The Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

NO. 34

N. WILSON & CO.

TWO CASES

SCOTCH TWEEDS

RECEIVED TO-D '.Y.

Our Prices for these are the Lowest we have quoted.

NEWS FROM IRELAND. DUBLIN.

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ER.

A quantity of percussian caps, Tower marked, were found on May 7th, on the rocks at Kingston, near Dublin, which are believed to have been hidden by Fenians

making violent but fruitless efforts to aid the young horse in getting up, was observed as if in pain to walk to an adjacent tree. He no sooner reached it and leant against it for support than he fell dead.

On May 3d, Mr. John O'Brien, of the firm of Messrs. Woods, Webb and Phenix, of Temple lane, Dublin, was found lying in an insensible state on the London Bridge road, within a short distance of his own residence. It appears that Mr. O'Brien was at the Galaxy Theatre, and left it about 11 o'clock. The gentleman left it about 11 o'clock. The gentleman

Emmence took a deep interest. He was subsequently presented with an address from the students in which they express their devotion to him. The address was beautifully illuminated and bound. His Grace was also presented with a life-size painting of the late Cardinal Cullen, and painting of the late Cardinal Culien, and a silver crucifix, enclosing a relic. The Archbishop replied in suitable terms, promising that he would watch closely over the interests of the institution. Mr. Shaw Lefevre's persistency in the matter of an Irish peasant proprietary has

matter of an Irish peasant proprietary has been rewarded with an encouraging success. On May 2d, he brought forward, in the House of Commons, his motion for increasing without further delay the facilities given by the Bright clause of the Land Act for the nurchase by tenants of the theorem of the common of th Land Act for the purchase by tenants of He then cut his throat. His father, hear-Land Act for the purchase by tenants of their holdings, and after a lengthened debate the motion was carried without a Griffin died a few minutes afterwards. The bate the motion was carried without a division. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and division. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and other influential persons supported it, and there was scarcely a word said in opposition. The attitude of the Government however, was anything but what might be

WEXFORD.

Mr. Shepherd Fletcher McCormick, of Airmount, in New Ross, died suddenly in London, on May 25th. He was an extensive and prosperous merchant there and took a prominent part in public matters. He was lately Chairman of the Town Commissioners, a member of the Harbor Board, &c., &c. In the severe distress of Board, &c., &c. If the severe distress of last winter, as well as on other occasions, he was a generous contributor to the funds for the relief of the poor, and he never failed to help every deserving local move-

ment.

Three cases of suicide have taken place in the County Wexford, two in the New Ross district, and one at Ballyhiland, within four miles of the town of Enniscorthy. The last case was that of a man named Wm. Hawkins, who lived with his brother. a comfortable farmer, tenant of James Moffatt, Esq., J.P. The deceased was Moffatt, Esq., J.P. The deceased was lately noticed to be slightly deranged. He was found hanging by a stout rope from a beam in his brother's barn, life being quite extinct.

KILKENNY.

A requisition to resign his seat has been presented to Mr. Benjamin Whitworth by 313 electors of Kilkenny. As the number of electors in the City of the Confederation is about 624, the requisitionists clear-ly constitute more than half the entire

CORK.

The Kinsale fisheries are proving unusually remunerative this season. usually remunerative this season.
At a meeting of the Cork Town Council on May 4th, a superannuation allowance of £220 was passed to Mr. John Ring, the superintendent of the Water Works, being the full amount allowed by law. Mr. Ring's services during the eighteen years of his connection with the works were spoken of in very compli-nentary terms by several members of the

which consists of vestments suitable to his Order, was an address in verse, written by a young lady of about sixteen, daughter of the late N. J. Walsh Esq., and handsomely framed in gilt. The next object of interest was a gold remonstrance, which stands about thirty inches in height, and upon a massive base, the top encircled with the Crown of Thorns, surmounted with a Cross. The estimated cost of the whole collection is about £150.

The Cork races came off with great celat

The Cork races came off with great eclat The riot in Cork which the Cable gave a meagre account of at the time of its oc-currence, on May 3d, originated in a dif-ference between two bands belonging to the northern part of the city. The Black-pool band accused the Fair lane band of receiving money which they did not divide fairly, and, attacking them, broke their instruments. The members of the latter and some time ago.

On May 4th, a man named Charles
Rogers while endeavoring to get a foal out of a ditch at Allentown, Tallaght, after making violent but fruitless efforts to aid party gave battle to the other in the street,

Bridge road, within a short distance of his own residence. It appears that Mr. O'Brien was at the Galaxy Theatre, and left it about 11 o'clock. The gentleman who was in company with him at the theatre stated that he parted with him about that hour, and that Mr. O'Brien left for home in the tramear. The conductor also remembers that he was in the car, but does not remember the exact point of the journey at which he left it. The police found him about midnight lying on the road and had him removed to the police station, and thence to the City of Dublin Hospital, where he was found to be in a dying state from an attack of apoplexy.

His Grace the newly-appointed Archive in the status. Althoug the seriously injured is a policeman named Rooney. Injured is a policeman named Rooney. The Mallow trouble has now been transported to the law courts. On May 4th, or the washing of the hallow magistrates with having taken part in the recent wrecking of the schools, and, after a lengthened investigation, about twenty were on that charge committed for trial to-the assizes. Besides, the Bishop of Cloyne and a representative of the parishioners have each given notice that they intend to apply to the grand jury of Cork county for compensation for the damage to the schools. Of course if either claim is granted it is the people of Mallow who will have to pay it. All this into likely to allay the bitterness of feeling that has of late prevailed in the town. be in a dying state from an attack of approplexy.

His Grace the newly-appointed Archishop of Dublin, Dr. McCabe, was enthroned on May 3d, and preached the following day at Clouliffe College, an institution founded by his predecessor, the late Cardinal Cullen, and in which his Eminence took a deep interest. He was absentiately necessarily necessarily necessarily measured with an address

His action of the police in rendering the sup-e-size posed ringleaders amenable. KERRY.

The county of Kerry has been by an order of the Lord Lieutenant relieved of the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act under which it was proclaimed during the Fenian excitement of 1867.

wife is not expected to live. It is sup-posed that the deceased was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time of the

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Reporter of May 6th, says:

—"Very few of the grazing farmers of the rich pasture lands of the county of Limerick have been as yet able to put out their cattle, the fact being that there is little or no appearance as yet of grass. This has been an exceedingly cold day, with a strong northerly blast calculated to try the strongest constitution."

Mr. James Spaight and the Hon. Charles S. Vereker are in the field as candidates

Mr. James Spagnt and the Hol. Charles S. Vereker are in the field as candidates for Limerick. Mr. W. Spillane will not be a candidate. Mr. Robert McDonnell and Mr. Charles Dawson are spoken of as likely to come forward in the Home Rule

At the Limerick petty sessions, on May Sth, Mr. Joshua Jacob, a prominent mem-ber of the Society of Friends, was prose-cuted at the suit of the Limerick guardians to show cause why he should persist in re-fusing to have his child, Maria Jacob, vaccinated, as required under the provis-ions of the Vaccination Act. The deions of the Vaccination Act. The defendant, on a previous court day, had been fined 6d, and 20s. costs for the same offence. Mr. Jacob, who wore his hat in court, admitted the charge, but objected to being compelled to carry out the law by the introduction of lymph into his child's system. He contended he would be running the risk of sowing the seeds of disease in her, and before the court, he held that the magistrates had no power to punish him in a cumulative penalty. The punish him in a cumulative penalty. The Court, however, ruled, under the 13th section of the act, that Mr. Jacob was liable to a fine for each time he neglected to carry out their order, and inflicted a fine of 10s. and 20s. costs. Mr. Jacob said he would go to prison rather than pay any fine, and asked the magistrates to send him to prison, as he was prepared to defend the health of his child. The court did not comply with the defendant's request, but intimated that they would destrain for the amount. An order was alse made for the vaccination of his child.

a year.

On May 3d, the shop window of the Woolen Hall, Rinsıll, was a special object of attention, in consequence of the large display of beautiful presents which the Rev. P. Parr, C.C., received from his numerous friends in the town on his 83d birthday, the 17th

acres at Gurtnaloghee, parish of Kilbarron, the property of W. D. Fraser, Esq. Ap-plication for compensation has been lodged. The plantation consisted princi-pally of Scotch fir, eight years old.

ANTRIM

The strike in the Belfast iron trade, which lasted for thirteen weeks, has come to an end so far as the boilermakers are concerned. The men have expressed their readiness to go back at the proposed reduction of from 7½ to 10 per cent.

ARMAGH.

On May 5th, a large mob of the Protestant party, numbering about five hundred persons, assembled in Corerain, armed with bludgeons and other weapons. It was rumored that the Catholic flute band would pass that way, and this was the reception which had been prepared for them. The band, however, did not come out, and the Corerain "lambs" were doomed to disappointment. They yelled, cheered and groaned at the most prodigious rate, and finally broke the windows of the house of a Catholic named Ann McGloan, after which they dispersed. On May 5th, a large mob of the Protes-McGloan, after which they dispersed.

DOWN.

On May 2d, the dead body of an old man named Hugh McCannon, a blind fiddler, and well known about Newry for many years, was found in the canal. The deceased is supposed to have fallen into the canal at night, when no person was about, and his cries could receive little

On May 6th, an old man named Burns On May 6th, an old man named Burns was arrested in Newry for drunkenness, and placed in the lock-up. The sub-constable on guard visited him several times during the night. On the last visit the man was found to be laboring under an attack of illness, and medical ail was at once summoned, but the man was dead before Dr. McReide arrived.

once summoned, but the man was dead be-fore Dr. McBride arrived.

On May 8th, the great fair day for hir-ing farm servants at Newry, an immense number of males and femals from the surrounding counties attended. There was, as usual at such gatherings, much drinking, and at night there was a row, which culminated in a serions melce, nece

On May 3rd, the house of Mr. Wm. Sinclair, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant, near Strabane, was subjected to a regular fusilade. Twenty-five shots were fired at the house, some of the bullets entering Mr. Sinclair's bedroom, and others injuring the furniture in other parts of the house. A watch-dog was killed by one of the shots. Mr. Sinclair happened to be about on the continent. Mrs. Sinclair to be absent on the continent. Mrs. Sin-clair was so terrified that she left the country for England on the next day. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

On May 7th, a man named Philip Heery, a farmer, who resided at Carnin, near Ballyjamesduff, was found lying in a stable with his head almost severed completely from his body. It is stated he was suffer-ing from insanity, and that he committed the terrible deed himself.

GALWAY.

A large number of persons committed to Galway jail to take their trial at the quarter session for that county in July next, on a charge of having been concerned in the recent disturbance in Connemara, have been allowed by the Court of Queen's Bench out on bail.

Bench out on bail.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Tuam Town Commissioners, on May 8th, Mr. Michael C. Shine, auctioneer and merchant (son of Mr. Denis Shine, late Chairman of the Board), was elected Com-

The Soupers in Connaught are meeting with an opposition that is rather astonishing to them, and their supporters are screaming at the just indignation of the people and their determination to crush the exotic weed. The wonder is how the populace remain as tranquill, considering the provocation and the insults heaped on their religion by those roving Soupers, and it is surprising that we do not hear of them receiving chastisement far more frequently. An effectual exposure of the deceptions, lies, and falsehoods published and circulated by the Irish Church Mission Society will soon be made known. The The Soupers in Connaught are meeting and circulated by the Irish Church Mission
Society will soon be made known. The
patriotic priests of Connaught are about
to institute an inquiry, and we may expect when the result is published that
Souperism or Jumperism will be so fully
exposed and truthfully described as to prevent its further remaining in a place wh atmosphere is so foreign to its growth.

The persons who allowed their zeal to overstep their discretion in their demonstration against the Souper scripture-readers in Connaught have been admitted to bail. Funds are required for the purpose of de-fence, and it is highly gratifying to learn that the patriotic Archbishop of the West has set a noble example by forwarding his subscription. It is evident the people would not have behaved as they did but severe illness. One of the principal objects of interest among the large collection,

and the populace were exaspened almost to the infliction of summary chastisement. far from commensurate with his arduous

MAYO.

John Michael Heffernan, D. E., Rector of Newport, Tipperary
The new Convent of Mercy at New Inn was solemnly inaugurated on Sunday, May 4th, when the Archbishop of Cashel attended and preached. The Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, was also present. The building was commenced two years ago. It include:

A countryman named Henegan was recently lucky enough to come across quite a heap of old silver coin. Some 30 or 40 yards off the shore of Ballysokerry there is a small island—an ancient burial ground called "King's Island"—accessible on foot at low water. The man and his child survey energy of the state of the stat The new Convent of Mercy at New Inn was solemnly inaugurated on Sunday, May 4th, when the Archbishop of Cashel attended and preached. The Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, was also present. The building was commenced two years ago. It includes a schoolroom for 300 children, and accomodation for eighteen nuns and four lay sisters. The cost has been about £2,500. Father Ryan, who carried out the undertaking, handed it to the community free of all charges.

ANTRIM legible on some of them, and dates of the 11th and 12th centuries appear. The words "Pavid Rex Scotorum" can be read on one side of them, and the monarch's head, with long hair and crown, is perfect. Some of them have been forwarded to Sir William Ferguson for his opinion.

The recent death is announced of Mr. Bernard Peyton, a gentleman well known and well connected by family and property in Mayo, and the neighboring counties.

in Mayo and the neighboring counties. During his life he had constant personal dealings and intercourse with his tenants, who will remember him for his unfailing kindness to them, and the good example he set as a proprietor is esteemed by the country. He condemned the home grinder and the rent raiser. The notice-to-quit was a weapon unknown and unused by him. The remains were interred in the family burial place at Bailyheane, on May 11th.

LEITRIM.

The rector of Newtowngore, county Leitrim, the Rev. Claude Creegan, com-mitted suicide on May 9th, at his residence, Lugnagan, by shooting himself. The de-ceased had been laboring under mental aberration, and the coroner's jury re-turned a verdict in accordance with the

SLIGO.

There is good progress being made in the arrangements for organizing a Volunteer Fire Bricade for the town of Sligo. On May 7th, as John Coleman, of Rathon May 7th, as some Coleman, of Rath-barron, was employed ploughing up land in a field of hi adjoining Coolaney, he came upon a large flag, which had a round hole in the centre, which he took up, and discovered underneath a skeleton, seem-ingly the remains of some man buried in discovered underneath a skeleton, seemingly the remains of some man buried in a sitting posture. They were in a rather perfect state. There was a vessel of some kind of crockery ware behind the back of the skeleton, but nothing was in it. In the same field, not two yards distant, was a circular grave, lined and bottomed with flags, in which were also human remains. The skeleton in this case was not so well preserved, as it went to pieces on being preserved, as it went to pieces on being

FRENCH CANADIAN COLONIES OF

At the western extremity of the Province of Ontario, on the fertile borders of the majestic St. Lawrence, and along the shores of Lakes Erie, Huron and St. Clair, exist, for more than half a century, different colonies of French Canadians, all daughters of the ancient and important French colony, established by Lamothe Cadillac, and to which the populous and commercial city of Detroit owes its origin, but which more or less have received a notable increase by the emigration of French Canadians from the Province of Quebec.

These colonies are all under the jurisdiction of his Lordship, Right Rev. J. Walsh, D. D. It is to his enlightened and mild administration, seconded by the indefatigable zeal of his devoted co-laborers, that they delight to attribute the spiritual and temporal progress they have mad the latter years of their history.

the latter years of their history.

They enjoy the same privileges as the most favored parishes of the diocese, several of them possessing beautiful churches of brick, and even of stone, with pastoral residences befitting the house of God. These are the parishes of Amherstburg, St. Joseph of the Riviere-aux-Canards, Sandwich, St. Anne, Belle-Riviere, la Pointe-aux-Roches, Paincourt, St. Francis, French and mixed settlements, as Windsor. French and mixed settlements, as Windsor, Goderich, Corunna and Wallaceburg. These populations are generally peaceful and sober, devoted to their pastors, sin-cerely attached to their manners and cus-

cerely attached to their manners and customs, but above all, to religion.

One of our missionaries from Lower Canada, Rev. Father Lagier, member of the excellent Order of the Oblates, whose talent and zeal for preaching are so well known and appreciated, has been recently invited to give a mission of two weeks in one of these French Canadian parishes. The first day the retreat was rather poorly attended, but on the second and following days the church was literally crowded, morning and evening, as on the most morning and evening, as on the most beautiful festivals of the year when the mass of eager worshippers cannot easily obtain admittance.

The powerful, animated and thoroughly

The powerful, animated and moroughly sustained voice of the preacher was distinctly heard by his most distant auditors. True missionary of the country people, every truth, and every word he uttered in kis clear, simple, yet forcible style, was understood by this fervent congregation, while his light to recover and a resignant

far from commensurate with his arduous labors, still it was a proof of the sincere labors, still it was a proof of the sincere gratitude of this good people. When the day for his departure arrived, Rev. Father Marseille, and the parishioners of St. Joseph, thanked Almighty God and our Immaculate Mother, for the happy results of the mission, and could only express one regret, that it was not the beginning, instead of the closing of this memorable Jubilee retreat of 1879.

TELEGRAPH.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War Between Peru ADVERTISER reporter hastened so the place, and Chili.

Panams, May 17.—The ctir and Herald says: It appears from information which we have from private sources that the bom-bardment of Pisagua and Malliendo were not acts of vandalism, as the Peruvian press and Government charge. The agents sent from the Chihan ships were orderet to ad-vise the author.ties to consider t eir port was absut going to sleep, a colored man, under blockade, and to remove, or, if necessary, destroy the launches in port. When the boats were within a hundred yards or so from land, a hot fire was poured into them, killing and wounding several, which compelled the Chilian force to retire. One body of solders fired from an eminence immediately in the rear of the English Consulate, and over that building, upon which the Consular fileg was flying, and in opposition to the remonstrances of the English Consul, who represented that the building was occupied by many women and children, who had taken refuge there. The result of the attack from behind the Consulate on the boats was that when the Chilians fired upon the town the first shell went into the building and killed several women and children. The affair at Malliendo was also caused by an attack upen the Chilian boats. The Diplomatic Corps in Lima has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Chilian Admiral, non-complication of the yard to begin his work, the colored men endeavored to pick a quarrel. In the afteraoon of the same remonstrance to the Chilain Boats. The Diplomatic Corps in Lina has addressed a strong remonstrance to the Chilain Admiral, protecting against the destruction of unforblied and defenceless places and neutral property.

Their is no other war news of interest, The Patrick Nolan, Esq., of Synnot place, Dublin, has been visiting his estates in the county Roscommon, and has, unsolicited, made a reduction in the past year's rent, varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

Hong Kong, April 9—Private advices from Pekin warrant the supposition that the veto of the anti-Chinese Bill will not be received with unmixed pleasure. It is reported with unmixed pleasure. It is reported on good authority that the Govern-ment had prepared for a contrary result and intended to take advantage of the Bill as a precedent for strong measures here. It is even prob-able that the Chinese Minister in America

TURKS AND INSUR-

Athens, May 22.—An engagement has taken place between the Turkish troops and insurgents at Perlizia, Thessaly. The Turks lost 450 men, killed and wounded, and the insurgents lost seventy men, including their leaders. BRITISH HOUSE OF COM-

MONS.

