

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

NO. 80.

GENTLEMEN,
See our IRISH and SCOTCH
TWEEDS and SERGES—the
nicest patterns and most durable
texture ever shown.
Our Cutting and Tailoring is
unequaled in the city.
N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASIAL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1880.
Sunday, 25—Fourth after Easter. Feast of St. Mark, Evangelist. Double, 2 Cl.
Monday, 26—St. Clement and Marcellinus, Martyrs. Double, 2 Cl.
Tuesday, 27—Office of the day.
Wednesday, 28—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor. Double.
Thursday, 29—St. Peter, Martyr. Double.
Friday, 30—St. Catharine of Siena, Virgin. Double.
Saturday, May 1—St. Philip and James, Apostles. Double, 2 Cl.

The Bird and Star.

BY ANGELA—"ENFANT DE MARIE."

A gold star sits upon the sable edge
Of your dark cloud, a little island bright;
What though a sea of vapor round it roll,
Still doth it turn its lantern on the night.
A brown thrush sings upon the cedar bough,
In cadence soft, his mellow vesper hymn:
The spirit of the tempest is abroad,
It threatens, but his meaning daunts not him.
Shine still, bright star, sing on, brave minstrel-sing,
Adversity hath never power to quell
The fire of him, who trusting in his God,
Both but his best, and doth that little well.
O ye who put your hands unto the plough,
And backward look, by earthily longing driven,
Example take alike from bird and star,
Cherish the Faith that upward looks to Heaven.
—Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ADVICES from Paris say that the Bishops continue to protest against unauthorized religious bodies.

ADVICES from Quebec, we regret to say, represent the state of health of the venerable Vicar General, Monsignor Cazeau, to be such as to create grave feelings of alarm.

MR. GLADSTONE allows his intimates to understand that he considers himself obliged to sacrifice personal preferences and accept the Premiership if offered. It is looked upon on all hands as a foregone conclusion that he will be the head of the Liberal Government.

A FRENCH dispatch says that the religious congregations will defend themselves at the proper moment, on the ground of individual liberty and rights of property. The legal proceedings regarding the questions at issue between the Government and the congregations cannot last more than a year.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in his last article, says that the emotions of man are older than his understanding. Here is perhaps a reason why the emotions of some people lead them into very extravagant attitudes when the "evangelist" comes around, and "understanding" has to step aside at the bidding of its elder brother.

THE Rev. Father Ryan, parish priest, died at Oakville on Thursday morning after an illness of a few days. He removed to Galt three years ago, but again returned to Oakville this spring, retiring from active work. He was in his usual health on Saturday, but was taken ill on Sunday.

THE Quebec St. Patrick's Literary Institute held the last but one "ten cent" concert and reading for the present season on last Thursday evening. It was a very successful affair. The efforts of the "junior class," consisting of boys and girls from eight or nine years upwards, formed not the least portion of the entertainment.

THE death is announced, at the Ursuline Monastery, of Blois, France, on Palm Sunday, of Miss Esther Aubry, in religion Mother Anne Mary of St. Ursula. Deceased was the youngest daughter of Mr. Augustine E. Aubry, formerly a resident of Quebec city, professor of Roman Law in Laval University, and editor of *Le Courrier du Canada*.

THERE is presently being printed, at the Good Shepherd Convent in Quebec, in French and English, a

collection, in book form, of the addresses, testimonials and other ceremonies attendant on the celebration of the "Golden Jubilee" of Monsignor Cazeau, in January last, preceded by a well-written biographical sketch of the life and labors of the right reverend gentleman. It will form a very interesting volume of about one hundred and fifty pages.

THE Quebec *Chronicle* editorially endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the citizens of the ancient Capital should mark in some "tangible and creditable manner" their appreciation of "the watchful care of the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Langevin, over the city of Quebec"—this in view of the various sums of money voted for the repairs of the fortifications, Dufferin terrace, new buildings at Grosse Isle, &c.

THE beautiful white marble altar in the Catholic Church, Windsor, will be consecrated on Saturday, 24th inst. His Lordship the Bishop of London will perform the consecration ceremonies. In consequence of the length of the ceremony the solemnity of the occasion will be commemorated on Sunday, 25th. We understand Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, will preach in the evening.

"The houses of the Protestants in Connamara, county Galway, have been maliciously burned."
This little fatherless paragraph appeared a few days since in the morning papers. It most probably was sent by some agent of the Irish Church Mission Society, in order to help along the proselytizing collections. We have had no further details of these outrages. The little thing is simply an untruth.

A LONDON dispatch says: "The Irish members of the new Parliament are beginning to arrive. Their programme is decidedly moderate. They ask the equalization of the Irish franchise with the English, and the extension of the Ulster tenant right to the whole of Ireland." It will not be a great while before the English Government will open its eyes to the fact that the whole programme of the Irish members is decidedly moderate to those who wish to take a common sense view of it and lay aside prejudice.

THE superb cathedral of Cologne will be finished in the month of September next. It has been six hundred and thirty-two years in the hands of many generations of architects and builders. It was begun in 1248, under the Archbishop Conrad of Hochstaden, but its completion was postponed indefinitely during the Reformation. A medal will be struck in honor of this memorable event. On one side will be the profiles of Frederic-William IV. and of William I. with the years 1248, 1842, and 1880.

ON the last night of the sitting of the last Parliament in England, there arose a tall, erect figure, slight and sinewy, but scarcely bent with the weight of eighty-two years, who, announcing that he was "on the brink of the grave," warned the house while he lived not to dawdle as Lord Beaconsfield had done in his manifesto, insert Ireland. This tall old man, with flowing white hair and beard and fiery eyes, was the O'Gorman Mahon, who, as he said, represented Clare fifty years ago in that House.

A WRITER in the *Canada Presbyterian* says few Presbyterian ministers in Canada are satisfied with their charges, and few congregations satisfied with their pastors, and wants to be told the reason why. When Presbyterians are taught to believe that other people are just as good and religious as they are—when they can be persuaded to allow a little of God's sunshine to penetrate the darkness and the gloom of their religious thoughts—then, perhaps, will cease to some extent this mutual dissatisfaction.

A FEW weeks since we took occasion to enjoy a hearty smile at the expense of one of our Protestant contemporaries in Toronto, on occasion of his using the usual stereotyped expressions regarding the McNamara affair in New York. We were told the "movement" was full of

"hope." "Thousands" were flocking to hear the "word" from the mouths of many "reformed" priests. Rome was to be knocked into several minute particles. The "agitation" was taking "deep root." It was something new, was this "Reformed American Catholic Church," and the phase of novelty it assumed was the means of drawing the matter under the notice of the enterprising reporters of the daily papers. But it has turned out to be a first-class bubble. Those Salvation Army girls in uniform came along at the wrong time. Public attention was diverted from it, and soon it will be a thing of the past, occupying a small place in the historical curiosity shop of the great republic. It will be interesting to read the latest details of the "movement" in another column.

MGR. THIBAUDIER, Bishop of Saisons, has made the following appeal to his people in behalf of the starving in Ireland:—"A famine, such as the civilized world never imagined possible, prevails in Ireland. I do not stop to inquire whether the fault can be imputed to any one. The fact is there, and Ireland, Catholic Ireland, brave Ireland, generous Ireland, the Ireland that, in 1870, notably manifested such magnanimous sympathy for France, and to say nothing of personal services, found the means in her poverty of raising over one million for her relief, now holds out her hand to us. We will not be the first to fly to her rescue; many dioceses, a number of newspapers, many active committees have already unstripped us. But we will be in time, and perhaps at the most opportune moment. It is well-known that the end of such crises is often the most cruel period; the last resources are exhausted; the interest first awakened has died out; the crust of bread, the clothing, the remedies that might have secured ultimate salvation are wanting. God grant that through our offerings, Irish families, and Irish villagers may revive that spring-time that is to warm into life the coming crops on which they are to subsist."

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH, accompanied by Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., and Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, paid a visit to the good Jesuit Fathers of Guelph, on the 17th inst. Some of the principal Catholic gentlemen of the city took advantage of the circumstance to extend a hearty welcome to His Lordship and his companions. Alderman McMillan, on behalf of the deputation, made a speech, in the course of which he referred, in most complimentary terms, to the former visits of His Lordship on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the church some twenty years ago, and also in company with the late lamented Dr. Courcy, papal delegate. His Lordship the Bishop replied briefly, and thanked the gentlemen for their kind reception and good opinion. He was not astonished at the great strides the Catholic Church had made in the city of Guelph. Indeed, it could not well be otherwise, when it is considered that the interests of our holy faith are guarded by such zealous and distinguished men as the members of the Society of Jesus. He assured them that it was with feelings of pleasure he always visited Guelph. Before drawing his remarks to a close he wished to impress upon them, the great importance of fostering Catholic education as the very ground work by which the faith will be sustained. Mgr. Bruyere and Dr. Kilroy also responded, expressing thanks for the cordial manner in which they had been received. Altogether the affair was one of those reunions which adds another to the many pleasant memories which often fills the Catholic heart.

WE referred last week to the fact that Mr. McMaster, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, had forced Dr. Irenaeus Prime, a Presbyterian minister, into a very close corner. It will be remembered the Dr. stated that he believed Catholics were not permitted to read the Holy Scriptures. The editor wants the Dr. to take it back, but he will not. He won't say a word. It would never do to dissuade his thousands of simple Presbyterians of this cherished but very foolish superstition regarding Catholic practice. But Mr. Prime has fallen in with an uncomfortable antagonist. Mr. McMaster will never let go his hold of the unfortunate divine until he hears him say "Hold, enough; I take it back."

In last issue of the *Freeman's Journal* appears a statement from Mr. Lawrence Kechoe, of the Catholic Publication Society, that there exists on two blocks in New York *fourteen* shops where Catholic Bibles are sold at all prices from sixty-two cents to forty-five dollars per copy. All those shops are anxious to sell the Bibles, and the books are recommended to the faithful by the highest authority. Still the Dr. says Catholics are not allowed to read the Scriptures, even the Catholic version, and there are thousands of men who believe him. Well, if a certain class of persons will not be convinced against their will, for our part we think the best plan is not to waste good ink on them.

THE New York *World*, in speaking on the subject of religion in the German Empire, says:—"There is a deal of religion in the world which is not very unlike that of the German of whom this story was recently told. When he went to the Registrar's office he was asked, 'Are you a Protestant?' and he replied, 'No, sir.' He was asked again, 'Are you a Catholic, then?' and he once more replied, 'No, sir.' Then, of course, you must be a Lutheran?" was the last question, and the Ponton, somewhat puzzled, answered, 'Well, if I am anything, I am Lutheran. Now I think of it, I believe I inherited something of the kind on the mother's side.' This indifference may seem strange to church-going Americans, but there is not a little of it abroad in this country. The incident mentioned above may be regarded as a type of the prevailing attitude of educated Protestants in Germany towards religion. For proof of this see Baring-Gould's "Germany Past and Present," a most valuable work. There is one sign, that author says, by which you may distinguish the Protestant and the Catholic churches in Germany to-day. The walks in front of the former are generally grass-grown; those in front of the latter are invariably worn smooth by constant use. It is a pregnant observation.

THE conversion of M. Bon, Protestant Minister at Leon, in Spain, which took place towards the end of last year, has been followed by the conversion of another Protestant minister. The *Cronica de Leon* gives an account of the ceremony of the reception:—"On New Year's Day Mr. Robert Kendy, a Presbyterian Protestant, a native of Scotland and residing in this city, entered into the bosom of the Catholic Church. He was much esteemed amongst Protestants, and it was in his house that M. Bon preached his first sermons to the men employed on the railway. Mr. Kendy was baptized by His Lordship the Bishop. The sponsors were M. Ort of Lara and Madam Vincent de Paul. The ceremony was preceded by the abjurations and declarations required by the Church. Afterwards the Sacraments of Confirmation and Matrimony were administered, for though legally married, Mr. Kendy was not so canonically. The Bishop of Leon, sharing in the emotion of the new Catholic, addressed a few words to him upon the grace given to him from Heaven, in admitting him into the bosom of the Church, that tender Mother that can alone make us happy here below. Mr. Kendy shed abundant tears, showing thereby that the Bishop's words did not fall on ungrateful soil."

IF MR. BENNETT had added to his relief fund the money he spent in telegraphing exaggerated English reports of the disgraceful attack on Mr. Farnell to the *Herald*, it would have increased the total considerably. But that would not have suited the *Herald* so well as to borrow English abuse of the man who defied and went very far to gratify itself, and it often overshoots the mark. It is doubtful if one in fifty of the readers of the *Herald's* English accounts of what occurred at Emsborough failed to see the meanness between the leaded lines.—*Pilot*.

FOR weeks back we have been publishing full accounts of the miracles at Knock, and the wonderful cures effected there, judging them by the cold standard of reason, we might be tempted to look upon them with grave suspicion and sceptical incredulity; but measuring them by the light of faith, we must confess that divine manifestations are nothing new, and that there is nothing more probable in the Blessed Virgin appearing at Lourdes and Knock than in the angel appearing to Abraham or our Lord to his disciples.—*N. Y. Tablet*.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Nothing in the revolution that turns Beaconsfield and his fingers out of doors is more gratifying than the defeat of Lowther, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in York. This man has made himself especially obnoxious to Ireland, and his rejection in an English city of historical renown is good reason for rejoicing among the wide-shouldered Irish. His defeat, the cable says, has caused much enthusiasm among the Home Rulers and Nationalists, which is very natural.—*Pilot*.

What human society would be without the fear of God we saw exemplified not so long since in the French Commune when it held Paris. The Communists were so many Bob Ingersolls in fact, as he is called in theory. They were patriotic, enlightened, they were brave, as these words are misused, they were masters of life and death, they drove the priests because they did not want them. Was not this carrying out Ingersoll's theory to the letter, for they drove out all theology.—*Baltimore Mirror*.

