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# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1879.

NO. 30

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Sunday, 27.—Second Sunday after Easter, feast of the Hoty Family, double 2nd class. Monday, 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, confessor, double. Tuesday, 29—St. Peter martyr, double. Wednesday, 30—St. Catherine of Sienna, double.

May, 1879, Thursday, 1-Feasts of Sts. Phillip and James Apostles, able 2nd class. Friday, 2–St. Athanasius, Bishop and Doctor, Saturday, 3–The Feast of the finding of the Holy Cross,

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

a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the commend it is to the commend commend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH,

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

Bishop of London.

Diocese of Hamilton, Nov. 5th, 1878. Nov. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ .-

DEAR SIR,- Your agent called on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of its well written, and contains a great amount of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is heart and several others have been read in cipher. It is not at all exaggerating the situation to say.

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

> > ITALY.

FIVE NEW CARDINALS.

London, April 21.—A aespatch from Rome says that at the consistory to be held to-day the Pope will create a five Cardinals, as follows:—Dr. Newman, of England; Monsignor Hergenrother, of Germany; Monsignor Desprez and Pie, and his own brother, Monsignor Pecci, of Italy. Monsignor Desprez is archbishop of Toulouse, and he was re-served in Petto on the 19th of February last to be created Cardinal at the next consistory. These creations will raise the number of the sacred college to ations will raise the number of the sacred conege to 59 members, leaving 11 vacancies to be filled. One, if not two, of these to be filled by the appointments of Irish prelates, and one each, it is believed, from the United States, Canada, Mexico and one of the South American States

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

Rome, April 21.—A meeting was held to-day of the representatives of the Republican Associations, pursuant to a call of Garibaldi, who presided. It was resolved to agitate for universal suffrage, for the abolition of the Deputies' oath of allegiance. The meeting sent a greeting to their brethren in talk unredgemed.

A CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

Bome, April 21.—There was a great Catholic demonstration and display of sacred relics, yesterday, in honor of the Virgin Mary, as a protest against the alleged action of the Protestant minister Ribbitti, who had posted hand-bills announcing a discourse entitled, "Glory to God Only." Pilgrimages to the three great Basilicas of Santa Croce in Gierusalemme, in response to a special invitation of the Cardinal Vicar, were very numerous and enthusias-tic, embracing all classes of society. The demonstration is described as most imposing in its proportions

FRANCE.

# LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 19.—The Sportsman says in reference to P. Lorillard's, Uncas was yesterday supported at 100 to 7 for the 2,000 guineas stakes, which will be run on the 30th inst., at the Newmarket first spring meeting, and at 40 to 1 for the Derby stakes, which takes place on the 28th May at Epsom summer meeting. The Duke of Magenta will be all right in season for the Goodwood meeting. Englishmen must look to their laurels, for Lorillard's stud is clearly a good one. stud is clearly a good one.

ANOTHER PETTY WAR POSSIBLE. A little flurry was caused in the House of Commons this afternoon by a statement from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which seemed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which seemed to threatened that England might soon find herself embroiled in still another foreign petty war. Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary, informed the House that the Chilian fleet had seized several vessels off the coast of Peru, and he added that steps had been taken to protect British interests in that quarter. It is remarked at the clubs to-night that the steps taken to protect British interests have already provaked two bloody and costly wars, now in progress, when the protect British interests have already provaked two bloody and costly wars, now in progress. Saturday, 3—The Feast of the finding of the Holy Cross, double 2nd class.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

o'connor don.

The Home Rule party has received a severe blow

has not since materially diminished.

London, April 21.—The Czar's ukase, giving powers of life and death without trial or appeal to the military governors of the leading cities, has created a panic throughout the Empire, and an intense sensation in London and Europe. The Nihilists are the only people not staggered by the blow. Their answer is the assassination of two more police officials. The Czar hopes to stamp out Nihilism by measures more bloody than its awn. He may for a officials. The Czar hopes to stamp out Nihilism by measures more bloody than its own. He may for a time paralyze the avenging arm, but the discontent will only sink deeper into the heart of the nation. The revolutionary organization is spreading in all directions. The Russian Polish emigrants in Switzerland have agreed to support the revolution in Russia, and have organized a system of police which has for its chief an eminent Englishman.

MEETING FORCE BY FORCE.

Advices from St. Petersburg and Moscow during the past twenty-four hours have been of the most alarming nature. The authorities of those cities Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,

1 remain, dear sir,

Li is not at all exaggerating the situation to say that the repressive measures proposed by the Government in consequence of the attempt on the life of the Czar are being met in anticipation by most violent reistance and self-assertion on the part of the people. A state of civil war may almost be said to exist throughout the entire Empire. The outbreak at Rostoff is only one of similar revolts that have occurred within a short time. Rostoff is a town of about six thousand inhabitants, and very ancient, the town being mentioned in history nearly one thousand vears ago. A great fair is held there one thousand years ago. A great fair is held there yearly, which is attended by fifty thousand persons. Tha town is situated on Lake Nero, and has a cathedral, several convents and a seminary. The outbreak was caused by an attempt on the part of the police to arrest certain students who were sus-pected of having knowledge of the recent affair at St. Petersburg. The whole populace arose, and a pected of having knowledge of the recent affair at 8t. Petersburg. The whole populace arose, and a desparate affray ensued, in which two of the police were killed and many persons wounded. Finally a squadron of Cossacks arrived and succeeded, at the cost of no little bloodshed, in dispersing the people. Taking all the news together, there is reason to fear Russia is on the brink of revolution.

A correspondent at Berlin says simultaneously with Suleivieff's attempt on the Czar's life, three policemen were shot at Kazon. Among the assassins were an educated girl, aged seventeen years, and

A striking demonstration took place the other day at a banquet given to the celebrated novelist, Tourgerieff. The eminent St. Petersburg advocate, M. Spassovitch, made a brilliant speech on this occasion, in which, proposing toasts to the youth of Russia, he defended them against their accusers, and pleadhe defended them against their accusers, and plead-ed for liberal reforms as the best guarantees of the future welfare of the country. This speech was warmly appplaaded by many distinguished repre-sentatives of the educated class of Russia who were present, but it has been received with volleys of abuse by the government papers, who call M. Spassovitch a Polish revolutionist, and accuse Tourgerieff

of total ignorance of Russian affairs. St. Petersburg, April 21.—Gen. Ghourka, the newly appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, has ordered the gun-makers to send a list of their stock to the City Commandant, and sell only to persons presenting a special authorization, under a penalty of confiscation of the stock and prohibia penalty of confiscation of the stock and promotion. Private persons possessing arms, can only retain them by special permission. Porters must be kept at the doors of all houses day and night, to prevent the posting of placards and scattering explosives in the streets.

Berlin, April 21.—The Post declares that a whis-Paris, April 19.—The publisher of the Revolution
Francaue has been fined 6,000 franes and eight months imprisonment for a scurrilous article against

Octobrile and suggests a common defermine a suggest and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests a common defermine and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests a common defermine and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests and suggests a common defermine and suggests and suggests and suggests and suggests are suggested as a suggest and suggests are suggests and suggests and suggests are suggests as a suggest and suggests and suggests and suggests are suggests as a suggest and suggests and suggests are suggests as a suggest and suggests and suggests are suggests as a suggest and suggests defensive action.

BRITISH BURMAH.

THE KING DECLARES HE WILL NOT LISTEN TO

BRITISH PROPOSALS. Bombay, April 20.—According to intelligence re-ceived from Mandalay, the King declared to his counsellors that fear had heretofore made him yield to the British demands, but henceforth he would neither listen or speak of proposals for accommodation with England.

AUSTRIA.

London, April 20.—A Vienna dispatch says that Italy has furnished Austria a satisfactory explana-tion in reference to the movements of the Garibal-dian agitators, and has despatched men-of-war to prevent any landing of Garibaldian on the Albanian coast, and instructed the authorities at Anconia and Otranto to keep strict watch on all departures.

London, April 22.—A St. Petersburg correspondent explains the state of things preceding the publication of the Imperial ukase. He says the clandard Liberty, demanded the abolition of the thind section of the Imperial Chancellery, and the dismissal of the Court Camerilla surrounding the Czar. It published a list of 200 names declaring that the Revolutionists would shoot, stab, and murder, until their demands are satisfied and the camerilla swept from the face of the earth. The correspondent estimates that the Secret Society numbers 19,000 fully intitiated working members, besides thousands who have taken a simple oath of loyalty. The total value of the property of the Society is estimated at two million roubles.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The Nihilistic reign of terror continues with unabted remors-deseases. Scarcely a day passes that is not fraught with some appalling incident, the other present inhered in post-group of the secretary of the sec THE REIGN OF TERROR. The Nihilistic reign of terror continues with unadays before his assassination, and had scaled his doom by handing the minatory document to the Chief of the Moscow police.

# A BATCH OF FIRES.

Windsor, Ont., April 21.—A fire broke out this morning about 6 o'clock in the western wing of the American Hotel, in a store occupied by Mr. Martin, tailor, and the Dominion Telegraph Company. The damage is about \$3,000 or \$4,000 to building and contents, which is covered by insurance. The following is a list of the insurance companies holding risks on the American Hotel and its contents as far risks on the American Hotel and its contents as far risks on the American Hotel and its contents as ims can be found out:—Victoria Mutual, \$2,000 on furniture; Western, \$1,000 on furniture, Queen's, \$2,000 on furniture; Union, \$2,000 on stock; Union, \$800 on furniture; Royal, \$2,000 on building; Tcottish Imperial, \$2,000 on building. The loss will probably reach \$8,000 to \$10,000, but is prabably covered by about \$30,000 insurance.

The guests were routed out of their beds in the

sort of a hurry, and some of them made their largest sort of a nurry, and some or the streets in endress uniform. In fact, those on the first floor and immediately above the tailor shop had to do so or submit to a roasting. Mr. Board and his family had rooms on the upper floor, and only heard the alarm when the flames Revolutionists plundered and destroyed official residences. Several of the police were killed. There are military preparations to meet expected risings in other districts.

Mr. Board and his family had rooms on the upper floor, and only heard the alarm when the flames had completely cut off their escape by the stairs. They made their way to the roof, where they remained for some time in a precarious situation. mained for some time in a precarious situation, calling for help and apparently standing a good chance of involuntary cremation. Ultimately they managed to make their way to the roof of Blake's managed to make their way to the root of blake's undertaking shop; and were rescued, not much hurt, but very smoky and frightened. The flames at one time threatened to sweep away the entire block, and as there was a delay at the outset in procuring a supply of water, the fire brigade worked under that the standard of the root of of a supply of water, the fire brigade worked under great disadvantage. They managed, however, to confine the fire to the section of the house in which it originated, and the universal opinion in Windsor is that they worked nobly. The damage done is extensive. The central portion of the block is gutted. The furniture and carpets of the hotel are ruined. Smithville, April 21.—A barn on the mountain near Beamsville, belonging to Mr. John Marlott, was determed by fire last night. A quantity of hay, destroyed by fire last night. A quantity of hay, straw and some grain burned. Insured in the Waterloo Insurance Company for \$700. Cause of

Hamilton, Ont., April 22.—A fire occured a little after midnight in the buildings occupied by the Canada Life Insurance Co. The loss, chiefly by water, will amount to several thousands.

St. Catharine's, April 22.—A fire broke out in an unoccupied frame dwelling-house on William street, there  $l^{\prime\prime}$  "Oh, only my dagger," answer the player. Suett, however, drew out a small bottle, and having one. The building was partially destroyed. Loss one. The building was partially destroyed. Loss about \$500; insured in the Hartford for a small about \$500; insured in the Hartford for a small with these words, "There's the sheath." St. Catharine's, April 22 .- A fire broke out in an

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

PROPOSED PLAN TO CREATE AN INLAND SEA AND MAKE GARDENS
OF CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

IMPERIAL UKASE FOR EX-TREME MEASURES.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUA-

24th inst.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—An official decree is published, appointing provisionally General Gourko Governor-General of St. Petersburg; Gen. Todleben, Governor-General of Odessa, and Gen. Loris Melikoff Governor-General of Charkoff. Generals Todle-

more deadly instrument for the work of repression.

The Gazette says the wickedness of the despotic
methods authorized by the ukase is not less than the methods automized by the wickedness of the assassins who have terrorized the Imperial family and their officers. If the ukase incarried out, we shall see political assassination on one side answered by political assassination on the other. For one such crime on one side one hundred on the other, and those last inflicted on men and women innocent of all offence whatever. It is tru-ly an awful state of things, nor is it possible to fore-

see how it may end.

The Daily Ners (pro-Russian) says:—"We cannot attempt to forecast the result of the duel between Nihilism and militaryism, to which this proclamation seems to be a challenge. It is an attempt ee how it may end. clamation seems to be a changing. It is an attempt to meet the disturbers with something like their own weapons for the time during which this ukase lasts; and in the wide and important districts to which it applies, Russia ceases to be what she has recently been, and relapses into a condition of practically cell barbarism. Perhaps this evil state of things would not be too much to bear if it were likely to relieve the country of the malignant political disease from which it appears to be suffering, but if such relief were to result from such measures it would be for the first time in history."

London, April 20.—A Berlin dispatch says that indications multiply that last Monday had been fixed upon for a general emeute in St. Petersburg. The assassination of a general was attempted, and a petard exploded in a street shortly after Selevieff's

#### attempt on the life of the Czar. EKOWE RELIEVED.

London, April 22.—Advices from Cape Town, April 6, via St. Vincent, say Lord Chelmsford's camp at Ginglelova on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak on April 3 by 11,000 Zulus, who made at daybreak on April 3 by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hun-dred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead round the trenches, and the final attacks was led by Dabul-mansi, who commanded at Isandula. Lieutenant Lebuce, of the 90th Johnson, of the 99th regiment, and four privates were killed. Col. Northey, of the 60th regiment. the surgeon and fifteen men was severely wounded. Col. Crealock. Major Barrows and ten men were wounded. On the 4th inst. Lord Chemsford, with the 91st, 60th, and 57th Regiments, and a body of Burford, Ont., April 21.—The barn of Mr. George Stewart was totally consumed by fire this morning, with its contents. Total loss, \$1,700; insured for \$900.

Hamilton Out. April 22.—A five contents a little totally expensed.

Snett observed a performer put something under his cloak, and asked him, "What have you got there?" "Oh, only my dagger," answer the player.

General Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has sub-General Fremont, Governor of Arizona, has submitted to the proper authorities at Washington a plan for bringing the waters of the Gulf of California back to what is supposed to be their old basin in Southern California. This basin, which is now a dry and sandy desert, is 200 miles long, 50 miles wide, and in its central part is 350 feet below the level of the sea. It lies between Southern California and Arizona, and is unfit for the sustenance of man or beast. General Fremont said recently to a Herald reporter, in answer to the question as to how he St. Petersburg, April 10.—The ukase just issued, ordering the appointment of Govornors-General for sixty of the most populous districts, begins by stating that events have shown there exists a band of criminals, not numerous but very determined which aim at undermining the State. After referring to the recent murderous attacks upon officials, the ukase continues:—"These crimes have necessitated the provisional adoption of exceptional measures to permit the exemplary punishment of the guilty persons, and provide Government officials with the necessary powers for maintaining order." The ukase announces the provisional appointment of Governors-General of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, invested with extraordinary powers. Similar powers are conferred upon the Governors-General of Moscow, Kieff and Warsaw.

The ceivil administration in the above districts is placed under the control of the Governors-General, in the same manner as the are subordinate to the commander-in-chief of an army in time of war in districts were martial law has been proclaimed. The control of all educational establishments is vested in t.-e Governors-Gereral, who are also empt were and form clouds to moisten the parched and arid plains. In short, it would make the whole surrounding country to blossom like a rose."

"Have you an idea that this desert basin was

rounding country to blossom like a rose."

"Have you an idea that this desert basin was once filled with water!"

once filled with water !"

"Certainly; all the evidence goes to show that such was the case. Numberless sea-shells may be observed on its surface, and general soil and formation is that of the bed of dried up sea."

"How is the project regarded out there !"

"It is quite popular. It would be the means of redeeming Southeastern California and Southwestern Arizona. Sonora, to the south of Arizona, is very fertile because it has water, and there is no reason why the other regions should not be the same."

bituminous coal deposits are said to be numerous.

The climate is variable between the sea level and the highest elevation, 13,000 feet high. Any height above 2,500 feet is, however, very plesant—something like the climate of Northern Italy. Through a mountainous country, it has a great many fertile valleys that are really like gardens. As you enter the country from the east you meet a succe of mountain ranges, between which are sheltered green and lovely valleys. When I passed through the valleys of Salt River, in February last, apricots and fig-trees were in bloom, and the plains were covered with alfalfa, a kind of timothy grass."