London, May 22.—In the Commons to-night Stachope, Under Secretary for India, in introducing the Indian Budget, said in-dependently of the results of the inquiry into the army administration and expendi-ture on unproductive public works, the Government believed it would be able to conomize a million pounds yearly, and had no doubt of its ability to es-tablish financial equilibrum. He explained that the authorization to borrow in England would only be used if strictly necessary and only to the extent of £5,000,000.

alarm at the increase of the expenditure. Mr. Gladstone congratulated Stanhope on his presentment of the financial condition

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN.

London, May 26.—The Secretary of State for India this afternoon received a telegram from Major Cavagnari, stating that he had signed a treaty with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

London, May 26.—A Sumla dispatch states that the British will remain at Candahar until autumn. It is probable Yakoob will request them to stay longer, as his brother Ayoub is at present preparing to seize Candahar whenever it is evacuated. seize Candahar whenever it is evacuated. The treaty with Yakoob is most satisfac-tory. Every political and commercial ad-vantage the British hoped for has been

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

St. Petersburg, May 26—The Governor of Zokutsk, Eastern Siberia, has received intelligence from Professor Nordenskjold, of the Arctic expedition, up to May 3rd. The Professor announced that he intended to start in the Vega for Europe, by way of Behring Straits and the Suez Canal. A dispatch from Cikutsch reports that the Vega has since arrived in Behring Straits.

Kirgston has a Physiognoscopochriphal scriety, the generallissimo of which has issued his summons for a meeting of the members to arrange a programme that will amuse the public and visitors on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General. If their programme is half as long in propor-tion as their name, it would be advisable to commence early in the morning, and the spectators should take large picnic baskets

SHOO ING AFFRAY.

Row at the Brick-Yards.

Quite an excitement was occasioned in the city Wednesday evening of last week, when it was rumored that

A MAN HAD BEEN MURDERED in one of the brickyards on Adelaide street on the township side, and many people out of curiosity went all the way to the yards to find out the tuth of the rumor. An and was at the scene almost immediately after the occurrence. He then learned that A MAN HAD BEEN SHOT IN THE BREAST, and asthough not killed was very seriously injured. The man who was shot is named Henry Currie. It appears that after Currie had retired to his bed on Monday night, and was about going to sleep, a colored man, annual James Henderson, caree into the

a quarrel. In the afternoon of the same day one of them interrogate I Cu rie in re-gard to what be had said and he again made a remark to the effect that he would

not sleep
WITH A BLACK MAN, coupling this with a most offensive epithet. He was leading bricks at the time into a wheelbarrow, and on storping to pick up some, Sievenson, colored, lifted up a brick mould and

struck him across the head, cutting a very severe gash, from which the blood flowed profusely. As soon as Hen-derson saw that there was going to be a light between Currie and Stevenson

HE ALSO RAN TO STRIKE CURRIE, but that person seeing his intention made for the kins in order to escape the negroes, who seemed bent on

not receive it in the way he de-sired. On appearing at the house of Mr. Warwick, he found all the negroes as-sembled and the "boss" in the act of paying them off, as he considered that it was no use keeping men working together who would be always quarrelling. He walked isto the room, and was immediately espied by Henderson, who had a revolver, and who told the rest to get out of the way or HE WOULD SHOCT THEM.

HE WOULD SHOOT THEM.

Mr. Standfield, a relative of Mr. Warwick. was between Currie and Henderson, and, it appears that that gentleman not wishing to see "blood spilled," did not step out of the way as requested. Henderson then fired his revolver, and the shot went through Mr. Standfield's vest and Leoged in the Breast of Currie. The negro then made for the back door and ran down the yard, across Mr. Chittick's yard, and rap, no one at the present writ. was between Currie and Henderson, and, it

ran down the yard, across Mr. Chittick's yard, and ran, no one at the present writing knows where. Currie was again brought down to Dr. Niven's office, and that gentleman did all in his power to help the injured man, but could not extract the bullet. The ball had penetrated his breast, and then ascended underneath the collar-bone. Currie, although seriously injured, is progressing as favorably as possible, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. A man who entertained of his recovery. A man who the morner by says that
THE MOTHER OF HENDERSON FURNISHED
THE REVOLVER.
She herself is a white woman, but it is said
that when she gave the revolver she told

them to SHOOT ANY WHITE - WHO LAID HANDS

ON THEM.

The detectives and county constables were acquainted with the facts of the case, and acquainted with the facts of the case, and are now working up the case. The record of Henderson is not quite as clear as it might possibly be, he lately having SERVED A TERM OF TWO MONTHS IN JAIL for nearly killing a tavern-keeper in Stratford, in company with some other negroes. He was also engaged in several other like episodes, and is called in the neighborhood "A CHICKEN THIEF," and is considered as one of the meanest men in that neighborhood. It is to be hoped

in that neighborhood. It is to be hoped that the detectives may lay their hands on the culprits and that both Stevenson and Henderson will be made an example of, especially the latter.

The Guelph Herald informs us that the first wool of the season sold in the Guelph market for 18 cents per pound, and adds, "it was of excellent quality". The comfort-ing information is offered that prices will rule low during the season. Such a statement is the best possible evidence of the fact that farmers, who expected Sir John to protect, and thus add to the price of their products, were most eggregriously fooled.

The following are the statistics for the town of Collingwood, for the present year

Oh! Blame Not the Bard. BY THOS. MOORE.

Oh! blame not the bard, if he fly to the bowers,
Where Pleasure lies, carelessly smiling at
Fame;
He was born for much more, and in happier

He was born for much more, and in happier hours

His soul might have burn'd with a holier flame. The string, that now languishes loose o'er the

lyre,
Might have bent a proud bow to the warrior's dart;
And the lip, which now breathes but the song
of desire,
Might have pour'd the full tide of a patriot's
heart.

But alas for his country !-her pride is gone by,
And that spirit is broken, which never
would bend;

Per the ruin her children in secret must
sigh. sigh, For the treason to love her, and death to

defend.
Unprized are her sons, till they've learn'd to beiray;
Undistinguish'd they live, if they shame not their sires; not their sires; And the torch that would light them thro' dignity's way. Must be eaught from the pile where their country expires.

Then blame not the bard, if in pleasure's soft

The manner of the contribution of the contribu couple of pigs, and "the ould cabin," which consisted of four mud-walls, covered with thatch, in which was an opening, "to let in the day-light, an' to let out the smoke." In the interior there was no division, or separate apartment, as the one room con-tained their cooking materials, and all other necessaries, besides their bed, which was placed close to the fire, and, of course, nearly under the opening in the roof. If any one spoke to Owen about the chances of rain coming down to where they slept, his universal answer was, "Shure, we're naither shugar nor salt, any how; an' a dhrop ov rain, or a thrifle ov wind, was niver known to do anybody harm—barrin it brought the typhus; bnd God's good, an' ordhers all for the best." Owen had been brought up in this way, and so, as he could live by his labor, he never thought of needless luxuries; and Ellen, seeing him contented, was so herself.

For some months previous to the time of which we write, Owen's affairs had been gradually getting worse and worse; and it was with no pleasing anticipations that he looked forward to his approaching renthe looked forward to his approaching rent-day. His uneasiness he studiously kept a secret from his wife, and worked away, seemingly with as much cheerfulness as ever, hoping for better days, and trusting in Providence! However, when within a week of the time that he expected a call from the agent, he found that, with all his industry, he had been only able to muster five-and-twenty shillings, and his rent was about five pounds. So, after a good deal of painful deliberation, he thought of sell-ing his single cow, thinking that by reing his single cow, thinking that by re-doubled exertion he might after awhile be enabled to repurchase her; forgetting that before the cow was sold was really the time to make the exertion. A circumstance that greatly damped his ardor in this design was the idea of his wife's not acquiescing in it; and one evening as they sat together by the light of the wood and

turf fire, he thus opened his mind:—
"Ellen, asthore, its myself that's sorry I haven't a fine large cabin, an' a power o' money, to make you happier an' comfort-

abler than you are."
"Owen," she interrupted, "den't you "Owen," she interrupted, "den't you know I'm very happy? an' didn't I often tell you, that it was the will of Providence that we shud be poor? So its sinful to be wishin' for riches

"But, Ellen, acushla, its growin' worse wid us every day an' I'm afeard the throuble is goin' to come on us. You know how hard the master's new agint is—how he sould Paddy Murphy's cow, an' turned him out, bekase he couldn't pay his rint; an' I'm afeard I'll have to sell Elled Park | to receive the sould Paddy Murphy's cow, an' turned him out, bekase he couldn't pay his rint; an' I'm afeard I'll have to sell Elled Park | to receive this dein' the sould 'Black Bess,' to prevint his doin' the same

wid us." "
"Well, Owen, agra, we mustn't murmur "Well, Owen, agra, we mustn't murmur for our disthresses, so de whatever you think right—times won't be always as they are now."
"Bud, Ellen," said he, "you're forget-"
"Bud, Ellen," said he, "you're forget-"
I wint through a dale ov hardship, an'I

tin' how you'll miss the dhrop ov milk, an' the bit of fresh butther, for whin we accused ov so black a crime."

an' the bit of fresh butther, for whin we part wid the poor baste, you won't have even thim to comfort you."
"Indeed, an' iv I do miss them, Owen," she answered, "shure its no matther, considherin' the bein' turned out ov one's home into the world. Remember the ould eavin', or, fout on two acids always chuse.

home into the world. Remember the ould sayin' ov, 'out ov two evils always chuse the laste;' an' so, darlint, jist do whatever you think is fur the best."

After this conversation, it was agreed on by both that Owen should set out the next day but one for the town, to try and dispose of the "cow, the crathur;" and although poverty had begun to grind them a little, still they had enough to eat, and slept tranquily. However, it so happened, that the very morning on which he had appointed to set out, "Black Bess" was seized for a long arrear of a tax that had appointed to set out, "Black Bess" was seized for a long arrear of a tax that had not been either asked or paid there for some time, and driven off, with many others belonging to his neighbors, to be Now, you must know, good reader, that there is a feeling interwoven, as it were, in the Irish nrture, that will doggedly resist anything that it conceives in the slightest or most remote degree oppres-sive or unjust; and that feeling then com-

turned round, and raised her tearful eyes to question the intruder. She sprang forward, and hung on his neck (for it was Owen himself), while she joyfully exclaimed:—

Toward, Enten's emotions were most agontizing. She stared wildly at the magistrate and the two witnesses; and as the evidence was proceeded with, she sometimes hastily put back her hair, as if she

owen ministry, with safe joyany claimed:

"Oh, heaven be praised, yer come back at last, to give the lie to all their reports, an' to prove yer innocence."

"Ellen, my darlint," he answered, "I knew you'd be glad to get me back," and he kissed, again and again, her burning lips; "but what do you mane, acushla?—What reports do you spake ov, an' ov what am I accused?"

"Oh, thin, Owen, I'm glad you didn't even hear ov id; an' the poliss here,

even hear ov id; an' the poliss here, sarchin' the house to make you pres'ner. Shure, avick, Billy Daly, the procthor, that seized poor Black Bess, was murdhered the very morning you went to shoot the hares; an' on account ov yer borryin' the gun, an' threatenin' him the day ov the sale, they say it was you that done id; bud I gev thim all the lie, fur I knew you war invesent. Now Owen a bague you oud I gev thum all the lie, fur I knew you wer innocent. Now, Owen, a hagur, you look tired; sit down, an' I'll get you somethin' to ate. Och, bud I'm glad that yer returned safe!"

The overjoyed wife soon heaped fresh turf on the fire, and partly blowing, partly fanning it into a flame, hung a large iron pot over it, from a hook firmly fixed in pot over it, from a nook firmly lated in the wall. While these preparations were going forward, Owen laid aside his rough outside coat, and going to the door, looked out, as if in irresolution.

out, as if in irresolution.

"Ellen," at length, said he, turning suddenly round, "I'm thinkin' that I'd betther go to the poliss barrack an' surrindher—or rather, see what they have to say agin me; as I'm an innocent man, I've no dhread; an' if I wait 'till they come a' table he is i'll belo as it I was food." an' take me, it'll look as iv I was afeard.

"Thrue fur you, agia," she answered; "bud its time enough yit a bit—no one knows ov yer bein' here. You look slaved, an' had betther rest yerself, an' ate a pratee or two. I have no milk ov my own to offer you now, but I'll go an' thiy an' get a dhrop from a neighbor."

When Ellen returned with a little wooden noggin full, her husband was sit-ting warming his hands over the fire; and it was then she recollected that he had not brought back the gun with him; besides, when she cast a glance at his clothes, they were soiled with mud and clay, and torn in many places. But these circumstances did not for a moment operate in her mind against him, for she knew from the very manner of his first question, and the in nocence of his exclamation, that the accusations and suspicions were all false. Even though he had not attempted to explain the cause of his protracted absence, she felt conscious that it was not guilt, and

accused ov so black a crime."

"Och, shure enough, Owen, darlint; but
I hope it 'ill be all fur the best. I little
thought I'd see the day that you'd be suspected ov murther."

"Well, Ellen, aroon, all's in it is, it can't

be helped. Bud, as I was sayin'—whin I left this, I cut acrass by Shemus Doyle's, an' up into the mountain, where I knew the hares were coorsin' about in plenty. I shot two or three ov thim; an' as night. I shot two or three ov thim; an' as night began to fall, I was thinkin' ov comin' home, whin I heerd the barkin' ov a dog a little farther up, in the wild part, where I niver venthured afore. I dunna what prompted me to folly id; bud, anyhow, I did, an' wint on farther an' farther. Well, Ellen, agra, I at last came to a deep valley, full up a'most ov furze an' brambles, an' I seen a black thing runnin' down the edge ov id. It was so far off, I thought it was a hare, an' so I lets fly, an' it rowled over an' over. Whin I dhrew it rowled over an' over. Whin I dhrew near, what was it bud a purty black spaniel; near, what was it bud a purty black spatiet; an' you may be shure, I was sorry fur shootin' it, an' makin' such a mistake. I lays down my gun, an' takes id in my arms, an' the poor crathur licked the hand that shot id. Thin suddenly, there

the concurrent testimony, and the danger of Owen, she rushed forward, and flinging er arms around him, wildly exclaimed "They sha'n't part us—they sha'n't tea "They sha'n't part us—they sha in t tear us as under! No, no, Owen, I will go wid you to preson! Oh, is id come to this wid us!—You to be dhragged from home, accused ov murdher—and I—I—Father of marcies, keep me in my sinses—I'm goin' mad—wild, wild, mad!"

thought she were under the influence of a dream. But when his final committal was

nade out, and her mind glanced rapidly at

"Ellen!" said Owen, gently unwinding her arms, and kissing her forehead, while a scalding tear fell from his eye on her cheek—"Ellen, asthore machree! don't be a scalang cheek—"Ellen, asthore machree covercome. There's a good girl, dhry yer eyes. That God that knows I'm guiltless, afe through all. May his eyes. That God that knows I'm Sunday, sill bring me safe through all. May his blessin' be on you, my poor colleen, till we meet again! You know you can come we meet again! You know you can come an' see me. Heaven purtect you, Ellen,

When he was finally removed, she seemed to lose all power; but for the arm of a bystander would have fallen to the ground. It was not without assistance that she was t length enabled to reach her cabin.

It is strange how man's feelings and owers are swayed by outward circumances, and how his pride and strength stances, and how his pride and strength may be entirely overcome by disheartening appearances! So it was with Owen, although constantly visited in prison by his faithful wife—although conscious of his own innocence—and although daily receiving assurances of hope from a numerous circle of friends—yet still his spirit drooped; the gloom of imprisonment, the idea of danger, the ignominy of public ex-ecution, and all the horrors of innocent conviction, gradually wore away his men-tal strength; and when the assizes time approached, he was but a thin shadow of the former bluff, healthy Owen Duncan. In so short a time as this, care and harrowing thought exhibit its influence on

the human frame! heavenly morning than that which ushered in the day of trial. The court-house ed in the day of trial. The court-house was crowded to suffocation, the mob outside fearfully numerous, and never before, perhaps, was Ennis in such a state of feverish excitement. Daly's murder was as nought in the minds of all, in comparison with Duncan's accusation. Alas! the former was an occurrence of too frequent repetition, to be very much thought of but the latter—namely, Owen's being sus pected—was a subject of the extremest wonder. His former high character—his native of the town, in some measure counted for this latter feeling; and there was an inward conviction in most men's

minds that he was guiltless of the crime minds that he was guilless of the crime for which he was accused. Although the court-house was crowded, yet when the prisoner was called to the bar a pin could be heard to drep in any part of the place. There was a single female figure leaning on the arm of an aged and silver-haired, though hale and hearty man, within a few feet of the dock; and as the prisoner adfeet of the dock; and as the prisoner advanced, and laying his hand on the railing, confronted the judges and the court, she slowly raised the hood of the cloak, in which she was completely muffled, and gazed long and carnestly on his face. There was in that wistful look a fear—a hope—an undying tenderness; and when his eye not here, was a proud yet soft and met hers, there was a proud, yet soft and met hers, there was a proud, yet soft and warm expression in its glance, that reas-sured her sinking heart. As she looked round on the court, and the many strange faces, and all the striking paraphernalia of justice, a slight shudder crept silently over her frame, and she clung closer to her companion, as if to ask for all the protec-tion he sould affect. It was Ellen and her tion he could afford. It was Ellen and he father, who came, the former summoned as a witness, and the latter to accompany and support the daughter of his age

Duncan was arraigned; and on being

answered:—
"Oh, yis! yis! my lord, I can. He was in the mountains shootin' wid Phil Doran's gun, an' he was sazed by some men, that made him stop wid thim, an' take an' oath not to revale who they wor,' an' they thrated him badly; so, afther three days he made his escape, an' come home to the cabin, whin he was taken by the poliss."

"One word more, and you may go down

What was done with the gun?" The judge's hard and unmoved tone of voice seemed to bring misgiving to her mind, and she trembled from head to foot s she falteringly answered:—
"The wild boys in the mountain kep' it,

my lord, an' so he couldn't bring id home wid him. But indeed, my lord, indeed, he's innocent—I'll swear he never done id! Fur, oh! iv you knew the tindherness ov his heart—he that niver hurt a fiy!