MR. E. P. CLEAVE delivered his lecture on "Why become a Catholic," in the Catholic Institute of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 7th, before a fine audience. He gave his reasons for renouncing Protestantism, and told how he came to the Catholic Church in Columbus, O. (in which city he formerly officiated as a Protestant Episcopal minister), whom he hoped to induce to join his evangelical alliance, turned his own weapons upon him, and convinced him that he was wrong, and so they. He then went on to tell the different steps through which he passed in his efforts to arrive at the truth. Mr. Cleave was listened to with great attention, and at the close he announced that he would repeat his lecture in the Grand Opera House on Sunday evening, April 11th, with such additions as would give it a fresh interest to those who might desire to hear it a second time.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

THE New York Methodists boom for Grant. We suppose they have a right to their preferences, though their taste is more than questionable, but what would the priests of a single Catholic priest venture to express his political preferences? Why, this would be said: That Rome—it is always "Rome" that speaks through the mouth of the obscurest clergyman—was trying to establish the inquisition in America. The daily and weekly press would be taken with spasms, and every old woman, of either sex, in the country would look under her bed that night for a Jesuit armed to the teeth and come to rob her of her family Bible. The graver months would groan with the weight of heavy articles, and the humbler quarters would wrestle for half a year with the problem of liberty of conscience. Being a Methodist boom, however, the matter is passed by unnoticed, just as the hypothetical case we have supposed would deserve to be, were it not that romanophobia is a disease that is very catching and very foolish.—*Pilot*.

In looking over our Protestant exchanges we frequently wonder how they can reconcile the malignity they display towards the Catholic religion with their lamentations over the decay of public and private morality. They have before them the patent fact that the Catholic Church is the only religious organization which with unchanging firmness and courage makes an effectual protest against the evils which they acknowledge and deplore. They constantly refer to the growing disbelief among all except Catholics in the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage. They know that the religious sects they respectively represent have no power to check this admitted evil,—an evil in itself, and the source of other most deplorable evils. They know, too, that there are not a few members in every one of these sects who are married divorced men or women, and whom the so-called ecclesiastical authorities of those sects do not, and dare not attempt, to discipline. They see and know that the Catholic Church, and she alone, sets her face like flint against these violations of the divine law. And yet, knowing and seeing this, they abate not a whit of their malign hatred of the Catholic religion and Church and of all that is intimately connected with them.—*Philadelphia Scouter*.

THE REV. J. C. RUSSELL, of Charleston, S. C., and his family, consisting of five children, were received into the Church and baptized conditionally by venerable Father J. J. O'Connell, O. S. B., on the 31st ult. This distinguished convert has been for the past nineteen years, and up to this time, an eloquent preacher and notable minister of the Methodist E. Church, and has filled the most prominent stations with credit to himself and honor to the Christian name. His conversion has been the result of years of patient enquiry, close study, and fervent prayer. None could witness unmoved the firm and deep piety of this heroic Christian gentleman as he made the profession of faith with credit to himself and honor to the Christian name. His conversion has been the result of years of patient enquiry, close study, and fervent prayer. 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"Only a Soldier."

AN INCIDENT. By Agnes Macdonnell. This incident is narrated by a lady who was living in Moscow when it took place. Unarmed and unattended walks the Czar. Through Moscow's busy street one winter's day. The crowd unconcerned as he faces the Emperor. "God greet the Czar!" they say. Along his path, there moved a funeral. Gray spectacle of poverty and woe. A wretched sledge, dragged by one weary man. Slowly across the snow. And on the sledge, blown by the winter wind. Lay a poor coffin, very rude and bare. And he who drew it bent before his load. With dull and sullen air. The Emperor stopped and beckoned to the man. "Who is that nearest to the grave?" he said. "Only a soldier, sire," the short reply. "Only a soldier, dead."

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

D'Auban was very near saying, "What were you made for?" but he checked the sneering thought. In the prime of life and full enjoyment of a vigorous intellect, he had been tempted to despise the feeble fidgety old man before him, forgetting that the race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong. We sometimes wonder what part some particular person is sent to fulfil on earth. He or she seems to our short-sighted view so insignificant, so incapable, so devoid of the qualities we most admire, and all the while, perhaps, what appears to us his deficiencies, are qualifications for the task or the position assigned to them by Providence. There are uses for weak frames, weak frames, and broken hearts, little dreamed of by those who, in the pride of health and mental vigor, know little of their value. Some further conversation took place between the neighbors, which ended by d'Auban's promise to draw up an agreement based on M. de Chambelle's proposal. It was further decided that they would take this paper to the Mission of St. Francis, and request Father Maret and another French habitant to witness its signature. A day or two afterwards this was accordingly done. M. de Chambelle rubbed his hands in a transport of delight, and complimented Father Maret on the beauty of his church, in which he had never set his foot. The missionary was amused at hearing himself called M. l'Abbe, and took an opportunity to say to his guest what fitting his rose-bushes like a supernumerated butterfly, to ask d'Auban for the history of his new partner. "I am almost ashamed to own how little I know of him," was his answer. And then he gave a brief account of the arrival of these strangers—the purchase of St. Agathe, and M. de Chambelle's total inability to manage the concession. When Father Maret had heard the particulars, he smiled and said, "This partnership, then, an act of charity. But take care, my dear friend, how you involve yourself with these people. I strongly advise you to be prudent. We have hitherto been out of the reach of adventures, but there seems to me something a little suspicious in the apparent helplessness of this gentleman. Do not let pity or kindness throw you off your guard. If he were to turn out a rogue, which I hardly can believe possible, he could not do me any harm. You see he leaves everything in my hands. I might cheat him, but he cannot injure me. I shall feel to understand him better when I have seen his daughter. Is it not strange her shutting herself up so entirely? There seems to me something strange about the whole affair. Have you sent his cheque to New Orleans?" "Yes, and took the opportunity of asking M. Dumont what he knew about him; but months may elapse, as you know, before I get an answer."

thin and gray, but in his eyes there was a fire, and in his manner and language an energy which did not betoken decay of body or mind. The first years he had spent in America had been very trying. Till d'Auban's arrival he had seldom been cheered by intercourse with those who could share in his interests or his anxieties, or afford him the mental relief which every educated person finds in the society of his own men. Some of the Indian Christians were models of piety and full of childlike faith and amiability; but there must always exist an intellectual gulf between minds untrained and uneducated, and those which have been used from childhood upwards to live almost as much in the past as in the present; and this is ever the case to a certain degree as regards religion. The advantage in this respect may not always be on the side of civilization and of a high amount of mental culture. There is often in persons wise unto salvation an ignorance of all else, a simplicity of faith, a clear realization of its great truths and unhesitating acceptance of its teachings, which may very well excite admiration and something like envy in those whom an imperfect and therefore deceptive knowledge misleads, and who are sometimes almost weary of the multiplicity of their own thoughts. But it is nevertheless impossible that they should not miss, in their intercourse with others, the power of association which links their religious belief with a whole chain of reminiscences, and connects it with a number of outlying regions bordering on its domain. Viewed in the light of faith, art, science, literature, history, politics, every achievement of genius, every past and present event, every discovery, every discovery, and connects it with a number of outlying regions bordering on its domain. This continued train of thought, this kingdom of association, this region of sympathy, is the growth of centuries, and a forego familiarity with it one of the greatest sacrifices which a person of intellectual habits can make. D'Auban's society and friendship had filled up this void in Father Maret's existence, and there was another far greater trial which his residence in this settlement had tended to mitigate. In New France, as in all recently discovered countries, a missionary's chief difficulty consisted not in converting the natives, or a greater one, in keeping them from relapsing into idolatry, craft and idolatry—not in the wearisome pursuit of his scattered sheep over morasses, sluggish streams, and dreary savannahs—but in the bad example set by the European settlers. It was the hardened irreligion, the scolding spirit, the profligate lives of the emigrants, swarming along the banks of the Mississippi, taunting and polluting the forests and prairies of this new Eden with their vile passions and remorseless thirst for gold, which wrung the heart of the Christian priest, and brought a blush to his cheek when the Indians asked, "Are the white men Christians? Do they worship Jesus?" He felt sometimes inclined to answer, "No, their god is mammon, a very hateful idol." To make his meaning clear, he used to show them a piece of gold, and to say that the gods of that metal money-baptized European impelled his immortal soul. The Indians of the Mission got into the habit of calling gold the white man's manitou, that is, his domestic idol. It became, therefore, an immense consolation to Father Maret when a Frenchman came into the neighbourhood whom he could point out to the native converts as an example of the practical results of true religion. He was wont to say that d'Auban's goodness and "Theres's" virtues made more converts than his sermons. His own example he, of course, counted for nothing. It was not, then, extraordinary that he should feel anxious about the character of the new inhabitants of St. Agathe, and their probable intimacy with his friend. He had often regretted that one so well fitted for domestic life and social enjoyments should be cut off by circumstances from congenial society. The amount of friendly intercourse which was amply sufficient for his own need of relaxation could not be for one whose solitary existence was an accident, not a vocation. He might not be conscious of it as yet, but with advancing years the want of a home and of friends was sure to be more keenly felt. Glad, indeed, would he have been to think that his partnership, that these new acquaintances, were likely to fill up his void, and to prove a blessing to his friend. Never was a more fervent prayer breathed for another's weal than that which rose from Father Maret's heart that night for the companion of his solitude. Some few more salutes were exchanged, or more sympathetically with the trials of others, than those who have renounced earthly happiness themselves. There is something in their sympathy, akin to a mother's love or a guardian angel's pity. There met the priest as he was turning back towards the village. After saluting him in the Indian fashion, she said, "The eagle spreads his wings over the nest of the white dove. The strong befriends the weak. It is good, my father."

which work is as necessary as food or air. He was glad also to adopt, with regard to the slaves on the St. Agathe estate, the measures he had successfully carried out for the benefit of his own laborers. Though he had not yet seen Madame de Moldau, he had not yet seen Madame de Moldau, the very thought of a European lady such as Theres had described her living so near him, in the house he used to call a hell, he felt that he must differ in his feelings to himself, and yet he dropped a word that threw light on her sorrow or her story, whatever it was, or gave the last clue to their past history. One evening, as he was passing through the shrubbery, he caught sight of her on the balcony of the pavilion. Her head was bowed, as if to catch the breeze just beginning to rise at the close of a sultry day. He stood riveted to the spot. "She is very beautiful," he said, half aloud, "Much more beautiful than I expected." She turned her head and their eyes met, which in de him start and instantly drew his eyes to the ground. He had been surprised again at her, but he could not help feeling glad he had seen her at last. Who was she like? Very like somebody he had seen before, but he could not remember where. "I am sure her face is not a new one to me," he thought, as he looked at her. "What a peculiar-looking person she is! Her dress is different, too, from anything we see here. What was it? A black silk gown, I think, opening in front, and a lace cap, and a necklace with coral pendants. What a start she gave when she saw me! I am so sorry I took her by surprise. I ought of all things to have avoided the appearance of a rude vulgar curiosity." That self-reproach occupied him all the evening. He made it an excuse to himself for thinking of nothing but Madame de Moldau. He was at once excited and depressed. All sort of fancies, some sad and some pleasant, passed through his mind. Europe with all its associations rose before him, conjured up by the sight of the pale woman dressed in black. For the first time since leaving France a vague yearning, half regret, half resentment, filled his heart. Can we doubt that there is such a thing as presentiments? True, we are sometimes haunted to a besetting thought, or we have an agitating dream, or we are seized by an unaccountable depression which we consider as a foreboding of coming evil, of some event which, in the poet's words, casts its shadows before it, and the thought passes away, the dream fades in the light of morning, a faint fragrance of the evening air, or a ray of sunshine dispels the melancholy which a moment before seemed incurable, and the voice which rang in our ear like a warning, subsides amidst the busy sounds of life, leaving no echo behind it. True, this frequently happens, and yet in spite of this we are seized by a feeling which did not arise in the occasional occurrence of subtle and mysterious intimations which forebode future events, and, like whispers from heaven, prepare our souls for coming joys or sorrows. Was it an effect of memory, or a trick of the imagination, or desire to do good, I must not expect any reward from heaven, because I have done nothing for God, but only for the emperor. Granted? Yes," continued Napoleon earnestly, "there must be religion. To govern a people without religion is absolutely impossible. I will never permit the Christian morals to be openly ridiculed and despised. No prudent statesman will approve of such a course. He who allows the Christian feelings of a people to be undermined, will one day be the victim of his own folly. Why, then, does your Holiness hesitate to accept the friendship of the protector of religion?" "You ask the Pope to commit a crime against religion in the same moment in which you proclaim yourself to be the protector of religion," answered Pius VII. "I am not at all of your opinion," replied Napoleon. "The temporal power of the Pope is not an article of faith. On the contrary, I think that this temporal power is an impediment to the strict discharge of the spiritual duties of a Pope. Renounce, therefore, this power, and free from all the cares of government, under the protecting wings of the French eagle!" "Free in the claws of an eagle, sire," said the prisoner, with a sad smile. "My fate is a striking proof that the Head of the Church can only fulfil his duties when he is free. The Pope should not be the subject of any monarch, because the sovereign would abuse the dependence of the Head of the Church, and use it for political purposes. Divine Providence, therefore, has ordained that the States of the Church, the Pope, have always found an asylum of liberty."

repairs, I am not afraid of your despising the roasted kid and wild ducks which the female savage has provided for our entertainment. We will add to it a little glass of 'essence of fire,' as the Indian calls our good French cognac. Well, I will not take up your time now. To-morrow at one o'clock; you will not forget."

THE NAPOLEONS AND THE POPES.

THE FALL OF THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH.

CHARTEI.

AN IMPRISONED POPE.

In a room of the Imperial Palace at Fontainebleau, there stood, in the year 1813, a richly dressed sage. The young count, who had attained the age of fifteen, was a descendant of the house of Retzel. He was remarkably handsome, and had received his appointment from Napoleon I. At the time of which we write, sadness and heart-sickness overshadowed the expressive countenance of the youthful noble. His eyes were filled with tears, which unrestrainedly fell upon the gold embroidery of his uniform; but no sound or gesture betrayed the overflowing emotion of his heart. He stood firm and erect, like a soldier of the proud Imperial Guard. The cause of his grief is evidently the sight of a venerable man who sits in a chair in an adjoining room, and whom Joseph of Retzel, with weeping eyes, constantly gazes upon through the open door. The aged man wears a long white cassock; no mark of dignity is visible; his modest and simple dress is in striking contrast with the grandeur which every where surrounds him. Traces of hard suffering are impressed upon his fine features; his face is pale and worn, the cheeks are hollow, and the eyes sunken; but holy resignation is visible in the countenance of the sufferer, and it is this especially which affects Joseph so deeply. The whole appearance of the man clothed in white seems to cry out like an accusing voice against force and abuse. His attitude is that of prayer; his hands are folded on his knees, his head is bent down, and the vividly felt presence of the Almighty casts a mysterious brightness over the whole scene. In the middle of the room, where he pauses, as though transfixed at the sight of the Pope. He is of medium height; glossy black hair, worn very short, covers his head; his features are regular and handsome. The closely-shaven chin, the straight nose, and does not correspond with the sun-dried face, but it is the sign of an iron will; his eyes have a peculiar expression—commanding, penetrating, and threatening; in a word, the look of the conqueror of Europe, of Napoleon I. After a hasty glance, Napoleon entered in the presence of his illustrious prisoner. Pius VII. slowly lifted his head, and rising received his oppressor with a gentle smile. The Pope moved a chair forward for the Emperor. "Pardon me, Holy Father, if I interrupt your pious meditations," began Napoleon, with a slight nod of his head, "affairs are pressing; there shall be peace between the Emperor and the Pope. Have you not found, after calm consideration, that it would be to your interest to accept the offer I made you yesterday?" "Perhaps it would be to my personal interest, but not to my interest as Pope," replied Pius VII. "You may put an end to the cruel imprisonment in which I have been kept already four years, you may pay two millions of interest, every year, that is all very well; but yet you will not restore the patrimony of St. Peter; you retain possession of Rome and of the States of the Church. I cannot consent to this robbery. When Divine Providence called me, although I was why to be the representative of Christ upon earth, I took an oath, which every pope must take, that is, never to consent to the spoliation of the Papal States, and I would rather die in prison than break my oath, or burden my conscience with a crime."