"What is the drawback to its prosperity P

"Railroad communication is the one great thing needed, and this we soon expect to have. Hunnington's Cali ornia Southern Road is now built to within 100 miles of Fort Yuma. To get to Arizona now one has either to go to San Francisco and from there southeast by railroad, occupying nine days, or take the Atchison, Santa Fe, and Topeka Railroad to the Del Norte, and cross the plains a stage, a long and harassing journey. Next winter, or the following spring, however, it is hoped that the California Southern Road and the Atchison will meet at Tucson, thus making a complete southern link of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, and yielding especial benefits to Arizona.

Next year it is thought, a road will be projected from Tucson, passing through the Mexican State of Sonora, and striking Graymas, on the Gulf of California.

Arizona has a great future before her. Her papulation is now not more than 30,000, but with the influx of capital and labor that must necessarily follow the establishment of easy communi cation there is no telling how prosperous she may not become. Her climate is milder than that of Colorado, and her mineral wealth is certainly as

General Fremont looked in splendid health, and though his hair and beard are white, he appeared to have all the vigor of the time when, as the "Pathfinder," he crossed the trackless deserts of the West to the shores of the Pacific.

The Empress of Austria was filled with won der on meeting Mr. Kavanagh, M. P. for County Carlow, with the Kildare hounds. He was born without legs or arms. In place of legs he has six inches of muscular thigh stumps, one being about an inch shorter than its fellow; while his arms are dwarfed to perhaps four inches of the upper portion of the members, and are unfurnished with any termination approaching to hands. Yet he is a beautiful caligraphist, a dashing huntsman, an artistic draughtsman, an unerring shot, an expert yachtsman, and drives four-in-hand. writing he holds the pen or pencil in his mouth and guides its course by the arm stumps, which are sufficiently long to meet across the chest. When hunting he sits in a kind of saddle basket, and his reins are managed with surprising expertness and ease.

#### Conquered at Last.

[Some time since, the Mobile News offered a prize for the poem which, by a Southern writer, should be judged the most meritorious, expressive of the gratitude which existed in the Southern heart toward the people of the North for the philanthropy and magnanimity so freely and nobly dis-played in the time of the dire affliction of the played in the time of the dire affliction of the South by pestilence. This offer on the part of the News called forth 77 competitive compositions from various parts of the country. The committee to whom the manuscripts were submitted decided in favor of the poem entitled "Conquered at Last," by Miss L. Eve, of Augusta, Ga., which is here

You came to us once, O brothers, in wrath, And rude desolation followed your path.

You conquered us then, but only in part, For a stubborn thing is the human heart. So the mad wind blows in his might and main, And the forests bend to his breath like grain,

Their heads in the dust and their branches broke, But how shall he soften their hearts of oak?

You swept o'er the land like the whirlwind's wing; But the human heart is a stubbborn thing. We laid down our arms, we yielded our will; But our heart of hearts was unconquered still.

"We are vanquished," we said, but our wounds mu heal; We gave you our swords but our hearts were steel. "We are conquered," we said, but our hearts were so And "Woe to the conquered" on every door,

But the spoiler came and he would not spare, The angel that walketh in darkness was there. He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the street, And he left the print of his flery feet.

In the dead, dead, dead that were everywhere, And buried away with never a prayer,

From the desolate land-from its very heart-There went forth a cry to the uttermost part. You heard it, O brothers!—with never a measure You opened your hearts and poured out your trea

O Sister of Mercy! you gave above these! For you helped, we know, on your bended knees.

Your pity was human, but oh! it was more When you shared our cross and our burden bore.

Your lives in your hands, you stood by our sides; Your lives for our lives you laid down and died. And no greater love hath a man to give Than lay down his life that his friends may live.

You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine That you brought to us from a Hand Divine. You conquered us, brothers; our swords we gave; We yield now our hearts—they are all we have.

Our last ditch was there, and it held out long; It is yours, O friends, and you'll find it strong. Your love had a magic, diviner than art, and "Conquered by kindness" we'll write on our heart.

# LITTLE DORINDA

WHO WON AND WHO LOST HER.

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

"Don't speak crossly to me, mamma," she said ervously. "You shouldn't. You know I am not

"Indeed, she is a great child," said the faithles From that moment Landor was resolved. The pleading, helpless, interesting, gallant little heroine!

—he would be her champion, and cast his lot with hers. He felt an enthusiasm. How engaging, how pretty she looked in that struggle with her tears!

ow appealing too!

Mr. Landor walked home with Lady Fanshaw and Dawlish in front, for the former lady felt that

e was mistress of the situation.
"Oh, I have suffered so much," Dorinda whisper

. "But it will have no effect on me—never!"
"Poor child!" he said. "And why? Tell me

"You will come?" she replied eagerly, as if answering what was in his thoughts. "Yes, I shall be alone," They must leave me alone."

The following morning he arrived, and as he look ed up on entering, saw her in the balcony watering some flowers. There was a worried look on her face, but she called up her brightest smiles to wel-

So lucky!" she said. "They have gone out. It's like a providence."

"I am so glad, too," he said; "for I wished to say something to you. If you knew—but you must have guessed before now—what I feel towards

not as well as I do you, but at all!"

She was sitting close beside him, then turned to him with a little cry long drawn out, and closed her eyes in rapture as though about to cast herself on him. you! And if I only thought that you liked me-

"Oh, do you mean it really? Little me! And

"Oh, do you mean it really? Little me! And you!—so great, so clever!"
"But you consent? Tell me?"
"Yes, yes! oh, yes!" she said with all her pretty fervour. "For ever yours!—nothing shall oppose or stand in the way, even if—they should promise me to another. You would not mind that?"
"No, no," he said, a little astonished; "if you do not promise yourself. And you like—have liked me?"

Then in a little quiet, old-fashioned way she an-

I have always had a very great regard for you from the very first "—then casting it from her impetuously—"the first day. When you were at Fanshawe, I seemed to feel that you had some strange influence and power over me. Even wher you would ask me to come out and walk, I could not resist obeying, and I felt that I was to belong to you. And now I am—I am yours."

Then, with another sudden change, she became

grave.
"Oh, but mamma! What is to be done?"

Then he gave her confidence. There will be some little trouble, I fear, but only a little.'

"A little! Oh, you know not," and she covered her face. "But I am yours now, for life and death, whatever happens!" added the romantic little maid; and she meant it, and made the vow then and there

There were now voices on the stairs. Lady Fanshawe and Dawlish entered.
"Shall we tell them now?" said he.

A little scared she turned to them. "N-no, not yet." She was not She was not prepared to go

through the scene that was impending.

Lady Fanshawe looked at him with suspicion, as

Dorinda hurriedly quitted the room.

"Good-bye, Mr. Landor, we are off to-night. I won't ask you to come and see us in town," she added significantly. "Some one has made my

won't ask you to come and see us in town," she added significantly. "Some one has made my daughter the talk of this place. I just came in time. You may come and see us off, though."

And that evening, in the darkness, while the long express from Germany, Switzerlaud, Paris, came rolling down to the pier with its freight, the party went on board, Dorinda following demurely, as she always did, in the wake of her bustling mamma. went on board, Dorinda following demurely, as she always did, in the wake of her bustling mamma.

On the deck Lady Fanshawe, who was good-natured in a queer, spasmodic way, called to him, "Go over the family clustered round behind her, rather fond of their little guest. The whole was

to her now and say good-bye, for you won't have such an opportunity again." But there were only

a few moments left.

"Good-bye," said Dorinda fervently. "My own for ever, are you not? I shall tell her on the way. Oh, I must. It is such great news. I can't conceal it longer. But at the same time there will be awful troubles,"

"That must be expected," he said gaily; "but we shall get over it. I'll stand between you and

them."
"No, you can't, you can't," she said. "You don't know—oh, I can't tell you. You won't mind my having a secret, my own, will you?"
Before he had time to answer, the last minute came, and with a hurried farewell he had to go on shore. Then they sailed away.

#### CHAPTER IX. "THE HORN SOUNDS."

A day or two later, when he had fixed on a course

A day or two later, when he had fixed on a course to pursue—and it was not a little perplexing to choose a course—he received the following letter, which was not, however, unexpected:—

"MY DEAR MR. LANDOR.—My daughter has told me what has occured I think it right to let you know plainly that we can never agree to what you propose, not from any objection to yourself personally, but there is an insurmountable barrier, which for the present cannot be disclosed. You have but little and she has nothing. This I say to remind you how small your resources would be to her who is accustomed to every comfort. You would not wish to deprive her of certain wealth and position, which neither you nor we can give her."

This enigmatical production would have mystified him a good deal but for the resentment he now felt.

felt.
"An artful old person! But she shan't bam-"An artful old person! But she shan't bamboozle me." And he felt his affection for the faithful little Dorinda who he knew must be now suffering all the more from the delicate and sensitive nature she had been gifted with. From her arrived by a later post a little note, fragrant like honey.

"I have just heard," it ran, "that mamma wrote to you by the early post, but I hope she said nothing to vex you, as I know she sometimes writes hastily. I told her our engagement this morning, but I fear she is determined. My head aches so, I hardly know what I am writing."

She thought indeed of him, and feared lest something should have been written to wound him.

He had determined not to stay more than a few days longer at Ostend, and now departed. It would

days longer at Ostend, and now departed. It would not be difficult, now that his course was decided on, to settle the matter. Perseverance and firmness

were to be the means.

When he reached town he found that they were when he reached town he found that they were gone. There was no letter for him. He wrote him-self to Dorinda and received no reply. He wrote to Lady Fanshawe with a hint that he would present himself a Fanshawe, and after a short delay receiv-ed a letter from that lady, dated from a hotel, ask-ing him to call upon her. He was surprised to see

her elation.
"Well, Mr. Landor," she said, "I have bad news her elation.

"Well, Mr. Landor," she said, "I have bad news for you. It can't be, and can never be! My daughter has given me a message for you. She feels it dreadfully, and really, I believe, likes you—as much as she could any one; but she's sensible, and has bid me tell you she can't consent."

He smiled rather scornfully. "Indeed!"

"I tell you frankly," she went on, "she didn't like trusting herself to see you and tell you, so I agreed to do it for her. I don't say she's in love with you, but she likes and admires you. Loid bless you! my dear Mr. Landor, a clever man like you will find plenty of girls to fall in love with.

Suspense.

On the next day Lady Fanshawe had arrived, as Mr. Landor knew by an ominously courteous letter that reached him, begging he would favour her with an interview. She received him with apparent frankness and good-humour.

"Stole a march on me!—nice pair you are! Now, Mr. Landor, sit down there, for I want to tak very seriously."

"It is idle," he answered rather impatiently.

"What is the use of all this? Your daughter is of age, and quite entitled to decide for herself. Surely, when you see the matter is gone so far, it is useless opposing, and still more useless discussing."

"I tell you frankly," she went on, "she didn't like trusting herself to see you and tell you, so I agreed to do it for her. I don't say she's in love with you, but she likes and admires you. Lord bless you! my dear Mr. Landor, a clever man like you will find plenty of girls to fall in love with. Indeed, you are a rather dangerous man to have in a house. But, trust me, you'll both forget all in six months, and be the best friends in the world when you do meet, which you will by god by and when you do meet, which you will by and by, and at Fanshawe too.'

Landor had hardly been listening to this discourse, or, indeed, was only waiting for her to finish.
"You must see," he said, "Lady Fanshawe, that
this won't do exactly. You must excuse me if I ask
for a formal declaration from Miss Fanshawe her-

about it!"

"Oh, if I were to tell you; but how can I?" and she turned her lustrous eyes on him, then turned self."

"What! won't take my word? Well, you shall "What! won't take my word? well to it. them away. "You can't guess?"
"I can; I think I can," he answered. "You will tell me. You will be at home to-morrow early, will but mind I warned you; I told you she was a flirt tell me. "You will be at home to-morrow early, will but mind I warned you; I told you she was a flirt tell me." Alas! within a day came a letter from the faith-

less Dorinda.
"I feel," she wrote, "I should not delay writing to you, but I am sadly perplexed between so many difficulties, my own feelings, and my mother and father's great opposition. What can I do? Were father's great opposition. What can I do? Were I to act contrary to their will I never could be happy. You will feel for me in being obliged to give up my own wishes. But you know not how I am situated, and how I must sacrifice myself to others, and, I may not tell you. DORINDA."
"So there it all ends," he said to himself, as a

dull blankness came upon him. "It was a folly the beginning. He was confounded at such treachery, and he de

termined to plunge anew into his pursuits, drowning his care, as others would seek the glass. He was not, however, very successful in these endeavours. Weeks and months passed away. His vigorous efforts at making a naturally retentive memory for-get the past never relaxed, but still her image was before him. He could read between the lines of her letter, and realise what a weary suffering and trial it was for that gentle little soul, which, like some thin and delicate lace fabric, had to be handled

While he was, as it were, prowling about London, not exactly dejected, he heard a youthful voice behind him. "Why, its Landor! Don't you know me?"

It was good-looking Bob Connor-the next best thing to meeting her.

Landor was glad to see him, and the young fellow began at once

Dorinda's better now, and nearly well "

"Dorlina's better han, and the other started.

"Why, was she ill? I never heard."

"Oh, she's been bothered and woried, poor little soul! It's a shame, I say. You know what I mean. I don't see why it shouldn't be. She's here now staying with some people."
"What! in London?"

"Yes; they're going to Paris to amuse her—take off her thoughts, as they call it. Her mother's very busy with some great plans, and is coming after her in a few days. To-night we are going to the opera.' Thus he rattled on, curious ideas crowding on Lan-or. "I say, Landor!" continued the lad squeez-ng his hand, "you know I am for you and her. I dor. "I say, ing his hand,

stick by you like a brother; and if I were you, I'd hold on—you understand."

It was as the youth had described. Our poor Dorinda hadbegun to pine and fret; she had been so petted and made much of, that anything like persecution h d a double effect. But her mother persecution h d a double effect. But her mother was stern and even pitiless. "It was for her good," a phrase she repeated; and much as she loved her daughter, she had an obstinate pride, which was more powerful with her. Besides—

There she sat in a box at the Convent Garden Opera House, pale, and, with a sort of artificial animation, smiling and laughing, and her eyes, as usual, sparkling. But her friends noticed how transparent was her face, and what a look of pain and

framed in the crimson hangings of the box.

We can guess who saw all this from the stalls below, and who noted the feverish excitement of the bright face, so animated and yet every now and again so absent. How he watched her! and at the end of the second act had made his way up to the lobby, and was standing at the door.

What a greeting—a little cry almost! Not much ceremony was used to turn the young brewer out, who resigned for a short space, as it were, though.

who resigned for a short space, as it were, though, when he returned, there was a callous and insolent

which he returned, there was a canous and hisoient resistence to his claim.

Dorinda, after a faint reserve and attempt at acting, poured her whole little heart out. She was so, overflowing with happiness that she forgot her letter, and during the remaining acts of the opera—what it was she never knew—all was solemnly repowed. newed. There was repentance, vows; and this time a firm and eternal engagement was entered into, that neither parents nor other should ever interfere

with.
"Oh, I ought not!" she whispered. "You should go away. I should not talk to you. I promised I would never see you again, or speak to you."
"Yes, but under compulsion. And I have made

no promise."

"Oh, I am so happy now," she murmured, the brewer group behind looking on sniffingly and rather offended,—"and so well. I shall get well

now, my own-you are my own now-for your Who could resist her? That night was ever after who could resist her? That night was eyer after for Laudor an Arabian night—the lights, the music, were all for them. She was full of nature, spontaneous, and disdained to conceal what was in her heart, and that she felt that this was too much hap-

"But I have such a presentiment—such presenti-

ments—even now."
"About what?" he asked gently. "Oh, about you! I may promise and pledge myself, but if you fail, what will become of me

myself, but if you fail, what will become of me? You know what they got me to do already. And the hom—if the hom in 'Ernani'—if it should sound for me!" (She had made it out.)

"Have no fears," he said; "I have none."

They were coming down the stairs in the crowd, the dream still continuing. The young brewer had come to offer his arm, but he was unnoticed. Dorinda looked so bright and happy, many noticed her. Just as they were passing out at the door she gave a start and a cry. He felt her arm tremble on his.

"It was he! Did you see him? No!"

"It was he! Did you see him! No!"
She hardly knew what she was saying.
"What is it!" he said. "Don't be frightened,"
and he looked eagerly through the crowd.
"I was sure," she said half to herself; "I could
not be mistaken. Oh, thus all is at an end!"
"Come to-morrow, mind," she whispered. "I
shall send them all out."