Don't be hard on him, for the love ov marcy, an' I'll pray for you night an'

This was the last question she was asked, This was the last question she was asked, and having left the table, and regained her former position by her father's side, she listened with moveless, motionless intensity to the judge's "charge." He recapitulated the evidence—dwelt on the strong circumstances that seemed to be need his guilt—space of the mournful speak his guilt—spoke of the mournful increase of crime—of laws, and life, at property being at stake—and finally clos is address with a sentence expressive of he extreme improbability of the prisoner's lefence; for he, on being asked if he had anything further to say, replied in the negative, only asserting, in the most solemn manner, his innocence of the

The jury retired, and Ellen's hard, short The jury retired, and Ellen's hard, short breathing alone told that she existed. Her head was thrown back, her lips apart, and slightly quivering, and her eyes fixedly gazing on the empty box, with an anxious and wild stare of hope and suspense. Owen's face was very pale, and his lips livid—there was the slightest perceptible emotion about the muscles of his mouth, but his ave quality has a his broad brow but his eye quailed not, and his broad brow had the impress of an unquenched spirit as firmly as ever on its marble front quarter of an hour elapsed, and still the same agonizing suspense; another, and the jury returned not—five minutes, and they re-entered. Ellen's heart beat as if they re-entered. Ellen's heart beat as if it would burst her bosom; and Owen's pale cheek became a little more flushed, and his eyes full of anxiety. The foreman, in a measured, feelingless tone, pronounced the word "Guilty!" and a thrill of horror passed through the entire court, while that sickness which agonizes the very depths of the soulconvulsed Owen's face, with a momentary masm. and he face with a momentary spasm, and he faltered, "God's will be done." The judge slowly drew on the black cap, and still Ellen moved not—it seemed as if the very blood within her veins was frozen, and that her life's pulses no more could ex-

ecute their functions! No man, however brave or hardened, can view the near ap-proach of certain death, and be unmoved; and as that old man, in trenulous tones, uttered the dread flat of his fate, Owen's uttered the dread fiat of his fate, Owen's eyes seemed actually to sink within his head—the veins of his brow swelled and grew black, and his hands grasped the iron rail that surrounded the dock, as though he would force his fingers through it. When all was over, and the fearful cap drawn off, Ellen seemed only then to awake to consciousness. Her eyes slowly oversed to the fullest extent—their caprass. opened to the fullest extent—their expression of despair was absolutely frightful—a low, gurgling, half-choking sob forced itself from between her lips, and ere a hand could be outstretched to save her, she fell, could be outstretched to save her, she fell, as if quickly dashed to the ground by no mortal power—her piercing shriek of agony ringing through the court-house, with a fearful, prolonged cadence.

Evening approached, and the busy crowd of idlers had passed away, some to brood over what they had seen, and others to the court in the bustle of life, that then

toforget, in the bustle of life, that then were woes and miseries in the hearts of their fellow-beings. Owen was remanded to prison, a his execution was not to take place till the commission was over, thus

which she surveryed the sentinels pacing up and down, it was evident that her mind but little accorded with the scenes by which she was surrounded. She slowly and fearfully entered the wide courtyard—a flood of light was streaming from the windows of the vice-regal decellar. the windows of the vice-regal dwelling, and a crowd of idlers steed round about, and a crowd of idlers steod round about, viewing the entrance of the visitors, for it appeared as if there was a revel of some kind going on. Ellen's heart sank within her, as she heard the carriages rolling and dashing across the pavement, for she felt that amid the bustle of company and splendor her poor appeal might be entirely unnoticed. As she waited, she saw save and of the pavents as sampled thrust several of the persons assembled thrust rudely back by the soldiers that were on ruard, and when she advanced a step of guard, and when she savanced a step two for the purpose of entering, a brute in human shape pushed her with a blow of the end of his musket back against the illar. He was about to repeat his nce, when the poor creature fell on her nees before him, and screamed :—
"Sojer, darlin', don't stop me! ' in to plade for my husband's life, and shure you won't prevint me?

I've thravelled many a wairy mile to get here in time; an' oh! fur marcy's sake, let me pass. At this moment the carriage of the ec-

At this moment the carriage of the eccentric and beautiful Lady—, one of the wildest, strangest, and best-hearted females of the Irish court, set down its lovely burden. She had seen the whole transaction of the sentinel, and heard Ellen's pathetic appeal, and her heart was instantly moved in her favor, for the example of fashion had not yet frozen up its finer feelings. Partly through the workings of a softened heart, and partly o make what was then all scene of sensation, she resolved instantly to get her admitted to the presence of th Duke—nay, to present her herself. Sh was well known to be a favorite, and whatever whim of hers took place, no matte how extravagant, was sure to meet his hearty concurrence. She desired Ellen to rise and follow her; and the poor creature's eyes streamed with tears as she invoked a fervent blessing on the head of her lovely protectress. While passing up the grand staircase, amid the wondering gaze and suppresed titter of many a pam-pered menial, she instructed her how to proceed; and having received a hasty account of all, and desired her not to b her not to be faint-hearted, she turned to the simpering master of the ceremonies to tell him of her "dear, delightful freak;" there was a glad smile on her lip, and a glowing crim-son on her cheek, but still there was a glistening moisture in her fine eyes, that old of soft womanish feelings.

and ennui, on the splendid group around him. The glitter of the lights, the lustre of the jewels, and the graceful waving of the many-colored plumes, gave everything a courtly, sumptuous appearance, and the air was heavy with odors, the fragrant offering of many a costly exotic. grant offering of many a costly exotic. Suddenly every eye was turned on the door with wonder and astonishment and every voice was hushed as Lady—entered, her checks blushing from excitement, and her eye bright with anticipated triumph. She led the poor and humbly-clad Ellen by the hand, who dared not look up, but with her gaze riveted on the splendid carpet, was brought like a tomaton to the feet of the Duke, where she mechanically kuelt down.

ton to the feet of the Duke, where she mechanically knelt down.

"Will yer Excillincy be plazed," began Lady —, playfully mimicking the brogue, "to hear this poor crathur's complaint. Her husband has been condemned to die for a murdher he didn't commit, by no manner ov manes, as the sayin' is; an' as there was a strong recommindation to marey, and (in an undertone) your Excilmarcy, and (in an undertone) your Excil

marcy, and (in an undertone) your Excilliney knows you want thim?"

The Duke seemed a little bewildered,
as if he could not make out what it meant,
and the glittering crowd now all surrounded
the group; when Ellen, who had ventured
to look timidly up, conceiving that the
Duke hesitated about the pardon, (poor
creature! she little knew that he had not
aven, heard of Owen's trial), eagedy

Owen was immediately realeased, and a subscription raised for him, with which, as well with a weighty purse presented to Ellen by Lady —, he took a comfortable farm, and rebought "Black Bess."

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Fresh meat beginning to sour will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

As much nitrate of soda as can be taken up between the forefinger and thumb put in the glass every time the water is chang-ed will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight.

GALETTE.—Take one pound each of butter and flour, a little salt, and two eggs, knead the whole together into a paste; roll it not more than an inch in thickness, and make it in the size of a dessert-plate. Then put it in the oven for a quarter of an hour; take it out, beat up two eggs with a little cream and some salt, pour it over the cake, and return it to the oven, or, if you please, ornament the back with candied citron.

Cooking Meats.—It is a common prac tice of cooks, and often of those who are called good housekeepers, to sprinkle salt all over meat when just ready to be put all over meat when just ready to be put over the fire. Now, to salt any meat before it is well heated through—or, better still, half-cooked—will injure very materially the best ever sold in market, and certainly quite spoil a poor article, no matter whether it is steak, roas, or stew. It will harden the fibres, toughen the meat all through, extract the best part of the juice, make it very injurious to the stomach, and give no pleasure to the stomach, and give no pleasure to the

To Boil Onions.—There is a great deal of prejudice against this most wholesome of all vegetables. Take two quarts of onions, peel them carefully; wash and put in two quarts of cold water; when it has boiled up twice, change the water, and replace with the same quantity of boiling water; add two table-spoonfuls of salt, and boil again until the onions are tender; the length of time onions require to cool depends upon the condition of the onion; if in summer, when fresh, they take from one-half to three-fourths of an hour; in winter, from one to one and a half hours; when boiling is finished, put in a colander and allow them to drain thoroughly; for the sauce take a tablespoonful of flour, a the sauce take a tablespoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of butter, and mix them thoroughly, beating them to a cream; a saltspoon of salt, half of white pepper, a pint of milk, and one-half pint of water; boil the milk and water, pour it over the butter and flour and they seek the salts. The Duke was sitting on a chair of crimson velvet; a cushion of the same costly material supported his feet; and he was looking, with an appearance of apathy the splendid group around ter of the lights, the lustre and the graceful waving of red plumes, gave every-y, sumptuous appearance, heavy with odors, the fra-of many a costly exotic,

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ly up, conceiving that the da about the pardon, (poor little knew that he had not of Owen's trial,) eagerly rapery of his chair, and while rolled from beneath her eye-

1:—
he great and just Providence,
workin' ov all our hearts,
n' on yer Lordship's head—
grace be wid you for iver

do listen to my prayers! is innocent—ah, oh! as you by at the last day, be merci-

"," said the Duke, "what is of all this—will you excellency," answered she, in veet pathos of her tones, "it who has been condemned to astantial evidence. He has

praying for admission, and ht her thither. She has tly on foot, upwards of ninety a pardon; and I trust you

se a reprieve, till your Grace quire into the circumstance.

ven bless yer Ladyship," burst oths of Ellen's grateful heart, in' thim that had no support

meious marcy."

—'s suit was eagerly seconded

fair creature, who thronged

nd the Duke smiled as he an-

well! one could not refuse so beseechers, so we will order him weed. And there, now, let the n be removed." eart was light, and her eye was

eart was light, and her eye was
er very inmost soul was thankDunnipotent, as she that night
a few hours, ere she set out on
; and Lady —, as she pressed
pillow, felt a fuller sense of hapbeing useful to her fellowan ever she experienced before,
all the wealthy and in power
early by similar feelings.

all the weathy and in power all by similar feelings, ainder of our simple tale is soon reprieve arrived—the sentence ed to banishment—and the very nted for Owen's death was that

's successful return. One week the embarkment of those sen-

for sheep-stealing. On the drop sed his guilt, and that he, and an, was the murderer of Daly.

an, was the intracter of Baty.

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harden the fibres, toughen the through, extract the best part of it very injurious , and give no pleasure to the OIL ONIONS.—There is a great deal idice against this most wholesome regetables. Take two quarts of peel them carefully; wash and two quarts of cold water; when it ed up twice, change the water, and

with the same quantity of boiling add two table-spoonfuls of salt, l again until the onions are tender; oth of time onions require to cook supon the condition of the onion; mmer, when fresh, they take from f to three-fourths of an hour; in from one to one and a half hours;

from one to one and a half nourse, oiling is finished, put in a colander, ow them to drain thoroughly; for ce take a tablespoonful of flour, a conful of butter, and mix them ghly, beating them to a cream; a on of salt, half of white pepper, a

milk, and one-half pint of water; e milk and water, pour it over the and flour, and then cook the sauce ow fire; put the onions into the and heat thoroughly.

take it out, beat up two cg

cake, and return it to the

citron.

MESTIC RECIPES.

or above a fortnight.

BY THOS. MOORE. BY THOS. MOORE.
Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader,
When her kings, with standard of green u
furl'd. furi'd, Let the Red-Branch Knight to danger;— Ere the emerald gem of the western world Was set in the crown of a stranger.

On Lough Neagh's bank, as the fisherman strays,
When the clear cold eve's decling.
He sees the round towers of other in days
In the wave beneath him shining:
Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of tim
For the long-faded glories they cover.

Moore." It is very nicely produced, enriched with some interesting illustrations, and written in a spirit of great affection for its subject. Some of the testin onies given by one who was so intinate a friend of the poet, are valuable, for instance, the following:

"I had daily walks with him at Sloperton—aloug his 'terrace walk'—during our visit, I listening, he talking, he now and then asking questions, but rarely speaking of himself or his books. Indeed, the only one of his poems to which he made any special reference was the 'Lines on the Death of Sheridan,' of which he said: 'That is one of the few things I have written of which I am really proud.' He has been frequently charged with the weakness of undue respect for the arists.

The venerable Cardinal, who was seated on a dais and clad in the scarlet robes appropriate to his dignity, and who was supported by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Iredand, and the Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, showed great emotion during the properties of the pr whole of our intercourse, speak of the great people with whom he had been intimate, never a word of the honors accorded to him, and certainly he never uttered a word of satire or censure or harshness concerning any one of his cotemporaries. I remember his describing, with proud warnth, his visi) to his friend Boyse, at Bannow, in the county of Wexford; the delight he enjoyed at receiving the homage of bands of the peasantry gathered to greet him; the arches of green leaves under which he passed, and the dances with the pretty peasant girls—one, in particular, with whom he led off a country dance. Would that those who fancied him a taft-hunter could have heard him; they would have seen how really humble was his heart."

Cappinal, Newman.

rank in the gift of the Catholic Church, and that the Cardinal finally consented to receive the dignity conferred upon him by Pope Leo XIII. as a mark of his appre-ciation of the work he has accomplished for Catholicity in England

for Catholicity in England. London, May 13.

Adjusted from Rame states that the bould of Carlos and Rame in from the first spectral form which he is completely in each of the content of the second of the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of the large of the large of his long journey, and from which he is completely in the large of his long journey, and the large of the large of

Let Erin Remember the Days of Old. religion; the doctrine that there is no pos-itive truth in religion, and that one creed world. In the courage has been an ex-

PRESENTATION TO CARDINAL NEWMAN.

ROME, May 14, 1879. A numerous assemblage of British and THOMAS MOORE.

An numerous assemblage of British and American residents and sojourners gathered at the English College in this city today to present their congratulations to Cardinal Newman on his elevation to the brochure, which he calls "A Memory of Moore" It is yery nigely, produced on all a present a rich suit of vectorests and a Moore." It is very nicely produced, enriched with some interesting illustrations,

land au estate of pride in him. The clearness, elegance, plainness and candor of his speech make it the best of any now devoted

itive truth in religion, and that one creed is as good as another. And this, he said, is the teaching which is gaining substance and force daily. It is inconsistent with the recognition of any religion as true. While there is much in the theory that is good and noble in itself, it is evil because intended to supersede religion. He said he was not afraid that it would seriously injure the Church of Christ, though it would destroy many souls. Christianity, he said, had been too often in seemingly deadly peril that we should fear for it any new trial now."

PRESENTATION TO CARDINAL NEW METERS AND THE RESENTATION TO CARDINAL NEW METERS AND THE RESENTATION TO CARDINAL NEW METERS AND THE COURSE HE WORLD AND THE METERS AND THE CARDINAL NEW METERS AND THE

be seed to could have been filled as something with a class to end to complete the country of th of his companions, Father Newman seemed overcome with emotion. As they expressed to the Pope the joy they felt to be able to thank him for the honor he had done to them all, in the person of one to whom, under God, they owed that they could call themselves sons of his Holiness, the Pope, holding the hand of the speaker, and looking on them with great affection, replied, "Convertiti del Padre Newman and women of his faith to approbation. It is recognied as an appropriate at by the scholarship of the world and by the heart of the English-speaking races in the earth. Every requirement of fitness and function unites in the appointment. A Cardinal should be great in mind and child-like in character; profound in scholarship; prudent, simple, inspiring in life; he should have conquered commanding recognition in the brains and hearts of men, before he is made their moral ensample. There is no respect in which John Henry Newman is not the first of English Catholics. His intellectual preminence is conceded. The blamelessness of his life is admitted. The vastitude of his learning is a fact which gives all England au estate of pride in him. The clearnness, elegance, plainness and candor of his feeling "This is the man the King delights to honor." Dr. Newman was then receiv-ed most kindly by Cardinal Nina, who kiss-ed him on both cheeks, saying, "In a few days I can call you brother," and turning

NO COMPULSION.

We find the following curious paragraph The dedication of the Independent:

The dedication of the great and elegant Roman Catholic cathedral in this city is announced for Sunday, June 26th. Most elaborate ceremonies and processions and Masses and music are in the programme, the transport of the programme, the control of the programme, the control of the programme, the programme of th

Freeman's co-religionists testified, and they all showed that they were in thorough sympathy with him in his delusion. One of them, a man named Davis, in his evidence of the control of t

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.

A deputation from the priests engaged in the work of preaching throughout Italy were recently received in special audience by the Holy Father at the Vatican. At their head was the Most Rev. Monsignor Schisflino, Archbishop of Nyssa (in parti-attention here is the immense disproper-

but he wood, hand the description of the control of

other country, was prosperous and happy when the Church was exercising there her when the Church was exercising there her maternal and peaceful empire. With resurrection failed, I have been thinking these things over. Are we all wrong? Here was such faith as Christ speaks of Here was such faith as Christ speaks of the word, and endeavor even by the extrinsic metrics of your discourses, by the graces merits of your discourses, by the graces and embellishments of a style always calm and dignified—endeavor to draw listeners mits a mortal sin, because he deliberately

PROTESTANTISM IN PHILADEL PHIA.

1. According to the Times, the atten-

re her | 8. Whosoever entices and urge another to excess in drinking, whom he foresees will be intoxicated, committs a mortal sin.
9. Any seller of liquor who continues

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The Catholic Mecord

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

Annual subscription.....

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

and five cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariet type, 12 lines to an inch.

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

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Terms to agents, tweether the getter on remittances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club of ten. We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers and Catholies generally which will be inserted when not in conflicit with our own views as to their conformity in respect.
I communications should be addressed undersigned, accompanied by the ful

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ontario, May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY,-As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the elergy and

> Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH.

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

laity of the diocese.

WE FEEL pleased to chronicle the reception into the church of Lord Bury, son-in-law of the late Sir Allan

WE HAVE received the first number of the A. O. H. Journal, published at Springfield, Illinois, in the interest of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It presents a every tasty appearance, and its editorials display a marked

A BRANCH of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has been established in this city. This is a society ful minds. It is one of the very best insurance companies, conducted on the most modern and economic principles. It is thoroughly Catholic in all its workings, and is highly recommended by the clergy wherever established.

THE ESCAPED NUN lately put in an appearance in Detroit. The Free Press man says she has an air of seeming sincerity and belief in her mission, which shows that the Free Press man knows very little about Edith and her mission. We suppose she will turn up here again soon. When she visited London a short time since it was to be "positively her last appearance," but like all paying travelling shows, we have no doubt she will appear "just once more," when the amusement season

A FEW days since a great commotion was raised because a number of Catholic pupils in the Flint deaf and dumb institution had refused to sing Mozart's "Gloria." It now transpires that this was not the cause of the expulsion. The Catholic pupils have some time been compelled to suffer many petty annoyances and insults at the hands of a couple of bigots named Aldrich and Parker. The following were a few of the many grievances which the pupils complained of:

"The said respondents have introduced into said institution religious exercises in which we were required to join in violation of our conscience and the laws of

the State. The respondents have read in our hearing and lave introduced into said institu-tion books and papers of a sectarian char-acter and greatly offensive to us and to the Church of which we are members, and have caused or permitted remarks and speeches therein by the instructors and others against the Catholic Church and the wiset of this parish who is our paster and ing and have introduced into said institupriest of this parish who is our pastor, and have treated with ridicule and contempt

the religion and belief which we profess.

The respondents have so conducted the great charity committed to their care in such a manner that Catholics must either abandon their faith or leave the institu-

The respondents have diminished the

of our opinion concerning matters of religion."

The committee of investigation have decided to admit the pupils. We hope they will dispense with the services of those firebrands who have been the cause of the trouble.

REV. MR. CARMICHAEL, of Hamilton, lelivered a lecture under the auspices of the Irish Benevolent and St. Patrick's Benevolent Societies, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the Moore centenary. His subject was "Dean Swift." The lecture was in every respect one of the most brilliant efforts we ever had the pleasure of listening to. Mr. Carmichael is a thorough Irishman, one in whom all natives of that country may with justice feel a certain degree of pride. Most people are more or less acquainted with the life and times of the great man chosen by the lecturer for his subject, but the varied life of the 'Dean" never shone out so brilliant to us as it did on this occasion by the graphic word-picture of the lecturer. A most hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Carmichael at the close, and in response he said he felt proud to see Irishmen of all creeds united in London. While Englishmen stand together as Englishmen, and Scotchmen stand together as Scotch men, he was proud to see this shame of centuries being blotted out, that Irishmen could not stand to-

TO OUR READERS.

