiary Membership Report " must accompany every assessment remittance. accompany every assessment remittance.
The Rev. Father Bardon has become a

member of Branch No. 5, Brantford, Ont. Mrs. Caroline Schintzins acknowledges the receipt of \$2000 from the C. M. B. Association, the amount of Beneficiary due on the death of her late husband, Michael Schintzins, of Branch 15, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary F. Timbs also acknowledges
the recept of \$2000 from the C. M. B. A.;
amount of Beneficiary of her late husband,

Patrick Timbs, of Branch No. 1, Niagara

The following new branches have been instituted: — Branch No. 1, Alliance, Ohio, by Deputy Friedman, of Pennsylvania. Branch No. 16, East Brady, Pennsylvania. vania. Branch No. 10, East Brady, I emissylvania, by Grand President, J. S. Mc-Garey. Branch No. 9, Bay City, Mich., by Grand President J. D. Lavin. Branch No. 3, Wyandotte, Kansas, by Deputy Becker, of Leavenworth. The foregoing new branches add about 60 members to the C. M, B. A.

the C. M. B. A.

Supreme Council assessment No. 16,
death No. 21, has been issued. It is for
John Mittler, of Branch 16, Buffalo, N. Y.,
who died on the 11th January, 1880, aged

45 years. One assessment required.

The following letter from H. W. D., a member of Amherstburg Branch, will no doubt be read with interest by others as well as our C. M. B. A. Brothers.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF THE SCORE," edited by Louis C. Elson, has just reached our table. We have noticed with pleasure unen, whose thoughts were led by the best

commend; this is perfectly right. But here is an association that two eminent Bishops, and several of the leading clergymen of Canada and the United States are active members of, and earnest and able

advocates.

Do not hesitate, my dear fellow Catholics. Come in and be one of the great army of Christian soldiers of the C.M.B.A.

H. W. D.

DELINQUENTS.

A few persons, not knowing perhaps that they were acting unlawfully and contrary to usage, have ordered the RECORD trary to usage, have ordered the RECORD to be stopped, through the postmaster. We do not wish to force the paper on any one. If they wish to stop it they have a perfect right so to do, but they have no right to refuse it while in arrears. Publishers never stop sending a paper until the subscriber has settled his indebted, we refuse to the it from debtedness. Refusing to take it from the post office makes no difference to the publisher. The papers will be considered by law the property of the person to whom they are addressed until arrears are

Abraham Davies has been committed to jail at Walkerton, charged with the mur-der of three Indians at Cape Hurd in Jan-uary, 1874. The principal witness against him was his son-in-law, George Nelson, who swears he was with him at the time and saw him kill the Indians. He claims he concealed the matter through fear of Davies, who threatened to kill him if he told anything about it. The Magistrate sent Nelson to jail also, in order to secure his attendance at the trial.

BUSINESS ITEMS, WINLOW Bros. boot and shoe store ha

been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug Those having a horse and desirous of

good business should notice the C. S. Rop Wringer Company's advertisement in an other column. J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and

game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates. A Mountjoy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

the present competition. Give them a call.
AIRD & CAMERON's, meat market, 266
Dundas street, are offering to the public
best quality of meats as follows: Best
quality roast beef and porterhouse steak,
9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; hind quarters, 8c.; fore quarters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.;

| 1 | Barley | | 0.85 | to 1 15 | |
|----|--|-----------|------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Dyo. | | 0 90 | to 1 00 | DUMINIUN |
| 1 | Rye Buckwheat | | 1 00 | to 1 05 | |
| | Poons | | 0 80 | to 1 25 | |
| 1 | Beans 0 80 to 1 25 FLOUR AND FEED. | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | SAVINGS & INVESTMENT |
| 1 | Mired Flour | " 36 | in t | 0 3 25 | BATTERIOS & ALTERIOR |
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| 1 | Bushankert Flour | 9 6 | 25 + | 0 2 50 | SOCIETY |
| | Craham Flour | 2 6 | m + | 0 3 25 | SOCIETA |
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| | Cracked wheat | " 17 | 50 + | 0 2 00 | LONDON, ONT. |
| | Cornmear | 14.6 | 00 t | 0 15 00 | LONDON, ONT. |
| | Bran, per ton | 11 | 00 1 | 0 18 00 | |
| | Shorts, P | 11 | 50 1 | 0 3 00 | |
| | Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour Spring Flour Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour Cracked Wheat Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, P Oatmeal, P cwt | DUCE. | 00 1 | 0 5 00 | A THE ART ARTER THE STREET AND AND |
| | Page Store Late M de | DUCEA O | 00 + | 0 0 19 | OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST. |
| | Eggs, Store Lots, & de Farmers' | 0 | 10 1 | 0 0 19 | OI I LOD, CITY HALL, ICIOMMIOND DI. |
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| | . Firkins | | 10 1 | 0 0 14 | SAVINGS DAINE BRANCH. |
| | Cheese, Dairy, ₱ tb Factory " | 0 | 11 1 | | |
| | Factory " | | 00 1 | 0 0 00 | |
| | | LANEOUS. | 00 4 | 0 0 08 | The object of this branch is to enable per- |
| | Mutton to | | 06 | | sons of regular income to accumulate by |
| υ. | Lamb, ₱ tb | | 04 1 | | gradual savings, a capital which may be re- |
| 3 | Beef, pr to p qtr | 0 | 01 | | sorted to in case of emergency. The deposits |
| | Geese, each | | 40 | | bear interest compounded half-yearly. |
| | furkeys, each | | 60 | | The whole of the Income, from the repay- |
| | Dried Apples ♥ tb Onions, ♥ bag | | 90 | 0 1 50 | ment on Loans, together with the Capital |
| 3 | Onions, # bag | | 00 | to 1 25 to 9 00 | Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of |
| , | Hay, ₱ on | | 00 | | Parliament as security for the proper repay- |
| | Straw, & load | | 50 | | ment of deposits. The Funds of the Society |
| ; | Live Hogs, # cwt | | | | |
| 1 | Dressed Hogs | | 00 | to 6 00 | Testate only, thus pendening the Consulty to |
| | Chickens, ₱ pair | 0 | 40 | | Depositors both complete and newspaper |
| 8 | Ducks | | 90 | | Dedesits of One Dollar and unwards as |
| 9 | Turnips ₱ bush | 0 | 05 | to 0 22 to 0 30 | solved subject to withdrawel and interest |
|) | Carrots | | 50 | | allowed thorons of the same of five and six |
| - | Apples, ₱ bag | | 50 | to 9 60 to 0 55 | per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon |
| | Potatoes bag | | 10 | | at time deposit is made |
| 7 | Coal, all stove kinds. | 10 cond 9 | 50 | to 6 60 | |
| 1 | Cordwood, No. 1 dry, | y cord 8 | 50 | to 9 20 | |
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turns, or American, [vide Government Returns].

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the Province

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