She was a heroine-a woman already.

CHAPTER X.

ly, when you see the matter is gone so far, it is useless opposing, and still more useless discussing."

Lady Fanshawe gave him a dark look of hostility.

"I only wanted to tell you what you should know, and what she has no doubt not told you—that she is engaged to another person."

"What! Engaged!"

"Yes, and has been engaged for more than a year."

It flashed on him what he had seen last night. 'And this was kept secret?'

"Yes, for family reasons." "I thought so. She was therefore prevented telling me," he added with a smile. "Some very rich man that it is an object to gain, for family reasons."

"And she told you that, though she was bound

"Oh, you are showing off your eleverness, then. But it shan't be as long as 1 live, I give you fair notice, so put it out of your head."

Come, now," she said, changing to a soothing tone, "the proof will be in the eating of the pudding, as they say. Trust me, it won't be. The gentleman has just come home—he is to go with us to Paris. I warn you he is not to be trifled with."

"Who is he?"

"Never mind that now. I have given you warning—mind you are accountable now for what happens. Dorinda is very delicate and sensitive, as you know. I suppose you don't want to worry her

into her grave? Notwithstanding the calm front with which he had encountered the lady, Landor came away much disturbed at these prognostics. There was some mystery about this man. But Dorinda, who, as his own sagacity told him, had been but a helpless in the same was to be a same but a same had been but a same had been but a same was a same but a same was a sam strument in her family's hands,-what did her behaviour mean? Later he saw her.

"Mamma has told you," she cried. "I could not do it. But you believe in me still. Indeed, I did it for poor papa's sake. He begged of me, and then they all persuaded me. Besides," she added, turning to him with a smile of ineffable sweetness, "I had not seen you then."

"Not a word," he said smiling. "I understand

it all.

"But what is to be done? What will become of us? He has come back—he may be here at any "What is the difficulty? If he be a gentleman or

true man, he will not force himself on a person that does not like him." does not like him."

"No, of course; that's what I say," she answered enthusiastically. "But"—suddenly she grew grave—"you see, my poor father and mother! But I may not tell that. You will stand by me—suddenly she will be the stand by me—subject with the stand by me—subject wi

But I may not tell that. You will stand by me—
you won't desert me.?" she said appealingly. "You
know I am yours, and I give all up for you."
What could he reply but yow, and believe in his
heart of hearts, that he was to be the happiest of
mortals, and that there was no one in the wide
world like her.
Then she told him the whole story of Mr. Naylor

and his love, and how she had yielded because it pleased her parents. Then he came. "Oh, that was a different thing. From that moment I felt it could not be."

That evening Landor received one of her tiny totes. She was fond of writing them on torn half

eets. It ran thus:—
"He is to be here to-morrow, and I have got a plan, like the French general. Oh, such a plan! shall let you know more to-morrow."

#### CHAPTER XI. DORINDA'S PLAN.

Mr. Naylor had indeed returned from the colonmr. Naylor had indeed returned from the considered had not been seen in the consideration of the consideration of

ed his proceedings to get back to Dorinda. Among ed his proceedings to get back to Dorinda. Among his packages were some sumptuous presents. He would load her with gold and jewels; for, by her acceptance of him, he felt that all that was before him was merely to cultivate her good-will and regard, which would soon develop into something warmer. In fact, during all those months of absence he had been feasting on the future. It was all a new sensation, and he had begun to think that at last there was a happy life before him.

all a new sensation, and he had begun to think that at last there was a happy life before him.

He had made many resolutious too; for her sake he would change—soften, became unselfish, and less stern and cruel. He felt the deepest gratitude to her for accepting him so readily, and would show her that he could return it.

On his arrival he hurried to the house where she was staying and found that she had gone to the

was staying, and found that she had gone to the opera. He then followed, and was not able to find the box in which she sat, but on her coming out had

the box in which she sat, but on her coming out had; seen her come out with Landor. There was not much in this; but he turned hastily away, and went home without speaking to her.

The morning after his arrival he was preparing to set off to wait on his "mistress"—old fashioned term—when word was brought to him thai she was below and desired to see him. In some agitation he went downstairs. The truth was, Dorinda, who had been tassing wearily all the night had arrived he went downstairs. The truth was, Dorinda, who had been tossing wearily all the night, had arrived at a resolution—a brilliant idea had occurred to her. Was he not generous and manly? and how handsomely he had spoken on his departure! And did he not love her? She would go to him, tell him all, throw herself on his generosity and goodness, ask him to be her friend for life instead of a husband. In to be her friend for life instead of a husband. Then beyond this she saw other vitas; he would be so touched and so much under her influence that she would do what she pleased with him, and interest him for dear papa and mamma, and make him help them; and she smiled gleefully to herself at the thought of the amazing power there was in her of "turning a man round her finger."

So she dressed herself in the most bewitching style, setting off her roll, little sheeks with a disjust her.

"Oh," said she at last, "these must not be for me.
I have come to you to appeal to your generosity. I
know I am behaving like a wretch, but I cannot
help it—indeed I cannot."

He had a large jewel case in bis hand, which he
was opening to dazzle her with. But a strange expression came into his face as he surveyed her
closely. It seemed to harden at the corners, and

the surface to turn to steel. He grew ghastly white. He then laid the articles down and said quietly, very quietly—
"Let me understand clearly; these words must mean a greal deal. Have you changed your mind since I was away?"

He spoke in such a cool business-like tone that Dorinda was reassured, in her heart of hearts almost piqued. But the relief was intense. Instant-

"And as I know you like me, and as I like you, though not so much as you deserve, or, indeed, as I ought "—(this she thought a happy little speech)— "You will be indulgent to me, won't you?"
"What further do you wish!" he said coldly.
"I mean, I want you to smooth this matter with my mother and father. You would not wish me to

von. "Oh, thank you-thank you." "And I should tell you this-not from any wish, I assure you, of making it an obligation, but because you will come to know it—that your father was good enough to confide to me his difficultles, and I came to his aid in a very substantial way. He asked for and received some fifteen thousand

pounds from me."

Dorinda turned pale. In an instant she saw the position. She felt the ridiculousness of her pride and coquettish style of dealing with this suitor. The fatal truth was they were all his now, and she herself, instead of capriciously dictating terms, could only be allowed to do so out of favour, He looked at her for some moments, she thought, with an air of triumph, and fancied she saw a gleam of

savage enjoyment in his eyes.
"But you would not." she suddenly cried, "surely you would not use your power?"

"Have no fears," he said contemptuously; " seem bent on hurting me with suspicions. It shall not make the least difference. You must only con-

sider me a common creditor, instead of "——and he paused. "But in case that anything should take place to interrupt the new arrangement—you know how uncertain everything is, and ours seemed cer-tain—you can return to the old arrangement. Does

not that reassure you?"
"Don't, don't speak in that way," said Dorinda, "as if it was all a matter of business"—

"And not of heart. Very well! I only gave a little warming. The person may change too, as you have done."

you have done "Never!" said Dorinda, in fierce warmth; "I know him better. You must not slander him; no, Mr. Naylor only bowed. "And this gentleman's

name?" he said suddenly. "Who is he?"
"Landor, Mr. Landor," Dorinda answered faint-She had to repeat it.
"Landor!" he said slowly. "You said Landor?" He looked at her fixedly for a moment, then added calmly, "Well, he is to be congratulated. It is for him that you give me up. You have known him

how long? "A long time."
"Not so long as you have me. He was with you

"Not so long as you have me. He was with you at the opera last night."
"But," said Dorinda eagerly, "we are under obligations to him. He saved Algy's life."
"That is," he answered gravely, "the greatest of all obligations. One who has done that is entitled to ask for and to receive every sacrifice."
"Yes yes," said Dorinda; "indeed I think so."
Dorinda did not understand very clearly.
"I shall not see you again for long, until these new matters have been accomplished. Meanwhile these things may be all packed up again. Goodbye! Good wishes! Again I repeat, you need

Good wishes! Again I repeat, you need

bye! Good Wishes! Again I repeat, you need have no anxiety."

The emphasis he laid on "you" startled her.

"You would not be so base," she said excitedly.

"No, no; take care!"

"What! threatening me?"

Dorinda blushed from shame and confusion, and be kewed to his visitor and let her depart.

he bowed to his visitor and let her depart.

# CHAPTER XII.

THE OLD OR THE NEW LOVE?

Dorinda felt a little rueful at all this, as she thought of the finery and the grand position all lost, and, to say the truth, was much confounded and put out by the unexpectedly easy way in which her communication had been received. She had expected quite a tragic scene, and, indeed, had almost trembled as she thought of the blow she was inflict-ing on this cold, stern man, and the consequences that might result. But this was only for a few seconds. Was not the difficulty removed? and for finery and jewels had she not now gained a true heart, that of the one man that loved her, and with

heart, that of the one man that loved her, and with whom she so delighted in the picture of sharing some humble lodging?

But the scene that awaited her at home, even though she had just courage to tell the worst and soften it down a good deal—the rage, the disappointment, the contempt, and ridicule! Her mother was beside herself, and asked her did she wish to be put in a luratic asylum. But our heroine accepted it all and bore all, writing off to him long, sad, but heroic letters, telling him what mamma said and was going to do. "A dreadful scene yesterday"—which she would then describe—adding, "But have I not you, my own?" Her father, in despair and misery, said little, though he asked her did she wish to see him end his days in a gaol, that the place must now be sold, &c. But she was firm. She welcomed these trials so long as he was true to her. She was, indeed, happier now in the thought that she was enduring suffering for the man she loved, though at times her mind would stray back to the open cases and the supperbigory.

belp them; and she smiled gleefully to herself at the thought of the amazing power there was in her of "turning a man round her finger."

So she dressed herself in the most bewitching style, setting off her pale little cheeks with a dainty bornet, and all her finery, chains, rings, &c., by which she noted festivals. Then ran in to see her mother.

"Ask me no questions," she cried, "and I'll tell you no—well, whoppers! I am off to see him."

"My dear child," said her mother, astonished, "can't you wait? He'll be here. But go—go in lack to you."

"You'll see how I'll settle the matter," she said, a little nervously, as she turned to go out of the room. "Leave it all to me."

"You'll bamboozle them both, I do believe," said her mother laughing; "and that's what you'd like best."

Dorinda, delighted with this compliment, chirruped musically like a bird on a tree.

Mr. Naylor, then, being informed that she wished to see him, welcomed Dorinda. The room was strewn with packages half open, and she knew at once that these treasures were for her. She grew more and more nervous, and he hardly allowed her time to speak, heaping her with them.

"Since I saw you I have become a far richer man—added to my own fortune by a third at least. How rich you will be! See all this finery!"

"Oh," said she at last, "these must not be for me. I have come to you to appeal to your generosity. I know I am behaving like a wretch, but I cannot be leaved. The room can be hardly allowed her time to speak, heaping her with them.

"Since I saw you I have become a far richer man—added to my own fortune by a third at least. How rich you will be! See all this finery!"

"Oh," said she at last, "these must not be for me. I have come to you to appeal to your generosity. I know I am behaving like a wretch, but I cannot be leaved. The faithful mand was despatched to my own fortune of the rord that he morning, but that a letter had just been put in the post directed to her. Filled with double that time. And then at last came the letter. It ran :— "An eve loved me!" she throught. "He has been studying me for a novel, I suppres." Still the waste and wear was too much, and she began to fade and whither, though when people looked at her she would call up the old smile, and affect an air of happiness which was only agitation. And she shunned seeing people, as though they knew all that had happened, though it had been kept secret. If she could only make him feel that she did not care for his cruel desertion—she that had thrown over for him such a brilliant match! All this she poured him such a brilliant match! All this she poured him such a brillant match! All this she poured out into her mother's breast. "And I am left!" and she gave a kind of bitter laugh, "having fallen between two stools." That one thought was before her, and the image of the man who had so faithfully stood by her and laid his heart at her feet came back on her with an almost painful restlessness. Something dramatic was what she longed for.

Her mother was not slow to interpret these favorable symptoms, and looked on with the good-humored teleration that is shown to the protests of a child under severe domestic treatment.

All this occurred within a few days after Mr. Naylor arrived. Lady Fanshawe saw at once that with a little art she might arrange matters so as to restore lor that this was but a little waywardness on Dorinda's part. Always an incorrigible flirt, she would flirt with an old man of eighty just for mischief. Accordingly she hurried off to Mr. Naylor, whom

she succeeded in finding. He had not departed— an excellent sign; and with something approaching skilfulness she presented a coherent account of the transaction, which was the truth certainly, but not transaction, which was the truth certainly, but not the whole truth. She made it out to be what she called "a little fancy," of which Dorinda would soon be wholly cured, and then would be his opportunity. She described how her child was always dwelling on him and mentioning his name. Girls will be girls. He listened with pleasure, but it seemed to her

with something of ferocious pleasure.

"You, in fact, wish this matter to be renewed—to come on the tapus again, as they say? Let us speak

"I know," said the lady fervently, "that she liked you all through; only for this man, who got a temporary influence over her"——
"But I might wish to know if it was he that left

ner, or she min I''
"Oh," said the lady readily, "my dear Mr. Naylor, we cannot go into that. They must settle that
between them. They of course lay it one on the
other. But I shall bring her good news to-day, I
know—eh!" she added in a wheedling tone. "May
I tall her?" I tell her?" He was as a bit of flint.

"I am passive, and can say nothing. It is not for me to do more now, or to move."

"Quite right," said the lady. "I see what you mean. Of couse, you have your pride and all that."
"Not at all," said he sternly; "there is no pride in this matter. I have been cruelly played with-fooled!" Then he stopped with an effort and laughed. "You see I am becoming tragic."

"I do understand. But you may leave it all to me. You are a sensible man, that has seen the world, and are not to be put off what you set your mind on by a girl's passing fancy. I tell you a very little would win her now. Come and dine to-morrow, or come and see her."

Two days, three, four days passed, but he did not come. Lady Fanshawe did not lose hope. "He is swimming round the bait," she said; "presently he will nibble, then bite."

A week passed. She noted the restlessness of Dorinda as a good sign.

At last, one evening when Dorinda was alone, the door opened suddenly and Mr. Naylor stood before her. She gave a cry. When he quitted the house, after about an hour's stay, the anxious Lady Fanshawe appeared at the door with a "Well. dear "."

shawe appeared at the door with a "Well, dear?"
"I have consented," said Derinda in an excited voice; "it's all settled again. Aud; O mamma! you will let him know at once. "That cruel, faithless Landor. He will feel that,

To be continued.

will he not?"

Why is it almost certain that Shaksperre was a money broker? Because no man has furnished so many stock quotations. R XII.

SHORT FABLES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY M. J. D.

THE TREAD OF LIFE. A little child when contradicted by its nurse.

cried out angrily:—
"Oh! if I were only ten years old, that I might

get rid of this hateful nurse. I would then be a big boy and no one would dare to make me

obey."
Suddenly a genie appeared before him and handed him a mysterious ball of threak saying:—
"Child this is the thread of life. When you wish

his nurse. What a happiness! But now he found himself in college. Duties, lessons, and rules were

imposed on him, to which our young lad was not willing to submit. He discovered that it was not

. His studies were completed, he

unhappy of men. As he had never learned to suffer, he did not understand the consoling secret of

of the genie!

If we were in his place, would we have lived any

longer? Are we more sensible and less impatient? Alas! we wish to have no trouble in this world, when

God has assured us that if there is an art of being

happy here, it consists not in avoiding, but in bearing the trials that are sent to us.

THE TWO MONKEYS.

Two large monkeys had been brought up together and lived in the same menagerie, but their tastes were very different, One of them, pleased with the liberty his master allowed him, and the kindness with which they treated him.

with which they treated him thought of nothing but of making visitors laugh at his grimaces and se-

The character of the other was entirely different.

calling him all sorts of names.

not walk erect, if we wish?

pass as their equals?

Well, and what if we do?"

to his faithful companion.

"Friend," said he, this wretched place?"

he drew the thread and expired ing, he drew the thread and expired.