It was announced in the last issue of the "CATHOLIC RECORD" that a change in the management and editorship of this journal had taken place. This is the first time that we appear before the public as its new editor and proprietor, Conscious of our many deficiencies in the capacity of a Catholic journalist, we may be permitted to throw ourselves upon the kind indulgence of the readers of the "RECORD," trusting that they will overlook our shortcomings, and accept our earnestness and good will to do our duty to the best of our ability. We feel confident for the future success of the " CATHOLIC RECORD "when we take into consid eration the kind sympathy and flattering approbation of our own beloved couragement extended to us by the established authorities and clergymen of other Dioceses who have kindly promised us their support in our

undertaking. The "RECORD" has been in existence but for a short period. Already it has taken its stand among much older periodicals of the country. The circulation of the "CATHOLIC RECORD "extends over every province of the Dominion of Canada. Its pages are perused by thousands of readers in the various Dioceses of British America as well as in the United States. From every part of this continent it has received the most gratifying encouragement.

It will be no small gratification if we even succeed in preserving the good will and patronage of its numerous readers. With this object in view we are determined to spare no pains or sacrifices, as far as our limited resources will permit, to make it a most useful chronicler of passing events the world over. While recording incidents connected with the church, we will not neglect the most important events of the day as they may occur. Our readers will be kept acquainted with everything calculated to interest, instruct and promote virtue, by opening before them the large field of literature, science and religion. In a word, it shall be our aim to keep pace with the progress of the times.

As a Catholic journalist, we consider that we have a still higher mission. At a time when a large class of journalists are bent upon cutting through and breaking down all restriction of decency to achieve its ignominous end; when a licentious press, for the purpose of attracting public attention and curiosity, does not hesitate to display to the eyes of its readers the depravity of human nature and the most tascinating pictures of vice, it behoves the Catholic

civil rights of the undersigned on account the heart above the poisonous atmos- him. This done, it is assumed, withphere of this nether world. It becomes the imperative duty of the Catholic writer to warn the reader, and especially the young and unsuspecting, against the seductive and disastrous results of the licentious literature of the day, and invite him into sound pastures wherein both the mind and the heart will find solid and wholesome foo '. For this purpose, it shall be our duty to transfer to our columns whatever we shall find in our esteemed contemporaries offering an antidote against the immoral and infidel tendency of a corrupt and corrupting press. In the evil days we have fallen upon, the very foundations of society are undermined by the revolutionary doctrines of Communism and Socialism. The Church of Christ is assailed by misrepresentations and atrocious calumnies. To meet incessant attacks, and stand in defense of the eternal principles of justice, order and religion, is the daily occupation of the Catholic iournalist. Hence the necessity for Irish heart. us to call to our assistance the cooperation of our friends among the clergy and laity better qualified than ourselves to repel the attacks which are daily forced upon us. That the friends of truth and religion will stand by us in our earnest efforts on behalf of the noblest and most sacred interests of mankind-is our sincere

It is unnecessary for us to state gether as Irishmen. We hope the here that the "CATHOLIC RECORD rev. gentleman will soon appear again will continue to be what it was intended from the beginning-a strictly Catholic paper. As its name implies, it will be simply a faithful chronicler of things and facts connected with Religion, the Catholic Church and the welfare of society in general. As a Catholic journalist we have no political flag to hoist, no party interest to support. We leave the field of polities to our statesmen and those entrusted with the management of public affairs. It must not be expected, however, that measures which we shall consider as adverse to the eternal laws and principles of justice and religion will be overlooked. We claim the privilege to use our own judgment and discretion in all matters affecting the welfare of

In bringing these remarks to an and interesting accounts of matters and things which they deem useful and agreeable to the generality of the patrons of this journal.

TOM MOORE.

It may seem trivial, but we think there is much in it; -- this habit of a nation giving pet names to men. The French love their great Emperor best when they speak of him as the little Corporal, and the last brilliant sovereign of England was known universally by his people as Harry of Monmouth. And we once heard a lecture on the great Liberator, and though the speaker wanted neither eloquence nor knowledge of his subject, we came away displeased, if not disgusted, because all through the discourse he spoke of "Mr. O'Con-

Some men are so completely sympathy with the best aspirations of our people, and wind themselves so thoroughly about the natural heart that every one looks upon them as near and familiar riends, and no more think of speaking of them in ceremonious terms than they do of calling their own child by other than his domestic, a

If this be true, or rather since this is true, we need no further argument to show, that whatever may be the position of the poet, the historian and the politician—and all these he wasthe man whom the nation calls Tom Moore has established a lodgment for himself in the warmest corner of their national heart. He is the pet, the favorite. The people are not so much proud of him, (though that, of course, is true, too), as fond of him. They are less anxious about enquiry into the claim he may have to stand high, or highest in the various departments of genius and scholarship, on wheh he exercised his manysided ment-let them be always in esteem, sacrificed for mankind, the continuadevout prayer by the Minister in the journalist to place before his readers mind, than solicitous to put him and let the gratitude of the millions tion and renewal of the sacrifice on name of all who are about to receive matters calculated to give relish for forward on all occasions, to make who have been by them lifted up and the cross; and here the congregation communion, and then the celebrant

out a doubt, that every one who makes his acquaintance will become forthwith added to the number of his admirers.

It would be very interesting to enquire into the cause of this state of the national mind, or rather national heart, towards Tom Moore; and no doubt, upon the coming centenary floods of light will be shed, as upon this, so upon every other point of interest connected with the poet of all circles and idol of his own. An article like this is too short for such an investigation; and besides it would only anticipate, by a day or two, the fuller, more satisfactory, discussions the centenary will produce.

Here we will stop to say only this that Tom More is the pet of the Irish nation, and its pride, not so much on account of his genius or sholarship, of his patriotism or religion, as for this reason, that better than any other man living or dead, as far as we know, he gave voice to the

We are a poetic race, given to dreaming and melancholy, with an imagination disproportioned to either intellect or will, fonder of the glories that are gone by, and of those other glories that we picture for ourselves in the future, than we are of anything which the present can furnish. With less love of home than the English, we have far more love for the people at home.

Our friendships and enmities are alike passionate, our capacity for endurance unlimited, but in pursuing a given end we are far more uneven, and less persevering than either the English or Scotch. are not, of course, assaying so difficult a task as picturing the national spirit. But this much had to be said to show how myriad-toned an instrument that was from which Tom Moore rubbed off the dust of ages, and made to sound forth a music so sweet, so grand, and withal so awful that even enemies had to stop in their eruel work and drop a tear for the sorrows of a wronged people. The melodies are the voice of the Irish heart, surely, in a true sense, and fuller, we think, than ever a national heart was made end, we ask a great favor of our many most secret shrine within it, readers, and especially of the clergy of and knew just where to find loves and aversions, its tenderness in Excelsis their fulness because he was himself a thorough Irishman.

This is, we think, the secret of his wondrous popularity, that he said what he felt, and felt with the nation's that he would have been more truly

There is not room here for a description of the kind, but for ourselves we are delighted that he did not do anything of the kind. Burns, of course, was a great poet. Who denies it? but if instead of that scraggy, unpro nounceable gargon, harder to the ear than the national thistle is to the fingers, he had clothed his immortal thoughts in a vesture of pure English, perhaps he would not have pleased the Scotch so much, but he would Moore felt ringing through his soul the music of fine nation, and set himself to the the task of bodying that music forth in words, he had the taste and judgment to see it deserved the very best the language afforded. And the best certainly he gave to it, pure, clear and forcible, and so thoroughly classical that no matter how the English speech may vary in time or place, any one who knews it at all can understand the melodies.

speech is the highest gift of man, and angels. they who excel in its use, who, to speak like Carlyle, can grasp the atmosphere of the pure empyrean that overreaches this low world, and action of the sacrifice, and therefore by embodying it in words, can bring the most solemn and important porit down to be the delight and prop- tion of the whole worship. The oberty of man, his soul food and enrich- lation becomes the incarnate word vice, a preface adapted to the day, a what ennobles the mind and elevates | their children and neighbors know | made better, erect shrines to their | bow down their bodies and souls in | "standing before the table an! hath

memory, and honor them as the truest of national benefactors. Amongst such Tom Moore holds a

high, a very high place, and therefore we sympathize deeply with all en gaged in that great movement which will fird its culmination on the 28th, in honor of the genial, the kindly and ingularly gifted poet of Ireland's af-

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP OF CATH-OLICS AND PROTESTANTS CONTRASTED.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD by C. F.

ARTICLE II.

A brief explanation of the Mass will set forth very forcibly the love and devotion of the Cathelic Church to our Saviour Jesus Christ, and the spiritual and edifying worship she promotes. The one absorbing subject of the Mass is the whole passion of our Lord from the offering of Himself to God the Father for our time. redemption, to His elevation on the Cross, and to the reconciliation of Almighty God towards penitent sinners. Hence prayer books are pre pared for the laity, or their minds are so instructed that they may accompany the priest throughout his ministrations with devout affections in all those mysteries of their re-

The Mass may be divided into six Asperges" or "sprinkling of holy water," reminding the congregation of their baptismal vows, and graces, and that with clean hearts and pure God. Their faith in the mysteries demption is manifested by the sign of the Cross, which the people make, together with their priest, as he stands at the foot of the altar, saying: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' After the repeating of the 42nd Psalm, having reference to the ene-He gives to overcome them, then the Priest and people of their innum-

Then follows the collects or gospel for the day, and the recitation Scriptures.

The third part of the Mass is the preparation and sanctification of the bread and wine for the use of the sacrifice, and is also the commencement of the sacrifice or oblation. The ceremonies and prayers which accompany the oblation are very solemn and affecting, expressing the have pleased mankind far more. No; deepest humility, contrition and we are glad that when Tom gratitude on the part of the celebrant in behalf of himself and his congrea gation, and setting forth the willing offering on the part of Jesus Christ to bear in His own person humiliations and sufferings for the glory of His Father, and the redemption of mankind. The worshippers are instructed to offer themselves to God, their hearts as a sacrifice to Him to be made worthy of His acceptance His beloved son; and then their have rightly begun. The power of ations with those of the saints and

> The fourth part of the Mass is called the canon, or rule for the consecration of the oblation; it is the main

solemn adoration, realizing the presence of Him who didst truly suffer and wast immolated on the Cross for man, and from their inmost souls they long to apply to themselves the merits of the sacrifice of the Cross and pray the Lord to wash away their sins.

The fifth division of the Mass in cludes the sacramental part or the holy communion. The priest who is the celebrant adoringly partakes of the immaculate host, and then the members of the congregation who have prepared themselves by the sacrament of penance draw near and devoutly kneeling at the chancel rails, with deep contrition and earnest faith receive also the heavenly food of eternal life, while those who do not participate in a real communion are instructed to make a spiritual communion at this

The last portion of the Mass, called the post communion, expresses the public thanksgiving of the congregation to God for the inestimable blessings vouchsafed to them in having been permited to participate in the sacred mysteries, and generally concludes with the reading a portion of the 1st chap, of the gospel of St. John, which declares the great mystery of the incarnation, and of which the parts, as follows:--It begins by the mystery of transubstantiation is at once the symbol and fruit.

I will now consider the public ministrations of the Protestant ministers, ordained by their Churches consciences they must draw near to for the glory of God, the edification of the people in the faith of the Lord of the Trinity, incarnation and re- Jesus Christ, and the salvation of their souls.

Priests or Ministers being set apart or ordained "pro bono publico," therefore, if their public duties are faithfully fulfilled, we may conclude that their private ministrations, or those which concern individuals, harmonise with the character of their mies of God's people and the strength | public ones. The public worship of the English or Protestant Episcopal follows the "general confession" of Church, like that of the Catholic, is conducted in accordance with a erable sins in thought, word and liturgy, the principal parts of which deed, against the Divine majesty, and are as follows:-the "general confesan earnest entreaty for mercy and sion," the reading of Psalms and lessons from the holy scriptures ap-The second part of the Mass is pointed for each day. The hymn another and more particular prepar- called the "Te Deum" is sung or said to speak. Moore had the key to every ation for the sacrifice, where the between the lessons, and another priest supplicates the Lord to take hymn or psalm after the 2nd lesson; away our sins, repeats the Kyrie then follows the recitation of the the various Dioceses which patronize and how to use its richest Eleison" or calls upon the "Lord to apostles creed, and the concluding which commends itself to all thought- Bishop, his clergy, and the great en- the Record, to forward to us brief treasures. Its hopes and fears, its have mercy;" he chants the "Gloria portion of the service during the ""Glory be to God on week days consists of a few collects, and fierceness; he felt them all in high," a very ancient and soul-in- a general thanksgiving and occasionspiring hymn of praise; such as the ally the litany. The Minister does Angels sang at the nativity of our not approach the Communion table during this service, but officiates at a desk generally outside of the chancel prayers, as contained in the liturgy, rails. The celebration of the Eucharheart. It has often been objected and the reading of the epistle and ist or Sacrament of the Lord's supper does not form part of the ordinary the national poet, if, like Burns, he of the Nicene creed. All the epistles daily service except on some special had written in the language of the for each Sunday are taken from those holy day. But on Sundays, besides of St. Paul or other apostles; or from these parts of worship, there is the the Acts of the Apostles; and the ante-communion service, including gospels from some portion of the the reading of the ten commandments, four gospels of the new Testament | the epistle and gospel for the day, the reciting the Nicene creed, with a few additional collects or prayers, and the singing of anthems or hymns. These constitute all the parts of public worship in which the Episcopalians as a body participate. That most important Christian worship - the blessed Eucharist-which is the principal worship of the new law, does not form a regular portion of public worship, strictly speaking, or is not included in that part of worship at which the congregation of the English Church, as a body, remain to witness or to assist; it is celebrated in many of their Churches only once a month, or, if more frequently in some of the city churches. it is then only administered in the presence of those who are to receive the Communion, and as the regular by being united to the sacrifice of or frequent communicants constitute about one-tenth part of the congrehearts are lifted up to heaven at the gation, hence nine-tenths leave the But now we must stop before we preface, where they unite their ador- Church when the sacrament of the Lord's supper is to be celebrated. The prayers, ceremonies, and hymns during this portion of the Anglican worship are the most solemn and edifying part of the liturgy. It consists of a "general confession" more expressive and penitential than that in the beginning of the ordinary serion, realizing the prewho didst truly suffer olated on the Cross for m their inmost souls pply to themselves the sacrifice of the Cross Lord to wash away

RIDAY, MAY 30.]

vision of the Mass in cramental part or the ion. The priest who nt adoringly partakes ulate host, and then the the congregation who ed themselves by the penance draw near and neeling at the chancel deep contrition and th receive also the d of eternal life, while o not participate in a nion are instructed to itual communion at this

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or each day. The hymn "Te Deum" is sung or said the lessons, and another psalm after the 2nd lesson; ws the recitation of the reed, and the concluding f the service during the s consists of a few collects. thanksgiving and occasionlitany. The Minister does oach the Communion table is service, but officiates at a erally outside of the chancel e celebration of the Eucharerament of the Lord's supper form part of the ordinary

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f all who are about to receive

nion, and then the celebrant ing before the table and hath

ordered the bread and wine," says the solemn prayer of consecration. The consecrated elements are then reverently delivered to the communicants, who receive the same kneeling. But that the object of this act of reverence be not misunderstood, therefore a rubric follows communion service in the prayer book, saying, "lest the same kneeling should be While innocence still beamed upon thy face, God called thee home, the heavenly court to "misconstrued and depraved, it is "hereby declared that thereby no "adoration is intended, or ought to Bloom on, sweet flower of earth in heaven's " be done, either unto the Sacramen "tal bread or wine there bodily re-"ceived, or unto any corporal pre-" sence of Christ's natural flesh and "blood, for the sacramental bread "and wine remain still in their very "natural substances, and therefore "may not be adored, and the natural "body and blood of our Saviour "Christ are in heaven and not here. (TO BE CONTINUED).

LOCAL NEWS.

REMOVAL.

The office of the CATHOLIC RECORD will be removed this week to the rooms over McCallum's drug store, Richmond Street, nearly opposite the post office.

measure be a safeguard against mistakes likely to occur on our part, in omitting some of the names. By this method it is almost impossible a mistake should occur in mailing. If our subscribers do not hereafter receive their papers regularly, it is more than probable the blame rests not with us, but with those who handle them afterwards.

early life and training of Dean Swift and the manners and customs of the times in which he lived, and warned his audience not to judge the Dean by the modern case toms of to-day, but by the age in which he lecturer then, with a bright and able brush, painted the life of the Dean with great power and brilliancy, tracing his struggles, his wonderful love for Stella, his pamphlets, which awakened the On Tuesday, the 20th inst., the Bishop

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

special effort now to send in the amount due. Those who desire to pay in advance need have no fear of the continuance of the RECORD. The paper is now firmly established, and to enable us to make it a first-class family Catholic journal we hope our kind friends will aid us by sending in their subscription money without delay.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident occurred in the Elora grist mill on the 22nd, by which one of the proprietors, Mr. Henry Hortop, aged about 65, lost his life. While in the act of oiling the machinery on the second flat his clothing was caught by a revolving shaft, making 150 revolutions per minute, and in less than a moment his body was torn to pieces. His limbs were severed from the body. The sight was of the most sickening description. His son, on going to change a slide in the third story, discovered the body of his father revolving in the machinery. An inqest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

AT WINNEPEG .- Among the recent arrivals at Winnipeg, Man., we notice Messrs. James Jefferson and James Sage, of Lon-

NEW BARGE.-The crew employed on the Forest City have completed and launched a new flat bottom barge for carrying wood, gravel, etc., on the river.

ENTERPRISE .- Mr. Alex. Calder, late of London, Ont., but now a resident of Winnipeg, is building a branch house for his agricultural implements at Emerson. He agricultural implements at Emerson. He proposes shortly to open another branch at Portage la Prairie. His stock is expected to arrive here at an early date, having been on the way for some time.—Winni-

peg Times. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—It was rumored around town recently that a man who had been in a house in Petersville nearly the whole of Saturday night gambling had been knocked down and robbed of his illgotten gains whilst on his way home, and not far from the house where he had been.
The police have the case in hand and the guilty parties may soon be arrested.

POISONED BY AN OVERDOSE OF ACONITE. -Mr. D. S. McDonald, a well-known cheese buyer of Ingersoll, accidentally poi-soned himself on Sunday evening last with an overdose of aconite, a medicine which he has been in the habit of taking to relieve severe pains with which he has been troubled very much lately. He died shortly after taking the poison.

In Memoriam.

Mabel Locke, died May 5th., 1879. God sent an angel forth to gather flowers, And bade him search earth's fairest glens and

bowers, And cull the sweetest buds of op'ning May, Upon Our Lady's hallowed shrine to lay. And thou, sweet Mabel, wert the Angel's Twere wrong to grieve-we must, we shall rejoice,
For blossom purer, earth could not bestow
A sweeter flow'ret bloomed not here below.

grace
And left thy cherished ones to bear the cross
His love imposed upon them in thy loss.

parterre, But often for thy parents breathe a prayer That God into their hearts may balm infuse No boon that thou wilt ask can He refuse.

Implore thy Angel guide to hover near, And ever keep from ill thy sister dear, Who turns no more on earth the wistful eyes Which fain would reach thee far beyond the

Thy father, mother, sister weep and mourr And yet rejoice that angel hands have borne On high, their flow'ret, still in freshest hue And petals glittering bright with morning dew. Sweet Mabel! oft athwart the azure dome. Look down on this thy cherished Conven And pray that one day, round our Lady's

Sacred Heart, London, May 17th., 1879 THE MOORE CENTENARY.