"My candor will offend you Majesty," answered Pius VII., "but you have the right to demand the truth from the Pope. In chains and even in danger of death, the vicar of Christ must fulfil his sublime mission, which is the salvation of souls and the preaching of truth."

throne, and the earth My footstool," hears your sacrilegious words." "I wish no sermon from your Holiness," exclaimed the angry emperor, "but tell me simply what you mean by your words, 'The God of old still lives!' Perhaps a threat?" "Yes, and at the same time a kind, paternal warning." "You probably wish to say that God feels himself at length impelled to execute the anathema which your Holiness has pronounced against me?" "According to the laws of the Church, an anathema was pronounced against a church-robber, Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France. Before Almighty God, sire, all men are alike; princes also are bound to keep the commandments of God." Napoleon laughed uneasily. He walked up and down the room several times. "Ha, ha! to tell me that! Me! This is another unaccountable liberty taken by the vicar of Christ!" "It is the sacred duty of the vicar of Christ," responded the Pope with earnestness. "Who shall remind the powerful of the earth of their duties, if the Pope does not?" "Enough, enough!" exclaimed Bonaparte. "You must remember that we are not living in the Middle Ages." He continued his walk through the apartment. Disquiet and anger were visibly striving for the mastery within him. "You said, 'The God of old is yet living.' What does your Holiness expect and hope from him?" "I expect and know that the Almighty and Faithful God will keep His word," said Pius VII. "What will the Almighty and Faithful God promise you?" ironically asked the emperor. "He has promised assistance and protection to his church against all her enemies, and her continuance even unto the end of the world," solemnly answered the venerable pontiff. "That is a great promise! We shall see! I am dissatisfied with the Pope and with the church of the God of old. Perhaps I shall form a national religion, whose head will be, not the vicar of Christ, but the emperor!" "You overrate your power, sire!" "My will is law throughout Europe!" exclaimed the proud emperor. "I am only resisted by an obstinate old man, who calls himself the vicar of Christ; I cannot bend him to my will, but he may nevertheless die in prison." The Pope rose from his seat, and a look of righteous indignation overspread his angelic countenance. "Will your Majesty permit me to open to you a few pages of the history of the emperors and of the popes, which will show you the hand which will crush you?" The emperor looked with surprise at the suddenly transformed figure, which stood before him, erect, like a prophet of the old law, and surrounded, as it were, by a supernatural light; and Napoleon's eyes, whose very look was an anathema and struck terror into the boldest heart, timidly sought the floor. "Speak, I listen!" said he with a slight nod. "You threaten to let the Pope die in prison, to persecute the church, to uproot her, to establish a national religion," continued Pius. "What you desire to do, more powerful kings than you have tried to accomplish, but in vain. The Roman emperors, who at one time ruled the world, persecuted the church for three centuries; they endeavored to exterminate the doctrine of Christ, they put the Popes to death, and inflicted frightful tortures upon the faithful; but what did these mighty emperors achieve from a persecution which lasted three hundred years, against the church, from the exercise of every species of cruelty, from the putting to death of twelve millions of Christians? Why, the very reverse of what they intended. The doctrine of Christ was not exterminated. No! for the persecution served only as a wind which scattered the seed of the divine word into distant lands, and from the blood of martyrs new Christians arose. What was the reason of this strange phenomenon? Simply because the same God of old, whom your Majesty ridicules, has kept his word, and protected his church against all her enemies, even against the powers of hell. Where are now the Roman emperors? They have passed away, and their powers perished with them; their thrones have crumbled into dust, as have the altars which they dedicated to their pagan deities; the church, however, still exists. Read further in the pages of history; in the Middle Ages also there were kings who offered violence to the Popes. Rude assaults were made upon the church and her head, but the divine arm which protects the church has also crushed her enemies. You yourself, sire, imprisoned my predecessor in office, the holy Pope Pius VI.; you allowed him to die in chains; I, too, have suffered bitterly. Death has often seemed about to end my trials, but I still live. Yes, and I will live to see you crushed by the arm of God. Your measure is full; you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the church." "The Pope sank exhausted into his chair. The emperor stood with folded arms, his looks fixed upon the sublime and venerable pontiff. The page in the ante-chamber trembled with excitement, for the holy father appeared to him like a being of a higher sphere, and Napoleon like an angry spirit of the deep. "Your priestly arrogance has reached its height," he exclaimed furiously. "God crushes fools—not an emperor like me; but let me tell your Holiness that I will crush you yet!" and with these words he left the room in a rage. During that night Napoleon slept very little. He walked the floor of his bedroom, muttering unintelligibly, but now and then his youthful attendant would distinctly hear the exclamation, "The God of old crush me! Me! Ha, ha! I defy him! I defy the whole history of the past!" CHAPTER II. THE IMPRISONED EMPEROR. Two years later, Napoleon, the former ruler of Europe, was a prisoner on the desert isle of St. Helena. Very few trees are to be seen, but rocks are everywhere visible, together with volcanic rains—a frightful prison, in mid-ocean. Near the sea-shore grew a few jag-

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willow, whose long branches served to protect the emperor from the rays of the sun. There he sits for hours, gazing at the vast expanse of water. Napoleon is to-day unusually gloomy and depressed. General Bertrand, his only confidant, who had, together with the page, Count Joseph of Bethel, voluntarily shared the hard fate of his fallen friend, look with anxiety at the sad countenance of the dethroned monarch, who suddenly addressed the noble youth—

"Joseph, when you not present in the palace of Fontainebleau when Pius VII. foretold my fate?"

"Yes, your Majesty, I was present."

"Do you remember the interview?"

"Yes, sire; I shall never forget it. The Pope did not appear to me like a common man."

"But?"

"Like the vicar of Christ upon earth."

"You may well say so, Joseph! What I then ridiculed has come to pass. God's vicar upon earth!" He paused and his eyes rested upon the ever-changing waves of the ocean. "Do you also remember the Pope's words, and what he meant by them?"

"Yes, sire I can recall them distinctly. The holy father said 'The God of old still lives.' Thereupon he proved, from the history of the world, how pagan and Christian princes had persecuted the Church and how Almighty God had crushed the persecutors of the Church, and that the Papacy and the Church still exist."

"Continue, Joseph, continue!" exclaimed Napoleon, when the young count seemed to hesitate a moment.

"He said, 'The God of old will not cease to oppress the Church; for the Almighty will keep His promise which He had made to His Church and to His vicar upon earth.'"

"And he told the truth," replied Napoleon, "when he said 'Your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the Church.' The Pope was no false prophet; not man, but Almighty God alone has wrested the sceptre from my hands. Fool that I was, to be blinded by my success! How clearly, how convincingly, should the history of more than eighteen hundred years have proved that the powers of earth are wrecked when they dash themselves against the rock of Peter! Indeed, the God of old still lives to crush all oppressors of His vicar."

"It cannot be denied, sire," said Bertrand, "that the unheard-of severity of your Russian campaign and the sufferings that befell the army at Moscow were sent by the decree of the Almighty; but Leipzig, nevertheless, decided your fate."

"The arbiter of battles is God, General," replied Napoleon, with firmness. "This desertion could give me time for reflection. Misfortune has opened my eyes. My defeat, my overthrow, my imprisonment, all are in consequence of my enmity against the Head of the Church. Pius is right. The Almighty Protector of His chair of Peter has hunted me from my throne."

"General Bertrand could not answer him, and the emperor relapsed into a gloomy silence. In Egypt I proclaimed after a long pause, 'I am, by the will of the divinity of Christ. A Jew, apparently the son of a poor carpenter, declares himself to be God, the Supreme Being, the Creator of all things; He proves his divinity by many miracles; but to me his successes are a clearer proof of it than are even his miracles. We are astonished at the conquests of Alexander the Great; but what are the conquests of Alexander in comparison to those of Christ? A mere nothing; for although Alexander conquered the world, his triumphs were fleeting and perishable. Christ, however, conquers and endures himself, not to a nation, but to the human race. His conquests extend through a space of eighteen hundred years, and will extend until the end of the world. And what is Christ's conquerer in this world? That which is most difficult to obtain—the heart. What a good man often asks in vain of a friend, a father of his children, a husband of his wife, brother of brother—the heart, love,—that has Christ conquered in millions, for more than eighteen hundred years. Is not this a more convincing proof of His divinity than Alexander, Caesar, and Hannibal, and all their genius, never achieved such a victory. They conquered the world, but they could never win the heart of man. And Christ? To him belong the hearts of millions who have willingly assumed the yoke, and suffered, for his sake, the severest punishments and trials. Who would not in this greatest of all the miracles of Christ, recognize the divine Word, who created the world?"

"If we seriously reflect upon it, sire," replied General Bertrand, "the continuation of the Church of Christ, which is founded in this world upon suffering and self-denial, is indeed an abiding miracle."

"You know, General, continued Napoleon, bitterly, "that I have often roused the enthusiasm of men who have shed their blood for me; but to accomplish this my presence and the sound of my voice were always necessary. I do not possess the secret of ingrafting my name or my love on the hearts of mankind. Here I am, an exile on the Island of St. Helena. Where are now my former courtiers? Where are my friends? Yes, two or three have immortalized themselves through their fidelity by sharing my exile. But soon my body shall be returned to the earth from which it came and it will become food for worms. What an abyss lies between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, who is preached, loved, and worshipped throughout the whole world from century to century! Is that dying? Is it not rather living? This wonderful kingdom of Christ gives evident proof of his divinity; and if Christ is God, then is also his institution, the Church, divine. His omnipotent arm will always protect her; the powers of hell shall not prevail against her. Oh, would that my voice could reach all those who govern the world, and I would say to them: Honor the vicar of Christ; never oppress or deprive him of his rights; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Divine Protector of St. Peter's chair will surely crush you."

"The emperor said no more. The wind, as it passed through the willow branches, and the waves of the ocean, as they dashed against the rocks, seemed, as if were, to

applaud the words of the dethroned monarch.

CHAPTER III.
NAPOLEON III. THE ENEMY OF THE POPE.

In the year 1764, Count Joseph of Bethel, sat in a room of his palace at Paris, and read a letter. The hands, a youth had become a venerable gentleman. Louis Napoleon, then emperor of France, entertained the highest regard for the count for the reason that he had been the attached friend of his uncle, and had shared his exile. He was always a welcome guest of the imperial family, and his words were listened to with respect; but no persuasion could induce him to accept a public office. The most brilliant and desirable marks of honor were refused by him; he lived a quiet life with his family; his time was devoted to study, and he never participated in the extravagant follies of the gayest city in the world.

"France is again moving on an inclined plane," he would often say to the emperor. "The press is lawless, hostile to religion, and demoralizing; the people have become infidel. Your great uncle, from prudential motives alone, would never have permitted things to go to the length they have now reached. During the summer months the count resided at his country-seat, and had only visited Paris for the purpose of inspecting a celebrated painting, which was on exhibition, and which he desired to purchase.

On the second day of his stay in the city, the count received a letter, whose contents excited him greatly. His hands trembled, he became pale and gazed upon the missive with an expression of horror. He then threw it aside, and seating himself, he remained immovable for a long time.

"Can it be possible? No; it cannot be!" he at length exclaimed. Again he perused the letter, and ringing the bell, he ordered his carriage to be immediately prepared.

The count made a hasty toilet, and drove at once to the imperial residence. Arriving there he passed through vast corridors, through brilliant saloons and ante-chambers, and finally entered the cabinet of Napoleon III.

Behind a table there sat writing a capricious man of middle stature. The expression of his face was impassive, and his complexion sallow. A thick moustache covered his lips, as though anxious to conceal something that was not attractive. The eyes were small and dull, and were often devoid of cunning, and were often hidden beneath the heavy lids. This man was the emperor, Napoleon III., then at the height of his power. He had humbled Russia, conquered Austria, founded the kingdom of Italy upon the ruins of other princely thrones; he had occupied Rome, and had inaugurated and accomplished the spoliation of the Papal States. All Europe seemed to be at the disposal of the powerful emperor, whose word alone was sufficient to affect the value of property.

"Why, my dear Count Bethel, you in Paris? What a surprise!" exclaimed Napoleon to the count, as he entered, but whose usual agitation at once attracted his attention.

"I am here by mere chance, your Majesty."

Napoleon's small eyes rested inquiringly upon Bethel, who in obedience to a motion of the imperial hand, took a chair.

"You seem to be excited, dear count; I hope that no calamity has befallen you."

"None personally, sire, but terrible misfortunes threaten you, your family, and the whole of France."

The fixed countenance of Napoleon evidenced signs of astonishment, as he asked for an explanation of the count's words.

"Pardon me, sir, if fidelity and attachment compel me to utter words which are contrary to all forms of courtly etiquette."

"No excuse is necessary, Count Bethel. I know how to value your zeal and fidelity. Your past history gives you a claim to my confidence. Tell me what alarms you."

"My fear is that your Majesty will abandon the pope, and surrender him to his enemies."

Napoleon remained silent, and the fixedness of his attitude made him resemble a marble statue.

"What has led you to form such a conclusion?"

"The letter of a friend, who informed me of the threatened danger."

"What is the name of this friend?"

"I cannot reveal it to your Majesty, and thus let him incur the odium of curiosity," replied Napoleon. "I cannot think it possible that any friend of Count Bethel could merit my displeasure. But I will tell you a secret, which, however, I will soon be proclaimed to the world. A treaty has been concluded between France and Prussia, in which it is stipulated that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Italy in two years; but no one has a right to infer therefrom that I intend to deliver the Pope up to his enemies."