He had lived but six months since the apparation

age to tell the worst and deal—the rage, the disapot, and ridicule! Her f, and asked her did she asylum. But our herore all, writing off to him etters, telling him what ing to do. "A dreadful ot you, my own?" H ery, said little, though see him end his days in a now be sold, &c. But she these trials so long as he s, indeed, happier now in e, indeed, nappier now in enduring suffering for the times her mind would es, and the superb jewels or and yelvets.

days had passed without ght back word that he had but that a letter had just cted to her. Filled with ngs, she had now to wait which seemed in length hen at last came the letter.

oner. My lips are scaled,
Forget me and my cruel
you hear of me again."
ner-like fabric that formed

ner-ine faoric that formed fitted to bear so violent 2 inprovoked stroke seemed she lay stunned, and, as it who were opposed to the stulated themselves on so blow overwhelmed her as y and wholly unexpected. "He has been studying see." Still the waste and d she began to fade and people looked at her she ile, and affect an air of hapbeen kept secret. If she

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n a few days after Mr. Navnawe saw at once that with inge matters so as to restore in the broken threads of the d easily persuade Mr. Naytle waywardness on Dorin ncorrigible flirt, she would

eighty just for mischief. ed off to Mr. Naylor, whom He had not departedth something approaching a coherent account of the he truth certainly, but not ade it out to be what she f which Dorinda would soon en would be his opportunity. hild was always dwelling on name. Girls will be girls. sure, but it seemed to her

ous pleasure. is matter to be renewed—to as they say? Let us speak ly fervently, "that she liked r this man, who got a temknow if it was he that left

eadily, "my dear Mr. Nay-nat. They must settle that f course lay it one on the her good news to-day, I n a wheedling tone.

can say nothing. It is not or to move."
he lady. "I see what you we your pride and all that." sternly; "there is no pride been cruelly played with opped with an effort and in becoming tragic."

But you may leave it all to pe put off what you set your ing fancy. I tell you a very now. Come and dine to-e her."

r days passed, but he did not lose hope. "He bait," she said; "presently

e noted the restlessness of when Dorinda was alone, the

nd Mr. Naylor stood before When he quitted the house, ay, the anxious Lady Fan-loor with a "Well, dear?" said Derinda in an excited

tray me; here is my plan; I will dress myself in man's clothes and visit the city. I will go to the balls, dance and waitz with the ladies, and they will not suspect my origin. Can I not make a bow, smile gracefully, and polka as well as anyone. Watch gain. And; O mamma! you

"I am resolved to seek my fortune. Do not be-

"And your furry hands?"

READING FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

"I will encase them in gloves."

"But when you want to speak, what will you do?
Our language does not resemble man's. The faintest utterance will betray you."

"I will keep silence, and the signs that I will
make will lead them to believe that I am ignorant
of their language."

"I wish you every success, but my opinion is that
there is best denge, in sleaving there quietly than in

Twish you every success, but my opinion there is less danger in sleeping here quietly than in running to the ball and mingling with mankind."

But our proud monkey would not listen to these wise counsels. He searched the wardrobe of his master and took a suit of clothes from it that appears to the country of the same transfer of the same transfer and took a suit of clothes from it that appears to the country of the same transfer of the same trans master and took a suit of clothes from it that appeared to fit him. Then, after admiring himself in the glass, he took a cigar and cane and started for the city. The people passed him in the streets without paying any attention to him, but when he entered the ballroom all eyes where fixed curiously upon him. In his embarrassment he glided quickly behind a group of busy talkers, hoping to escape public notice, but in vain! All turned and watched him, and then broke out in loud neals of laughter. "Child this is the thread of life. When you wish to grow older you need only unroll the thread from the ball; but take great care of it, for you can never rewind it, and death is at the other end."

Saying these words he disappeared.

The child was wild with delight, for he was now the master of his own fate. He quickly made a trial of his good fortune and drew out the thread. He was ten years old. At last he was freed from his yourse. What a kenyingest leaft now he found him, and then broke out in loud peals of laughter. Several nervous ladies fainted with fright, but three gentlemen approached the "Unknown" and questioned him. He answered by signs and was at once

found out. "It's a monkey! it's a monkey!" cried all. When they tried to seize him, he uttered cries of rage and showed his large teeth. What was he to do? He rushed towards the door amid blows from the guests, and while they went to look for sticks he escaped. But at what price! In going out, he me a large dog that was set upon him, and that tore his flesh with its sharp teeth. The monkey tore himself away with great difficulty, and, happy to have escaped with his life, reached the menagerie, covered with blood, there to hide his shame and so pleasant to rise early every morning, to go to school every day and to study for several hours in silence when he wished to play. He was soon dis-

suence when he wished to play. He was soon disgusted with his new condition of life.

"If I were only in the Rhetoric class," said he my studies would be more agreeable. I would be thought more of in the family, and I would be a young man besides."

He had then nothing to do but to draw out the thread to say his days resemblished, build not say. ure his wounds. The kind attention of his friend did not console him for his misfortune; his master, who was in-formed of it, beat him severely and condemned him

to be chained for a long time in order to prevent him from making another such excursion. The other said to him in a friendly way, "When nature has made us monkey, wolf, dog or cat it is better to be contented as such. If we wish to bethread to see his desires accomplished; he did so and found himself a rhetorician. But he had scarcely time to admire his fine figure when he heard of the great honors of the baccalaurette; he was now bbliged to study Latin, Greek, and a hundred other come famous it must be in our own condition. A monkey that behaves as a monkey should behave, difficult things which again disappointed him.

What would he do? Leave the college, become free, go into the world and enjoy all its pleasures? Yes, that would be charming. He drew out the magic thread gently until he saw himself adorned is thought more of than one who succeeds in badly imitating man. Security and peace are the rewards obtained by him who knows how to moderate his It is an old maxim that cannot be contested. As for the rest consult your wounded back and your torn flesh and they will tell you the same thing. promenaded with a cigar in his mouth and a cane in his hand, like a great many other young dandies.
"At last I am free and happy," he cried. "I will

"At last I am free and happy," he can remain as I am for a long time."

The young man forgot that an idle life renders every one miserable and is the source of all vice. Besides, he was not rich enough to live without working. He was then obliged to enter an office as a clerk and to spend many long hours here.

"How tiresome this kind of life is," he said sadly.

"If I was even a master, and had an office of my own, and a nice family, I would then be fortunate. I will unroll my thread."

"In an instant he was established in business, a long and instant he was established in business, a long which he of which he of which he was tree of all vice.

"How tiresome this kind of life is," he said sadly.

"Good morning, my dear friend; have you heard the dreadful news?"

"No. But you have just arrived in time to give me your opinion and settle my choice; for I am very much worried abour the style of trimming for this bonnet. Well what were you going to tell me?"

"The greatest misfortune that could be imagined. They say that the cold winter and famine have altirely destroyed our splendid army, and that were formed to trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and expedition to tell her of the disaster, she was repaired in trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and expedition to tell her of the disaster, she was repaired in trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and expedition to tell her of the disaster, she was repaired in trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and expedition to tell her of the disaster, she was repaired whose husband arm to a friend whose husband arm to a friend whose husband.

"Good morning, my dear friend; have you heard the dreadful news?"

"No. But you have just arrived in time to give me your opinion and settle my choice; for I am very much worried abour the style of trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and the engaged in trimming a rich bonnet with ribbons and the expedition to tell her of the disaster, she was repaired whose husband arm to a friend whose husband arm to a friend whose husband arm to a friend wh

This is not certainly the happiest of a man's life," he exclaimed, "I'm tired of business and anxious for the future of my children. I wish to see them all well married and myself relieved of all this worriment. Then I can rest and enjoy the happiness of my family. I will try."

He unwound his thread and found himself sitting in a parlor, in front of a mirror that showed him his white hair reflected in it. This frightened hum also provided by the desired him his white hair reflected in it. This frightened hum has become a part to abside his life grain. But

"That's very sad. Do you not think these flowers are pretty? I prefer the small ones. And what about my poor husband?"
"We ought to be very uneasy about him; for he

"We ought to be very uneasy about him; for he may be involved in this terrible disaster."
"I would be perfectly unconsolable if that were the case. With these rose-colored ribbons, I think blue flowers would have the best effect. What do his white hair reflected in it. This frightened him and he promised not to abridge his life again. But several of his children died, others were unsuccessful in business and he himself fell dangerously ill, and when he had recovered his wife was carried off by fever. He believed himself to be one of the most your place,

"Do as you please about that. But, if I were in your place, I would go immediately to the 'prefec-ture' where the counier has just arrived, in order to hear the official news, or to know at least whether

patience. He was in despair.

He soon became infirm, and there he lay stretched on a couch of suffering which no remedies could relieve. He felt as if he could survive no longer. Thanks to his fatai ball he silve no longer. Thanks to his fatai ball he always excellent Next Sunday I want to have the vive no longer. Thanks to his fatat ball he could free himself by the slightest movement. But to die? What an awful thought! He hesitated. But, at length, excited to frenzy by the pangs of suffer
"Medame madame!" cried he.

'Madame, madame!" cried he.

What is the matter?" "Your little dog is sick; he has probably swallow-

Oh how dreadful! I must go and see him quickly. Excuse me, my dear friend, I will have to leave you, for I dearly love that dog."

Let us hope that there are not many women living who love their bonnets more than their husbands,

and their dogs even more than their bonnets.— Catholic Standard.

# THEY OUGHT TO BE FLOGGED.

If a set of miscreants were found engaged in the It a set of miscreants were found engaged in the business of poisoning the wells and reservoirs of a country, it is safe to assume that their punishment would be short, sharp and effective; but the wretches who should attempt, for a few dollars, to but of making visitors laugh at his grimaces and se-curing their good graces by his gentle ways. There-fore everyone sought him, called him, amused themselves with his queer tricks, and rewarded him in turn with fruits, cakes and nuts. The children and their nurses spoiled him. When he compared his fate with that of a great many other animals he estroy the lives of their fellow-men, are honorable destroy the aves of their fellow-men, are honorable and virtuous in comparison with the incarnate devils who make a trade of circulating obscene literature among the young. Anthony Comstock, the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, reports that he found in one nest of iniquity alone attack of innegal backs and interest in the control of the society of the state of invested backs and interest in the control of the society of The character of the other was entirely different. By his excessive pride he rendered hinself unhappy in the very condition which made the happiness of his companion. He felt so much humbled that he wished to leave the place at any risk. In his haughtiness he thought himself equal to man and inferior to no one. Consequently the praises of the common classes did not please him, and when any distinguished persons honored him with their attention his arrogance was so ridienlons, that the reports that he folded in one lies of infigure, above a stock of immoral books and pictures upon which the publishers would have cleared nearly fifty thousand dollars, had it not been intercepted. The first cost was about six hundred dollars. It is this whice induces men to engage in the trade from which induces men to engage in the trade from which a fiend might recoil in horror. The law against such crimes is altogether too lenient, even in the rare cases in which it is enforced. A man who was convicted of the offence in Massachusetts last year was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but pardoned out by the President after a few months. There may have fleen mitigating circumstances in his case, but, if so, they should have been strong enough to prevent his conviction and sentence. Almost any other crime may be the result of infimity, passion or ignorance. That one alone is attention, his arrogance was so ridiculous, that the children pelted him with stones and insulted him by One day he confided his troubles and his projects 2. "do you never think of leaving "What do you mean," replied the other, "Our master lets us run out as often as we wish."
"You don't understand me. This pretended liberty That one alone firmity, passion or ignorance. That one alone is invariably the act of cool, deliberate villainy, with-In premeditation it ranks is but the vilest slavery; we are despised and degraded. Our name of monkeys is in itself an injury.

Are we then so much beneath man that he should out any extenuation. In premeditation it ranks with wilful murder, which it surpasses in atrocity. Its punishment should be, if not death, which it more than merits, at least imprisonment for life, beyond the power of the President, Governor, or make a plaything of us? Have we not a heart, eyes ears, a mouth, feet and hands like him. And can we Court to commute. There are fools and villains who defend those villains in the name of free speech. It would be as well to champion Thugs in the name of liberty.—Boston Pilot. "If we resemble men so much, why can we not

The prayer of a disappointed Scotchman on his arrival in this "Canada of ours:" "O Lord, we, thy disobedient children, approach thee this nicht i' the attitude o' prayer (an' likewise o' complaint.) When we cam' to this country we waur expecting the fin' a lan' flowin' wi' milk an' the tree found a place needed He bowed presented his hand and waltzed.

"Wonderful. One would think you had been dancing all your life. But how are you going to conceal the hair on your body, and how will you whiten your skin?"

"Do not work yourself shout that A and a place peopled wi' ungodly Irish. Scoor them out; drag them ower the mouth of the bottomless pit; but ye need a let them drap in; drive them tae the outermost pairts o' Canady. Rather mak' them hewers o' wud an' drawers o' water; bet. O Lord pairs Itstead o' that we found a place peopled whiten your skin?'
"Do not worry yourself about that. A pair of seissors is easily liandled, and I will attribute the color of my skin to the climate in which I have gine ye hae got ony lan' tae gie awa', gie it tae thine "ain peculiar people"—the Scotch. An' the praise an' the glory wull be a' thine ain.—Amen.

A PREDICTION BY FATHER NEW-MAN.

Since the news of the approaching elevation of Since the news of the approaching elevation of Father Newman to the Roman purple, many have re-perused his singularly beautiful writings. From them has been widely reproduced, one extract which has always touched the Irish and Catholic reader. It is that in which he describes the new university which he hoped would take place, which once belonged to Oxford when Oxford was, what it unhappily is not now, Catholic. Just as Oxford had taken the place of Athens. This is the passage: "I would look towards a land both old and young—ald in its Christianity, young in the promise of the old in its Christianity, young in the promise of the future; a nation which received grace before the future; a nation which received grace before the Saxon came to Britain, and which has never quenched it; a Church which comprehends in its history the rise and fall of Canterbury and of York, which Augustine and Paulinus found, and Pole and Fisher left. I contemplate a people which has had a long night, and will have an inevitable day. I am turning my eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the island I am gazing on become the road of passage and union between two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness, France in vigor, and Spain in enthusiasm; and I see England taught by advancing years to exercise in its behalf that good sense which is her characteristic towards everyone else. The capital of that prosperous and hopeful sense which is her characteristic towards everyone else. The capital of that prosperous and hopeful land is situated in a beautiful bay and near a romantic region; and in it I see a flourishing university, which for a while had to struggle with fortune, but which, when its founders were dead and gone, had successes far exceeding their anxieties. Thither, as to a sacred soil, the home of their fathers and the fountain-head of their Christianity, students are flocking from East, West, and South, from America and Australia and India, from Egypt and Asia Minor, and last, though not least, from England—all speaking the one tongue, all owning the one —all speaking the one tongue, all owning the one faith, all eager for one true wisdom, and thence when their stay is over, going back again to carry peace to men of good will all over the earth."

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS.

COUNT DE NUGENT'S SPEECH.

The annual dinner, called Le dinnr des Anciens Irlandais, was held this year on the 17th March, at the restaurant, Grand Vefour, Palais Royal. Among the Irishmen or men of Irish decent present were—Count de Nugent, and his two sons, Viscount and Baron de Nugent; M. de Connelly, of the Court of Cassation; Count O'Connell, Chambarlin of his Holiness Leo XIII.; Baron Harden Viscount and Baron de Nugent; M. de Connelly, of the Court of Cassation; Count O'Connell, Chamberlin of his Holiness Leo XIII.; Baron Harden Hickley, (St. Patrice), Count Arthur de Wall, son of General de Wall, of the "Irish Brigade;" Messrs. O'Farrell, Boyle, John O'Leary Connelly; Captain Grehan, of the Republican Guards; Captain and Lieutenant Harty de Pierrebourg, grandsons of the celebrated General Harty, of the "Irish Brigade;" Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. J. P. Leonard, &c.

All those present wore shamrocks that had grown on Irish soil; and there were hung around the "saloon de reception" portraits of Robert Emmet, Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, John Martin, Patrick J. Smyth, Father Kenyon General Arthur O'Connor, John Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Keane, late Bishop of Cloyne, and Commandant O'Brien, the last soldier of the "Irish Legion," &c.

The Vice-President, Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone, gave his French versions of "Wearing of the Green," "The Battle eve of the Brigade," "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," and "Oh! Breathe Not His Name," which were heard with great pleasure.