May parents, sister, schoolmates, friends all meet. A Schoolmate.

Celebration at the Mechanics' Hall last Evening.

BRILLIANT LECTURE ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DEAN SWIFT.

struggles, his wonderful to be struggles, his pamphlets, which awakened the whole British nation to the robbery which the, till then, great and noble Mariborough had been committing and which Many of our subscribers are in arrear for the Record since its commencement. We hope all such, as well as those who have paid for six months, will make a special effort now to send in the arreary special effort now to send in the arreary special to be small the many special to the many special to be small the many special to be small the many special to be small the many special to the many s speaker then referred to his marvellous power of ruling men and still more wonpower of runing men and stiff more won-derous power over women, which in the short space of ten years from the time when the mob in Dublin pelted him in the street upon his return from England, thousands upon thousands of his fellow countrymen hung upon his words and did thousands upon thousands of his fellow countrymen hung upon his words and did his bidding, and these he contended show-ed that although honor and glory were coveted, yet to a right-thinking people truth and honesty were better qualities. After tracing the life of this pre-eminent man to the period of his death, when thousands of his fellow-countrymen, in awful silence, marghed through the chamawful silence, marched through the chamber of death to take a long last look at their beloved friend, the lecturer brought his lecture, which abounded with wit and

peroration, paying a glowing tribute to Dean Swift. Upon motion of Mr. D. Regan, seconded by Dr. Sippi, a most cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Carmichael for his elo-

humor throughout, to a close by a brilliant

quent lecture.

The rev. gentleman, in thanking the audience, said it had been his earliest wish a been be the lead been for years past, and, so far as he had been able, he had done all in his power to bring able, he had done all in his power to bring Irishmen together and unite them, but without any effect. As Scotchmen and Englishmen were found standing side by side together, it was time to blot that shameful disgrace which had been attached to them for centuries, that Irishmen could not stand together. It overjoyed the speaker's heart to find that in this extreme western town they had carried out the speaker's heart to find that in this ex-treme western town they had carried out what could not be carried out in larger cities, and that Irishmen had come for-ward, and throwing on one side polities, religion and creed, had stood forth nobly before the world as Irishmen, united in love and friendship as part of the great Irish nation. He hoped that other cities would be shamed into following the example of London, and he hoped ere many years to see highway would be as a light and the state of the state years to see Irishmen united into one great nation, not as a separate power, but as a part of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. These sentiments were heartily echoed by all those present, and a most successful celebration, and one of which every Irishman might be proud, was brought to a close.

In consequence of the lowness of the water it is extremely difficult for heavily loaded vessels to enter Collingwood harbor. A dredge has been sent to dredge the har-

On Saturday last two gentlemen left Ottawa in a birch berk cance for Thousand Islands, via Rideau Canal. They intend sticking to the birch bark cance throughout

STRATFORD.

His Lordship the Bishop paid a visit to Loretto Convent, Stratford, on Saturday happy hon holy love. last, and expressed his great pleasure at the many improvements now going on in, and around this beautiful institution. The Government Inspector has just visited the new separate school building, and pronounces it the finest of any in the province. He left in writing his testimony to the thoroughly efficient manner in which

the schools are conducted.

On Tuesday of this week Right Rev.
Monseignor Bruyere sung High Mass in the
convent chapel, to show his appreciation
of the efforts of the "Ladies of Loretto"
in behalf of Catholic education. We also
had a visit this week from Very Rev. Dean
Months of Lightways, who is now fully Murphy of Irishtown, who is now fully recovered from his recent illness.

ST. MARY'S.

Our pastor, Father Brennan, had the xercises of the Jubilee in this town last week. Great crowds attended the Masses and listened with marked attention to the instruction given by Father Tiernan, of London, and Father Flannery, the genial pastor of St. Thomas. Our Right Rev. Bishop honored us with his presence on the Feast of the Ascension, and preached a most elequent sermon to an immense Congregation.

THE JUBILEE IN THE BIDDULPH MISSION.

OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

Local agents for the fixcome will kinkly act for us on the same terms as formerly. We hope all will do their utmost to extend its circulation in their respective localities.

CAUTION.

Our subscribers are cautioned against giving money to travelling agents who have not our written authority for receiving the same. When we have yet appointed no permanent travelling agents. When we have yet appointed no permanent travelling agents. When we have well will be selected the selectives of the fact through the Ricconn. In all cases ask then to show their written authority.

MAILING.

We propose next week to mail our papers by machinery. This will in a great measure be a safeguand against instales likely to occur on our nart is measure be a safeguand against misakes likely to occur on our nart is a solution of the same and of whon every true-heart general measure be a safeguand against misakes likely to occur on our nart is a solution of the same transparent work of the same transparent week to mail our papers by machinery. This will in a great measure be a safeguand against misakes likely to occur on our nart is a solution of the same transparent week to mail our papers by machinery. This will in a great measure be a safeguand against misakes likely to occur on our nart is a solution and the same transparent traveling agents. When the same transparent traveling agents were as a solution to the same transparent traveling agents. When we have the same transparent traveling agents. When we have the same traveling agents. When we have the same traveling agents when have not our written authority for receiving the same. When the same travelent and elicited much applaate the same travelent and elicited much applaance to the same travelent and elicited much appl On Monday, 12th inst., the exercises of

on Tuesday, the 20th list, the Brising consecrated a new cemetery at La Salette, and laid the corner stone of a new church to be raised to the glory of God by the energetic pastor and good Catholics of

Very Rev. Father Cooney preached the occasion with his usual earnestness and eloquence. The church will be gothic in style and when finished will take a foremost rank among the beautiful churches that adorn the diocese.

KINKORA.

On Sunday last, our Bishop the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, attended by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, Rev. Dr. Kilroy of Stratford, and our own "sogarth aroon," Father O'Neil, administered the Holy Sacrament of confirmation to one hundred and twelve persons at Kinkora.

and twelve persons at Kinkora.

Kinkora is a model Catholic settlement, and we dare say there is not a better instructed congregation in Ontario. From early morning until ten o'clock numbers of white-robed girls and well-dressed boys might be seen coming from all constructions. of winte-robed girls and wen-dressed boys might be seen coming from all quarters to the church, with their fathers and mothers— all auxious to greet their Bishop. Very Rev. Dean Murphy sung High Mass, and the Kinkora choir rendered in a most effective manner the "Kyrie," "Sanctus," and "Gloria" of one of our sweetest compos-

ers.

Before confirmation, his Lordship examined personally the children, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, and our pastor. The responses elicited showed that the children were thoroughly instructed, and not only knew the answers in the catechism but also the meaning of these wers. "That's a strong team, and hard to beat, your reverence," was addressed by a sturdy old yeoman to the rev. Dr. in our hearing, as the two stood chatting near the beautiful residence of the pastor.

The people of Kinkora are proud of their priest and he in return, like a fond father, is proud of them, and speaks warmly of

is proud of them, and speaks warmly of what they have done, and are doing, for holy church. After High Mass his Lordship gave a short but earnest instuc-tion to those about to be confirmed, and the those about to be confirmed, and then proceeded to administer the sacrament, whilst the choir sung "Come, Hold Ghost." Confirmation over, the Bishop ascended the platform of the altar and preached a beautiful sermon on "the ward that will surely follow a good life." He concluded a hard day's work by con-He concluded a hard day's work by con-gratulating the Kinkora people on the great harmony that reigned amongst them—on their temperance, on their obedience to their pastor, on their exem-plary conduct at home and abroad, and whilst pointing out some things which he advised them to do in the future, there was one thing in particular that he hoped they would without exception have in every one of their homes, and that was a Catholic newspaper and "I wish you," (said his Lordship), "not only to have it but make it a point to be punctual in paying

for it." Benediction of the Blessed Sac-

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF DR. KILROY.

On Friday, 16th inst., the town of Windsor lost one of its best citizens, an exemplary Catholic, and the father of most respectable family, Mr. Kilroy, who died at the age of 77 years, after a few minutes' sickness. But his death, though almost sudden was not unprepared. The gentleman who had been all his life a gentleman who had been all his life a pious and practical member of the church had heard two Masses the very morning of his demise. He was a weekly communcant, a daily attendant at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and a model of a christian fice of the Mass, and a model of a christian citizen. The large number of citizens of all creeds who followed his remains to their last resting-place testified to the high esteem and regret in which he was held. The deceased gentleman was father of Dr. Kilroy, the paster of Stratford.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, No. 26, of Stratford, held in their hall, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., the following resoluion was unanimously adopted on motion of Mr. T. J. Douglass, sec. by Mr. C. Kenney, "That a letter of condolence be forwarded our brother members, Messrs. T. and M. Dolan, expressing to them, (as far as words can but inadequately express) the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Society in the sad loss they have sustained in the death of their father, who was kill.

On examination in his pockets were found the fragments of a broken bottle, which smelt strongly of whiskey, a rope halter, a half pound of tobacco, some matches, a broken pipe, and a five cent piece. He could not tell if he was the worse of

conduct. He obeys the voice of his Bishop. He takes a part in any good work for the benefit of the poor and for the education of the children of the poor. He is a faithful attendant at Mass and a He is a faithful attendant at Mass and a diligent frequenter of the sacraments. He is sober—he is virtuous—he is good and charitable. He is a model—a representer—of our holy religion. Above all things is he loyal to his Bishop.

This is to be a Representative Catholic in Ireland, in England, in Scotland, on the continent of Europe.

What is a Representative Catholic in Outario?

Ontario? London, May 24, 1879. A CITIZEN.

FRANCIS GEORGE WIDDOWS.

The quondam Brother Aloysius, now The quondam Brother Aloysus, now known to fame as Francis George Wid-dows, has lately been lecturing against the Catholic Church in Dundee and other Catholic Church in Dundee and other Scottish cities, and always with the monk's gown thrown round his person. This, of course, is to give force to his remarks, although, indeed, they do not require any, being strong and villainous enough in all conscience. His obscene abuse of the Catholic Church in Dundee roused the blood of the Irish Catholics, who mustered in force and prevented him lecturing. d in force and prevented him lecturing. A howl was immediately raised by the A nowl was infinementally fasted by the bigots, who asked in pious amazement: "Are we, then, hving in a free country? Is this what our fathers fought and died for?" One sensible, hard-headed Scotchman, however, the editor of the Dundee hard, head of the country of the country.

man, however, the editor of the Dundee Advertiser, who was not led away by the frenzy of the hour, quietly cabled the following message to the Toronto Globe:

"Was Widdows convicted at York County Assizes? If so telegraph full name, crime, sentence and date. Answer presented."

prepaid."
To this message the Dundee paper received the following answer:—
"Francis George Widdows, convicted July, 1875, disgusting crime, five months

Central Prison, Toronto."

The above (says the Advertiser) needs no comment, and we are sincerely of the same opinion. And these be the men who are honored for maligning the Cath-lie Charles. Central Prison, Toronto olic Church.

Daring Burglary.—Some time during Sunday night the house of Mr. James McLeod, on the corner of Timothy and Adelaide street was entered by burglars. An enterance was obtained by raising a window which had been left unfastened, and the burglar then proceeded to Mr. McLeod's bedroem and extracted \$25, a pocket knife and a plug of tobacco from the pocket of his pants, which were lying beside the head of the bed. He then ap-

pears to have taken a look around the for it." Benediction of the Biessed Sac-rament brought the sacred ceremonies of the day to a fitting close and sent to many happy homes a congregation full of God's holy love.

pears to have taken a look around mean thouse and left by the front door. Mr. McLoed did not hear any noise as of the burglars around, and only discovered his loss upon waking up in the morning.—Adcertiser.

DARING LEAP.

A Man Jumps from the New Suspension Bridge at Niagara.

Prospect House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 21 .- At 3 p. m. to-day, as announced previously, Harmon P. Peer made his unpreviously, Harmon P. Feer made his and precedented leap from the New Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, into the surging river beneath, a distance of 192 feet. A scaffold four feet long had been erected near the centre of the bridge and projecting over it. There was about 1,000 spectators scattered in viewing distance along both sides of the best earl on the bridge. Peer came for in viewing distance along both sides of the bank and on the bridge. Peer came forward bareheaded, and mounted his platform. He was dressed in tights, a wide rubber life-preserver of his own construction fastened around his waist, reaching from his hips under his arm pits, funnel shaped, so as not to prevent velocity or hinder his action in the water; sponge tied over his mouth and nose, and two smaller ones in his ears; leather shoulder suspender, with two small brass rings attached just over his shoulders; fastened to these was a fine brass wire, coiled on a roller to assist him in keeping his equilibrium. Crossing his legs he adjusted a wide elastic band just above the knees, and another across his insteps to keep his feet from spreading. When all was ready he let himother across his insteps to keep in a feet inspreading. When all was ready he let himself through a square hole in the platform. Suspended by his hands he let go his hold and made his fearful drop, occupying 3% seconds. Three boats were on the river and made his fearful drop, occupying 37 seconds. Three boats were on the river waiting to pick him up. The one manned by Conroy, the guide, was the first to reach him, and conveyed him safely and uninjured to the shore. In interviewing him after his feat he said he felt no fear. After striking the water he sank some eleven teet, when the under current in the river threw him on his back and carried him some fifty feet. When he arose to the surface he had been under water two seconds. He is thirty-four years of age, weighs 140 pounds, 5 feet I inch high, is of slim build and pleasant appearance, with determination in his couninch high, is of slim build and pleasant appearance, with determination in his countenance. His father is a Prussian and his mother an Irish woman. He resides at Teeteuville, Ont, is married, and has one child. He got his first idea of jamping when a sailor, seven years ago.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Drowned.

Clifton, Ont., May 26. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon three brothers named Walker, of Niagara three brothers named Walker, of Niagara Falls, while attempting to cross the river above the Falls, one of the party went over. The river being high they were caught in the current and were carried rapidly down stream, when two by some means reached the shore; the other unable to get ashore; me this fate. The body has not yet been found.

ANOTHER SAD BOATING ACCIDENT.

Lewiston, N. Y., May 26.—A sad and terrible accident occurred here this morning, whereby John King and Walter Swain, both residents of this place, were drowned in the Niagara River. The wind, blowing from the north, caused the river to be very rough, and where the eddy current comes

The deceased leaves a wife and small family.

REPRESENTATIVE CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
We sometimes hear men called representative Catholics. What does that mean in this country? In the old country a representative Catholic is a model Catholic, one who represents Catholicity in his conduct. He obeys the voice of his Bishop. He takes a part in any good work for the heavest to the came and some the conduct of the came and the ca here from Bedford, England, and the sengaged working on the Johnston farm, on the Nisgara river—Canada side. He leaves a wife and two children. Swain was born and raised here. He was twenty years old and was in the employ of Mr. King. They had come over on Saturday to spend Sunday with their families, and were on their return

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION.

Mr. T. A. Bourke, supreme district director of the above association, recently visited this city and formed branch No. 3 of this most useful organization. The of this most useful organization. The meeting was held in the separate school house. We hope soon to be able to say that the society is in a fleurishing condition. The following officers were elected:
—President, Dr. Phalen; 1st vice-Pres., Thomas Coffey; 2nd vice-President, P. O'Reilly; Recording Secretary, T. Marshall; Assistant Secretary, E. Gibbons; Financial Secretary, A. Wilson; Treasurer, J. J. Gibbons; Marshall, John Denahy; Guard, M. Hartman; Trustees, Messrs. Coffey, J. J. Gibbons, Wilson, O'Rielly, Burke.

THE STORY OF AN EXPLORER.

Extract of a Letter received by Professor Holloway, 533 Oxford Street, London, W. C., from E. C. ELLESDAN, Christ-

church, New Zealand. "DEAR SIR,-In 1862, I with two friends was among the Kakanui ranges in Otage, on an exploring expedition. We had been travelling for about ten or nad been travelling for about ten or eleven days, and were feeling confident we were the first human beings that had ever placed foot on that ground—the wildness of the place would almost deter people from going—but it soon became evident we were not the first, as I will had proposed a restant evident we were not the first, as I will prove. I had proposed a rest and a pipe, to which my friends agreed. After being seated for a short time chatting and smoking, my eye caught sight of something white lying in the hollow of a stone; of course my curiosity was aroused, and I went to see what it could be; to my surplies it was one of Holloway's small puts. prise it was one of Holloway's small pots, which had contained Ointment. You may imagine our astonishment and disgust at

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

5

Kingston, Ont., May 26.—A shocking case of cruelty, which may amount to murder, has come to light here. A family named Boulton for two weeks past have occupied a small house on King street. The family is composed of father, mother and one daughter. The mother and daughter were very dissipated. On Friday afternoon a doctor was requested by the neighbors to call and see the girl, who was very ill. She was found in a terrible condition, full of bruises and apparently in the last stage of life. On Saturday it was determined to remove her to the hospital, and on visiting the wretched house it was found locked, and a policeman's aid had to be called to force open the door and overcome the resistance offered by the girl's mother. The girl was found lying on a filithy bed, with her face and hands covered with blood, as if she had just been severely beaten. She was removed to the hospital, where she died on just been severely beaten. She was re-moved to the hospital, where she died on

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Orangeville has voted \$15,000 to the

A quantity of salmon trout fry will shortly be placed in the bay at Belleville.

be placed in the bay at Belleville.

There have been five new cases of small-pox reported at Petite Cote, about ten miles from Amherstburg.

York, Middlesex, and Wentworth occupied respectively the first, second and third on

respectively the first, second and third on the list of counties with respect to the sale of law stamps during last year. Many of the members of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, having resolved to turn out a company on the 24th, Capt. Stanley has been chosen to take command. A number of '66 and '70 veterans will be in the

The programme for the visit of the Gov-

The programme for the visit of the Governor-General to Kingston has been definitely arranged. The levee will take place on Thursday evening, and the concert on Friday evening. The degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon the Marquis by the Queen's College.

Two Brockville men are reported as having sent word from Manitoba asking remittances in order to reach home again. From this, it would seem that a person cannot the control of the cont tances in order to reach home again. From this it would seem that a person cannot find wealth rolling around the prairie unless he is content to work for it.

he is content to work for it.

Dr. Mellor, a popular preacher at Halifax, recently had his sermon delivered by telephone, as it was uttered, to an extra audience at Manchester, thirty-six miles away. Not only was the preaching thus overheard, but the singing of a hymn was reproduced "almost perfectly," "the sonorous voice of Dr. Mellor being heard above that of the congregation." The prayer and the usual lessens were also thus communicated. The chief defect in the transmission arose from the interference of the ordinary cated. The chief defect in the transmission arose from the interference of the ordinary messages as they passed through connected wires, for they occasionally drowned the preacher's utterances. Some words were lost because Dr. Mellor has a way of dropping his voice at the end of a sentence, but ping his voice at the end of a sentence, but this cause had doubtless led occasionally to this cause had doubtless led occasionally to like consequences in the case of much nearer auditors. Another source of inter-ruption was due to the position of the tele-phone and the habits of the orators. The instrument was concealed at his feet; and when, to emphasize his words, he leaned over the edge of the pulpit, his Manchester audience could not catch what he said. The experiment was however so far successful experiment was however so far successful that its general use seems practicable enough.

A GROCER'S TRICK.