"I conjure your Majesty not to sign this treaty," implored the count. "You know the hatred of the secret societies of Italy against the head of the church. The withdrawal of our soldiers from Rome will be the signal of all the enemies of the Papal State to attack the defenceless Napoleon, himself a member of the Italian secret societies, know well that Bethel had told the simple truth, and yet he made a pretence of being amazed."

"I do not understand you, count. Our troops cannot protect the Pope forever. Does not the occupation of Rome by France awaken the jealousy of other European powers? This state of things must come to an end. Pius IX. will protect him as surely against his enemies as will our bayonets."

"Pardon me, sire, but the enemies of the Catholic faith do not recognize the holiness of the papal office. If you recall the words of the prophet, 'Pius IX. will oppress or deprive him of his rights; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Divine Protector of St. Peter's chair will surely crush you.'"

"The emperor said no more. The wind, as it passed through the willow branches, and the waves of the ocean, as they dashed against the rocks, seemed, as if were, to

"In this way; if your great uncle had not imprisoned the Pope and oppressed the church, he would not have died in exile."

"Dear count, your manner of speech is altogether unintelligible to me. The powers of Europe made war upon my uncle in order to free an imprisoned Pope?"

"No, sire, I do not believe that. No earthly power effected the downfall of your uncle; it was the hand of Almighty God, who has promised to protect His Church and His vicar. These allied princes of Europe were only the instruments of the Divine judgment."

The emperor looked fixedly at the count, whose sanity he seemed to doubt.

"My assertion may appear strange to you, sire, but I have proofs."

"May I hear them?"

"With pleasure, your Majesty!" And the count related the remarkable conversation that had transpired between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. in the palace of Fontainebleau. The narrative seemed to interest the emperor very much.

"After Pius VII. had proved from history," concluded Bethel, "that Almighty God had overthrown and destroyed all the oppressors of the papacy, he annihilated your uncle in strong and touching language. I shall never forget his words. The sublime form of the Holy Father is ever present to me. The God who has ever sent you crushed by the hand of God. Your measure is full, you will soon share the fate of all persecutors of the church." Thus spoke Pius VII., and his prophecy was fulfilled before the end of two years."

"It is certainly strange," said Napoleon, "that chance should have given some semblance of reality to the threats of the Pope?"

"Not chance alone, sire! If the history of the past gives such striking testimony that Almighty God is the Protector of His vicar upon earth, we should cease to doubt."

"Unfortunately I cannot share your firm belief, my dear count."

"Your uncle also refused to believe at Fontainebleau; but on St. Helena he acknowledged his error. Shall I tell you how he expressed himself when in exile?"

"Proceed; for you know how I venerate every word of the immortal emperor," answered Louis Napoleon.

"He would often say, 'If my voice could reach the rulers of this earth, I would cry out to them, Honor the vicar of Christ! Do not oppress or persecute the Pope, or else the avenging arm of the Almighty, who upholds the chair of St. Peter, will crush you.' Thus spoke the emperor when an exile on St. Helena. And I repeat then to your Majesty, for I see that dangers threaten you on every side."

"His sufferings, while in exile, weakened his strength of mind," replied Napoleon.

"But your uncle, sir, declared that misfortune had ever sharpened his intellect," answered Bethel.

"And yet the present state of affairs in Europe contradicts the opinions he formerly held," said the emperor. "Russia has many years oppressed the church and the pope; but in what way is she punished by the hand of God?"

"Russia has been driven into exile, not imprisoned and delivered him up to his enemies. And then, please consider the extraordinary difference between semi-barbarian, selfish Russia, and intelligent, Catholic France. The supremacy of the pope; she is not called upon to protect the Church; but France, whose intelligence is of a higher order, and whose obligations are greater, has also a greater responsibility. Besides, it cannot have escaped your observation, that the judgment which has been suspended over Russia, and which will soon befall her, is in consequence of her stubborn resistance to the truth, and because of the hostility she displays against the supreme teacher of nations."

"I shall not dispute with you about that," said Napoleon, "but not only your immortal uncle, but another wise prince of modern times, has declared all hostility to the Church, or persecution of the pope, to be dangerous for the state," continued the zealous Bethel. "I mean the celebrated Frederick, King of Prussia, whom many called 'Pius' lover.' You are aware, sire, that Frederick, in his last will and testament, admonishes posterity not to persecute the Jesuits who have always suffered from the tyranny of kings, and to let the parish priests exercise their sacred ministry in peace. He exhorts to refrain from oppressing or swaying against the pope, for, by doing so, 'they will incur the wrath of God.'"

"The testament of the King of Prussia is no standard for us to go by," replied Napoleon, coldly; "but nevertheless, I thank you for the evidence of your good sense."

"I beseech your Majesty not to misunderstand the importance of the situation," exclaimed the count, in great agitation. "The proposed treaty, which delivers the Pope up to his enemies, will finally convince of the truth of that which Pius VII. uttered at Fontainebleau, and which your uncle afterwards himself acknowledged. France, by the invasion of the allied forces, was severely punished for its crime against the chair of Peter. Almighty God is immutable, and a similar crime will have a like punishment. If France permits Pius IX. to be robbed, forsaken, left without defence, imprisoned, and even put to death, all of which cannot come to pass without the sanction of your Majesty, then shall—"

"He paused and was silent."

"Well, what then?" asked the emperor.

"Foreign nations again invade and pillage France, and your Majesty will share the fate of your uncle."

The face of Napoleon became as impassive as a block of marble.

"It appears that you do not realize the situation of affairs, Count Bethel," replied Napoleon. "France is the mistress and ruler of Europe!"

"Sire, do not forget that the affairs of this life are always changing, and that God alone is the arbiter of our fate."

"I have heard enough!" As I have said before, I thank you."

"O sire, even at the risk of losing your favor, I renew my petition. Do not give the Holy Father up to his en-

emies! The God of old still lives! Remember the words of your uncle; neither grieve nor oppress the Pope; for if you do, the avenging hand of the Almighty Protector will crush you!"

"The old fool!" said he to himself. "If by the combination of circumstances my uncle was unsuccessful in the great work he undertook, shall I therefore fail? Why need I support the tottering chair of Peter, and thus injure my prospects? No; we live in a progressive age; the most venerable relics of the past are crumbling into pieces, and no prudent man will re-suscitate that which is at its last gasp."

He sat for a while reflecting, and then began to write.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IRISH DISTRESS AND IRISH CRIME.

ENGLAND ALLOWING THE PEOPLE TO STARVE.

As a rule, American journals are fair and impartial in their comments on the famine in Ireland. The following article, taken from the New York daily Graphic of March 30, is an honest and manly criticism on the heartless conduct of the English Government towards Ireland, and the patient suffering of the Irish people under such trying circumstances: The English Government is proverbially slow to move until its pocket is touched. This is amply exemplified in the case of the present Irish distress. It took an outside world to rouse England into anything like practical sympathy and a sense of the actual situation. Even now it placidly allows other people to save the lives of the starving Irish people, throwing in an occasional sop itself. English assistance to Irish distress has been more tardy and parsimonious than that of the United States, of Australia, of Rome, Canada, and India. Yet England professes to be astonished at what it calls the disaffection of Irishmen. Regarding the distribution of charity, the London Catholic newspaper, and by no means an organ of Irish opinion, says: "For months past we have been pointing out the flagrant inhumanity of some of the (Irish) boards of guardians, and regretting the inactivity of the Local Government in not compelling these boards to equitably to relieve distress, and in failing to remove and appointing vice-guardians, which was quite within their power. All this legislative activity is no better than a cruel mockery if not enforced." In a debate in the House of Lords March 5, Lord Ennemy, who is chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians and Lieutenant of the county, read a letter from a member of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor bounty to the guardians, although the boards of guardians, which were in fact, were in the hands of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor bounty to the guardians, although the boards of guardians, which were in fact, were in the hands of the Society of Friends, who had taken an active part in the relief of Irish distress in 1847, stating that he found in northwestern poor law unions only nominal outdoor bounty to the guardians, although the boards of guardians, which were in fact, were in the hands of the Society of Friends, 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THOMAS COPPEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1878.
DEAR MR. COPPEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will not change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COPPEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

THRICE ELECTED.

The election of Mr. Parnell in three important constituencies, one of them the Metropolis of the South, is the most significant feature in the whole campaign. We ventured some weeks ago to assert that in most constituencies all that would be required of candidates on the popular side would be a certificate of approval from Mr. Parnell. Our prophecy has been fully realized. His candidates have, with very few exceptions, been triumphant. Even in Wexford, where the young Irish leader received rather rough treatment at the hands of a mob in Ennis-corthy, the two candidates enjoying his approval were elected by more than two thousand majority. Amiable and popular gentlemen like the O'Connor Don and Captain King-Harman, accused of indifference or neglect on the Land Question, were ruthlessly overthrown in the popular storm. Even Col. Colthurst holds his seat in Cork county by a majority so narrow as to make the contest there almost a victory for the Land League.

But the return of Mr. Parnell himself for three constituencies, Meath, Mayo, and Cork city, is the most striking proof of his power over the masses at this moment. The active section of the Irish party, largely increased in numbers, enters the new Parliament with the brightest promise. With nothing less than Irish soil for Irish landholders, will that party be content, and with nothing less, we venture to say, can the contentment of the empire be secured. That statesman who gauges the intensity of feeling on this question in Ireland by the triple election of Mr. Parnell is alone capable of devising for that afflicted country an adequate system of land reform.

FINIS.

The resignation of Lord Beaconsfield has relieved the British Empire of the autocratic rule which, for six years, maintained a policy of wretched inaction at home and fitful aggression abroad. The policy of imperialism at home led to inaction in the matter of domestic legislation, at a time when the requirements of the people demanded liberal and comprehensive measures of reform. With discontent amongst the laboring classes in the great towns, and famine amongst the agriculturists of Ireland, a wise and paternal government would have found scope for the exercise of prudent but thorough measures of relief. The government seemingly preferred to leave these evils to their own cure. While distress afflicted the over-crowded towns in the manufacturing districts, and hunger spread its dark shadow over a whole nation within the Imperial realm itself, Lord Beaconsfield was deaf to the cries of distress, blind to the woe of scenes of starvation.

With empty declamation, assuring the people of peace with honor, and threatening all nations with the readiness of England to assume and to maintain ascendancy in foreign politics, he vainly sought to beguile the people. The people felt that his

first attention—that his constant solicitude—should have been directed to the alleviation of the miseries of the suffering masses at home. That, this first and most necessary duty accomplished, the government might, if any occasion justly demanded it, maintain that position of dignity and influence so long held by Britain in the councils of Europe. A policy of repressive inaction at home, and of meddling intervention abroad, resulted in shaking public confidence in a government which, for its whole course, foreign and domestic, could offer no explanation but mystifying grandiloquence. The case of Ireland, known months ago to be one of urgent necessity, calling for the immediate intervention of government, excited no sympathy in the breasts of rulers whose philanthropy could know nothing of famine at home while ascendancy in foreign affairs had to be maintained. Pre-occupied with schemes of territorial extension in South Africa, with secret treaties inviting the acquisition of such a valued island as Cyprus, and protectorates so necessary to English ascendancy as that of Asia Minor, with the establishment of the scientific frontier in Afghanistan, the Ministry fought Ireland.

Famine came upon that devoted land, and would certainly have carried off its victims in hundreds of thousands had not the alms of the world averted the catastrophe. As if to insult the Irish race in its misfortune, the government did, at the eleventh hour, propound a scheme of relief, authorizing the forging of new shackles in the sacred name of charity. With that profession of hypocrisy on its lips, it then made appeal to the electorate of the three kingdoms. The response of the people has been complete, crushing, overwhelming. Cruel indifference to home concerns, and offensive interference abroad have, in the recent verdict of the people of Great Britain, received a check we would fain consider final and effectual.

As a politician Lord Beaconsfield has received his death warrant. Twice has his party, under his leadership—with the prestige and influence the possession of power confers—been brought to overthrow, in each case disastrous beyond measure. The overthrow of 1868, like that of 1880, largely brought about by Irish indignation, should teach the Conservative party that the time has passed when empty denunciations of Irish patriotic aspirations and studied neglect of Irish interests can commend a government or a party to favor, sympathy or influence.

Lord Beaconsfield retires leaving in history a name unassociated with any scheme of British progress at home or solid imperial aggrandizement abroad.

ARRANT HYPOCRISY.

The French Minister of Finance is reported to have stated at a banquet at Dijon that the Cabinet, unanimously approving the anti-Jesuit decrees, would persecute nobody, respect liberty of conscience, but rigidly enforce the law. We have here three distinct declarations worthy some brief notice.

First, the Minister states that the government will persecute nobody. In the matter of persecution there are two interested parties—he who persecutes and he who is persecuted. Both are entitled to be heard. We have the Minister's words that nobody is to be persecuted. What say those whose rights are affected by the recent decrees concerning unauthorized religious orders and communities? They are to be deprived of their homes, and in some cases exiled because of their being members of such communities. Is this persecution or is it not? The Catholic body throughout France is, by the operation of these same decrees, to be deprived of the ministrations of these communities—ministrations they prize so much! The poor, the sick, the unfortunate and the ignorant are all to be robbed of the succor, the tenderness, the consolation, and the light each so much needs. Is this persecution or is it not? The most wicked of men may associate for the furtherance of criminal objects, and the law does not reach them. They may erect palatial

homes for sin, debauchery, and dishonor. Their example may pollute the minds of youth, their influence may corrupt the well-springs of a pure and healthy social advancement. Yet we hear of no laws being enforced to arrest their criminality or remove its baneful effects. It may, however, be said, and we believe it is affirmed, that the societies about to be suppressed by the French Government, are inimical to its existence. In public affairs it is the recognized right of all citizens to think as their judgment may guide them of the course pursued by politicians. The equality of all in the eye of the law in this respect is the boast of every free country. In monarchical Britain and republican America—countries which, without being in all things guided by the maxim of religion, are in the main governed by principles consistent with religious and true freedom—no one in these countries questions the right of every individual citizen to hold and, if he thinks fit, express his views on any topic of public interest. In republican France it is otherwise. That country seems decided on making the nearest possible approach to that impossibility—a State without a God. Its efforts in this direction, to deny a right to citizens convicted of no crime, while it harbors foreign conspirators bent on assassination, proves its utter want of respect for honor and truth, not to speak of religion at all. But where the absurdity of the action of the Government is apparent is in this fact—which the most violent of the revolutionary party cannot prove—that the religious body, either collectively or individually, do not interfere in politics. How can they then be inimical to the Government? Numbers of religious houses do not even receive the newspapers, the time of the inmates being occupied solely by religious, devotional, or charitable exercises. Those engaged in the work of education do not in any way infringe on the right of the State, unless, indeed, instruction based on law, morality and the Gospel, as opposed to disorder, licentiousness, and godlessness, constitute an interference with the functions of a State having the three latter attributes for its pride and boast. Aye, this is the State that will persecute nobody. It deprives the poor and the infirm of succor and sympathy, robs the Church of the ministrations of her devoted religious communities, invades the sacred precincts of the domain of conscience, assaults Christianity, mocks its founder and degrades the French race. Yet it does not and will not persecute!