The following speech was delivered by the president:—
When called on to preside at this banquet, I felt

that I ought to have pleaded my unworthiness that I ought to have pleaded my unworthiness. You have, gentlemen, among you, representatives of the army, of the administration, of literature and art, sons of Irishmen, more worthy of that honor. If I have accewted it, it is only because I honor, as you do, the memory of the Irish Brigade. The noble sentiments of our fathers are, as you all feel worthy of our profound respect. They fortify feel, worthy of our profound respect. They fortify our souls and strengthen our hearts. What Ireland inspires in us is to presevere in the struggle of right anspires in us is to presevere in the struggle of right against might, a passionate love of justice, and a tenacity in defending lost causes, and resisting triumphant usurpations. Such has been the action of Ireland in history. She resisted against persecutions; she took a pride in braving them, and misfortune had even an attraction for her. All the power of Protestantism, and of Friedrick and appropriate of Protestantism and of England endeavor crush her. She suffered, but she has not succumbed crush her. She suffered, but she has not succumbed.
She has not abjured her faith, and she often gave
her sword and the blood of her sons in the defence
of her God that her enemies blasphemed, and for
her proscribed sovereigns. It is to this noble and her proscribed sovereigns. It is to this Loble and generous part that she owes her glory and her very existence. For, in fact, if Ireland had accepted the tyrannic gospel of Henry the VIII, and of Elizabeth, if, after the fall of Limerick, her sons had joined the ranks of the army of William the III, she should have been only a province, added to those of England. Ireland would not consent to ept such an existence. She remained Catholic; sons were exiled, and made illustrious her name accept such an existence. in every part of the globe. Some were missionaries or bishops, others soldiers or marshals. It was lean or bishops, others softeness or missians. It was learn ing on the arm of an Irish priest that Louis the XVI mounted the scaffold; and were I to enumer-ate all the battles in which Irishmen fought for France, we should be here to-morrow. But, Ireland remained a nation, which deserved, and I hope will ever contiune to be worthy of the motto given by a King of France to the Irish Brigade—"Semper et upique fideles" (great applauses). Let us not forget, dear countrymen, that we are the heirs and representatives of that Brigade, which so heroically paid back to France the debt of hospitality which they received from her. In the meantime, let us endeavor to imitate the conduct of our ancestors and honor their memory, and let us, in thinking, as they did in religion and politics, that death is better than apostacy. I, therefore, give you a toast, which would have been theirs:—Let us drink to prosperity of our first country, Ireland! To her complete deliverance (great applauses). To the complete deliverance (great applauses). To the continuation of her glory, by arms and by religion. May she ever be the Island of Saints, the island of the brave! To this wish, which, in days gone by, I repeated to the echoes of the Wicklow Mountains and on the Lakes of Killarney,—let us add, for France, our second country, a hope that she may see perpetuated in us the noble memories and examples of the Brigade of Fontenoy. "Vive PIrlande, et vive la France" (great applause). The indifferent may scoff at such undying patriotism in men, when our ancestors were driven from Ireland centuries ago; but to question its truth and depth of turies ago; but to question its truth and depth of feeling, would be to doubt what even the best writ-ers acknowledged. One of the ablest of French authors, Valroger, shows how deep-seated it is everywhere, when he says,— I give his own

"Le santiment de l'origine commune qui les unit nous ne s'efface pas chez les Celtes d'outre mer Ireland he means): l'histoire nous les montre dans leurs dures epreuves tournant toujours leurs regards vers la France, la glorieuse ainee de la famille

A railroad from Jacona to Ramora, Michoaean, Mexico, is almost completed. This improvement is due to the exertions of a priest,

THE "COMMUNE" IN CHICAGO.

THE IRISH AMERICANS RELIED UPON AS A BUL-WARK OF ORDER.

From the Chicago Morning Herald. The growth and propagation of the fungus known as "Commune," is one of the anomalies of the period, and it is especially strange that it should have taken root in the United States. That it is period, and it is especially strange that it should have taken root in the United States. That it is wholly of foreign origin, and has been transplanted here from other shores, is a fact too well known and admitted to need comment. This organization derives its principles and its propagation from the derives its principles and its propagation from the fountain source of disorders, Paris, and its mis-chievous doctrines have been disseminated throughchievous doctrines have been disseminated through-out the chief centres of population in the Old World. From its very nature, in hostility to or-ganized and well-regulated government, it can flour-ish only amid the runs of social order. Equally a foe to society, and to the foundations on which so-ciety rests—the family, its presence assures the blight and decay of those holy and sacred influences

which alone are efficacious to support and perpet-uate the laws and institutions which are the out-growth and development of our modern civilization. The late significant demonstration of the Socialists, at the exposition building in this city, is calculated to excite the alarm and arouse the apprehensions of all citizens who love order, and are concerned for the stability and safety of municipal government. It is true that perhaps, only a comparatively small number of those who participated in the socialistic gathering would lend their aid to further the dangerous designs attributed to the leaders; and the number is still fewer who have any intelligent comprehension of the nature and scope of those design

and purposes.

One gratifying fact is made more and more preminent by the gathering to which we allude, i. c., the conent by the gathering to which we allude, i. e., the conspicious absence of any Irish contingent. Those who have the best authority to speak in behalf of the Irish population of Chicago confidently avow that not one per cent. of the "Commune" strength is drawn from the nationality referred to. The teachings of their Church, the traditions of their race and country, are unalterably opposed to the doctrines and purposes of the "Commune." Nor can we forget that during the perilous days in which the safety and good order of the city was endangered, two years ago, it was an Irish regiment which stood as the bulwark between the mob and the peace of the municipality.

municipality.

The votes and influence of the Irish-American sitizens is one of the most reliable safeguards to be depended on in any exigency which might arise in the future. Their blood has flowed freely on every the future. Their blood has flowed freely on every battle-field of past wars in defense of the flag and honor of the Union;—their strong arms and stout hearts will again, when the need arises, be found in the foremost ranks, defending and protecting the peace of the city and the security and authority of

THE GALTEE ESTATES.

THE LAST OF MR. PATTEN BRIDGE.

From the Dublin Freemen's Journal. Friday last (March 21), was a gala day in Skeheenarinka, for on that day Mr. Patten S. Bridge Skeheenarinka, for on that day Mr. Patten S. Bridge bade a final adieu to the romantic glens and glades and woody slopes which surround the now famous Galtee Castle, the picturesque residence of Mr. Nathaniel Buckley's law agent. He was unaccompanied by a single individual, save an unusually strong force of police, armed for the most part with double-barrell, breech-loading rifles (a weapon specially designed for this particular branch of police duty), who escorted him, through the midst of a hostile and nauperised peasantry, to Cahir railway duty), who escorted him, through the hidst of a hostile and pauperised peasantry, to Cahir railway station, whence he travelled to his native Roserea. So many false rumors had been afloat for the past two years relative to the resignation of Mr. Bridge, that up to Monday last the great body of the tenantry were incredulous, thinking that the story was "too good to be true;" however, circumstances occured on that evening which set all doubt at rest. Though the ex-agent most ungraciously determined to depart in secret, the tenantry (amongst whom to depart in sector, the transfer determined to give him an ovation of such a nature as would indelibly by in his memory the rememberance of fix in his memory the rememberance of Skeheena-rinka. Accordingly, as Mr. Bridge and his escort emerged from the avenue to the high road, such a sight suddenly burst on their view as will not easily be forgotten. An immense assemblage of persons of all ages and sexes had congregated on the road, and set up such a cry of delight and ex-ultation as caused the now angry ex-agent to hang his head, probably with shame, at the great "ingrati-tude" of the Galtee tenants. Won-en, whose anms head, probably with shaine, at the great "migratude" of the Galtee tenants. Won.en, whose appearance indicated long and continued suffering from hunger, shook their fists and held their scantily-elad children, that they might take a last look. Poor widows, in rags, knelt and invoked the male-Foor widows, in rags, kind aim did dictions of Heaven; whilst emaciated men, who looked as if they never ate a good meal, shouted themselves hoarse, danced for joy, and, in their excitement, set all the furze-bushes in the vicinity on fire. The police dreaded an attack, and were preferred. pared for such a contingency. With difficulty the cortege forced its way through the crowd, and shout

cortege forced us way through the crowd, and should of the overjoyed people. The blaze of burning furze bushes lighted them into Cahir, whilst, as cabin after abin was passed, the inmates rushed forth and sent their shouts of joy and execration after the depart ng agent. Very little work was done that day on the slope of the Galtees. People congratulated each other on being rid of Mr. Buckley's agent. As darkness set in, tar-barrels blazed on the road, whilst scores of the base to the summit of "subline Galtimore." In Mitchelstown unusual rejoicings and congratulation were the "order of the day." After dark tar-barrel were lighted in the principal streets and in the square illuminating the entire town. At nine o'clock the local brass band issued forth, and accompanied by the entire population of the town, paraded the streets several times, playing a choice selection of national airs. The townstolk shouted themselves arse, groaning Bridge, and cheering for various sh patriots. About 11 o'clock the tar-barrels

The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest order and regularity throughout, and there was not the slightest occasion for the interference

Irish patriots. About 11 o'clock the tar-barrel gave a last flicker, and the people returned to their

of the police.

The tenants on the Buckley estate may be con The tenants of the blockey state has been to them a source of much suffering; but his work remains. It is rumored on good authority that landlord and agent did not part the best friends; yet I fear that an old saying will be falsified in this instance. Arrears of rent accumulating thick and fast, and three successive bad harvests, which have pressed so heavily on well-to-do farmers, have comof the second of the Galtee tenants, so that few are n a position to pay even the old rent. An English gentleman, who has been for some time in Mr. Buckley's employment, has been appointed agent in succession to Mr. Bridge. It is to be trusted that succession to a regime, peace, harmony, and something approaching to humble comfort may be restored to the unfortunate Galtee tenantry.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Holy Father has contributed \$20,000 to the Catholic school fund in Rome.

The death of Mr. Michael Gill, of Dublin, the eminent Catholic publisher, is announced.

As a result of a recent lecture by Rev. Father Murphy, S. J., in St. Vincent de Paul's Old Church, South Boston, over one hundred young men have enrolled themselves in the Sodality attached to the church.

BISHOP FOLEY'S BROTHER .- The Rev. John Foley, Brother of the late Bishop Foley, or Chicago, Ill., is recovering, we are happy to ed while attending his Brother.

END OF THE ARMENIAN SCHISM .- It is announced from Constantinople that the schism in the Catholic Armenian Church is ended. Kupelian has submitted to Mgr. Hassoun, and left Constantinople for Rome.

Very Rev. Father Anselm of the Chartreuse of Valbonne in the diocese of Nimes has been elected Superior General of the Car-thusian Order. He is a native of the diocese of Cambrai, and is about fifty five years of age.

The Archbishop of Toolouse, the Bishop of Poitiers and Dr. Newman seem to be the only persons whom it is certain will be raised to the purple in a Consistory to be held after Easter.—Roman correspondence of the London

We simply state what is an admitted grievance, when we declare that Catholics as a rule are not generous patrons of their own literature. Things are bettering every year, but there is still left an ample margin for improve-ment.—Providence Weekly Visitor.

The Reichszeitung of Bonn states that the two last of the "Old" Catholic students in the faculty of Theology have returned to the fold of the Church, so that there is every prospect of the eleven professors of that faculty seeing empty benches before them.

The Marquis of Ripon, who was here for some months as chief of the english Commissioners on the Alabama claims, and who subsequently became a Catholic, states that he is indebted for his conversion to the writings of Doctor (now Cardinal) Newman.

Francis Schuselka, a celebrated politician and journalist of Vienna, has renounced the errors of his apostacy from the Catholic Faith, and returned to the Fold. There is reason to hope that the conversion of such a popular leader will open the eyes of many of his for mer associates.

MUNIFICENCE OF LEO XIII.—The Pope sent 5000f. in aid of the sufferers from the inundation at Szege lin. It is especially noteworthy that in almost every case of public disaster since the beginning of his reign Leo XIII has been among the first to send material aid to the sufferers .- London Times.

A PAPAL DELEGATE IN THE UNITED STASES. -Upon the authority of Rev. Frther Barrotti, pastor of St. Agustine's Church, of that city, the Washington Post announces that a Papal Delegate and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary may soon be sent to the United States. His residence will, in all probality, be fixed at Washington.

Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell has received an official letter from Cardinal Simeoni, stating that the Holy Father had refused to accept his resignation, on account of his long and mertorious service to the Church in the United States. The letter directed him to choose, in the usul way, a coadjutor, with a right of succession.

THE NEW YORK CATHEDRAL.—The Gregorian will be the music rendered at the opening of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, in May next. The musical portion of the services will be rendered by Sanctury Choir of the Church of St. Paul, Fifty-ninth street, New York, under the direcon of Father Young, C. S. P.

NEW GLORIES OF THE CHURCH.—The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII, has just signed the decree for the introduction of the cause of beatification and canonization of the venerable servants of God, Mgr. Etienne Theodore Chevot, of diocese of Besancon, who died in prison in Cochin China, Nov. 14th, 1861; Peter Francis Noron, of the diocese of St. Claud, Martyred in Tonquin, Nov. 3rd, 1861. John Peter Neel, of the diocese of Lyons, martyred in China, Feb. 18, 1862; and John Theophane Venard, of the diocese of Poitiers, beheaded for the faith in the Annamite kingdom, Feb. 2nd, 1861. This last-named martyr was advised to enter the Seminary of Foreign Missions in Paris by a respected priest now of the diocese of Detroit, whom he had consulted on his vocation. Lady Herbert has written a charming sketch of his life.

DEVOTION TO ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA .-The late Dr. Dixon, Primate of All Ireland, cherished a special devotion to St. Catherine of Sienna, whose feast occurs this month. When returning from Rome, whither he had gone for the great Council in 1854, he had visited Sienna, consecrated to the virgin Saint, and gathered some dust from the floor of her house, which he carried away as a precious treasure. About a month before his death he told several of the clergy that his end was near at hand, though he seemed in the best of health. He said that St. Catherine had appeared to him and told him that he should go to celebrate her Feast with her in heaven. He died in 1866, on the last day of April, the Feast of St. Catherine, and at the very hour the Saint herself had given up her soul to God. Dr. Dixon will be remembered for his valuable work, "A General introduction to the sacred Scrip-Music and art and good society are chiefly valuable, because they tend to emancipate from the thraddom of necessities that enslave when they do and all were fo. 61 Armagh from the end of 1852 tures," which he wrote while filling the chair

Landor. He will feel that, continued.

ain that Shaksperre was a se no man has furnished so

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmone Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

#### RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

12] cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning. Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on remitances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club fit.

mitanees, or one free copy to the getter up of each crup 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 of in conflict with our own views as to their confirmity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessally for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879.

OFFICIAL.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR GAIN-ING THE JUBILEE.

It will be seen by the following document which has been received by his Lordship the Bishop of London, that the period within which the indulgence of the jubilee may be gained has been extended to the end of next

Illme ac Rme Domine. Amplitudini Tuae transmissae fuerunt Litterae Apostolicae, quibus Indulgentiae conceduntur in forma Jubilaei. His additur nune rescriptum, quo SSmus D. N. statutum ibi tempus ad Jubilaeum lucrandum prorogare dignatus est, pro fidelibus extra Europam degentibus, usque ad finem mensis Augusti.

Prop., Fide die 6 Martii, 1879. Ampl. Tuae uti frater addictissimus, J. CARD. SIMEONI, Praefectus. Johannes Bapt. Agnossi, Secret.

Datum Romae ex Ædibus S. Congr. de

[TRANSLATION.] Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord:

Letters Apostolic, by which an Indulgence in the form of a Jubilee is granted, have been sent to your Lordship. To these is now added a rescript by which His Holiness has deigned to extend to the end of the month of August, for the fathful outside of Europe, the time appointed for gaining the Jubilee.

Given at Rome from the Palace de Propaganda Fide, March 6, 1879.

DECLARATIONS OF THE SACRED PENITENTIARY ON CERTAIN DOUBTS RESPECTING THE JUBILEE.

1. The fast prescribed for obtaining this Jubilee may be observed even in the time of Lent, providing that it be kept outside the days

excepted in the Letters Apostolic, and that strict fasting food (eibi esuriales) alone be taken; the use, as regards the quality of the bidden. 2. To the faithful visiting churches to gain

the Jubilee in procession together with Chapters, Congregations, Confraternities, or with their own parish priest, or a priest deputed by him, the Indult granted in the Letters Apos tolic to those same Chapters, Congregations, &c., may be applied by the ordinaries. 3. It is impossible to satisfy the Easter pre

cept and at the same time the Jubilee by one and the same Confession and Communion.\*

4. The Jubilee as regards the plenary indulgence, may be gained twice or oftener of the prescribed acts; but only once, i.e., the first time only, so far as concerns the favors attached to it, namely, the absolutions from censures and reserved cases, the commutations or dispensations.
5. In this Jubilee also the resolutions of

doubts issued by this Sacred Penitentiary for the Ordinaries of Italy on the 1st June, 1869, are valid without any exception.

\*The S. Penintentiary gave, on the 25th January, 1875, the same answer for the Jubilee of the year 1875; but subsequently explained the sense of this answer thus; "to the question, from the answer of th Penitentiary it is certain that the Easter precept cannot be satisfied and the Jubilee gained by o fession and one communion; can both ends be attained by two communions and one confession? R. Affirmative; but maintaining the obligation of satisfying, in case the person has not satisfied it, the precept of annual confession." (Ex act. S. Sedis, vol. viii., p. 361.)