This happened long ago—in the early day of Minneapolis—and is related to show that even in those days the grocer was "up to snuff." A certain well known individual, now a resident of St. Cloud, was dealing in groceries in Minneapolis then, and told the story himself the other days of follows:

then, and told the story limited new other day, as follows:
"I happened to strike four chests of tea which I bought at a bargain—twenty-five cents a pound. These four chests of tea were all I had, and of course, as my customers expected a variety of prices, I accommodated them. I turned the tell-tale sides of the chests towards the wall, and marked the tea to suit customwall, and marked the tea to suit customers. Deacon—still a resident of the city, came in one day after some tea, and wanted a good article. I gave him a sample from each of the four chests to

sample from each of the four chests to take home and try, stating their respective prices as thirty-five, fifty, seventy-five cents and a dollar a pound. Well, after testing the samples, he returned and rendered his decision, as follows.

"That thirty-five cent tea is a very fair article for the price; the fifty cent tea is excellent, and the dollar tea is a very superior article I can assure you. But I can't quite go that figure. Let me have ten pounds of that seventy-five cent tea."

He was accommodated. How grocers have changed since then.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BUSINESS ITEMS,

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

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

Hot water heatings a specialty at Mc-Lennan, Lothian & Fryer's, 244 Dundas st REMOVAL .- Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Welremoved to 205 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

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

We are prepared to fit up public build-ings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dosing a stream which was rather deep, I lost my swag and all it (Signed)
"EDWARD C. ELLESDAN,"

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

Oh! had we some bright little isle of our own, In a blue summer ocean, far off and alone, Where a leaf never dies in still blooming bowers.

And the see banquets on through a whole year of flowers;

Where the sun loves to pause With so fond a delay, That the night only draws

A thin veil o'er the day;

Where simply to feel that we breathe, that we live,

Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can BY THOS. MOORE.

Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can

There, with souls ever ardent and pure as the We should love, as they loved in the first

We should love, as they loved in the first golden time;
The glow of the sunshine, the balm of the air,
Would steal to our hearts, and make all summer there.
With affection as free
From decline as the bowers
And, with hope, like the bee,
Living always on flowers.
Our life should resemble a long day of light,
And our death come on, holy and calm as the night.

DOCTOR M'COSH AND PATRICK MALONEY.

A week or two ago the N. Y. Independent published the following item and

question:
"Dr. McCcsh has just been naturalized "Dr. McCcsh has just been naturalized. It need not have taken him ten years to become as competent to vote as the majority of your electors. Here is a problem in simple proportion. If it takes a Belfast college professor ten years to learn enough of American institutions to consider himself qualified to vote, how long should it take Patrick Maloney, of Tipperare."

To which the veritable Patrick Maloney of Tipperary replied in a subsequent number of the same journal in the following admirable manner; showing that a Tip-perary man, when put to it can rise to the height of the emergency and "punch the emergency in the head," as the lamented Artemus would say. Under cover of the brogue there is pith, point and sar-casm worthy of a Junius.

To the Editor of the Independent : "DEAR SIR:—Ye have axed a question about Patrick Maloney, of Tipperary. That's me, sir; an', as nobody else is like-ly to take the trubble of anserin' ye, be-

gorra I think I'll anser ye meself.
"Ye tell us that Docther McCosh ha just been naturalized. Bedad an'it was time for him. Butdo ye think the Docther desarves credit for bein' so procras-tinatin'! Should he not rather be ashamed of himself for showin' how little ashamed of himself for showin' how little he cares for the honor of bein' an American citizen? But, and me Uncle Barney says, 'betther late than niver.' The Docther has at last been able to bring himself to the task of swearin' allegiance to our republican government, an' I'm rejoicing to hear it. It's not every one of his cloth that can have the resolution to do it at all. This in the 2 A govern an' constituall. Thig in thu? A queen an' constitu-tion that stand pledged to maintain the Protestant religion are not so aisily re-nounced by Protestant clergymen for a constitution that stands pledged to main-

constitution that stands pleaged to maintain no religion whatever.

"But ye want to know somethin' about meself. Well, bedad, I'm just the man that can tell ye. It didn't take me ten years to bring meself to the task of renouncin' allegiance to Oneen Victoria. Sorra a bit. I renounced her to all in-tints and purposes the day I set me foot aboard the steamer in the cove o' Cork.
Indeed, I'm not sure that I iver owed her
any allegiance at all. But ye ax how long
it should take me to learn enough of A any allegiance at all. But ye ax how long it should take me to learn enough of American institutions to consider meself qualified to yote. Well six Learn tall use here the control control can institution to consider meself qualified to yote. Well six Learn tall use here the control can be control to the part of the Rev. Mothers and pupils of the Convert and the control can be controlled to the control can be controlled to the control can be controlled to the the part of the Rev. Mothers and pupil of the Convent, as well as of those who had enjoyed the privilege of sharing in the Rev. Mothers and pupil of the Convent, as well as of those who had enjoyed the privilege of sharing in the exercises.

The Triduum was closed on Sunday afternoon, by a sermon in French, from Father Fillatre, O. M. I., one of the most system of laws that haveled was visited. time to cradicate. After livin' under a system of laws that branded me with the mark of inferiority, I felt too grateful to a government that promised me perfect equality to hesitate about my allegiance. Before I ever saw Castle Garden I was an American in principle an' in sympathy; an' I was not wholly ignorant of her in-stitutions ayther. I think five years was quite long enough to learn all that was necessary to enable me to vote as intelli-

gently as the majority of my fellow-citizens, whether native or naturalized. "But, if ye mane that Patrick Malo-McCosh, I haven't a word to say to the conthrary. I have niver been a professor in a college in Belfast or elsewhere. The English Government provide no colleges or universities for me, or the likes of me, such as it provides for the co-religionists of Docther McCosh. Indade, it is not so many centuries since that liberal an' en-lightened government would have put me in jail for attendin' even a common hedge-school. I admit, then, that Docther Mcschool. I admit, then, that Doether McCosh is far me suparior in larnin'. He could write an essay on the 'Ulterior Development of Modern Esthetics,' or on the 'Decline of Veracity in the Ministerial Character, as Exhibited in 'Recent Trials in the City of Brooklyn,' that I couldn't hould a candle to; an' he could cram it with beautiful quotations from Hebrew an' Greek, that I couldn't even undherstand. But, as regards knowin' how to an' Greek, that I couldn't even undherstand. But, as regards knowin' how to vote, I think while I subscribe for and read the Independent I shall be at no loss, any more than Doether McCosh. Besides, when there is any fightin to be done—as there was when I was a greenhorn—Patrick Maloney is just the man to do it. there was when I was a green.

Patrick Maloney is just the man to do it.
Begorra! I would be worth a dozen Doc-

"Ye have given us a problem in simple proportion. Allow me to give you one in return: If it takes a Belfast college professor ten years to recognize the dignity of American citizenship, how long will it take the editor of the *Independent* to recognize the fairness of allowin the Patrick cognize the fairness of allowin' the Patrick Maloneys to defend themselves in the columns in which they are attacked? If this is not a poser for ye, me name's not "PATRICK MALONEY, of Tipperary.

The Dominican Fathers are giving mis-The Dominican Fatners are giving mis-sions in the New England States. What with the natural growth in the number of the descendents of foreign Catholics, princi-pally Irish and French—the two missionpally frish and French—the two missionary races—and the practical good sense and keen perception which are leading great numbers of the native Yankees to the Church, it is not too much to hope that within another generation or two the most intelligent as well as the greater part of the New England people will be faithful children of the Catholic Church.

Oh! Had We Some Bright Little Isle of "LA CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME."

TRIDUUM OF ITS FOUNDATION

A very interesting occasion was presented in connection with the "House La Congregation de Notre Dame," during the last week, in the city of Ottawa, which was very edifying and encouraging to the Reverend ladies, patrons and pupils of this institution, and which will occupy a prominent place in its history. It was the celebration of the distinguished and saintly honor, recently bestowed upon the noble Foundress of this religious house by the Holy Church, who is now known as the Venerable Margaret Bourgeoys," a title conferred upon her preparatory to her canonization, as one of the blessed saints, who leaving founds to good fight of faith. canonization, as one of the biessed saints, who having fought a good fight of faith, and having kept the commandments of Jesus Christ, have a right to the Tree of Life, and have entered into the gates of

ne eternal.

The Triduum or three days of prayer the eternal. and thankgiving in connection with this event, began on Thursday last in the Chapel of the Convent. Titles and sentences appropriate to the life and circumstances of the saintly foundress had been stances of the saintly foundress had been artistically written and were hung around the halls of the chapel, such as "Margaret Pearl of Troyes," "La France l'a elevee;" "Marie l'a protegee;" "Le Canada la possedee;" "L'Eglise l'a glorfiice;" "Diev l'a courronce;" "Ages shall bless her;" "The Lord hath done great things for us."

His Lordship the Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie diocese, who auspiciously was visiting Ottawa during this time, kindly opened the Triduum by officiating at the Benedic-

the Triduum by officiating at the Ber tion on Thursday afternoon; and the Chaplain of the Convent, the Rev. Father Smith, O. M. I., delivered a discourse upor the life of her whom they honored on thi occasion; the rev. preacher elequently set forth the prominent virtues which adorned the character of the "Venerable Mother," and the special graces which had been pour-ed down upon her, which enabled her to fulfil her noble mission, amidst the greatest liftenties in a wetter not only to heach!

fulfil her noble mission, amidst the greatest difficulties in a matter not only to benefit the Canadian people who were contemporary with her, but to bless the generations which have come after her.

His Lordship the Bishop of Saulte Ste.

Marie celebrated Mass on the following morning in continuation of the Triduan, assisted by the Rev. Chaplein of the Convent and Eather Campaen, one of the slergy vent and Father Campeau, one of the clerg of the Basilica of Ottawa. On the evening of that day, in connection with the Bene of that day, in connection with the Bene-diction, appropriate and practical sermons were preached severally in English and French by Fathers Smith and Campeau. On Saturday morning his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa celebrated Mass, in con-nection with which his Lordship adminis-tered the segment of confirmation to nection with which his Lordship adminis-tered the sacrament of confirmation to ten little girls—pupils of the Convent, all of whom received as "le nom de Confirma-tion" Margaret, in honor of the saintly tion" Margaret, in honor of the sainty religieuse to whom their thoughts were directed, and eight of these innocent children had the happiness of making at this time their first communion. During the afternoon of this day, just before Benediction, the Rev. Chaplain invited all who were participating in the salegue reverses. were participating in the solemn exercises to make a renewal of their baptismal vows, and after further words of instruction from the Rev. Father, the Benediction closed the second day of the Tridunm.

afternoon, by a sermon in Freuch, from Father Fillatre, O. M. I., one of the most fluent and learned Professors of Ottawa College; and in English by Rev. Chaplain College; and in English by Rev. Chaplain Smith. I regret that time will not allow us to translate the eloquent discourse de-livered in French, but I am happy to en-close a synopsis of that which was delivered in Feedlin.

The Rev. Father Smith, in the course of his remarks said, that the labours, life and merits of Venerable Margaret Bourgeois, The Rev. Father Smith, in the course of had ceased to be a precious treasure kept only by the spiritual family she had given to the church; they had now become the property of the whole Catholic would, and special possession of Canada. The greatness of the country will not be sted only by the talent and good will effected only by the talent and generals of its inhabitants, nor will its merits consist in a multitude of banks, railway comsist in a multitude of banks, railway comsist associations, etc. We panies, commercial associations, etc. We live under the ruling hand of God, the master of nations, as well as of individuals; "unless the Lord guards the city, in vain do they watch, who are guarding it"— less the Lord builds the house, in vain they labor who are building it." God watches over Canada, and wishes her to be true to the faith once delivered to the saints. Hence it is that amidst the great endeavours made by young Canada to push forward on the path of civilization, and to get ahead of its senior nations, in push forward on the path of civilization, and to get ahead of its senior nations, in commerce, science and arts: in the heat of its emulation, the Almighty tells her to look back and to consider. Let Canada remember the great Catholic men and women who planted the cross on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Let Canada remember Jacquez Cartier. Chamulain. remember Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Laval, De Maisonneuve, Margaret Bour-geoys, Mary of the Incarnation, etc., who laid out the streets of Quebec and Ville-Maria, and traversed them anew to Catho-licise those they had sheltered in the houses built by their charity. And in drawing the attention of Canada to the first years of her existance, God now says to her, 'Remember thy creator in the days of thy And as youth—be ever mine." And as she reads and admires the lives she watched over her infancy, the heart of the country cries out in a transport of enlightened zeal "Sursum corda," hearts on high! Let Laval, Margaret Bourgeoys, Mary of the Incarnation be canonized; let us have our saints, our protectors in our labors here below! Still guided by God who is building this bouse of Canada."

canonization. There seems to be a predicanonization. There seems to be a predi-lection on the part of God to honor the worthy women who lived at the epoch of the country's establishment, and it is to be remarked that they have been the foundresses, of religious educational institutions Religious orders are the pillars of religion, the stronghold of its defence. Hence it is that when the Church, in the accopmlishment of her mission sets foot upon any shore and plants the Cross, religious orders branch out of it; for though they are not necessary, as the priesthood is, to the es-sence of the Church, yet they are co-natural to her, and necessary for her integ-rity and greater usefulness.

Thus God, in his meriful and kind de-

signs for the country, will, we hope, canon ize the foundresses of educational establish ments, watch from on high our institutions especially over those who train the female ortion of the population which decide

a nation future glory or ignominy.

He concluded bycalling on all posses of talent or of fortune, all actually gaged in education to remember that this is a question most dearly cherished by Leo XIII, and to unite in preparing the present generation for real glory, which is based on true science and holy faith.—Com.

CATHOLIC WISDOM.

That the way of Catholicism is vastly wider than that of Protestantism we freely admit. What that way is is not clearly understood; but in some way Catholicism keeps its unity and grandeur, while Pro testantism cuts itself into numberless, toe often quarrelsome sects, and makes itself little and mean by its divisions. On one side of this Catholic unity it presents the appearance of being forced, to the extent of the suppression of private judgment; and this is the side most commonly pre-sented to Protestants. But on another side it is tolerant and enforces toleration So much it believes and imposes on conscience of its members. Beyond they may differ. In Protestantism, which primarily makes the Bible the sole rule apart from conscience—of faith and practice, any one feels at liberty to make any little, miserable peculiarity of his accidental belief the basis of a "Church;" and the sad spectacle is presented of a snarl of wrangling sectaries, which no man can disentangle. Probably not five men on the continent can give the names of all the "Presbyterian" denominations in the United States. They exist because their members could not tolerate error, and thus failed of one of the first duties of genlemanliness, not to say Christian charity.

-The Independent.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

In France and Belgium the war has be In France and Belgium the war has been opened against Catholic education. Nobly the French Bishops have protested against the laws that have been proposed to expel the Jesuits, or at least to close their schools, The Freeman's Journal contains the joint pastoral of the French Bishops, which shows great ability and most distinguished talent. They are grand Bishops and will save France if France is to be saved from infidelity. The London Spectator save:

ays:
"The greater number of French parents who send their sons to Jesuit schools, do o because they find the schools good, and so because they find the schools good, and are not afraid of their children going any further than they themselves wish. The panic of the anti-Catholic party about Catholic education is at once cowardly and weak. Catholic education will be effective tion fails to be so. Nothing will be more likely to stimulate Catholic teaching than this poor and unworthy attempt to gag

The more infidels try to stop Catholic teaching the more they will fail and the stronger and better will the teaching grow. They tried infidelity in France in 1789— they pulled down the altars and abolished God, but the wicked attempt was blasted and they had to pay this crime terribly. will be the same now. God is not to be mocked by wicked men.

PROSELYTISM IN IRELAND.

The conduct which could evoke the following scathing condemnation from that saintly prelate, the great Archbishop of Tuam, requires no further commen-

ry: "While we have never been backward in manifesting our Christian charity and our social respect for the few Protestants living in our midst in this diocese—name-ly, less than three per cent. of the entire population, including landed proprietors, Protestant ministers and other officials, with their families and numerous followng, as shown by the last census of the Government in 1871, we can no longer en-dure the efforts of a few hypocritical mis-creants, who have been laboring incessantly for years, and who labor still, by bribery ly for years, and who labor still, by bribery and corruption, to rob the poor people in some districts of the parish of Clitden of the faith which is dearer to them than their lives. Let these wretched emissaries of disorder pass across to England, and there spend their labor in the conversion of the religiously benighted people of that immortal land, and allow the simple and devoted people of the parish of Clifden to continue to practice, as they practised in the past—in a manner almost unknown in other countries—the sacred virtues of our

A BLASPHEMER STRUCK DEAD.

One of the most terrible instances of scoffer struck down in the moment of his blasphemy was revealed before Mr. Carblasheniy was revealed before Ar. Car-ter, at Lambeth, on Saturday. Deceased was an engineer, named Thomas Hudson, aged 97, who resided at 24 Saunders street, Lambeth, and had been employed at Messrs, Maudslay's for five-and-twenty years. He returned home on Thursday evening, and asked his daughter-in-law to ing this house of Canada," and knowing that as it is upon the virtues practiced by families, that the welfare of society depends, and that it is the mother of the family who in toil, obedience and suffering the fell dead. Mrs. Fall stated that deceased lamily who in toil, obedience and suffering bears the responsibility of inucleating virtue, the country turns with preference to the great hearts that warmed the firm but gentle minds that guided the little band of school girls to their various religious and domestic duties, and asks their of persons had assembled in a tavern at

Putney, when a man charged another with taking from him twopence. The man, after being accused, said, "May God strike me dead if I did it," and he immediately after fell dead. On being picked up the missing twopence was found firmly clutched in the deceased's right hand. We would strongly advise men against taking such wicked oaths.—London Universe.

A DEPLORABLE SPIRIT.

One of the most sorrowful signs of de-clining faith in a Catholic community is disrespect for the priestly character, the modeling of what a priest should be by worldly considerations, and the criticisms made of his actions and the minister of God's graces. Certainly a priest is human and frequently subject to more temp tations of the world on account of hi sacred character, which must be preserved. His life is one of constant warfare, or watchfulness, and discretion. Though not watchulness, and discretion. Though not of the people, yet with them; though a dispenser of spiritual gifts, yet concerned with the temporal by necessity; notwith standing all this a good Catholic will always see the character of the priest, and that of a man in his person. His speech may not be elegant, his address may not be preposessing, his singing may not be correct, yet these things appeal only to the sense, not to the heart, in all matters persense, not to the heart, in an matters per-taining to our faith. But it has become fashionable lately for Catholic congre-gations frequently to send to the Bishop the intellectual and corporal measures of the priest they desire. He must be a good preacher, must not be an old fogy, should be young, and above all present a fine appearance. Thank God, such demands are few and far between. The priest is the cause of spiritual graces to us and should not be the source of vain

To Young Men .- Be careful not to over stimate your own abilities. It is very natural to feel quite convinced of your skill, and to be aggrieved that your efforts are not more specially recognized by employers; but rest assured that in the end employers will recognize any considiate. employers will recognize any capability you may possess at its proper value, and are at all times eager to avail themselves of any elements you may possess that are advantageous to the pursuit of their busiadvantageous to the pursuit of their business. If, on the other hand, your ability is recognized, bear in mind that you are fairly established upon the right path, and be careful not to succumb to the inducements offered elsewhere by a slight advance of remuneration. This is indeed the rock upon which the hopes of thousands of young men have foundered.