The second assertion of the minister, that the Administration will respect the liberty of conscience, is simply an insulting perversion of truth. Respect the liberty of conscience and deny Catholics the rights of religious education! Respect the freedom of conscience and close the religious institutions of the country! Respect the freedom of conscience and banish the Jesuits, while taking to heart the Nihilist assassins! Respect the freedom of conscience and insult religion, deride its practices, curtail its freedom!

The third assertion of the minister, that the Government will enforce the laws, may be taken for what it is worth, and that is very little indeed. The Government should, we admit, be guided by a determination to enforce just laws, but in this particular case the government is supposed to be determined to enforce the laws for the suppression of the religious institutions. The Administration of the day will, if supported by the radicalism now predominant in French politics, stop at nothing in the way of impiety. But it may be that the radicals are sighing for the spoils of office, and feel themselves able, if called to office, to do alone that which M. de Freycinet now seeks their support to do. To their credit it must be said, that when they resolve upon the destruction of any monument of religion they make no apology, indulge in no arrant hypocrisy such as did the Minister of Finance in the recent banquet at Dijon. They are a curse to society, a plague to mankind, but not more so than the canting knaves who

prate of liberty and conscience, while undermining the one and overhauling the other.

THE COMING STORM.

M. Clemenceau, leader of the radical element in the French Chamber of Deputies, recently addressed an immense and enthusiastic meeting of his constituents, denouncing the whole policy of the government. After all its efforts to promote "reform," the DeFreycinet Cabinet has failed to impress M. Clemenceau favorably.

The Government has indeed made it a matter of constant study to enlist in its own favor the radical element in and out of the Chamber. With the support of M. Gambetta, seated high on the presidential chair of the Chamber of Deputies, they, no doubt, imagined themselves secure in revolutionary favor. M. Clemenceau has long since thrown off the yoke of Gambetta, and is evidently supported by those who elected him. His policy is a policy of rapid and complete destruction. For laws, customs, or institutions standing in the way of his aggressive policy, he holds and professes no other respect than that animating the wolf towards the lamb in the path.

The communistic element has evidently acquired such power in France that neither the cowardice of M. DeFreycinet, the hypocrisy of M. Gambetta, the impiety of M. Ferry, nor the poltroonery of Prince Jerome Napoleon, can produce the slightest effect on the tide that is now rolling in to engulf the so-called republic.

French republicanism must evidently be radical or nothing. The present Cabinet are anxious at this moment to quarrel with the religious bodies. They will soon have a more terrible foe to encounter. French communism is, without the least doubt, preparing for another onslaught on order and internal peace. The struggle will be fierce. The very enthusiasm which lately greeted M. Clemenceau shows that the approaching storm will be one of the severest that has yet visited France and Europe.

ROMANISM IN NEW YORK.

The Christian Guardian seeks to revive a cry long since exploded through the practical good sense of our American neighbors. By craftily-arranged extracts from the brochure of a frenzied papaphobist, it seeks to impress on its readers' minds the enormity of Catholic misrule in New York in the matter of relief to public charities.

The object of the Guardian in going to New York for a grievance is without doubt to warn its readers against ever permitting, in so far as in them it may lie, any such domination as it deplors in New York. The Guardian observes a sort of melancholy truthfulness on all subjects except religion in general, and Catholicity in particular. Where there is untruth there is injustice, and as the Guardian could not observe the dictates of truth in reviving an insane cry raised by Yankee ward politicians, it could not but be guilty of gross injustice to the Catholic institutions of that city. Though many of these institutions do the work of charity in a manner challenging the admiration of the American public, fulfilling objects which no secular or sectarian institutions have ever attained, or will ever attain—though their sphere of usefulness, in the doing of the noblest deeds of mercy, is indeed more heavenly than human—they are denounced by demagogues and by scribes, who live on the husks that fatten popular prejudice and nurture popular hate. Now, what are the facts concerning institutions in the city of New York receiving city or state assistance? From an exact statement of sums contributed to all such institutions in the city of New York by city and by state for thirty-one years—from January, 1847, to January, 1878, the total number of Protestant and non-Catholic institutions for public charity receiving such aid is found to be one hundred and twenty-seven, and of Catholic institutions so aided twenty.

We challenge the Guardian to question the following statements: That all Catholic institutions in New York receiving public assistance are devoted to the relief of persons whose destitution, helplessness, and misery would, if not thus relieved, make them a burden on the taxpayers of the city or state. That several of the non-Catholic charities are not devoted to the relief of persons of this class, and therefore have no claim on the public chest. That many of the non-Catholic institutions are vehicles of proselytism. That the assistance granted by city and state treasuries to these sectarian institutions has been out of proportion large to the work they

do, or, in comparison with the aid given Catholic institutions of a corresponding class. The Guardian makes some indecent references to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, which will no doubt bear repetition on many a camp meeting field in the coming season. For the information of our good friend, we have to inform him that besides the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, doing a work of charity acknowledged by the whole secular press of New York—with possibly one exception—there is an Infant Asylum with a similar object in view, but under Protestant control, and that these Asylums are both under the supervision of the same State officers and authorities.

We do not desire to impugn the usefulness of the latter institution, but we claim that if any of the charges made by the fanatical author of the brochure which the Guardian so flatteringly notices, were capable of verification, the foundling asylum of the sisters would long since have been struck off the list of State charities.

The Guardian's covert appeal to the smouldering bigotry of Canadian sectaries is a proof of the means to which the journals devoted to fanaticism must stoop to retain support.

REFLECTIONS ON GOVERNMENT AND THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

We resume to-day the consideration of the subject to which we called the attention of our readers on the 27th ult. On that day we concluded with a recital of the various powers and faculties with which government is invested. We had, previous to this recital, established the principle that government is necessary to society. Without it, indeed, society should crumble to pieces, and man lapse into a state of utter barbarism. But society, being of divine origin, man being, by his constitution, wants, and aspirations an essentially social being, society is never left without government of some kind. The purpose of man's creation being to love and serve God in this world, the kind Providence of God has never left, and never will leave, man in such a state, that he should by the loss of all that enables him to live as man—understanding, language, and sense of dignity—efface from his soul that image and likeness of his Creator to which he is bound.

From the considerations into which we have already entered, we may deduce three conclusions:—1st. Society is necessary to man, and of divine institution. 2nd. Government is necessary to society, and of divine right, in so far as it represents that principle of authority without which society cannot subsist. 3rd. Government is invested with the rights and functions to claim obedience from all who enjoy its protection. From the nature of these rights and functions, we may apprehend government as meaning the power to frame legislation, execute just laws, administer justice in case of disputes, and mete out punishment to lawless men. Government is of various kinds. It is theocratic, monarchical, aristocratic and republican.

A theocratic government is one administered through divine interposition. This interposition may be immediate or mediate. The case of the Hebrew race in Egypt and in the desert affords an example of the former—the condition of the same people, under the judges, of the latter. Under this form we may make allusion to the system of spurious theocracy built upon fraud and imposition, established in various countries, by the followers of Mahomet, and the more ancient but not less iniquitous and baneful systems in vogue in many other oriental nations, especially Hindostan. These systems are purely despotic monarchies, but are so interwoven with the religious practices, belief and observances of the people who live under their operation, as to present an outward form of theocracy, demonstrating the truth of the saying, corruptio optima pessima, by showing how a system of gross abuse, under the shape of the highest and safest form of government, can degrade and enslave whole nations. The monarchical form of government is of two kinds, absolute, and limited, or constitutional. Under the former system the laws proceed from, and are executed by the sovereign will of the monarch. He may be advised by his courtiers or by persons specially appointed for that

purpose. His ministers may, and, in fact, do very often exercise control over his actions, but cannot in any case, save that of successful revolt, enforce their will against the choice and purpose of their sovereign. Limited or constitutional monarchies are those wherein the sovereign is assisted in the framing and executing of the laws by some council or assembly not named, appointed or elected by himself, which may also prevent his overstepping his power and refuse assent to his proposals, even when made within his legitimate authority. Monarchies are either elective or hereditary. Of the former, the most notable example is that of the Papacy. The Empire of Germany, the kingdom of Poland, and the ancient kingdom of Ireland, were also elective. The monarchies of Europe are at present all hereditary. Many of them are absolute, even of those with the forms of a constitutional system. For the enlightenment of that class, unfortunately too numerous in our time and country, which holds the Catholic church to be in antagonism with liberty and human advancement, we may remark that in Catholic times all the monarchies of Europe were constitutional, but in many instances lost their constitutional complexion with the advent of Protestantism. The old French and Spanish monarchies, the kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Hungary, Denmark and Poland were all constitutional monarchies, but with the advent of religious commotions in the sixteenth century the reigning monarchs seized the occasion, in some cases to abridge, in others to abolish, the forms of constitutional government. In the case of England, although the monarchs of the Houses of Tudor and Stuart were as absolute as the Czar or the Sultan are to-day, the forms of constitutional and parliamentary government were fortunately preserved.

The autocratic form of government is that wherein the governing power is vested in a number of persons of exalted rank, station, dignity, learning and wealth, who choose from amongst themselves one or more persons to administer the government. In Venice, Genoa, Florence, and other Italian commonwealths, this form of government prevailed. The Chief Magistrate in these States was so fettered by restrictions devised by the nobility, in order to ensure the permanency of their own influence, that very little was left to his initiative, either in the way of legislation or administration. Any attempt at enlarging his powers gave rise to severe conflicts, in which rival families, regardless of the interests of the commonwealth, fought for the supremacy of their own houses or factions. These intestine conflicts being of frequent recurrence, led to the decadence of the States governed under this system. The republican or democratic form of government is that wherein the people at large, through persons chosen, either directly or indirectly by themselves for a limited period, devise and execute the laws of the State. When we say the people, we do not mean that all who reside within the State are entitled to the rights of citizenship. There are in every State, and there should be especially in a republic, certain qualifications required in those who desire to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. In a well-regulated republic and in constitutional monarchies, those who discharge the functions of citizenship should be men of tried virtue and patriotism, for on them devolves the same duties which in other countries monarchs themselves are called on to exercise. While all should enjoy the protection of the laws, the privileges of citizenship should be restricted to those who, by property, rank, education and virtue, are best qualified to discharge its duties with benefit to the State and to society at large. The republican form of government prevails in the United States of America, in France, Switzerland and other countries. We do not include Mexico or the South American so-called republics, which, with perhaps one exception, are not republics, but anarchical despotisms dignified by the name of republics.

The United States and Switzerland are federal republics, consisting

of a number of states, each enjoying the control of its local affairs, but all subject to a strong central government vested with control over all national concerns. Democracies, pure and simple, such as advocated by the communists and socialists of Europe, exist nowhere, but the republican form of government under universal suffrage is very apt to merge into a democracy. "Until now," says Edmund Burke, speaking of the French Revolution, "we have seen no examples of considerable democracies. The ancients were better acquainted with them. Not being wholly unread in the authors who had seen most of these constitutions, and who best understood them, I cannot help concurring with their opinion, that an absolute democracy, no more than an absolute monarchy, is to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government. They think it rather the corruption and degeneracy, than the sound constitution of a republic. If I recollect rightly, Aristotle observes that a democracy has many striking points of resemblance with a tyranny. Of this I am certain, that in a democracy the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must; and that oppression of the minority will extend to far greater numbers, and will be carried on with much greater fury, than can almost ever be apprehended from the dominion of a single sceptre. In such a popular persecution, individual sufferers are in a much more deplorable condition than in any other. Under a cruel prince they have the balmy compassion of mankind to assuage the smart of their wounds; they have the plaudits of the people to animate their generous constancy under their sufferings, but those who are subjected to wrong under multitudes are deprived of all external consolation. They seem deserted by mankind, overpowered by a conspiracy of their whole species." The words of this eminent man have been in our times found true to the letter. The various powers of government, devised by man to secure the ends of human society, viz. the autocratic, the monarchical, and the republican, (we make no mention of the theocratic form established by divine intervention for a special purpose and a limited time,) are all legitimate forms of government. When free from those abuses which affect their very essence, these various forms of government are all adapted to secure and promote the well-being of society. Any one of them is not itself any better than another. But one of them may be better adapted than another to the peculiar condition and circumstances of a particular country. Thus, for instance, while the monarchical form of government is better adapted than any other to the circumstances and condition of Spain, and the dispositions of its people, the republican form is on the same grounds that form of government best adapted to the composition of society in the United States of America.

It must, however, be noticed that nowhere does any one of these legitimate forms of government exist in a pure state. Monarchy is found everywhere, to a greater or less degree, qualified by aristocracy and republicanism—republicanism is, on the other hand, relieved by aristocracy and monarchy. While strong and vigorous governments, either republican or monarchical, ever tend to embrace the best features of the other forms, weak and unprincipled governments have a tendency in the opposite direction, the elimination of all features alien to that system which vests in one or in many of the most despotic powers. In Germany, at the present moment, the tendency is to aggrandize the imperial power to the present detriment and subsequent exclusion of the autocratic and popular element. In France, on the contrary, the tendency would seem to be the aggrandizement of the popular element to the exclusion of the Conservative element. The prevailing systems in these countries are therefore on trial. A return to an adjustment between the various elements entering into the composi-

tion of the governments of these states can alone save them, in the one case, from absolutism in the monarchy, in the other from democracy pure and simple. In Great Britain the aristocratic element prevails, the monarchical element being the weakest of the three component parts of the system obtaining in that country. In the United States the democratic element prevails, the aristocratic element having, especially of late years, lost much of its influence. The tendency of our age points in most countries to the augmentation of a democratic element. But experience, the best of teachers, may again, and that soon, show, as it has in times past shown, the fallacy and the danger of enlarging any one of the three elements, so essential to good government, at the expense of the remainder.

CITY AGENT.