Though it is not for us, but for the Bishops and theologians, to interpret the meaning of these Decisions, we may say, in the absence of any authoritative interpretation, that the fast meant, for this country is a Good Friday fast, whereon eggs, cheese, dripping and lard, (which are permitted on most days in Lent by the Indult) are not allowed. Milk and butter at dinner, or the principal meal, in this country at least are by custom considered cibr esuriales (though such is not the custom in Rome) inasmuch as they are not referred to by, used in virtue of, the Lenten Indult published every year in England. A custom is not, so we are assured, to be covered by the word Indult or Privilege.

Sheridan on being reproached by Pitt as forming drag-chain on the wheels of Government, boundwith the reply that for once he could compliment the Minister on the correctness of his allusi since the drag-chain was never imposed but when the vehicle was going down hill.

You can just as easily walk off on your eyebrow, or convince your wife that "that hat is suitable for another season," as to try to run a newspaper to please everybody. As a rule those who borrow and beg papers and never subscribe for one, are the find the most fault with it.

THE CONFRATERNITY OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. It appears that this Confraternity which,

in England alone, numbers 10,563 lay advo-

cates together with 933" priest" associates, is not identical with the Ritualistic or High Church party in the Anglican establishment. In some things it does not go so far as the Ritualists, whilst in others it is rather beyond them. It does not insist so much on sacerdotal vestments, or church ornaments of various kinds, such as representation of sacred objects, and the placing of crucifixes and can dlesticks on the "altar." Like many of the High Church sections of Anglicanism, the members of the Confraternity practice auricular confession, but without considering it a duty. In a sort of catechism which they have composed on "Confession and absolution in the Church of England," there occurs the following question: "As members of the Church of England are we bound to confess in private before God's minister? Answer. No; the Church does not make this a necessary condition of forgiveness. She teaches that in order to secure salvation it is sufficient to acknowledge our sins with true contrition to God alone." This does not appear to consist with what is laid down in the Book of Common Prayer - an authoritative document, surely, in the Church of England. The use of confession is not only there permitted, but insisted on in certain circumstances, as in the first exhortation of the communion service, and in the order for the visitation of the sick. This unquestionably points to the necessity of confession. For, if it be urged as a pre paration for communion, and earnestly recommended as a relief to the sick and dying, why should it not be equally good and efficacious at all times? The Confraternity, therefore, does not come up to the orthodoxy of its own Church when it says that "in order to secure salvation it is sufficient to acknowledge our sins, with true contrition, to God alone." This teaching is based on the supposition that all men have an assurance of the genuineness, intensity and perfection of their contrition. And yet how many are there, who, like Mary Magdelan, can hear the consoling words, that many sins are forgiven them because they loved much? This may, indeed, be a privilege of the Confraternity, St. Paul claimed it not. He was not conscious to himself of any sin and yet he was not thereby justified. The Confraternity say, complainingly, that they are charged with using prayers for the dead. Their reply to this accusation is; that "we do remember our dear departed friends in our prayers, making mention of them before God, and praying that the time of their perfect consummation in bliss may be hastened." This is admirable and implies the belief in an intermediate state of souls in purgatory. But why do they not boldly enunciate this food, of any Indult or privilege whatsoever—even of the Bull of the Crusade—being for—with the true—believes of all ages? there can with the true believes of all ages? there can be nothing clearer than that the chosen people of old, the depositors of God's word and true religion, believed in a purgatorial state. Even if the second book of Machabees were done away with, the fact that belief prevailed would still remain demonstrated by the practice, in all ages, of the Jewish people, who are so tenacious of their religious customs. If this practice, like so many abuses that had crept into Jewish observance, about the time of our blessed Lord, had been founded in er ror, would He, who so sternly reprimanded the Pharisees and scourged the buyers and sellers from the temple, have allowed it to pass without censure? It cannot be supposed that he would. On the contrary, wherever he alludes to the belief which justifies praying for the dead, he expresses approbation. In St. Matthew, chap. xii., He speaks of sins that may be forgiven and others that will not be forgiven in the world to come. He that speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him either in this world or in the world to come." From hell there is no redemption; in Heaven there is nothing to be forgiven. There must, therefore, be a third state wherein forgiveness may be imparted. None will pretend that our Saviour, after his death on the Cross, descended in to that hell whence there is no return. Nor did he ascend into Heaven, until the day of his glorjous ascension, in presence of his disciples. By this act he opened the gates of the everlasting City, to all the truly faithful, of all ages of the world. Where, anterior to this event, dwelt God's devoted servants from Adam's time to the days of Christ the Lord? at the time our Saviour suffered. The Scripture so informs us and shows also that this prison was the "hell" to which our Lord descended. The words of the sacred text are, that "he went to preach to those spirits that were in prison." We enquire not whether there were a temporary place of absoed the consumation of their happiness through

the doctrine of a purgatory, is, that there was

purified and perfected, by the preaching of our blessed Lord. They were not His enemies, they were not reprobates. Nevertheless, they were in prison-in a state of expiation-in order to expiate such sins as could be forgiven in the world to come, not such as no forgive ness will be extended to, either in this world or the next.

We are not now writing a treatise on Purgatory, so we shall not refer any further to passages of Scripture. But it is impossible to avoide alluding to the concurrent testimony of the Fathers of the early ages. These Fathers, who could not be ignorant of the teachings of the apostolic age with which they were so intimately connected, bear witness that annual oblations were offered for the dead, and that this practice was authorised and confirmed by sound tradition. St. Cyprian writes that the Holy Eucharistic sacrifice was offered up in behalf of departed souls, and St. Cyril of Jerusalem declares that the belief in purgatory was an essential article of the creed of the Church of Palestine. The Christians of Rome no less firmly held the same doctrine. Even if their writers were silent, and they are far from being so, the monuments they left beneath the ruins of Rome, or, rather, of many Romes which successively crumbled into decay, would prove abundantly the soundness of their faith in a purgatorial state. It is impossible to read the nscriptions, so frequent throughout the Ro man Catacombs, and refuse to be convinced that the Christians of the Martyr Ages prayed for the dead and offered the holy Mass for the repose of their souls. Of this fact none, in this country, at least, need be ignorant. The Capital of the Dominion possesses a copy of that magnificent work on the Catacombs, which was so carefully prepared by a commission appointed by the Government of France in the reign of Napoleon III., and which consisted of theologians and other competent men of science. It was presented by the Emperor himself to the Canadian Institute of Ottawa.

But, perhaps, we are offending the Confraternity. It abjures controversy, which, one of its leading members says "does three things: It dishonors our Lord; it divides friends; it impedes the work of Christ." No so, true controversy, that is, honest discussion. From such discussion proceeds often the knowledge of truth. The Apostles, even, courted such controversy as this. It did not always convince, but sometimes the great ones of the world were "almost persuaded," whilst others trembled as they listened to the burning words of St. Paul. And what would have become of the Apostle's mission to the Gentile world, if from the dread of controversy he had refused to open his mouth? He did not himself receive the light of Christian truth in order to keep it under a bushel. And this he well understood when he entered into controversy with the proud philosophers of Athens, and preached to them the "unknown God." Without controversy where would be those priceless writings which every Christian age has produced? Protestants as well as Catholics may claim to have profited by it. Without it what would remain of their celebrated Leibnitz; Catholics owe to it the invaluable writings of Bossuet, the irrefragable arguments of Bellarmine, the forcible and persuasive lectures of Cardinal Wiseman. If any find controversy inconvenient, they have to blame their own temper, perhaps, even, their hatred of fair discussion which so often proves the highway to the temple of truth. We would not be understood to encourage the introduction of that better element the odium theologicum, when we recommend to the members of the Confraternity that excellent thing which we understand by controversy, not only as a means of imparting more truth to other men, but also as the best and surest way to extend the sphere of their own knowledge. They are by no means certain as yet that they know all truth. Let them, therefore, never stand still, even if like Diogenes, they should walk about, lantern in hand, searching through places hitherto held by them to be dark and inaccessible. They will then use wisely, and perhaps profitably, that great influence which their num bers, their position and their learning enable and entitle them to exercise.

# CLOSE OF THE MISSION AT ST.

THOMAS. A most successful mission under the direction of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, was closed at St. Thomas on Monday the 21st There were souls in a prison beyond the grave | inst., on which day His Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 22 adults. During the mission the attendance at all the religious exercises was extremely large, and numbers of our separated brethern availed themselves of the opportunity afforded of hearing Father Cooney explain with his wonted, persuasive eloquence, the lute rest, if not of perfect bliss, where the doctrines of the Catholic Church as taught by truly good and holy of all bygone ages await- that Church. The mission has been productive of a great amount of good, and it is to be Christ. All we require to learn, as regards hoped that it will be lasting in its effects.

a prison, that there were souls there who were For first class Plumbing go to McLennan, Lothian comforted, and why should we not say, also, & Fryer's 244 Dundas St.

THE CROSS AND THE WICKLIF. FITES.

"The men of our day are not unwilling to kiss the books of the Gospels before a judgeand yet what is a crucifix but the whole Gospels comprised under one sign and spmbol? What is the cross but the whole science of Jesus Christ crucified?" (Bossuet.)

The Wickliffites called the wooden images of our Saviour so commonly seen on Catholic crucifixes-putrid trunks less to be esteemed than the trees of the forest, for, argued they, the trees are alive and the images dead. This is very subtle, very Wickliffian, and every way worthy of the opponents of Catholic doctrine. When the wolf accused the lamb of riling the water he was drinking, the lamb innocently reminded him that she was drinking "down stream" whilst he was drinking "up stream," that consequently the crime imputed to her was impossible, and that if their was any water-riling in the case at all it must needs be on his part to her, not on her part to him. This logic, so conclusive to all (but a wolf), was of no avail. He was hungry; he saw a meal before him; that meal was a lamb, and from the point of view of a wolf, there is no law for lamb. The only astonishing part of the transaction is, that the scoundrel had sufficient morality left to think it necessary to screen his evil designs under a lie. The Jewish wolf when it sought to put the Lamb of God to death was not so utterly reprobate but that it felt it necessary to put forth some appearance of pretext for murder. And so our Wickliffite friends, like the Jewish wolf, deem it necessary before destroying the cross to give some kind of reason (however bad) for it. That this course is searcely homage which vice pays to virtue, and as such is better than open ,brazen-faced crime. If less honest it is also less brazen, which is something. Let us give our opponents all they justly claim.

This preference for green wood over dry, on the part of our Wickliffite friends is begotten of inexperience, and betokens the bigotry of isolation. Had they ever been in Canada with green wood and the thermometer 20° below, they would have learnt better things. But there is a certain short-sighted sublety in this Wickliffite argument evidently begotten of the Father of lies who suggested it. If the question were purely between a live tree and a dead trunk we ourselves should feel inclined to render a verdict for Wickliffites and the Father-of-lies. We have a high reverence for "The Greenwood." Shade trees are our softness. We view a "Forest Patriarch" with a species of mental adoration. But that is not the question as between the Wickliffites and the Catholic Church. The question is between a living tree and a piece of wood chiselled to represent Him who died upon the cross. The question is between a live tree and a dead Christ. Here we have a very different kind of issue altogether and it was very naughty of the Wickliffites, very wolfish, very un-Christian, and all that kind of thing, for them to try to raise a false one. Whether in reality there is or can be any point or comparison between a tree and a representation of Christ, we know not; neither for our present purpose does it matter. It was not us that instituted it. It was our opponents. If there is, however, any comparison between them, we think it must be immeasurably in favor of the crucifix and the Catholic Church, and against the Wickliffites and the living tree. For what does the tree represent? It represents itself and itself alone. And what is itself? A thing of beauty it is true, but a thing or passing-quick decay What does the crucifix represent? That putrid trunk, as the Wickliffites would have it. It represents the mercy of God and the merits of Christ, and both are infinite. Where then, we ask, is the superiority? In the living tree, or the "putrid trunk?" The living tree represents death, the putrid trunk eternal life. The living tree represents Time, the putrid trunk Eternity. The living tree represents that tree which brought death into the world; the 'putrid trunk" represents Him who turned leath to life, damnation to salvation, eternal loss to eternal gain. We think the Wickliffites have been singularly unfortunate in their choice of a comparison.

But our friends are inconsistent. If there is one thing which they advocate more than another it is the extension of the Bible amongst the masses. This is the sine qua non of their existence: the raison detre of their way car, a tavern, or a man's pocket, they mites of the poor!"

wish the spirit of the Gospel to reign in that railway car, that tavern, and in that pocket. If so, why destroy the cross? The cross is the very essence of Christianity. What sugar is to the sap-what alcohol is to sugar-that the cross is to the Book of the Gospels. How then can one trample on the cross and yet pretend to preserve the Gospels? How can one despise the cross and yet not dishonor the Gospels? We must confess we have met men so stupidly toolish that they would not read Shakespere in a diamond edition; nothing but a quarto would suit them. And yet the spirit and beauty of Shakespere are as much to be found in the duodecimo half calf as in the most costly quarto. And so with Christianity. The spirit of Christ, the beauty, the genius of Christanity, are as much contained in the smallest, most readily carved cross as in the most costly quarto Bible. The Catholic Church inimical to the Bible forsooth! What when she marked its symbol on every child that is born to her, on every spire that is raised for her, on every thing that is brought to her to bless, when she rears it on every high way and bye way, sometimes as a magnificent pile of masonry, at others as a mere piece of putrid trunk, when every tree of the forest is marked with it, when she bids every child she has to wear it constantly around its neck, when it is in every dwelling whether palace or hut in the land, when every bed head whether in palace or hut supports it, when the coffin of every corpse she buries is marked with it? No, Sir Wolf, the Catholic Church is drinking down stream and you are drinking up stream, and if there is any riling of the water it is you that are doing it. The Catholic Church inimical to the honest we admit, but then it is at least the Bible! Bah! It is they who prate so much about the Bible and yet who would destroy its symbol from off the earth, that are inimical to it, if any are.

EDUCATION OF PRIESTS-PRIESTS' CASTE -MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS IN RUSSIA.

From D. Mackenzie Wallace's "Travelling in Russia" (1870-75)—From the German Edition Leipsic, translated by Prof. Von.

Mackenzie Wallace knew that by personal interourse alone he would be able to obtain a thorough knowledge of Russia, and to fit himself for such intercourse he must for a while leave the capital of the northern empire, and go to some out of the way village where he will hear not a word but Russian. and where he will be compelled to say all he wishes or has to say in Russian. For his abode during this voluntary exile he chose the village Jevanowka, a short distance off the Makew, R. W. Most of his time here he spent with the village priest, a very talkative man, with whom he would hold long and frequent converse, whereby he was greatly benefited, not only in regard to language but also by obtaining knowledge of many things of interest, especially concerning the order of Russian priests. Mr. M. W. has never been able to learn the name of this dergyman, for, after the Russian custom, the villa-(anglice) dear father. His ancestors for many genera-tions had been of the order of priests, and at his ad-mission to the seminary, he, like all other boys appointed for the priesthood, had received a new appointed for the priestl name from the bishops. Concerning his education

in the seminary, the priest expressed himself thus:
"The seminary was formerly not what it is now.
At present the teachers talk a great deal about universal love of mankind, and the boys would consider it a crime against the dignity of human nature, if one of them were to be thrashed. But they find it consistent enough with the dignity of human nature to get drunk and to visit places that I would never

ave resorted to.

I often got a thrashing and I don't think myself pedagogizal science, which new plays so great a part, yet I will with the best of them, read a piece of Latin.

When my studies were finished, continued the Batuschka, the bishops gave me a wife, I became her father's successor, who was then advanced in years. In this way I became curate of the parish,

years. In this way I became curate of the parish, and never left the place."

To my remark, that the bishop seemed to have given him the preference in selecting for him a wife, the father replied:—"The same does the bishop for all seminarians when they enter upon their office; it is an important part of his pastoral duties; he is the natural protector of widows and orphans, especially among the clergy of his diocese. Where a parson dies, what is to become of his widow and his daughters? They couldn't save anything, and even without trying this, the parsons can scarcely his daughters! They couldn't save anything, and even without trying this, the parsons can scarcely afford the necessities of life, nor does house or lot belong to the survivors, both fall by way of succession to the new curate; him, the bishop gives in marriage to one of the daughters. But the thing has to be arranged before the young man is ordained, for by the rules of the Church, no marriage con take place after ordination. can take place after ordination.