How to go to Sleep .- Sit down in an easy position, relaxing all the muscles of the body, and let the head drop forward upon the breast, as low as it will fall with out foreing it. Sit quietly this way for out forcing it. Sit quietly this way for a few minutes, freeing all the will power of the body, and a restful, drowsy feeling will ensue, which will, if not disturbed, lead to refreshing sleep. If the sleeples fit comes on in the night, one can simply sit up in the position described. Stiffness of any part of the body must be avoided, and it is well to bend the body forward after king down, rather than to keen it after lying down, rather than to keep i straight or thrown back upon the pillow

KEEP HOME MATTERS PRIVATE .- Pre serve the privacy of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one you draw into it with you will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other.

Denow the yow at each temptation; you you have you at each temptation; you go for the form of the fathers. Let any man of a second of the Gospel and the dogmatic teaching of the fathers. Let any man of a year of the fathers. will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas! they are.

How many of us know the beautiful meaning of husband and wife? "Husband" means "the band of the house," the band" means "the band of the house," the support of it, the person that keeps it together, as a band keeps together a sheaf of corn. The word "wife" means literally "a weaver." Before the great cotton and cloth factories arose, one of the principal employments in every house was the fabrication of clothing—every family made its own. The wool was spun into threads by the girls, who were therefore called spinsters; the thread was woven into cloth by their mother, who, accordingly, was by their mother, who, accordingly, was called the weaver, or the wife.

RITUALISM IN DUBLIN,-In the Protestant Synod in Dublin, recently, a long de-bate took place on a motion for the re-moyal of the rood screen in Christ Church Cathedral. The supporters of the motion denounced the screen as a Papistical ornament, and during the discussion compiaint was made that one of the stained plant was made that one of the standed glass windows contains a representation of the Blessed Virgin with a crown on her head. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Protestant Primate concurred in opposing the motion, and the previous question was

carried 146 votes to 80 GOOD ADVICE.—Always remember one can debase you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. may lie about you, they may denounce you, they may make your failings the target of their wit or cruelty; never be alarmed; never swerve an inch from the line your judgment and conscience have marked out for you. They cannot, by all their efforts, take away your knowledge of yourself, the purity of your motives, the integrity of your character and generosity of your nature. While these are left, you are, in point of fact, unharmed.

Those who can think and talk only ne subject may be efficient in their line, out they are not agreeable members of occiety in any of its departments. Neither have they made the most of themselves. They become one-sided and narrow in their views, and are reduced to a humiliattheir views, and are reduced to a huminating dependence on one branch of industry. It costs nothing to carry knowledge; and in times like these, to be able to put the hand to more than one branch of industry often serves a man a good turn.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart—a gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected to all outward objects a perpetual sunshine, imparting warmth, light, and life to all within the sphere of its influence.

HOME MISSIONARIES WANTED.

Our able contemporary the New York Sun, in a short and pithy article of last Monday's issue, calls the attention of the public to the pressing need of remedial measures against the ravages hideous crime and bare-faced immorality are making on our social fabric. The Sun calls attention more especially to the State of Massachu-setts, where the immoral blight that consumed Sodom and Gomorrah has found a modern soil still more congenial to its destructive and exuberent growth. The land of the intolerant Puritan, of the ignorant, presecuting bigot, at once famous and infamous, in the early days of our chequered history, is about to become still more renowned in modern times for the fame of its nameless abomination. Even Judge Lord, according to the Sun, hardened though he be to the multiplied tricks and ingenuity of the divorce court, is exceedingly shocked at its more recent

It was reported some time ago-about a year since, we believe—that a lady in Western Illinois sued for a divorce be-cause her husband, contrary to her rigid cause her husband, contrary to her figure Sabbatarian code, turned the hogs out of his wheat field on Sunday. Now Judge Lord, up to a very modern date, may not have to deal with so very extreme and odd a case as that we have mentioned, though no doubt his patience must have been sorely tried and the hamorous vein in his nature at times irrepressibly developed by the excuses for separation inven-ted by the pledged h-lpmates of this weary pilgrimage. As long, indeed, as the immoral eccentricities of the divorce court were confined to that age and position in life from which, alas! scandals will tion in life from which, alas! scandals will at times crop up, a judge of ordinary nerve and even of less experience than Mr. Lord, may stand to his post without shrinking; but when baby husbands and baby wives—say between nine and fourteen years of age—come into court and sue for divorce from the partners of theirled if not of their beard it is indeed their bed, if not of their board, it is, indeed, time that American manhood should grov indignant and sorrowful at the picture of moral degeneracy presented by the young and old of our populous and wealthy

What is the cause of this terrible curse What is the cause of this terrible curse, this monstrosity of lust, that seems year after year to be sending its deadly poisen through every artery and vein of the American social body? "Behold," says the inspired writer, "the iniquity of Sodom—abundance of bread." Are we to this? I am here to administer the law as it stands. The law says that desertion to attribute those aged and precocious horrors that chequer our daily catalogues of rors that chequer our daily catalorime to pampering in its fulle in this fertile and favored land. V catalogues of that the Americans, as a general rule, are as little given to gluttonous propensities as any other civilized people of the globe. And so far as excess in drink may be the cause of libidinous habits, the record of this class in America so deeply steeped in the mire of impurity will compare very favorably with the northern nations of Eu rope. Of what then, have we that over-abundance to which in a great decree are referable those shameful excesses that up-right and patriotic Americans so much de-plore, and would fain conceal from the scrutiny and sarcasm of the stranger? We have outside the Catholic Church too much religion of a Protean, indefinite, and imcticable type, as unfit to stem the tide of corruption in society as a screen of gauze would be to stop the angry surges of the ocean. The Protestant religion in America has been virtually metamorphosed rious religious turn of mind read over the list of subjects for Sabbath sermons as given in the columns of the Herald, the Sunday Sun or any of our prominent city journals, carefully analyze some of the extracts as reported, and he will be compelled to acknowledge that they are less pointed and definite in a moral sense than the philosophic lectures of the ancient Por-ticos. The stern truths of the Gospel of Christ are totally renounced by a host of modern preachers, Christianity is virtually emasculated, and a parallel degeneracy morals among young and old is the de-

Protestantism in its variety of contradic tory phases is acknowledged by the honest-est men, the ablest journalists and reviewers, and the deepest thinkers in the land to unfit for the work of regeneration. We remember seeing a remark in a recent issue of a prominent city journal strongly illustrative of the imbecility of modern preaching as opposed to the inroads of moral corruption. The writer stated that if the Massachusetts Adventists had among them a man of strongly-defined opinions of moral weight and average intellectua power, the sacrifice of little Edith Freeman with its more than pagan horrors would not shock the feelings of civilized mankind Now we are far from comparing, in point of respectability and intellect, the great majority of Protestant sects with those mad cuthusiasts called adventists. But which of them all, we ask, has sufficient energy, sufficient organized power, sufficient recognized authority, to grapple with and strangle the viper of immorality and infidelity that is poisoning the Christian fountains which they are supposed to save from putrefaction? Or which of them ould Judge Lord call to remedy the bale ful effect of the law which is undermining the framework of society, whose recent hideous developments are revolting to our common humanity? Which of them all, in their skeleton decripting or embryo vounting assurance, will the com-monwealth of Massachusetts engage to prevent indiscriminate concubinage amo children of that age which in Catholic countries, under proper moral culture, as free from stain as the lily of the valley Not one is fitted for the task, and if a remedy at all is to be applied, the law must lay its iron fangs on the monster its own statutes has generated. But legal punishment will be a supported to the statutes have the support of th ment will never kill a moral evil; its rement with never kind to counter-opposition pressions only lead to counter-opposition and mischievous propagation. We have innumerable societies religiously connected innumerable societies religiously connected and powerfully supported by money and influence. Where is the evidence of the work they have performed, of the good they have effected? One mission in a single Catholic parish by the Jesuits, the Redemptorists, or the Dominicans has done a thousand times more for religious

progress, a thousand times more for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people, than the combined efforts of these societies since the era of the reformation. Why? Because the Catholic Church is conscious of her divine mission; she preachesthe doctrine propounded by Peter, James and Paul; the sinner has a saving fear of the judgments she denounces on James and Paul; the sinner has a second fear of the judgments she denounces on his crimes; all in her fold have a holy longing for the rewards of a pious life. Pro-testantism has dwindled into a negative, speculative sentimentalism, and from its vagaries have sprung up those recent start-ling enquiries, is Christianity a failure and unfit for its work? It is not a failure as unfit for its work? It is not a failure as long as the Catholic Church exists, which will be to the end of time. Outside of her fold Christianity, so called, has proven itself unfit for its work, and the more glaringly so the more persistently it has refused to borrow its weapons from the

Like the holy And b stor Is the h vair Whos war Erin, o Of a lor

ancient heaven-appointed armory.

The penetrating eye of the Sun has detected the hollowness and futility of the tected the hollowness and futility of the efforts of those foreign mission societies whose formidable arithmetical calculations at the late anniversary meetings appear in its luminous columns. Accordingly, with its usual scathing commentary on the useless and unprofitable waste of resources it direct the contract of resources it direct the contract of the contract sources, it directs the attention of those societies and of the public at large to the sad want of home missionaries in Mas-sachusetts and other states of the Union. What is the use of religious organizations amassing money and equipping well-paid apostles for the conversion of Barriobcolah-Gah when they are unable to cope with the grossest vices of paganism in their own fields of Christian labor? What have own fields of Christian labor? What have these Protestant associations done for the propagation of the faith? Let any one read Miller's able, truthful, and searching details of missionary labor in the East Indies and he will be able to give a satisfactory answer. For more than three-quarters of a century Protestant missionaries have the Punjaub and other most tractable and favored parts of Hindostan at the command of their zeal and resources and yet according to the best Protestant authorities, there is no sign of real Christianity except where it remains in its purity after the labors of Xavier and his follow-

We see that Spain is one of the countries to be redeemed, as set forth in the programme at one of the late anniversary meetings. We know from the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Fulton at the memorable Baptist tournament a few months ago how signally Protestant efforts at conversion have failed in France. They will fail more signally in Spain. The high-minded Spaniard would, no doubt, give a very unwelcome reception to a missionary from the commonwealth where the im-moral deeds that horrified an old and experienced judge are rampant, and seem-

agly without remedy.

And is there really no remedy, in a religious point of view, for this moral degradation? Yes, one, and only one. The famous Dr. Abernethy is said to have made the following remark to an American who consulted him for the cure of dyspepsia: "Take half the time to chew your food as you do to whittling and you will be well in a month."

Give up the youth of Massachusetts to Catholic missionary order, let them hear the word of God in its purity, with all its terrors for the wicked and all its consolation for the repentant and the just, let them take half the time to think on it and practice its teachings that they waste on light literature and vague, sensational sermons, and they will soon be children of God instead of being slaves of the devil.— N. Y. Tablet.

A CANDID AMERICAN.

The following is the testimony of a New England editor, Mr. C. J. Elliott, now travelling in Europe, in refutation of certain slanders and calumnies against the Irish race, which it has become the fashion to adopt in this country without the trouble of inquiry into their truth or justice. tice. Mr. Elliot, while a close observer men and things, cannot, as an American and a New Englander, be charged with any peculiar Hibernian proclivities, which might tempt him to draw on his imagina might tempt him to draw on his magina-tion. "Finally, the Irish have been grossly slandered in respect to their drinking habits. They drink, doubtless, much more than is good for their health and pocket, I presume; but as a rule they do pocket, I presume; but as a rule they do not go to positive excess, and I was sur-prised to see so few cases of intoxication among them. I saw more drinking and drunkenness in Glasgow in one day than I saw in Ireland in ten days. The lack of thrift is apparent, but the positive virtues of the Irish are numerous and not less apparent. They are truthful, warm-hearted, affectionate, brave, appreciative of music and of everything else that appeals to the appeals the appeals to the appeals the appeals the appeals to the appeals the appeals to the appeals the appeals to the appeals to the appeals to the appeals to the appeals the appeals to the appeal the emotional nature, patriotic, eloquent with witty."

THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] The present state of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany is such that no surprise can be felt at the anxiety shown by the Pope on the one head and the German Government on the other, to put an end to it. Out of twelve German dioceses to it. Out of twelve German dioceses only three are occupied by the rightful bishop—namely, Munster, by Mgr. Brinkmann; Limburg by Mgr. Blum; and Culma, Mgr. Marwitz. The other nine dioceses are vacant—that of Treveri by the death of Mgr. Eberhard; that of Osnabruck by the death of Mgr. Beckmann; that of Wildenkeim ky the death of the control of the that of Wildersheim by the death of Mgr. Sommerwerk; those of Cologne, Paderborn, Posen, Breslau, and Worms, by the expulsion of Monsignori Melchers, Martin, Ledochowski, Foerster, and Krementz. With the exception of the first three dioceses, all are deficient in parish priests, owing to deaths, banishments, or still pending trials; 1,500 priests have been expelled; the number of those under trial can scarcely be calculated; 200 parishes are without a single priest. The banished bishops are not allowed to exercise the slightest authority over their subordinates; and, though their secret agents may exert a certain influence in purely religious matters, this cannot be extended to any of the details in the management of the Church.

Very often men cut their love teeth, as they do their wisdom teeth, very late in DAY, MAY 30.1

sand times more for the emporal welfare of the combined efforts of these

the Catholic Church is

the Catholic Church is er divine mission; she rine propounded by Peter, ; the sinner has a saving gments she denounces on her fold have a holy long-ards of a pious life. Pro-

ards of a pious life. Prodwindled into a negative,

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ork? It is not a failure as holic Church exists, which

nd of time. Outside of her ty, so called, has proven its work, and the more

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e foreign mission societies ble arithmetical calculations

niversary meetings appear us columns. Accordingly,

scathing commentary on unprofitable waste of re-

of the public at large to the home missionaries in Mas-other states of the Union.

ey and equipping well-paid conversion of Barriobcolah-

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vices of paganism in their Christian labor? What have

ble, truthful, and searching ssionary labor in the East will be able to give a satis-

will be able to give a satis-er. For more than three-century Protestant mission-e Punjaub and other most favored parts of Hindostan and of their zeal and resources

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rs of Xavier and his follow

Erin, Oh Erin.

them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a very unpleasant missile in the hands of the small boy. A charming old lady told me to-day that in 1824 she was sitting with a sick person when some one brought the invalid as a tempting delicacy some tomatoes. "Would you poison her?" was the exclamation of the astorished attendants; and yet Corne is this section of the town had been serving them for a year previous. As late as 1835 they were regarded as poisonous throughout Connections. The provious the provious throughout Connections are provided to the farmer. And when the farmer receives a guarantee from the house farmer farmer receives a guarantee from the house farmer farmer for the provious farmer farmer farmer farmer farmer for the provious farmer farme garded as poisonous throughout Connecticut.—Boston Transcript.

Erigram of Lamb.—Braise a piece of breast of lamb in a stew-pan with a little water and some onions, carrots, celery, whole pepper, salt, cloves, parsley, and sweet herbs to taste. When sufficiently cooked to allow it, pull out all the bones and put the breast between two dishes with a heavy weight on it. The piece of breast being quite cold and flat, cut it out into small cutlets, egg and bread crumb them, then fry them a nice color in lard, and serve with boiled green peas.

Grease can be extracted from floors by applying a paste of wood ashes and quick lime, to be kept on several days and then washed off. Stains on wall paper can be cut out with a sharp pen-knife, and a piece of paper so nicely inserted that no one can see the patch.

GLOBE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

If the success of an establishment can be judged by its progress, the Globe Agricultural Works of Crawford & Co. of this mine their implements before purchasing.

Which are now used the world over. It is, therefore, with much pleasure we suggest to the Catholic farmers the advisability of becoming acquainted with the propritors of the Globe works, London, and examine their implements before purchasing.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns]

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS

SACRED HEART, DAY AS YOULGO whose spirit outlives them, unfading and warm.

Erin, ohe Erin, thus bright thro' the tears of a long night of bondage, thy spirit appears.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The nations have fallen, and thou still art young.

The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Erin, oh Erin, tho' long in the shade.

Erin, oh Erin, tho' long in the shade.

The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Erin, oh Erin, tho' long in the shade.

The lily lies sleeping thro' winter's cold hour.

The lily lies sleeping thro' winter's cold hour.

Till Spring's light touch her fetters unbind, And daylight and liberty bless the young flower.

Thus Erin, oh Erin, thy winter is past.

The full hour, they winter is past.

The still the hone ther the first sublind, And daylight and liberty bless the young flower.

Thus Erin, oh Erin, thy winter is past. BY THOS. MOORE.

Like the bright lamp that shone in Kildare's holy fane.

And burn'd thro' long ages of darkness and storm. community, that here they all meet with upright, just and liberal treatment. At these works are manufactured all kinds of farming implements to aid the husbandman in planting and saving his crops, such as Grain Drills, Hay Rakes, Plows, Gang Plows, Harrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Horse, Powers, and, finally, here

Services.

**Final Programme of the control of the

few months, and although he has often been in the same town since he left hery yet he had refused to have anything to do with her for three years. The young woman got the decree she desired, and a clerical looking man escorted her from court.

Next came a pale-faced girl, whose features were regular, but whose complexion was sallow. She seemed sickly. She was married in 1874, and after a week of honeymoon, her lusband left her.

"Did you go to him?

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

"Because his mother was always picking at me and finding fault."

Then Judge Lord, who had been visibly growing indignant, arose. "It is shocking to contemplate the state of morals in this great Commonwealth, "that is here to be observed."

WHERE TOMATOES WERE FIRST EATEN.

—It is a Newport tradition that tomatoes were first eaten in this country in about 1828, in a house standing on the corner of Corne and Mill streets. About that time there came an eccentric painter. Miccele Felice Corne. He bought a stable on the street now called after him, fashioned it into a dwelling house, and their lived and died. Previous to his coming, and long after tomatoes, then called "love apples," were thought to be poisonous. A gentlement told me to-day that in 1816 he brought them from South Carolina and planted them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a your subalease the missile in the lands of the laxle, the machine can be placed in the hands of the laxle, the machine can be placed in the hands of the machine can be placed in the hands of the laxle them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a your subalease thus hands of the laxle them in his yard, where they were looked upon as curiosities and prized for their beauty. They became later, however, a your subalease the girls and above the manufacturers have added in provement after improvement to the lixle, these improvements being the sufficiency of the lax

by year the manufacturers have added improvement after improvement to the IXL, these improvements being the suggestions of critical observations of the working of the machine in the farm field. For the year 1879 a new and unique rake head has been added to the machine, which embraces so many good and useful features, that we have only to ask the farmers to call and examine it to satisfy themselves.

anteed to the larmer. And when the farmer receives a guarantee from the house of Crawford & Co., he may rest contented that he has procured an article that will afford him every satisfaction. The Globe Agricultural Works may well invite the farmers to call and inspect their products

Pupils admitted at any time.

STOCK OF WINES & LIQUODS MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING,



SKEFFINGTON & ALLEY, 193 DUNDAS-ST.

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MRS. J. J. SKEFFINGTON.

The long experience of MISS E. B. ALLEY And her knowledge of the wants of the Ladies of London will materially assist the new firm A Complete stock of

MILLINERY.

Consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES

OF THE SEASON and a large assortment of

LACES, EMBROIDERY, &c Crape Hats and Bonnets always on hand

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

O'MARA BROS. beg to notify their customers and the general public that being compelled to leave their present store on Market Lane, lst of May, they intend to open out in Fitzgibbon's old stand in

NEW ARCADE. where they hope by strict attention to busi-ness—a good article and low prices—to obtain a continuance of the liberal patronage alredy

orded them. Old Stand, West End, Dundas street. Office New Arcade, London, Ont. PAINTING, GRAINING,

SIGN WRITING, KALSOMINING, PAPERING.

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199 Arcade, Dundas Street. 1-hm 23-nm

Dundas St., London, Ont.

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The many claims of this flourishing In-stitution cannot fail to arrest the attention of parents and guardians. Eligibly situated in the midst of spacious grounds, it affords every facility for healthful exercise and amusement.

The course of studies embrace all that con-stitutes a thorough accomplished education hallowed by Religion. His Lordship, RT, REV. DR. WALSH, Bishop of London, annually awards a hand-some Gold Medal for proficiency in Christian

TERMS, cluding Board, Tuition in English and rench, Washing, Stationery, all kinds of ain and Fancy Needlework, Calisthenics of Practical Instructions in the Culinary epartment, payable semi-annually, \$75.

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LONDON, ONT. London Oct., 25, 1878.

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RICHMOND-ST. OPP. CITY HALL

Mr. McKenzie begs to announce that he has peen appointed Sole Agent for the celebrated "Siellian" o "Alfar Wine," shipped directly from "Mestlan" in "Sielly." by the well-known firm of Ingham & Whittaker. By kind permission Mr. McKenzie is allowed to refer to Bishop Walsh, London, E. A., Archbishop of Quebec, and other ecclesiastical dignifaries, in support of the above article, which, from the highest scientific tests, has been found to be of the greatest purity, and amply confirmed by certificates in the Agent's pessession.

Mr. McKenzie would further invite the attention of his numerous friends and the public generally to his

Larce and well-assorted Stock Large and well-assorted Stock

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS,

&c., Embracing the Choicest Brands and lines usually to be found in a FIRST-CLASS AND OED ESTABLISHED HOUSE, the prices of which will be found as LOW as it is POSSIBLE TO SELL A GENUINE ARTI-CLE for. Your patronage esteemed a favor.

R. MCKENZIE. Grocer, &c.

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of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Venitians, Worsted Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian
Tweeds, Denims, Ducks, Drills, Tickings,
Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silk,
Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares

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1879 - 1879

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thoroughly

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CANADA. And on a par with any published in the

STATES, And is increasing in interest week by week. Its columns are brimful of SOUND CATH-OLIC reading, while its EDI-TORIALS are of the highest order. Being untrammelled by any political party, it is enabled to give that attention to CATHOLIC INTERESTS so

much needed. Send for SAMPLE COPY.

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HAST HALF OF LOT 15, 5th CONCESSION, Brooke; all fenced, 80 acres cleared, with good water; 2 dwelling houses and orchard bearing; good barn, sheds and orchard bearing; good barn, sheds and orchard bearing; one mile and a half west of Alvinston. For terms of sale apply to this office. WINDOW SHADES ROLLERS,

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One hundred acres of good land, well watered, good orchard, and in a good state of cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining, being five miles from the Two Most office paper for themselves for two Michael Maddish.

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One hundred acres of good land, well watered, good orchard, and in a good state of cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining, being five miles from the Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining, being five miles and Th. Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining. Being five miles and Th. Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining. Being five miles and Th. Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school houses adjoining. Being five miles and Th. Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being five miles and Th. Poundation of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot the concession of the Cultivation of the C

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

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STEAM AND HOT WATER All work guaranteed, and ONLY first-mechanics employed. All persons con plating having any work done in any o above times should not fail to give me a

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DRAPER.

brave, appreciative of music rything else that appeals to al nature, patriotic, eloquent IURCH IN GFRMANY. n the Pall Mall Gazette.] nt state of the Roman Catholic ermany is such that no surprise at the anxiety shown by the cone head and the German t on the other, to put an end of twelve German dioceses are occupied by the rightful mely, Munster, by Mgr. Brink-mburg by Mgr. Blum; and r. Marwitz. The other nine e vacant—that of Treveri by of Mgr. Eberhard; that of by the death of Mgr. Beckmann; fildersheim by the death of merwerk; those of Cologne, Posen, Breslau, and Worms, ulsion of Monsignori Melchers, lochowski, Foerster, and Kre-

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Latest Financial and Market Reports.

Insolvent Notices.

ASSIGNMENTS. Jas. Buchanan, grocer, Ottawa; Wm. Watkins, Milton; Wm. Austin, Galt; J. D. Dewan & Co., grocers, Strathroy; G. M. Cockburn, Scotia.

ATTACHMENTS,

Wm. O. Snodgrass, Brussels; Edward Wm. O. Snodgrass, Brussels; Edward Kilmer, Walkerton; Chas. L. Buchan, Brussels; John Alex. Murdoch, Walkerton; Jas. Ki'lean, Brampton; Jas. Stork, Brampton; Henry Offit, Windsor; Edwin Gooder, Gravenhurst; John McFarlane, Renfrew; Woodward & Anderson, Sault Ste. Marie; John Sutherland, Hanover; Nelson Brown, Woodstock; Robert. Runeiman, Goderich; Thos. E. Kilroy, Windsor; Christian Ernst, New Hamburg; Wilson & Carroll, St. Catharines.

London Market-Weekly Report. The receipts of the week have been only moderately fair for the time of the year.

Wool.—Has made its appearance, but prices not satisfactory for farmers. Several lots have been disposed of at from 18c. to

lots have been disposed of at from 18c. to 20c.

WHEAT—Forms the staple of deliveries. White fall commands from \$1.70 to \$1.75, and red fall \$1.65 to \$1.70. Spring ranges from \$1.35 to \$1.65, the better samples of Fife only bringing the latter figure.

OATS—Are again higher, being quoted today at \$1.23. They are exceedingly scarce, while the demand seems to be increasing.

HAY—Keeps firm at \$10 to \$12, with a prospect of a further advance if rain does not come soon.

not come soon.

BUTTER—Owing to the lack of grass comes in slower, and a firmer tone pervades

comes in slower, and a firmer tone pervates the market.

EGGS—Are also firmer, the supply within the past two or three days having fallen off considerably.

CHEESE—Steady.

POTATOES—Weaker. Several more carload lots have come into the market, depressing prices materially. Rates were from the series of the ser

pressing prices made				**		
\$1 to \$1.20.	GRAIN.					
White Wheat, Deihl		981	1 7	o t	0 8	1 75
Tready	vall "		1 7	0 1	o	1 75
Red Fall	**				0	1 70
Spring Wheat	**			35	to	1 65
Corn	**			15		1 00
Oats	**			5		1 23
Peas	**			35		1 05
Barley	":			80		1 25
Rye				80		0 93
Buckwheat				00		1 10
Beans			1	50	to	2 00
PI PI	RODUCE		0	10	to	0 11
Eggs, ♥ doz Butter Crock						0 11
Rolls			n	11	to	0 13
" Winking			0	uo	to	0 00
Change Dairy & lh.			0	07	to	0 08
Factory			0	07	to	0 09
FLOUI	RANDF	KED				
XX Fall Wheat Floo	ar cwt			75		3 00
Fall Flour				50		3 00
Mixed Flour	**		2	25	to	2 75
Spring Flour	::		2	25	to	2 50
Oatmeal			2	50	to	2 75
Buckwheat Flour			Z	20	to	2 50 2 50
Graham Flour			•	50	+0	1 75
Cornmeal	₩ tor			00	to	18 00
Shorts	e toi		19	00	to	14 00
Bran	AND HI			00	10	
Sheepskins each	ANDI	DES.	0	50	to	1 50
Calfabring groon & In			u	10	w	0 12
dry each			U	12	to	0 15
						0 05
" dry "			0	08	to	0 10
MISC	ELLANE	ous.				. ~
Apples, green & bag			. 0		to	1 20
Apples Dried, # bus	h		. 0		to	1 00
Apples Dried, & bus Potatoes per bag					to	0 2
				20	to	0 3
Carrots		• • • • •	0	00	to	1 00
Onions ₩ bush					to	0 0
Tallow rendered					to	0 0
Lard					to	0 10
Beef Plb					ito	0 0
Mutton & ib			. 0	05	to	0 0
Turkova onch			. 0	75	to	1 0
Googe each			. (140) to	0 7
Ducka & nair			. v		, 60	
Chielrone # nair			. U	90	, 10	0 1
						0 2
Hay Wton			. 11	U	, 10	12 0
Straw P load			. 1	5	1 to	3 0

Refined Oil, in carload lots, per wine gal. 8 08 L.O.R. Co's 25 Grav. Uleine Cil' ".023 28 Grav. y Oleine Oil ... 013 L.O. R. Co'n trans, wax candles per lb_0 18

> English Markets. Beerbohm's Review by Cable.

LONDON, May 28, Floating Cargoes - Wheat at opening, firm corn, quiet. Cargoes on passage and for ship-ment—Wheat at opening, quiet; corn, ditto Mark Lane—Wheat at opening, inactive. Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom during the past week, 170,000 to 175,000 qrs; corn, 285,000 to 293,000 qrs; flour, sacks to be converted into barrels, 80,,000 to 85,000 berrels. Liverpool — Wheat on the spot at opening, inactive; corn, ditto: red American spring wheat, to No. 2, per cental, 83 54; range of No. 3, 7s 5d. London - American extra state flour, per cental of 100 lbs, 11s 1d. Liverpool - American extra state flour, per cental of 100 lbs, 11;

LIVERPOOL, May 28-11:30 a. m. The following are each day's latest quota tions for the past three market days:

Ma	May 26.		27.	May 28.		
8 D	8 D	S D	S D	8 D	SI	
Flour pr.c. 8 06@	210 00	8 06@	10 (0	8 062		
Spring 7 06	8 06	7 (6	8 04	7 06	8 04	
Red Win. 8 10	9 05	8 10	9 04	8 09	9 03	
White 8 06	9 02	8 06	9 (2	8 04	9 01	
W nite 6 00	9 02	9 01	9 (5	9 01	9 0	
Club 9 01	4 (4	4 03	0 00	4 03	0 10	
Corn p. c. 4 (3	0 00	5 06	0 00	5 06	0 0	
Oats p. c 5 16			0 00	5 03	0 0	
Bari'y p.c. 5 (3	0 00		0 00	6 02	0 0	
Peas p. c 6 02	0 00				0 0	
Pork 47 06	0 00	47 00	0 00			
Lard,32 03	0 00	32 06	0 00	32 06		
Bacon25 09	26 03	25 06	0 00	25 06	25 (
Beef75 t0	0 00	75 00	0 00	75 00	0 0	
Tallow31 06	0 00	34 03	0 00	34 03	0 0	
Cheese 42 00	0 00	41 00	0 00	41 00	0 0	
Receipts-Cor	n past	3 days	, 38,00	0 cents	ds.	
LIVERFOOI, I	May 28	5:001	p. m	Flour,	88 6	
	antal.	anning	whoe	t 79 1	6d t	

to 10s 3d per cental; spring wheat, 7s 6d to 8s 4d; red winter, 8s 9d to 9s 5d; white, 8s 4d to 9s 1d; club, 9s 1d to 9s 4d; corn, 4s 31 to 0s 0d per cental; oats, 5s 6l per cental; barley, os of per cental, does, de per cental; pork, 47s 01; lard, 32s 6d; bacon, 25s 61 to 25s 91; beef, 75s 0d; tallow, 34s 3d; cheese, 41s 0d.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE BRITISH GRAIN

TRADE. London, May 27.—The Mark Lane Fromessays: Advices from Norfolk and sen other counties are disparaging. A large quantity of wheat has been ploughed in and the land re-sown with spring corn. Thestimated acreage of wheat in these disparations will searcely exceed mated acreage of wheat in these dis-tricts this year will scarcely exceed half the average growth. Barley and oats have come up fairly; farmers continue to market their reserves of wheat very freely at country markets, but business is dull, buyers apathetic and prices slightly declined. At Mark Lane offerings were moderate and previous prices main. buyers apathetic and prices slightly declined. At Mark Lane offerings were moderate and previous prices maintained with difficulty. The imports of foreign into London last Monday were 35,000 quarters. The subsequent arrivals to Friday.

day were 23,000 quarters. At the commencement of the week sellers showed considerable firmness, but the return of fine weather and weaker reports from America deprived trade of its buoyancy, and sales were difficult at previous quotations. Business was fairly active during the week, as the retail wants of millers kept sellers employed, and the finer growths of spring American wheat were in fair request. Maize improved 6d. per quarter since Monday, and considerable quantities were sold at that advance, but other varieties of feeding corn sold at former value. With small arrivals at ports of call during the week the floating cargo trade for wheat was dull and prices declined 6d per quarter. Maize, with a limited enquiry, was 3d to 6d per quarter lower. Barley was steady. Sales of English wheat last week, 53,672 quarters at 41s 4d per quarter, against 35,554 quarters at 51s 2d per quarter the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending May 17 amounted to 443,281 hundred weights of flour.

MONTREAL, May 28-noo FLOUR - Receipts, 14,000 bbls.; sales, 100 bble. Market quiet and weak, buyers' holding off in anticipation of lower prices, but rates are off in anticipation of lower prices, at faces are nominally unchanged; quotations: Superiors \$4,70 to \$4.75; extras, \$4.50 to \$4.55; fancy \$4.35 to \$4.40; 'spring extra, \$4.25 to \$4.30; superfine, \$3.95 to \$4.90; middlings, \$3. to \$4.60; fine, \$3.25 to \$3.40; middlings, \$3. to \$3.10; pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Ontario bags, \$2.10 to \$2.15; city bags, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Sales, 100 fine sold at \$3.40, a broken lot of experience \$4.25. superiors at \$4 75.
GRAINS, PROVISIONS and ASHES-Nomi-

Hamilton Market.

Hamilton, May 28. BARLEY-45c to 50c, WHEAT-Suring, 90c to 93c; red winter, 95c to 97c; treadwell, 95c to 97c; deihl, 95c to 98c, OATS-39c to 49c, PEAS-55c to 65c, FIGS-57c to 65c.

Toronto Street Market. TORONTC, May 28

BARLEY-4% to 503.
WHRAT-Spring, 90c to 950; red winter, 90c to 966; Treedwell, 905 to 986; Biehl, 90c to \$1.
OATS-385 to 405,
PEAS-69cto 650.
FLOUR — Superfine, \$3 75; spring extra, \$4 05; extra, \$4 20; superior, \$4 45.
BUTTER—7c to 10c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, May 28,

FLOUR—No. 1 superior, \$2 25 to \$2 50,

WHEAT—Fall, 90e to 97c; spring, 70e to 95e,

BARLEY—Unchanged.

PEAS—50e to 60e,

OATS—37e to 38e,

CATLLE-Live weight, 3]e to 4je,

BERF—46 to \$6 50,

MUTTON—86 to \$6 50,

DRESSED HOGS—\$5.

HD 88—5e. Brantford Market. DRESSED HOGS-\$5.
HIDES-5c.
SHEEPSKINS-20c.
WOO!.-20c to 24c.
BUTTER-13: to 14c.
EGGS-9c to 10c.
POTATOES-90c to \$1 per bag.
CORN-50c.

Provincial Markets. GUELPH, May 28.—Fall wheat, 90c to 99c; spring, 90c to 95c; peas 55c to 69c; barley, 45c to 50c; cats, 40 · to 41c; potatoes, 600 · to 80c; butter, 10c to 12c; eggs, 7c to 8c; hogs, \$7 to

7 50,

LISTOWEL. May 28. Fall wheat. 95c; so inz, 85c to 38c; peas, 55c to 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; flour, \$5; oatmeal, \$5 50; potatoes, 90c; butter, 105 eggs, 80; indes, \$4 to 55; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; hay, \$20 to \$12; wool, 18c.

SEAFORTH, May 28.—Flour, \$2 15 to \$2 20; fall wheat, 94c to 96c; spring 85c to 90c; peas, 55c to 60c; barley, 45c to 60c; oats, 35c to 40c; potatoes, 60c; butter, 10c to 124c; eggs, 8c; cheese, 10c.

Chicago Hog Market.

CHICAGO. May 28. HOGS-Receipts (official) yesterday, 24,301; light grades, \$3.50 to \$3.55; mixed packers, \$3.40 to \$3.60; heavy shipping, \$3.50 to \$3.70

East Buffalo Hog Market EAST BUFFALO, May 27.

HOOS — Shade easler; receipts, 24½ cars; shipments, 17 cars; 13 cars to New York; Yorkers, £3 65 to \$3 70; three loads good heavy, \$3 80 best grades sold.

Cotton Markets. NEW YORK, May 28, COTTON-Nomina'; 13c. LIVERPOOL, May 28.

COTTON - Dull; 7d. Petroleum Markets

Antwerp, May 28-Quoted at 201f.

Turpentine. Wilmington, May 28. — Spirits of turgen ine firm at 25 c.

Aperican Markets.

CHICAGO, May 28-9.30 a.m.

WHEAT-92|c June; 92|c July.

CORN-36|s June; 37|c July.

RECEIP: -=Floor, 15,499 bbls; wheat, 126, 000; corn, 360,000; oats, 107,000; rye, 5,600; barley, 3,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS - F.our, 14,555 bbls; wheat, 220,000; corn, 507,000; ca's, 55,000; rye, 8,000; barley, 2,000 bushels. American Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28-p. m.

Garley, Solo bashada Chill., May 28—p. m. FLOUR—Steady, unchanged.

WHEAT—active, firm, higher; No. 2 spring, \$100; cash; \$101 June.
COttN—Good demand, shade higher; 3% cash; 35% to 35% June.
OATS—Strong, higher; 20]c cash; 20% June.
RYE—Firmer.
BARLEY—Steady, unchanged.
PORK—Steady, fair demand; \$9.6% to \$9.65 cash and June.
LA*D—Steady, unchanged.
PURK MEATS—Quiet, weak; shoulders, \$3.60; short rip. \$4.65; short clear, \$4.8%.
RECKEIPTS—Flour, 15.000 bis.; wheat, 176, 000 cush.; corp., 16.000 bush.; oats, 17,000; bush.; corp., 16.000 bush.; wheat, 221,000 bush.; corp., 100,000 bush.; wheat, 221,000 bush.; corp., 40,000 bush.; wheat, 21,000 bush.; corp., 40,000 bush.; wheat, 21,000 bush.; corp., 40,000 bush.; wheat, 21,000 bush.; corp., 40,000 bush.; wheat, 176,000; bush.; 176,5,000 bush., barley, 8,000 bush.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 15,000 bbls; sales, 0,000 bbls; \$3 15 to \$3 75 for superior state and

9,000 bbis; \$3 15 to \$3 75 for superior state and western.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, uncharged.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet, the better; winner, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to

Oswkeo, N. Y., May 28-1 p. m. WHEAT-Steady; No. 1 white Michigan, 116; prime 1ed state, \$1 16; white state, 112. \$1.16; prime red state, \$1.12. \$1.12. CORN — Unchanged; No. 2 Toledo, high mixed, 47e. Quiet; extra bright Canada, held 84: No 1 bright, 78e to 80e; No. 2 bright, 70e to 73e; No. 1 at 15c to 67e. RYE-Quiet; Canada nominally 59e to 59le in bond.

LAKE RECEIPTS — 19 000 bush. corn, 10,400 bush. rye, 271,000 ft. lumber.

DETROIT, May 28 -12,45 p. m.

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