Mr. James Dromgole, sr., has been appointed agent for the Record in London and suburbs. Any business connected with the office may be entrusted to Mr. Dromgole. He has full authority to collect accounts, grant receipts for the same, and transact all other business. We hope our friends who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the year 1880 will settle with Mr. Dromgole when he calls.

LOCAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Jas. Dunbar has been appointed to the position of assistant appraiser in the Custom House in this city.

FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Wm. R. Evans, residing on Palace street, was fatally scalded on Monday night by a pot of boiling kaila falling over it. The child died on Wednesday morning.

OUR LITTLE WATERING PLACE.—The T. B. N. Co's boats are now fixed for the summer season. The engines and boiler of the Forest City were tested recently, and she will probably commence running next week.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made to set fire to the livery stables of Mr. James Creighton, Lucan, on the 18th. The attempt was fortunately discovered in time to subdue the flames.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. W. Kenney, who has held a position in the Great Western Railway offices here for the past three years, has been transferred to Windsor. His many friends in London will be sorry to hear of his departure.

THE END OF THE STRIKE.—The shoemakers employed in Hyman's factory have Thursday an understanding was arrived at, the men receiving nearly all the demands claimed, and they resumed work the following morning.

FORGERY.—On Wednesday a man named Douglas McDonald was brought up before Squire Wells upon a charge of obtaining \$12 worth of goods from Donald M. McKenzie, merchant, of Parkhill, by means of a forged order, he knowing at the time that same was a forgery, with intent to defraud. The accused was committed for trial, and brought to the county jail here.

FIRE IN LUCAN.—The house of the father of the boy Johnny O'Connor was destroyed by fire in Lucan on the night of the 13th. An investigation was held to discover, if possible, whether the fire was accidental or caused by incendiaries. The following verdict was returned: "That Michael O'Connor's house was burned on the 13th inst., and that the fire originated in the interior of the kitchen, but we are not able to determine whether accidentally or wilfully, but the jury do not believe that the fire was started from the outside of the building."

HYMNICAL.—Mr. Ernest McLaughlin and Miss Frances Clarke, both of this city, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Tuesday morning last in St. Peter's cathedral, by Rev. Father Tierman. A nuptial mass was celebrated on the occasion. A large number assembled in the church to witness the ceremony. We wish the happy couple all the joys the world can bestow in their voyage through life. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. Both were members of St. Peter's choir for a number of years. They left for their new home in Cleveland on the afternoon of the same day.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

We have received a letter from "A Citizen" on this subject. He claims that the most suitable place for exhibition purposes for all time to come would be the property of Messrs. Pontey & Taylor, Westminster, which can be bought for the sum of \$2000, little over one-fourth what is demanded for other places which do not present as many advantages. The plot comprises forty acres, is convenient to the city, and occupies a picturesque and commanding position. It also possesses all the conveniences required by exhibitors. For these and the many other reasons given we have no doubt the site spoken of would be the very best that could be chosen. We are sorry we have not room to give the letter of our correspondent entire.

TILSONBURG.

The Stations of the Cross were erected at the church in the village of Tilsonburg, in Father Flannery's Mission, on Wednesday last. Father O'Mahony preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. There were present Rev. Fathers Flannery, Bayard, Japes and Gahan. The Stations were the gift of a lady of the congregation. The rev. gentlemen were hospitably entertained by Mr. Joy.

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. FATHER OF HEAVEN.

The Reverend Father Jeremiah Ryan breathed his last on Thursday morning. On Saturday, after the office for the dead being chanted, High Mass was celebrated for the deceased by the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V.G., of Hamilton, the Rev. Father Vincent as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Reilly, P. P. of Oakville, as sub-deacon. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Bardon, of Brantford, who selected as his text: "They who instruct others to justice shall shine like the stars of Heaven." A large and sympathizing congregation was present to send up their prayers for the departed good and zealous priest. After the funeral service was ended, a very large and respectable concourse of people followed the remains to the Great Western Station. A great number of the rev. clergy and laymen accompanied the remains to their last resting place in St. Michael's cemetery, Toronto. Of the rev. clergy present I noticed the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V.G., and Rev. Father O'Leary, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Dundas; Rev. Father O'Reilly, Oakville; Rev. Father O'Connell, Mount Forest; Rev. Father Dowling, Paris, Ont., and the Rev. Fathers Brennan and Bardou, of Brantford; Rev. Father Vincent, of St. Vincent's Church, Toronto; also the Rev. Fathers P. Cassidy, Ryan, Brennan and Trachan, of St. Michael's College, Toronto; and the Rev. Father O'Connor, of Sandwich, Ont.

The new altar of the Blessed Virgin, to be placed in St. Mary's Cathedral, is nearly completed, and will be erected by the first of May. Mr. H. A. Wilkins is the architect, and Mr. Jacob Zingsheine the contractor. When every detail is in its place I will refer to this work again.

STRATHROY MISSION.

From time to time the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD have been entertained with accounts of the progress of the Church in the parish of Strathroy, including Watford and Addicks. During the past score of years many changes have taken place. The first building in which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated was frame, as well as the parochial residence of Strathroy. About ten years ago Rev. Patrick Egan was successful in erecting a commodious and handsome brick church. This caught fire from a burning building close by, and was reduced to ashes, as well as the priest's house. For the space of five months Mass was offered up in the Town Hall, the use of which was generally given free by the council. It was with joy that the parishioners first wended their way to the second brick church built on the site of the late one, and in turn, called upon their beloved pastor in his lately new brick residence. It is pleasing to note the effect of the appearance of the shrubbery and ornamental trees. A large tank furnishes the water used for irrigation, supplied from the wooden mills near the street.

Entering the church, called All Saints, one is struck with the grandeur of the high altar, whose most prominent ornament, next to the crucifix, is a life-size statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. This was supplied by Mr. Thomas D. Egan, proprietor of the New York Catholic Agency. The carved work and emblematical designs of the altar, as well as the artistic painting, are creditable to the rev. pastor, Fr. Molphy, who got them executed. The side altars are finely set off with pure white statues of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the right, and of St. Joseph on the left of the principal altar. In the gallery there is an accommodation for a large choir, and room for quite a number of worshippers. The organ and the many productions of the Dominion Organ Company of Bowmansville.

The RECORD has a respectable circulation, owing to the recommendation of the parish priest, and will be spread more and more as times improve.

When Strathroy shall be blessed with a convent and separate schools, it will rank among the foremost parishes of London Diocese.

REQUIEM MASS.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated at Mount Hope on Saturday, 17th instant, for the repose of the soul of Sister Mary Ann Meehan, who for many years had given her services as a sister in the convent of the Sacred Heart, Rochester. Rev. Father Meehan, who presided, made a most appropriate and touching sermon on the solemn occasion. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery, followed by Rev. Father Feron and the sisters of the Institution. Deceased was a sister of Sister Dosithea, of St. Joseph's Convent in this city.

SEAFORTH.

A correspondent writing from Seaforth, sends us the following item from that thriving parish in charge of the Rev. Father Watters:—"I attended high mass last Sunday, at which the Rev. Father Watters was the celebrant. Immediately after mass the rev. father addressed the large congregation on the financial state of the parish. He also spoke very highly of his predecessor's management of the financial affairs of the mission, and gave a full account of the present state of the parish. He felt it a very painful duty to talk on money matters so soon after coming among his parishioners, but knowing their former generosity as good Catholics, he said he knew they would come forward and do their duty by assisting him when he calls on them individually."

THE GROCERY TRADE.—One of the very best grocery houses in the Dominion is that of Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., 169 Dundas street. You can there be waited on at all times with the choicest and largest stock in the city to select from. Prices to suit the hard times.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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 & Grand—C. W. O'Rourke, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Strathroy; C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke.
Spiritual Director—Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Office of the Supreme Recorder C. M. B. A. Lockport, N. Y., April, 1880.
To Samuel R. Brown, Grand Secretary C. M. B. A., Dominion of Canada, London, Ont.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You are hereby officially notified of the election of James T. Keena as Supreme President, this day, in regular session of the Supreme Council. His address is Room 8, 2nd floor, Moffat Block, Griswold street, Detroit, Mich. Also take notice of the election at the same time and place of C. J. Hickey as Supreme Recorder. His office is Allegheny, N. Y. Those officers were duly installed.

All drafts, quarterly reports, and beneficiary reports for this office must hereafter be sent to Mr. Hickey until further notice.
You are hereby notified to make all drafts, money orders, &c., payable to the order of Patrick Walsh, supreme treasurer, but send the same via the supreme recorder's office, as usual, so the treasurer may be charged with the same. Drafts, money orders, &c., for general fund, may be sent payable to the order of the supreme recorder as usual. This is in pursuance of an amendment adopted to beneficiary article. All drafts, money orders, cash, letters, reports, &c., received by me as supreme recorder subsequent to March 24th, 1880, will be returned to sender, and they are hereby requested to change names on reports, &c., to conform to above. I cannot close this my last letter to you as supreme recorder without thanking you for the kind and prompt aid I always received from you. It lightened my arduous duties. I now bid you a last good-bye.

Yours fraternally,
LAWRENCE J. McPARKIN, S. R.
LOCKPORT, April, 1880.
Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR—You are hereby officially notified that the CATHOLIC RECORD was at late convention of Supreme Council named one of the official organs of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, for the term commencing April 1st, 1880. Yours very respectfully,
LAWRENCE J. McPARKIN, S. R.
Mr. John Doyle, of St. Thomas, has been appointed a Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. Association. We are pleased to hear of this appointment, as Bro. Doyle is thoroughly conversant with C. M. B. A. matters. On Thursday next Bro. Doyle will be named to succeed the late Bro. Brennan in the office of Grand Deputy of the C. M. B. A. Association. We hope he will be successful, as we are anxious to see a Branch of this Association in every parish.

RIVAL CHURCHES.

THE INDEPENDENT CATHOLICS.

SCHISM IN GOOD POPE McNAMARA'S CAMP.

THE PROJECTS SUGGESTED BY THE FLESH AND THE DEVIL.

A few days since the daily papers published an account of the defection of one of "Pope McNamara's" disciples, and how a fascinating virgin with a dowry seduced him from the "true Church." Though he was a too much married man before, according to the New York Star, there are further defections in the camp. We condense the following report from its columns:

As was anticipated, the so-called religious organization known as "Independent Catholics" are already fighting among themselves. The rival leaders are hurling all sorts of anathemas at each other's heads. Each branch wants to be considered the "real, original Jacobs," and in the effort to obtain the desired distinction it is not at all improbable that both the American and the Irish wings will experience a smash-up something akin to an earthquake before long. At a meeting of one party of seceders held at Clarendon Hall on Sunday evening last, one Dr. Fishblatt, who presided, made the assertion that "Father" Broderick, of the "Bishop" McNamara coterie, had suddenly departed with a woman named Austen; that his wife and three children were present in the hall seeking information as to his whereabouts. In order to ascertain the truth or falsity of this serious statement, a reporter for the Star searched the directory yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining where Dr. Fishblatt lived. Dr. Fishblatt, No. 103 East Thirtieth street, gave the desired clue.

After a tedious search the doctor was found, and from him was learned the following particulars relative to the lost backslider from the fold of the "Independent Catholics." He said: "Father" Broderick on Thursday of last week eloped with a sewing-machine, two trunks, and a middle-aged woman named Austen, who was a boarder in the Ladies' Christian Union in Washington Square. An account of the disappearance of the pair has already appeared in these columns. The "Father" has had a somewhat checkered career. Ballina, in the county of Sligo, Ireland, claims him for a son. He went to All-Hallows' College, near Dublin. This is an institution where priests are educated for foreign missions in contradistinction to Maynooth College, where they are educated for domestic churches. About 1867 he showed up in Chicago, where he became a curate in one of the principal churches. He was a fine-looking young man then, and through the efforts of friends who had known him in Ireland he was introduced in good society. It was soon noticed that he dressed rather "loud" for a clergyman. He appeared on the street with a heavy gold watch and chain, and wore fashionable cut collars and neckties. He was also very fond of fast horses and high life. This conduct set people talking, and Broderick was taken to task by Bishop Duggan. Shortly after-

ward the handsome curate disappeared with another man's wife. The next heard of him he was in Boston, where he introduced a wife and three children to the astonished natives. Strong drink got the better of him, and he was compelled to accept a position as stage driver on a line running between Boston and Charlestown, and afterward that of driver of a brewer's wagon. While engaged in the latter occupation a beer keg fell on his arm and broke it. His alleged wife left him and he came to New York as priest of the "Independent Irish Catholic Church." He became dissatisfied and joined the "Independent American Catholic Church," an offshoot of the former. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Austen, and she, it is said, furnished him with money for temporary expenses, and finally fled with him for parts unknown.

"Father" Ryan and Dr. Fishblatt, of the American branch of the Church, informed the reporter that the leaders of the other branch were "no good." This referred to "Bishop" McNamara and his satellites. On the other hand the latter say that Ryan, Fishblatt, and the other "Americans" are a band of schemers, and are conducting their services for the purpose of "taking in" their followers and making money out of them. However this may be, the principal part of the entertainments of both branches appear to be the collections. Several are taken up during the services, and when the meetings are concluded the baskets are left at the door, so that anybody who may have any spare pennies about him may not take them home.

"Rev." Narcise Cyr is the latest acquisition to the American firm. He came from Boston to join the band of dissenters, arriving at New York on the steamer Providence on Sunday last. On his way down the Sound he got the permission from Captain Simmons to preach, and quickly disgusted his audience by his scurrilous abuse of priests and nuns. Some of the passengers complained, but Cyr had concluded his language before they were made to squelch him.