# DEAN STANLEY.

From the New York Catholic, April 13. It is authoritatively announced that Dean Stanley, who recently visited this country, is about to join the Church. His sister who was converted many years ago, has since the death of his wife, assumed great sway over ms mind, and has turned it toward the study of Catholicism, especially as enunciated in the works of Fenelon. The Dean has frequent-ly refused a Bishopric, and has set himself up as a supporter, if not the defender, of all who have progreat sway over his mind, and has turned it toward become a fraud a delusion and a snare. And yet this crucifix which they are pleased to call a putrid trunk—what is it, as Bossuet so beautifully puts it but the Gospels all in one? The whole science of Jesus Christ crucified? We will give our friends credit for every honest intention in this "extension of the Bible" as they call it. We will try to dismiss from our minds all "ulterior motives" their conduct may suggest. We will take it for grantour minds all "ulterior motives" their conduct may suggest. We will take it for granted that in this extension of the material gospel they desire the extension of the spirit of the Gospel. We will take it for granted that the Gospel. We will take it for granted that the Gospel with admiration. He saw the spirit that animated with admiration. when they put a book of the Gospels in a rail-that this grand structure was built mannly with the

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pril 13. Dean Stanley, about to join verted many wife, assumed ned it toward
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who have prowho have pro-the Anglican ey and John Dean Stanley by what he and a great de-merable Cardiwhat would attend. ey was inform-nd warned him an Stanley ex-uld do himself nce. When I nley was filled ell as its classic unaly with the TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription of Two Dollars for the year 1879 will now be received with thanks. A receipt for each payment will be sent immediately.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are carnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this undertaking.

OFF FOR MANITOBA.—A party of emigrants for the North-West passed through the city on Thurs-day night. They were chiefly of the farming class, and numbered about 60 people, from different parts

The Proceeds of Lecture.—The proceeds of the lecture delivered by the colored orator, Rev. Solomon Peter Hall, on the National Policy, was divided between the Protestant Orphan Home and Mount Hope Orphan Asylum.

TRIAL OF WORKMANSHIP SKILL.—A race took place between two employees of Forestall's cooper shop on Saturday, to see who could make the largest number of barrels out of sawed stock in a given time. The two contestants were Messrs. Whitehead and Hagam, and the match was for \$5. The first named won the race making ten barrels, Hagam

making nine.

Ontario Appointments.——His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.—William Munro Smith, of the town of Walkerton, Esq., to be a Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario; Edward Barnes Barron, of the village of Sault St. Marie, Esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the District of Nipissing.

Band Tournament at Port Huron Mich., in June, at which prizes amounting to \$410 are offered for competition by Canadian bands. In addition to the above prizes, Mr. Henry Distin, of New York has offered a fine silk banner to the best Canadian band. Mr. John G. Cobb, of Port Huron, has offered a cash prize of \$25 co the best drilled and appearing band attending the tournament. Seventh Battalion will please furbish up.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Three young men named Robinson, Colley and Aldrich, of St. Mary's had a miraculous escape from drowning while boating on Trout Creek on the 19th inst. An oar broke, and the boat, by the current, was swept over the dam. Colley jumped out striking the bank and contrived to reach the shore by clinging to the timber. The others, with the boat, went over the dam and were saved from being swept in to the Thames by almost superhuman efforts.

Seventh Battalion will At this stage, Mr. Macdougall said he proposed to show that previous to the loss of the money from this letter several other sums were also missing; also, that at the time prisoner had no means, yet spent money freely.

His Lordship ruled that such evidence could not be legally taken.

Mr. Macdougall then concluded to rest the case for the the Crown on the evidence adduced.

The Queen vs. H. M. Jarvis—larceny—two Majourned for the Majourned for the case of the money from this letter several other sums were also missing; also, that at the time prisoner had no means, yet spent money freely.

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below Kensington bridge for the purpose of washing the horse's legs. He had gone in about 20 feet, when the horse, wagon and man were observed to when the horse, wagon and man were observed to suddenly disappear; the horse and wagon having fell into one of the numerous deep holes in the river at this point. The man, however, soon reappeared and managed to swim ashore, still retaining the whip in his hand. A fleet of boats were soon got affont and cruised around for some time, but the horse and buggy were in very deep water, those in the boats not being able to see them.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing on Wednesday, the 23rd, we are (unofficially) given to understand that the New York mail, which was formerly received at the London office at 6 o'clock in the evening, will in future arrive on the 12.25 p.m. train, and the letters be distributed in 12.25 p.m. train, and the letters of discussions the course of the afternoon. By this means merchants and business men generally will be able to receive letters from their New York correspondents twenty-four hours ealier than formerly. The public are indebted to Mr. G. Griffin, the P. O. Inspections of the control of th tor, for this convenience, the arrangements for accomplishing which were brought to his notice by Mr. Wm. Bryce.—Free Press.

Mr. John McNeff happened to be the only Irish Catholic in the London Custom House. He was appointed on the recommendation of Col. Walker. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell came to the conclusion that there was one too many in the Customs office at London, and off came Mr. McNeff's head. The Free Press performs a war dance around the victim and expresses its delight in various ways. Of course the Grand Master never selected Mr. McNeff for the

sacrifice because he was a Catholic, though people do say that he has a queer habit of practicing economy whenever he happens to find one of that class to apply the pruning knife to.—Sarnia Observer.

["A subscriber" has sent us the above, asking what we think of it, and why we do not "pitch into McKenzie Bowell?" We have heard a good deal of talk about Mr. McNeff's dismissal but nothing to warrant us in interfering. If Mr. McNeff was dismissed rant us in interfering. If Mr. McNeff was dismissed simply because his services were not required, or because he was a Reformer, it is none of our business. But if he was selected for dismissal on account of his religious profession, then, we are both willing and ready to denounce such intolerant and narrowminded bigotry, no matter whence it comes. And if "A Subscriber" will satisfy us that such is the fact, we will undertake the task of ventilating the subject. ED. C. R.]

MIDDLESEX SPRING ASSIZES.

His Loreship Justice Galt presiding.

LARCENY OF A REGISTERED LETTER.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are earnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this undertaking.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Hot water heating s a specialty at McLennan, Lothian & Fryer's 244 Dundas Street.

Collegiate Institute.—An order in Council has been passed creating London High School a Collegiate Institute.

Vanderbill's Tunnel.—Work was commenced on the American side at Vanderbill's Tunnel under the Detroit River at Grosse Isle on Monday.

Ontario Elections.—The Advertiser understands that the date of holding of the Ontario elections has been definitely fixed. The nominations will take place on Thursday, the 29th of May, and the polling on the 5th of June.

Off for Manitoba.—A party of emigrants for the North-West passed through the city on Thursday right. They were chiefly of the farming class, day night. They were chiefly of the farming class, and the polling made up of two 81 bills. Osborne recollected dissurances are the money in the letter, and having posted it. The cross examination showed a difference in the denomination of the bills—the former asserting that a \$2 bill was enclosed, the latter that the money was made up of two 81 bills. Osborne recollected dissurance of the paying the city on Thursday the great place of the St. Considerable LETTER.

The case of the Queen vs. Herbert M. Jarvis was the most important on the criminal docket, and the result was looked forward to with much interest by a great many. The prisoner was indicted with having on the 23rd day of Dec., 1878, feloniously abstracted the sum of \$2 from a letter.

Considerable time was teken up in getting a jury.
Warren Rock, Q. C., for prisoner, challenged Messrs.
Kilburn, S. Baker J. Gardiner, D. B. McCrae, H. Large, Joseph Northcott, Kettlewell and R. Galbraith, Mr. C. McDougall, for the Crown, ordered Messrs.
Clare the sum of \$2 from a letter.

Co

denomination of the bills—the former asserting that a \$2 bill was enclosed, the latter that the money was made up of two \$1 bills. Osborne recollected distinctly having copied the letter. It was shown that there was another clerk present at the time—a Mr. Macready, who had access to the letter prior to its being posted, and who since left the country.

John Ward, a Post Office clerk, testified to having received the letter from Mr. Osborne, and placing it in a box kept for the purpose; that the prisoner took all the registered letters out of this box; was told subsequently the letter had no money in it, and acquainted Messrs. Cronyn & Greenless of the fact; witness could not say whether the letter was scaled or not when he received it. He was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, but no new facts were clicited.

Wm. Mercer, clerk in Cronyn & Greenless' office,

Wm. Mercer, clerk in Cronyn & Greenless' office, under cross-examination, swore that he, and not Osborne copied the letter.

R. F. Mathews, employed in the forwarding Department of the Post Office, gave evidence to the effect that he saw prisoner whils' sorting registered letters, put something in his p. — t which resembled a dingy-looking bill, and that almost immediately afterwards prisoner claimed to have discovered a letter open, having no money in it; witness spoke to a Mr Ross about it, when Jarvis said he did not get the letter from Ross, but from the front office; witness examined the letter, and had no doubt it get the letter from Ross, but from the front officer witness examined the letter, and had no doubt it had been scaled and subsequently tampered with. On cross-examination he said the prisoner had been previously suspected, and a decoy letter had been sent through the Post Office but nothing came of it; prisoner could have re-scaled the letter.

L. Lawless, Postmaster, testified to having receivable letter, are from prisoner, and finding no

ed the letter, open, from prisoner, and finding no

Minactions Escapt—Three young men names Robinson, Colley and Aldrich, of St. Mary's had a miraculous scepe from thorough our break and the boat, by the current, was swept over the dam. Colley imped out striking the bank and contrived to reach the boat, by the current, was swept over the dam and were street from being swept in to the Thames by almost speciment of the contrived to reach the shore by clinging to the timber. The others, well the boat, well the boat, well the boat, well the boat, well the boat well and a department of the the Crown on the evidence along the transportation of the control of the control of the part of the properties of the control of the part of the properties of the part of the par

A verdict of not guilty was returned, and the prisoner discharged.

A NEW RECREATION PARK.

SALTER'S GROVE TO BE FENCED IN AND BEAUTIFIED-ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN THEREON.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen Monday night a petition was read from Mr. Benjamin Cronyn and 90 others, asking for the privilege of enclosing Salter's Grove and converting it into a park for the use of the public free of charge, except upon twelve days in the year. All proceeds upon the latter occasions to be used in keeping the grounds in repair. The petitioners would also be willing to surrender the Grove at an time when the city should desire to sell it.

city should desire to sell it.

Ald. Pritchard moved, seconded by Ald. Greer

Ald. Pritchard moved, seconded by Ald. Greer that the prayer of the petition be granted, subject to a by-law to be prepared by the City Solicitor.

Mr. Andrew McCormick was heard upon the subject, and explained that the petitioners intended to beautify the Grove and fence it in. They also intended to employ a janitor, and the proceeds of the twelve days referred to would go towrads paying

his expenses.

Ald. Egan, in the interests of the city, felt that this matter should go before the Committee. He felt that when the Grove was tied up in the manner that the city is similar weighter to the requested, it would be in a similar position to the Fair Grounds.

Ald. Scarrow favored the referring of the peti-tion to the Committee on the ground that it was far tion to the Committee on the ground that it was far too important a question to deal with it hastily. He anticipated a constant clashing of interests so long as the petitioners held the nominal ownership. long as the petitioners held the nominal ownership.

Ald. Egan asked who would assume the responsibility of the Park when it had been completed. He contended that reliable parties should be required to come forward and give some tangible security for the proper carrying out of the promises they make.

Ald. Pritchard again addressed the Council, set-

ting forth the advantages which would result to both the city and London East. Ald. Powell also strongly supported Ald. Prit-

Ald. Powell also strongly supported Ald. Pritchard's motion.

After further discussion pro and con. it was Moved in amendment by Ald. Egan, seconded by Ald. Williams, that the question be referred to the Park Committee to report.

It was moved in further amendment by Ald. Boyd, seconded by Ald. Ardill, that the matter be referred to the Park Committee with power.

Ald. Fitzgerald said that in view of Ald. Glass' notice of motion to have the Grove fenced in, the city would probably effect a saving.

On being submitted, the original motion was carried.

Ald. Egan called for the yeas and nays on the

espective motions.
Amendment to the amendment—Yeas, Gray, Amendment to the amendment—Teas, thay,
Ardill and Boyd. The rest nays.
Amendment—Yeas, Edlestone, Williams, Scarrow,
Peel and Egan. The rest nays.
Motion—Yeas, Campbell, Pritchard, Thompson,
Powell, Fitzgerald, Skinner, Stringer, Taylor, Hiscox, Greer, Glass, Ardill, Boyd and Rayner.
Nays—The rest of the Board.

#### NOR-WEST BOUND EMIGRANTS.

The Dominion Immigrant Agent at Duluth has issued the following circular, which contains timely warning to intending emigrants for our North-West, while en route through the United States:—

"WARNING! "TO EMIGRANTS EN ROUTE FOR MANITOBA AND THE

"You are requested to beware of land agents and others similarly interested, while on the American side who will meet you at railway depots and on board trains, and who will use every means in their power to dissuade you from going to Manitoba. These men will doubtless offer you wonderful inducements to remain and settle in the Western States. They will very likely tell you plausible stories of the severe climate, the unproductiveness of the soil, the fearful grasshopper plague, and of the hundreds of their personal acquaintances who would be glad to leave the province if they only had the means. To all of which I would say, "Turn a deaf car." Go on to your destination, and when there exercise the right of judgement for your-selves.

serves.

"Any further information desired on this or other immigration matters will be cheerfully attended to

Dominion Gov't Immigration Agent, "Duluth Mapn."

McLennan, Lothian & Fryer, 244 Dundas St. are practical sanitarians.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

Judge Jellett was thrown from his buggy and eriously injured.

W. R. Crawford, G. T. R. brakesman hurt a few days ago while coupling cars at Scarboro, died Tues-

Mr. H. W. Wilkens, plasterer Belleville, fell a dis-ance of 20 feet and sustained—such injuries to the

supposition that he had drowned himself. The pond was dragged with a view of recovering the body, but without avail. On Saturday last a body body, but without avail.

was found in the pond which proves to be that of
the suicide. He had only been in this country about

a month, and had been drinking hard. Robert McLachlin, of Ashton, committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver He was subject to temporary spells of insanity, and He was subject to temporery spells of insanity, and it is considered certain he committed the act while insane. The affair occured at a hotel kept by Daniel Fanning, where he boarded. Deceased was in comfortable circumstances, owning a farm in Goulbourne township. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by suicide while temporary insane".

ary insane.

A fatal accident occured at Millbrook, on the 21st A tatal accadent occurred at Millorook, on the 21st inst. While Mr. Crocker, of the Dominion Hotel, was paying a visit to his farm, a short distance out of town, he engaged in felling a tree. The tree lodged in an adjacent one and Mr. Crocker warned his companion to get out of danger, as there was a crashing of branches, but failed to do so himself, and the tree falling, he was struck by a broken branch on the head and died in a few minutes, the skull being crushed.

BOOK NOTICES.

Donahoes Magazine.—The May number of this Donahoes Magazine.—The May humber of this interesting periodical has been received. It is ahead of all its predecessors. We hope the publisher is receiving that material encouragement which he so well deserves. Every Catholic family should subscribe for it. Price \$2.00 a year single copies 20

The Life of Christ and of His Blessed Mother New York, BENZIGER BROS.

As each succeeding number of this magnificen As each succeeding induser work arrives, the more does its superiority become apparent. It is the most elaborate work of the kind that has ever come under our notice, and is at the same time so cheap, that it is within the reach of all. We hope the publishers will meet with the success that should attend the publication of this grand addition to the Catholic Literature of Amer

The Advertiser has started an "Employment Bureau," and guarantees to fill any position from "Premier to errand boy." It may "bust" on the

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.

#### GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

The Bazaar, and drawing of prizes, which had been announced to take place on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April, was a grand success. The sum realized by the whole, amounting to about two thousand three hundred dollars. Below will be found

alized by the whole, amounting to about two thousand three hundred dollars. Below will be found a list of the winners with the prizes won:—
No. 1, presented by Bishop Walsh, J. P. Armstrong, Alvinston; 2, Scene, presented by Father Wagner, Wm. McGuire, Aberfeldy; 3, Nellie Bay, presented by C. Freckleton, Mrs. A. McDonell, Chatham; 4, sett of harness, Thomas Collins, Paris; 5, Paisley shawl, Johanna Tynan, Petersville; 6, basket of wax flowers, A. McCarrron, Wallaceburg; 7, patch work quilt, Ben. Belcher, Westfield; 8, infants' cloak, M. Blake, Elginfield; 9, Dusseldorf Gallery of Art, W. G. Cufland, Chatham; 10, sett of china, Daniel Gorman, Lockton; 11, portrait of Archbishop of Toronto, Jessie Frank, Aberfeldy; 12, likeness of Bishop Walsh, G. H. Orange, New York; 13, portrait of Bishop of Hamilton, W. Kerr, Beamsville; 14, pair of slippers, Joseph Kelly, Newbury; 15, sofa pillow, Wm. Solmon, Thamesville; 16, Life of Blessed Virgin, Jas. Madden, Corunna; 17, barrel of flour, Jas. W. Johnston, Memphis; 18, chest of tea, Mrs. Jas. Hickey, Dixie; 19, artistic wreath, Jno. J. Goodwin, New Lowel; 20, box of cigars, M. Watson, London; 21, table lamp, Marion Campbell, Scaforth; 22, pair slippers, R. Bobier, Florence; 23, poplin dress, Ed. Hagan, Chatham; 24, bust of Dickens, Jas. Alpin, Wales, Michigan; 25, ladies' satchel, Jas. Gouckam, Chatham; 26, monchoir case, Mrs. P. Donnelly, Strathroy, M. McGrath.