Of the "Bishop" McNamara branch the other party have nothing but expressions of disgust. Fishblatt and Ryan say that the "bishop" is a fraud, and has only entered into the business to fill his pockets. They charge him with being UNRELIABLE, HYPOCRITICAL, DISHONEST, deceitful, and unchristianlike in his conduct. In short, that he is a schemer and a humbug. Nothing is too hard for them to say against him. They allege that he entered into a co-partnership arrangement with another clergyman to fleece the public. McNamara was formerly curate of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, at Jay and York streets, Brooklyn. He was then considered to be a zealous Christian and an upright man, and was beloved by his congregation. When it was proposed to found St. John's College, McNamara was one of the most earnest workers in its behalf, and it is probably due to his energy and tact that the institution was built. He afterwards became the chaplain of the college. Shortly afterwards he got into trouble and went to Pennsylvania to take charge of a church. While in the latter place he developed unmistakable Fenian proclivities and caused disruption in church circles. It is said that he went so far as to insist upon members of his congregation becoming Fenians, and told them that they had a right to shoot down any one who interfered with their ideas or differed with them in their belief. He also, it is alleged, said that if they got into trouble, he, through his exalted position, would see that they got out of it. He was afterwards

"SILENCED" BY THE BISHOP. Shortly after this he turned up in this city as a "free and independent" Catholic clergyman. He opened the Water Street Mission, and saved many souls and dollars. He kept on in the "good work," and finally organized the "Independent Irish Catholic Church," and proclaimed himself "bishop." His harangues were principally directed against the Pope, and he maintained that the Roman Catholic Church was only kept in existence to benefit the Dictator of Rome and his Italian underlings here. He gathered about him a few followers, but these were principally excommunicated or silenced priests and adventurers who were short of funds. Among those who joined him were Fishblatt, Ryan, Broderick, Cyr, Connors, and company. To many cooks spoiled the broth, and the brethren in Christ began fighting among themselves. The quarrel did not amount to much at first, but it soon terminated in an open rupture, and the Fishblatt crowd set up a "meeting house" of their own. They won over to their way of thinking, Justin D. Fulton, of the Brooklyn Rank, and other Protestant ministers, but it would appear that these latter have cut loose from the crowd, for at the meeting held at Clarendon Hall on Tuesday night last Dr. Fulton, who was announced as a speaker, failed to put in an appearance. The several collections were "ken up" all the same.

There are some strange stories floating about concerning "Father" Connors. He came here about six months ago from Bloomington, Ill. It is said that he is also unscrupulous, and that he has entered into contracts with other ministers to "divvy" the proceeds of the rival meetings. One day last week a letter was received from the Mayor of Bloomington stating that Connors was not to be trusted and was unworthy of belief. Another letter from a Catholic clergyman of the same place corroborated the statement.

Cavanaugh, one of the youngest and least able of all these so-called "priests," began life as a harmless reporter on some of the city papers. A silent voice, together with several city editors, admonished him on that date of his sale to those who had had a previous mistake in his calling, so he took to preaching.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—One of the best chances to obtain choice building lots at a moderate figure which has been offered to the people in some time will occur on Tuesday, May 4th. Mr. John Lackey will on that date offer for sale ten of those lots, comprising part of the Lackey property, situated on Dundas street west, but a few rods from Kensington Bridge. See advertisement.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness' corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

Prescriptions prepared with the greatest care from the purest materials.

New Advertisements.

AT
W. GREEN'S
New Brocaded Velvets,
New Brocaded Velvetines,
New Striped Velvets,
New Silk Fringes,
JUST RECEIVED
THESE ARE THE
LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
10 VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
On Tuesday, May 4th, 1880,
BY MR. P. C. BARNARD,
Comprising part of the LACKEY PROPERTY,
situated on Dundas Street West, but a few rods from Kensington Bridge.

This property is most eligibly located for building sites, and is being rapidly surrounded by Modern Dwellings. The soil, under the culture of Mr. Lackey, is of the richest kind, and the lots, having a frontage of 56 feet or thereabouts, by a depth of 140 feet, affords ample space for garden purposes. Its close proximity to the City is furthermore of no slight advantage. The property, if well observed, is bounded by three streets: on the West by the Wharfedale Highway, on the North by Kensington street, and on the South by Dundas Street; advantages rarely to be met with and of infinite value in a prospective point of view. The travel on these now leading thoroughfares is rapidly increasing, and thereby greatly enhancing the value of property in this populous suburb. These lots must be disposed of as Mr. Lackey is giving up business.

TERMS.—Say \$10,000 each lot at the time of sale, sufficient to make one-fifth of purchase money in advance from day of sale, and the balance in five equal annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent., secured by Mortgage on the Property. Sale at two o'clock P.M., on the ground.

P. C. BARNARD, Auctioneer.

1880. 1880.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS

New Spring Underclothing.

New Shirts, White and Colored.

New Scarfs, Collars, Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Shirts Made to Order—A First

Foot Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

All are offered at old prices, having been purchased from the recent advance.

A CALL SOLICITED.

T. PEEL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Military and Band Uniforms, Knights Templars Coats, and Clerical Coats, are specialties with us. These garments are well made, and unless they fit perfectly are undesirable.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED

T. PEEL, No. 151 Dundas Street, 2nd floor, opposite Strong's Hotel. 78-14

DR. PELLETIER'S

RADICAL LIVER & KIDNEY CURE,

Discovered by Dr. Pelletier, of Paris.

A radical cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Gonorrhoea, Weakness, Over-Exercition, Stool Stricture, Obstruction of the Bladder, and all Kidney and Liver Diseases.

AGENTS FOR LONDON.

B. A. MITCHELL & SON

114 Dundas Street west, north side.

MONEY TO LOAN!

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Parties Requiring Money on Mortgage Security will find it to their Advantage to make Personal Application to the office of "The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company," London.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, March 18, 1880. 77-11

INSURANCE NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM his old customers that owing to a change in the General Agents of the Scottish Commercial and Quebec Insurance Companies, he is no longer acting as Local Agent for these two Companies, but has made arrangements with the old and reliable

ROYAL & WESTERN

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

and other first-class Companies, for which he has acted for the last thirty years, to renew all policies issued by him; and begs his old friends not to renew their present policies with other agents, but to call at the old and well-known Insurance office.

Richmond Street, where their business will be promptly attended to.

F. B. BEDDOE.

All losses promptly and satisfactorily settled. Rates as low as any first-class Company charge. Firm risks taken, and Liberty to use steam for threshing ground, free of extra charge. No policy nor survey fee. 78-10

Mr. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the CATHOLIC RECORD, at our best rates.

Riding Down.

Oh I did you see him riding down, And riding down, while all the town...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

An L. R. B. placed, printed in green, on the elections, was circulated in Ireland, warning clerics...

WESTMEATH.

An inquest was held at Mullingar, on March 23d, on the body of an old man named John Harney...

CORK.

A fire was discovered in the Carmelite Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on March 23d. It originated at a temporary altar in the sacristy...

KERRY.

A riot occurred in Tralee on March 23d, between the Husseys and the O'Donoghues. Sticks and stones were used...

LIMERICK.

On March 23d, at Knockmole, between Limerick and Patrick's Well, as a farmer, named Michael O'Regan, was cutting...

large knives generally used for that purpose, he received a wound which it is feared will end fatally...

CLARE.

During the election contest in Ennis the popular feeling ran so high against Mr. William O'Brien...

TIPPERARY.

One of the most remarkable retreats ever given in Tipperary came to an end on Sunday evening, March 21st...

WATERFORD.

Mr. E. N. Power held an inquest on March 25th on the body of a woman named Johanna Shea...

CAVAN.

A meeting to protest against evictions for non-payment of rent which are pending in that part of the county was held on March 25th...

MONAGHAN.

On the night of March 21st, the numerous hills about the town of Monaghan were studded with bonfires and tar-barrels...

GALWAY.

An attack has been made by a number of men armed with sticks and stones upon a night patrol of police at a place called Kilmoulua...

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS.

Paris, March 17th. The annual dinner, dîner des anciens Irlandais, took place this evening at the Grand Vefour Palais Royal...

The annual dinner, dîner des anciens Irlandais, took place this evening at the Grand Vefour Palais Royal on account of the di tresein Ireland...

Count Nugent presided, and said a few touching words on the sufferings of the Irish people, and allusion to the Old Brigade...

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getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the satisfaction is complete...

WANTED—A CATHOLIC OF business capacity and good habits to act as our agent in different localities...

DR. HANAVAN, MARKET SQUARE, Stratford, Ontario.

DR. J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST, Office, 100 Dundas street, between B. & A. Mitchell's drug store...

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons...

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, and of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania...

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M.—Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Graduate of McGill University...

H. WILKINS, SCULPTOR, P. O. Box, 375 Hamilton.

CRADDOCK & WEEKS, ARCHITECTS, &c., Nitchie's Block, Dundas St., London, Ontario.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—Ladies, Toronto, Ont., under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. J. J. Lynch...

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO—The studies embrace the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments...

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway...

A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, A Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory...

WASHING MACHINES—THE "No Plus Ultra" of Washing Machines is "The Princess" JOHN W. STONE...

E. H. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 220 York st.

O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER of every kind of Surgical Instruments for Dentists and Weak Lungs...

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, said in Canada, and is Canada's favorite...

ALFRED CRAIGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL...

REMOVAL! McBRIDE & BOYD Have removed their STORE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland...

JAMES W. LOTHIAN, (Late of the firm of McLennan, Lothian & Fryer), PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER...

W. D. ROSENHURST, CIGAR MANUFACTURER, 288 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall—2nd Floor, London, Ont.

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, 121 Queen's Street, East, London, Ont.

W. D. ROSENHURST, CIGAR MANUFACTURER, 288 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall—2nd Floor, London, Ont.

J. N. TRASSA, C. FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, Marine and Plate-glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates...

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., LEATHER LINES. STITCH! STITCH! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease...

PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDS. MCBROOM & WOODWARD Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be ready for gratuitous distribution...

NEW CHINESE POTTERY DIRECT FROM CHINA. The first ever offered in London.

BRONZE LAMPS! FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF PLATEDWARE. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Very Low, at REID'S CRYSTAL HALL, DUNDAS STREET.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Puff Swelling, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Gravel, and Skin Diseases...

REMOVAL! McBRIDE & BOYD Have removed their STORE, TIN AND OIL BUSINESS to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland...

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., LEATHER LINES. STITCH! STITCH! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease...

CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERBORN, 141 King Street West, Toronto. A MONTH guaranteed, \$300 a day...

CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERBORN, 141 King Street West, Toronto. A MONTH guaranteed, \$300 a day...

EVERY LADY IN LONDON SHOULD INSPECT THE BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS!

NOW OPENED AT

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S.

Goods Never Were Cheaper! AND OUR STOCK Never Was So Large!!

T. BEATTIE & CO.,
140 Dundas Street.

Written for the Record.
The Schoolboy's Soliloquy.

Who is that man with frown so great,
Whom girls and boys alike doth pray?
Who brings to time "those who come late?"
The master.

Who is it that from day to day,
Doth hie and cat-o-nine-tails away,
And school-boy smiles for his prey?
The master.

Who is it if we smile or talk,
Towards us hie in hand will stalk,
And as upon the platform say?
The master.

When there, who takes us across his knee,
Or makes us stand impenitently,
While he fogs unmercifully?
The master.

When pain from flogging makes us cry,
Who watches us with sinister eye,
Makes us our tears-drops quickly dry?
The master.

Who is it, if our task's abstruse,
From our poor books 'till we take an excuse,
But on our flogging leaps abuse?
The master.

Oh, no! I say for now but dare,
We'll lay the birch on him with care,
Until he cry "I am no more."
The master.

Wellesley, April 5th, 1880. BUTTERFIELD.

HUMOROUS.

A dealer in musical instruments, in one of his advertisements, declares that his drums "can't be beat." Will he be kind enough to tell us what they are good for, then?

"Oh, yes!" muttered a school-boy—"oh, yes! 'Romulus was raised by a wolf and came up hearty, but 'spos he'd been brought up in a Shepherd's Fold, in New York!"

After a New Hemisphere debating club had labored for four hours over the question, "Is it morally wrong for a man to keep any secrets from his wife?" the president got up and said that he didn't believe it would pay to discuss the matter any further, as he didn't think the offense would ever be committed, *as it is the property of women every.*

"My friends," said Plato Johnson, in one of his oratorical moods, "I would not so contented that while dar an jest 'bout 'nuff for everybody who is willin' to work, dar an't a morsel left for de man who sits under de trees an' 'specks de apples to drop into his mouf. Now, Ise studdied apples all my days, an' I never knew one dat wouldn't hang onto de limb until it was shook down—that is, ob course, a sound, sensible apple. Don't stan' round de corner ob de street with de wild expectation dat de man who lils dar is goin' to come out on de cold sidewalk an' ask you to hie his son-in-law. I've seen many a man loadin' round de Fort-second street depot as though he felt sure dat if he stayed dar long 'nuff Mr. Vanderbilt would come out and hand him a cheque for \$1,000,000, an' say, 'Young man, take dis small pile an' be happy.' No, de better way an to get your eye fixed on somethin', and keep movin' on."

The whole philosophy of life is in de little words, "keep gettin'" and after a while you are sure to find yourself somewhar."

All Right.

Politeness to ladies is justly considered one of our national attributes, but while the native citizen keeps up to the standard of gallantry, the imported article is apt to work defectively. A passenger in a crowded street car, the other day, observed the entrance of a man followed by an old woman, and, seeing that she looked tired and weak, he considerably arose and offered her his seat. Before she could take it, however, the man had quietly filled the vacancy.

"Here, just come out of that," said the passenger, "I didn't give up my seat to you, but to the lady."

To which the fellow replied, with alluring to move; "O, vah! dot is all right—dot lady is mein vife."
—New York Hour.

The late Dr. R— was one who could seldom resist telling a good story, even when it turned the laugh against himself. On one occasion a man-servant whom he had recently engaged astonished him by appearing to wait at breakfast with a swelled face and a pair of unmistakable black eyes. "Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been fighting?" "Yes, master, I have," was the reply. "And who may your opponent have been?" "Why, sir, Doctor M—'s man," naming a rival Esculapian. "And what did you fall on about, pray?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what did you say?" "Well, sir, I said as you was!"

The Family Rudder.

A Comstocker who was having his hair cut yesterday afternoon gave the barber particular instructions not to remove a long lock that projected in a somewhat unsightly way from the front of his head.

"It don't become you," said the barber.

"Can't help that," said the customer.

"Better let me take it off," said the barber.

"Just you leave it as it is," said the man.

"But, persisted the barber, "I can't give you a smooth, decent cut if I leave

the hair so long in front. It will look very bal. I can't see what you want it left there for?"

"That's because you don't know what it is—you don't know the use of it."

"I know that it's a bunch of hair, and horrid unbecoming just where it is."

"Yes, it's a bunch of hair, and it is something more than a bunch of hair—it's the family rudder."

"The family what?"

"The family rudder. When things don't go right at home my wife always grabs that lock of hair. She would feel lost without it. When she gets hold of that she handles me—steer me in the right course, so to speak—and when I go in the right course the whole family go in the right course, and all is well. I've got used to it now, and don't mind it. Should I loose my hair and become bald, or should you give me a fighting cut all over, there would be no way of steering me; I should become unmanageable, and sooner or later a total wreck. No, sir; don't you disturb the family rudder."—Virginia (Nov.) Chronicle.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

S. R. WARREN & SON
CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

WAREHOUSES,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto.

Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church, Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, Stratford, 25 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals. With every possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. On hand—Two manual organ, \$2,200; One manual organ \$1,000. 73-ly

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY,
J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

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

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 First Prizes, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tenders for Rolling Stock.

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.
10 First-class cars (a proportion being sleepers).
20 Second-class cars, do.
3 Express and baggage cars.
10 Postal and smoking cars.
20 Box freight cars.
100 Flat cars.
2 Wing Ploughs.
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 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, }
Ottawa, 7th Feb'y, 1880. } 71-20w

L. G. JOLLIFFE,
(Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns)
PLUMBER,
STEAM & GAS FITTER

BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Specialties in Working Barrels and general Oil and Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating stoves with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont.

BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid!

FOR INDIGESTION & DEBILITY.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,
BRASS FOUNDERS.

IMPORTERS OF METALS, IRON PIPE and Fittings, Manufacturers of Oil Well Bores, Working Barrels, and general Oil Well and Refiners Supplies. OFFICE AND WORKS—78 King Street West.

Go to W. D. McLOUGHLIN,
33 Dundas Street, London,
for the fine Gold and Silver watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Spectacles & Fancy Goods. Wedding rings made to order. The only First Class House in this line in the city. Liberal reduction to the Clergy and School Teachers.

THIS PAPER is now published weekly, and is the best and most interesting read in the Dominion. It is published by the **NEW YORK** Advertising Bureau, 109 Broadway, New York. It is published by the **NEW YORK** Advertising Bureau, 109 Broadway, New York. It is published by the **NEW YORK** Advertising Bureau, 109 Broadway, New York.

\$66

A WEEK in your own town, and you can give the business a trial with no expense. The best opportunity ever offered to those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you try for yourself what we can do for you. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for special private terms and conditions which we mail free. Don't complain of hard times while you have \$50 a chance. Address H. BELLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

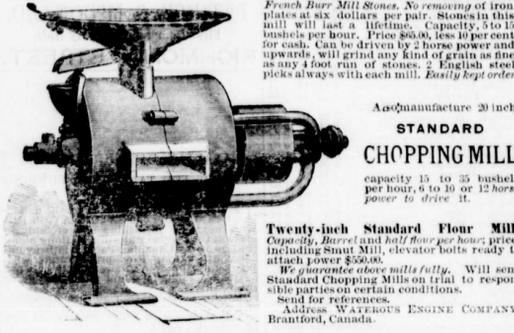
GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 18th, 16th and 17th of April.

On the above days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment.

Our Milliner, Mrs. F. Abbott, has recently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles. As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. Call and inspect our display.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,
126 DUNDAS STREET.



STANDARD CHOPPING MILL

Capacity 15 to 25 bushels per hour, 6 to 10 or 12 horse power to drive it.

Twenty-inch Standard Flour Mill, Capacity, Barrel and half barrel per hour, price, including Shaft Mill, elevator bolts ready to attach to any kind of stones. English steel picks always with each mill. *Essential order*

Asso-manufacture 20 inch CHOPPING MILL

Capacity 15 to 25 bushels per hour, 6 to 10 or 12 horse power to drive it.

Twenty-inch Standard Flour Mill, Capacity, Barrel and half barrel per hour, price, including Shaft Mill, elevator bolts ready to attach to any kind of stones. English steel picks always with each mill. *Essential order*

We guarantee above mills fully. Will send Standard Chopping Mills on trial to responsible parties under certain conditions. Send for references.

Address: WATSON'S ENGINE COMPANY, Brantford, Canada.

4 3 1 1 7 6

GENUINE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES
SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FORTY EIGHTS of the "machines" sold throughout the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MAN'G CO'Y,
222 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

HARDY'S GROCERY,
358 RICHMOND ST.

The choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Teas, Pure Coffees, and Apples, well assorted stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Prices to suit the times.

Remember the Sign! Sixth Door South of King Street, LONDON, ONT. 42-ly

Encourage Canadian Enterprises!

Insure your Property in the

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF TORONTO.

HON. J. C. AIRKS, Secretary of State, President.

T. R. PARKER, Sec. and Agent, London Branch.

OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St., London. N. B.—Money to Loan at 8% 36-6m

McLENNAN & FRYER
PLUMBERS,
GASFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c.

24 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Call and examine our economical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for.



TESTIMONIAL.

I have been an inveterate stammerer for 30 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 Delaware P. O., ONT.

ANDREW COLVIN.

JAS. REID & CO.,
No. 116 North Side Dundas Street,
LONDON

CIGAR COMPANY,
61 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,

W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers. 38-ly

TEN CENTS

A ten-cent simple bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, 50c. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale and retail by

HARKNESS & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMIST, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
417 RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite the office of the Advertiser.
A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a few days. 38-ly

T. & J. THOMPSON,
Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils.

Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

CHURCH BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract or Superintend the building of masonry work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoll Church, without any cost to the people. Can do the same for others. Ungrateful references from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address—PETER SHERIDY DOUGLASS, Ingersoll.

NATIONAL POLICY.

GREENS'

Can't be understood, so have reduced the price of building materials.

Georgian Bay Lumber...\$11 00
Flooring and Siding... 17 00
Warranted shingles, per square... 1 75
Lath, per 100 pieces... 2 00
Spanel Doors... 1 90

Other kinds of Lumber, Sash, Mouldings, Frames, &c. proportionately cheap.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 1st day of July next.

CHEAP LOT SPADES AND SHOVELS

COWAN'S HARWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING,
180 KING STREET. (180)

Every requisite for **FUNERALS** Provided on Economical terms.

The latest choice of *Plains and Georgia Funerals Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDREN'S FUNERALS.*

W. HINTON
(From London, England.)
UNDERTAKER, &c.

The only house in the city having a children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE,
202, King St., London, Private Residence,
24 King Street.

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST,
STRONG'S HOT'EL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
FOR THE DISPENSING OF PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and of domestic, for medicinal use only; Open on Sundays for Dispensing. 39-ly

REMOVAL!

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK

Have removed to their **NEW STORE!**

Opposite Their Old Stand

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK.

WANTED!

Persons who immediately find the best paying business in America, have a chance to do so. We are now offering a grand opportunity to those who are willing to invest a few hundred dollars. In sharp contrast to the old-fashioned business, we are now offering a new and profitable business. The goods manufactured by us are not only simple and well made, but they are also profitable. We are now offering a grand opportunity to those who are willing to invest a few hundred dollars. In sharp contrast to the old-fashioned business, we are now offering a new and profitable business. The goods manufactured by us are not only simple and well made, but they are also profitable. We are now offering a grand opportunity to those who are willing to invest a few hundred dollars. In sharp contrast to the old-fashioned business, we are now offering a new and profitable business. The goods manufactured by us are not only simple and well made, but they are also profitable. 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CANADIAN NEWS.

Jas. Bailey, a butcher of Bowmanville, injured his fingers slightly in a straw-cutting accident...

Whitby railway, while coupling cars, on Thursday morning, met with a serious accident. He was walking backward with a pin in his hand...

Patrick Atkinson, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, while engaged in his duties on train No. 31, from the West, on Thursday morning, was struck on the head by the overhead bridge on North Front street, Belleville...

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, April 17.—The Giant Powder Works district of Berkeley, across the Bay, exploded yesterday, killing twelve whites and twelve Chinese...

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—A Springfield dispatch says a hurricane passed a few miles south of Springfield last night, doing immense damage and killing a great number of people...

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The Catholic World has at last fallen into the drift of magazines in announcing the names of its writers. This will be grateful news to its readers...

REAGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London...

WINLOW Bros. boot and shoe store has been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite R. A. Mitchell's drug store.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringing Company's advertisement in another column.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel, Dundas, is delivered promptly at the lowest rates.

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

FITZGERALD'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE 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.

REV. CHARLES NERINCKX.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a copy of this excellent memoir. The book itself is got up in that remarkably good style for which this publishing house is noted.

The name of Father Nerinckx is a household word in the State of Kentucky, and we doubt whether, among the bright galaxy of missionary priests in the United States of America during the first quarter of this century, there is one more worthy of the tribute of admiration and gratitude of our countrymen than that illustrious priest, Reverend Charles Nerinckx.

Honored, through the influence of the most Reverend Doctor John Carroll, with a nomination to the Episcopal dignity, a responsibility which his humility led him persistently to refuse, Father Nerinckx spent himself for Christ's sake in the humble walks of the sacred ministry, and laid deep and solid the foundations of Religion and Education in the "dark and bloody land."

Manuscripts from the archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and the Bollandist Library at Brussels, hitherto unpublished, have been made available for the work. No scholar who takes an interest in the development of the Church in America, and of its educational institutions, can afford to be without this treasure of unpublished documents, which the author spent four years in collecting.

The work also notices the wonderful emigration which set in from the shores of the Old World to the fertile regions of our Western Continent, and describes its beginning and its causes. In a word, it is a contribution to the Catholic history of the United States, and supplies with the necessary data a void that has been noticed by many, but which no one has attempted to fill.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

REAGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before...

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to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, as a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKelzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and an adjunct emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's wear, goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., April 22, 1886.

Table with columns for Wheat, Spring, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Beans, Fall Wheat Flour, Mixed Flour, Spring Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Cornmeal, Bran, Shorts, Outmeal, etc.

Table with columns for Eggs, Store Lots, Fat, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Hops, etc.

Table with columns for Cotton, Wool, etc.

D. A. MACDONALD, (CANADA) Province of Ontario.

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

PROCLAMATION

To all whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern.—Greeting. O. MOVAT, Attorney-General, J. M. Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Bridget Donnelly, and John Donnelly, in the County of Middlesex, were upon the morning of Wednesday, the 14th of February last, cruelly murdered by some person or persons unknown.

By Command, ARTHUR S. HARDY, Secretary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR IRON BRIDGE SUPER-STRUCTURE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon, SATURDAY, the 10th of MAY, next, for the construction of iron superstructures over the Eastern and Western cuttings...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and locks on the Lachine Canal...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS.

PROVISION DEALERS. The Trade supplied at bottom prices for cash or on credit. No retail or home packed. Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West End, Dundas Street.

CHEAP BOOKS.

We have in stock a few copies of the following works, which will be sent to any address Post paid on receipt of price.

PETHICK & McDONALD.

HAVE JUST OPENED.

3 Cases of Scotch Tweeds. 3 Cases of English Suitings. 1 Case of English Pantings. 1 Case of Irish Serges. 1 Case of Scotch Serges.

PETHICK & McDONALD, First Door South of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR TANKS AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon, SATURDAY, the 10th of MAY, next, for furnishing and erecting in place at the several watering stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and locks on the Welland Canal...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mail on THURSDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, next, for the construction of swing and stationary bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO MACHINIST CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on THURSDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, next, for the construction of gates and locks on the Lachine Canal...

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Is the most perfect Baking Powder in the Dominion, because it is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredients, and its use may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

By Order, J. McLAUREN, Retailer everywhere.

DOMINION J. M. DENTON, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has now on hand an immense stock of Goods suitable for SPRING and SUMMER wear. The latest styles, best workmanship and moderate prices are the ruling mottoes in this house.

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be required in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

MONEY LOANED.

ON REAL ESTATE.

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY, LONDON, ONT.

Directors: Thos. Peel, J. P., President; John Brown, City Treasurer; Thos. Green, Esq., London, Vice President; J. J. Lancaster, M. D., Esq., Vice President; J. J. Lancaster, M. D., Esq., Vice President; J. J. Lancaster, M. D., Esq., Vice President.

Office—88 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE, MANAGER.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air breathing, water and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.

French is taught free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, ensuring taste, testing improvement and cultivating self-possession, strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

RE-OPENED! THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS.

Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES!

EVER SEEN IN LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap. Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see them. Don't Forget the place!

THE STAR HOUSE. Next to the City Hall, 88-90 DUNDAS STREET, W.

THE OLDEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST FARM INSURANCE CO'Y IN CANADA.

THE LONDON MUTUAL.

(Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE, Montreal, Ontario. Assets 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to.

CROWELL WILSON, President. D. BLACK, Vice-President. W. R. TAYLOR, Treasurer. C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,002 policies—a number never before exceeded by any other office.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Of best quality, at Lowest Wholesale Prices to Everybody. ALL FULLY WARRANTED.

Several Second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS! At Purchasers' own Figures. Must be sold quick. Call and see them.

C. F. COLWELL.

Albert Block (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - ONT.

REAL ESTATE.

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C. F. COLWELL.

Albert Block (Up-stairs), LONDON, - - - ONT.

VOL. 2.

GENT.

See our IRIS TWEEDS and nice patternable texture of Our Cutting unequalled in N. WILSON.

ECCLISIAST.

Sunday, 2-Fifth M. Athanasius, Bist. Monday, 3-Rogation Holy Cross, etc.

Tuesday, 4-Rogation Holy Cross, etc. Wednesday, 5-Rogation Holy Cross, etc.

Thursday, 6-Ascension, etc. Friday, 7-St. Stephen, etc. Saturday, 8-Apparition of the Virgin, etc.

IMITATED F.

All nature's In season Cold winter Pure joy With age All brava Beyond the

Our heart Our ten Bright Fond cheer The bleak Have ro In the Each w Awake fro Along the

Fresh gar To be Sweet wa The so Thy the Their pl Beyond the

Each dow On g Widen The mil But lo Queen of

Fond cheer The bleak Have ro In the Each w Awake fro Along the

What mo This sw A heav Queen m Change To thy li And our Shall th Bright s Through

N.B.—Persons a communicate with nery, St. Thomas.

ARCHBISHOP PROFES.

To the Editor of the STR.—As you large space in vo the address of Ro sor of Knox Col doubt, he genero any space enough arguments made lie fairly. In my sarily touch on the Professor's expos

trine. In the fir ren speaks of th God's definition find the definitio stated in the glo rule is a certain ard which we cert that the Protestan should be a cert can discern the tr

the Protestan by each good m says this is the t possesses four qu completeness; 3 bility. I fear th every particular. the Rev. Mr. Mc of the Bible ins

piration before spirid. It may same sense to n the inspiration conceit of the rule has given m meanings taken many different that start into destroys the rule the Catholic Ci person held infal

peculiar circum doubt, he genero instant Church a the Bible with in interpreter. No of the Bible as that this has li the latter.

Several book lost which, ce Scripture, such Covenants, men the Book of W of Solomon, I, o of Solomon, of th