Bothwell, April 2, 1879.

Canada and the Cotton Trade. The Lewiston (Mc.) journals report that the cotton mills in that city have been sending a good many cotton goods to Canada during the past year. Now that higher duties are enacted by Canada some curiosity exists as to the effect. That effect, it is thought will be to diminish the sale of coarse American made cottons, but it will not particularly affect the sale of fine goods. The higher price caused by the increased duties will probably result in a reduction of the present demand, but it is evi-

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM. We beg to call the attention of wholesale

nerchants and merchants generally to our large and rapidly increasing circulation. We venture to say that no paper ever started in Western Ontario obtained such a hold upon a community in so short a time as the RECORD. The circulation now exceeds 2,000. We can give proof of its efficacy from several merchants in London, both wholesale and retail, who have already benefited considerably by using the Record as an advertising medium.

# OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

- 1	
1	Tilsonburg
	p + Ct - 1 - Peter Dovie,
8	
s	Patrick Decanulion.
-	Cololonia E. D. Green.
0	BrantfordJohn Byrne
)-	C. C. I. Doone
0	d c d John Darwin.
0	CorunnaJohn McGill, senr.
	Sarnia
	Port Albert
r.	Port Albert The Prown
	Clinton
nt	Wetford James Rourke.
	OliverJames Duffy.
ıe	MaidstonePeter Tiernan.
1e	StrathroyPatrick O'Keefe
at	T. J. W. Stone
ch	Perkhill John McNelli
he	W:t Christopher Crowe
nis	C. H. J. Scott
r-	Corbett M. O'Suillvan, 1. M.
	T: 1 Mr. Cam
	Tooswater M. J. Clark
u-	Paris Jno. Laydor
n	m Daniel Fisher on
he	Permanent travelling agents—Daniel Lisher an

#### MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

#### London Markets.

CATHOLIC RECORD Office, April 23, During the past week the attendance of farmers on this market has been very small, and is likely to be so for some time to come, ploughing and seeding occupy-ing their time. Arrivals of grain are very limited, without any material change in prices. Dressed hogs seem to be completely exhausted, one fancy load on Saturday obtained \$5.75, which might be said to be the Saturday obtained \$5.75, which might be said to be the top price. Notwithstanding the low price of hogs this season, the number packed shows a deficiency of about 35,000 against 1877-8, the number in this city alone being considerably less than one-half of last season.

Potatoes are plenty at \$1.25 per bag. Butter and eggs are assuming their summer quotations. Vegetables and towers are coming in abundantly.

l.	and flowers are coming in abundantly.		
ı	The following is the list of prices:		
ł	GRAIN		
1	White Wheat, Deibl. # 100 lbs	to 1	1 67
ı			1 65
1			1 65
ı	Spring Wheat "		1 35
1	Corn " 0 90	to 1	1 00
1			1 10
4	Pens " 0 80	to	1 00
	Parley " 0 80	to	1 40
	Rvo " 0 00		0 00
-1	Buckwheat " 0 00	to	0 00
1			0 00
	FLOUR AND FEED.		
		to	3 00
		10	2 75
,		to	2 50
			2 50
	Buckwheat Flour	to	2 50
,		to	
,	Cracked Wheat	10	2 50
;	Cornmeal " 95	to	1 05
,	Bran, per ton		12 00
;	Shorts, P	10	18 00
3	PRODUCE.		
,	Eggs, Store Lots, # doz 0 10	to	0 11
7	" Farmers' " 0 00	10	0.00
,	Butter, Crock 0 00	to	0.00
	" Rolls 0 13	to	0 14
?	· Firkins 0 5	to	0.6
-	Cheese, Dairy, & tb 0 07	10	0 0
-	" Factory " 0 7	to	0.8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	-	,
	Muttor. ib 0 07	to	0 1
	Lamb " 0 60		
	Beef, pr qr 5 0	to	5.0
	Geese, each	10	0 6
	Turkeys, each 0 00	to	0.0
t-	Dried Apples 0 75	to	0.8
d	Onions, & bush 0 35	to	0.7
	Hav. to ton 5 ou	to	
ľ.		to	
16	Live Hogs, & cwt 3 0	to	
	Drossed Hoys	to	
18		1.0	
SC	Ducks 0 of	10	
1.	Turnips 0 2	) Lo	
	Carrots (2	, to	
6:	Cordwood, No. 1 dry, & cord 3 0	10	
1	Apples & bush	) LO	1 1
i	Potatoes bag	<ul> <li>10</li> </ul>	1 3
	Clover Seed 3 2	5 to	3
ıŀ	SKINS AND HIDES.		
16	1	10	1

larly affect the sale of fine goods caused by the increased duties will probably result in a reduction of the present demand, but it is evident that for many years to come Canada must look to the United States for finer lines of cottons, and little need be feared, tariff or no tariff, in the way of competition with native manufacturers.

"When was Rome built?" asked a school teacher of the first class in ancient history. "In the night," answered a bright little girl. "In the night," answere

### Liverpool Markets.

# Hamilton.

Hamilton, April, 23. Barley, 45c to 55c. Wheat—Spring, 90c to 95c; red inter, 95c to 57c, 11cm, 55c to 70c. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6

# Toronto Street Market.

Barley, 40c. to 90c. Wheat—Spring S5c. to 95c.; red winter, 90c, to 95c.; Treadwell, 90c. to 95c; Deihl, 90c. to 98c, Oats, 38c. to 40c, Peas, 60c. to 66c. Hogs, \$5 00. Flour—Superfine, \$3 65; Spring extra, \$3 85; extra, \$4 15; superior, \$4 30. Butter, 10c. to 20c. Brantford Market.

Brantford, April 24.

Flour—No. 1, \$4 50 to \$5 00. Wheat—Fall, 90c. to 96c.

Spring, 90c. Barley, 55c. to 60c. Peas, 60c. to 65c. Corn,

45c. to 50c. Oats, 55c. to 37c. Beef, 85.00 to \$7.00. Mutton,

\$7 00 to \$8 00. Dressed Hogs, \$5. Wool, 24c. to 60c.

Butter, 14c. to 15c. Eggs, 11c. to 12c. Cheese, 08c. to 10c

Potators \$5c. to 95c. Brantford Market.

Montreal. Montreal, April 24. FLOUR-Receipts, 1,625 barrels; sales, 300 bbls. The market is quiet and dull, prices tending in buyers favor. Superiors at \$4.00 to \$4.05 cxtras at \$4.00 to \$4.55 cmey at \$4.00 to \$4.05 cxtras at \$4.00 to \$4.45 cmey at \$4.50 to \$4.05 cmey at \$4.00 to \$4.00 cmey at \$4.00 to \$4.00 cmey at \$4.00 to \$4.00 cmey at \$4.00 cm

# Chicago Markets.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,960 head; shipments, 0,000; light trades at 3 80 to 38s; heavy mixed at 3 60 to 3 85. CATLE—Receipts on 14 3,700 head; shipments, 1,400 word. head. SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market unchanged at 3 00 to 4 15.

# Commercial Items. In Chicago money is abundant and interest rates

low.

Five Newark, N. J., firms are now sending axes and hatchets to Mexico.

The Philadelphia and Reading Rolling Mills, at Reading, have several heavy contracts on hand.

According to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the prospects of the peach crop are excellent. North Carolina has over fifty cotton manufacturing establishments and is rapidly adding to their number.

ber.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray is organizing a company, with a capital of \$250,000, to manufacture his patent backboard wagons.

A New Albany (Ind.) firm will soon begin the manufacture of felt. Although the demand for this article is large it is made in the States to only a very limited extent.

limited extent.

A cartridge is said to have been invented which floats on the water, tastes good to ducks, and blows their head off when they chew it. It is suggested that they should eschew it.

that they should eschew it.

A return has just been issued in England of vessels ordered to be detained by the Board of Trade, under the Act, by reason of alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery, from which it appears that out of 298 vessels detained, only five were reported safe, and only two were considered to have been improperly held. Thirty-seven of the ships were comblained of by the crews, and of these thirty-five complained of by the crews, and of these thirty-five were found unseaworthy. Seventy-eight vessels were detained for over-loading or improper loading, and all were found to be unsafe.

#### Moore of the Melodies.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A PATRIOT POET.

In view of the fact that the centenary of Tom Moore will occur on the 28th of next May, the Dublin Freeman offered a prize for the best poem on the poet. The following was selected from a large number of contributions. Its author is Mr. J. W. Musgrave, Bonlea Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees:

Musgrave, Bonlea Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees;
Wake, Erin, wake the strain of melody again;
Wake all thy wondrous tones of smiles and tears,
The song by angels given as memorles of heaven,
Thy music-treasure of historic years;
And let the mighty sens
That puise around my shore
Hear ancient melodies
Enchant their wave once more—
The grand Milesian melodies of old!
As when from splendrous Spain
Came Heremon and his host.
Like a sunburst o'er the main,
To thine em'raid-vestured coast,
And from clairseaches red with gold
Music-hymns of joyous triumph throbbing rolled,
Till the lark forsook the sky,
And the hunst heash top high,
And each singing-bird his spray.
To hearken the wild cadence of the bard,
As he sang of years' long quest
For the sacred Inistail,
For the brightest and the best
Jewel island of the West,
For the true heart in the breast
Of the ocean wide and gray—
As he sang of high reward
Kichly guerdoning their sail,
When the lordly god of day,
Bursting fire crowned from the deep,
Lit the green oid hills that keep
When the land of saints—
Dear Erin's holy ground!
Loud the minstrels chanted pleasure,
Chanted ocean deep and low,
Wild birds filled the happy measure
With their voices' golden flow,
Wild birds filled the happy measure
With their voices' golden flow,
And all Erin thrilled with music on the day
When our brave patrician fathers first had sway.
Now awake these strains once more,
Till our Irish earth and sky.

And all Erin thrilled with music on the day
When our brave patrician fathers first had sway.

Now awake these strains once more,
Till our Irish earth and sky,
From the centre to the shore,
Fill with Irish melody!
Bring the sad songs from the glen,
And the mountain's battle swell,
And the lays of merry men,
That in fertile valleys dwell—
One and all;
Let us weave a wreath of Irish song to-day,
While we fall
At the feet of our sweet singer, and we say,
"Take, o Bard! this homage meet
From the old Milesian race;
We are bendling at thy feet—
In our hearts we give thee place.
We are rich in love for friends, for foemen poor,
And we give thee all our love,
And we give thee all our love,
And with one united toice
In the tribute that we pour,
For the wreath Harmodian wove
Round our daggers by thy melody, O Moore!
For when our harp was hushed,
And all save the dagger slept,
When the death-doom darkly hovered o'er our song
Then light from heaven rushed
O'er thy spirit, and it swept
Thro'the strings in dumbest silence quiv'ring long
And thy balads fired our souts
As the shrick of trumper rolls
O'er the vallant hearts half weary of the fray,
And the number thrilled our foes
With the anguish of our woes,
And the fetters from our altar fell away.

O Minstrel of our Race! we still shall praise thy nan

O Minstrel of our Race! we still shall praise thy name, And pay to thee the tribute poets prize; Within our hearts we build a temple to thy fame—The love of tuneful Erin never dies! And, while our music thrills the symphonies of earth, O Master! men will ever love thy lays; Thy Celtie sweetness fills our songs of woe and mirth, And battle-chants of old heroic days!

From the homes by mem'ried Tara comes a people's

From the nomes by mem'ried Tara comes a people's praise resounding,
From the sweet Vale of Avoca, from the heath of Glenmalure,
From the isles of holy Ara, where the ocean waves are bounding,
Come thy praises from old Erin's merry sons and daughters pure.

daughters pure.
The full pean of thy praises, North, South, East, and
West are sounding;
From the Shannon to the Liffey, from Lough Swilly From the Shannon to the Liffey, from Lough Swilly to the Suir.

Live, O Minstrel! by our firesides, foe and traitor still

While the heart of Erin shrines thee, her own Bard of

# IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DROWNED AT HOWTH. TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DROWNED AT HOWTH.

An accident of the niost distressing nature took place on Monday afternoon at Howth, resulting in the death of two youths of great annability and promise—Messrs. Charles Woods (son of Dr. Woods, principal of Bective College), and Willie Todd (eldest son of Andrew Todd, Esq., Sutton & Todd's Mill, Jones' Road), also a pupil of Bective College.

Being Patrick's Day, the two schoolfellows went for a holiday boating excursion, but during the day. Being Patrick's Day, the two schoolfellows went for a holiday boating excursion, but during the day the boat capsized, it is supposed in the breakers of Ireland's Eye. The body of Mr. Todd, denuded of coat and boots, as if he had purposed swimming, was washed ashore at Howth, and the boat was picked up with a handkerchief marked "Charles Woods" stuffed into a crevice of it. No tidings of Mr. Woods' body has been recieved, and it is just possible that he may have reached Ireland's Eye or some of the rocks adioining it. Both boys were some of the rocks adjoining it. Both boys were preparing to enter Trinity College, and possessed considerable talent. The deepest sympathy will be

felt for his bereaved friends.

On Tuesday at four o'clock Dr. Davys, county coroner, held an inquest at Warren House, Sutton, the residence of Mr. Andrew Todd, on the bodies of Mr. Charles Henry Woods, aged nineteen (son of Dr. Woods, principal of Bective College), and Mr. Wm. aged nineteen, (son of Mr. Andrew Todd). Both young gentlemen were drowned while out on a boating excursion on Monday. From enquiries made, and from the evidence given at the inquest, it appears that at half-past eleven o'clock on the forenoon of Monday the deceased put out in a boat from the strand immediceased put out in a boat from the strand immediately under the railway station at Sutton. The boat was an open one capable of being fitted up with sails, and is about twelve feet long, by four feet beam. They put up a small sail, and steered in the direction of Ireland's Eye. A sailor who was watching them going out says that when some distance away from the shore, and beyond the state of the Valvas Sainal, they appeared distance away from the shore, and beyond the strand known as the Velvet Strand, they appeared to grow somewhat afraid. This he judged from the way they managed the boat. Whether this surmise be true or not it is impossible to say, as the boat shortly passed behind the Velvet Strand and so was lost sight of by any observer at Sutton. How the accident actually occurred it is impossible to say but the explanation given at the impossible to say, but the explanation given at the inquest by Mr. Williams, a coastguard officer, seems the most probable. The body of Mr. Todd was found but the explanation given at the inquest at twenty minutes to one o'clock. His coat and shoes were off, and his hands were in a position that would indicate that he had been grasping something. Later on the boat was thrown up on a point about a half a mile further down towards Mr. Jamieson' property, which is known as Portmarnock, At half past nine o'clock the body of Mr. Woods was washashore on the Velvet strand. The bodies remain-Adams, of Malahide, were present at the inquest, as having had the direction of the search that was

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN DERRY.

Derry, March 24, 1879.

Up to a late hour to-night no clue has been found which would lead to the detection of the miscreants who flung the explosive misslle into Davis's rooms on St. Patrick's night. Every efforts has been made by the constabulary, but without success—the general belief bring that all their well-intentioned endeavors will prove uppersiling. A swaged of 1000 deavors will prove unavailing. A reward of £100 has been offered by the Mayor, and placards have been posted through the city to the following

"REWARD.

"We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do hereby offer a reward of £100, in proportion to the sums attacked to our names, to any person or persons who shall, within six months from this date, give such public informations as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage which was committed in the Assembly Rooms in which was committed in the Assembly Rooms in Bishop street, Londonderry, on the night of the 17th March, 1879; or £50 for such private information as will leave to the conviction of the guilty party or parties, the said information to be given either to the Mayor or the Sub-Inspector of constabulary at Londonderry Police Office.

"Londonderry March 20, 1879

"Londonderry, March 20, 1879.
"Henry Darcus, J. P., Mayor of Derry."
(Here follow the different signatures and sums

attached.)
Besides the above, a copy similarly worded has been left at the News Rooms, at Castle street, for signature, and already a sum of five hundred pounds and upwards has been subscribed by the citizens.

All denominations are represented on the list, showing in an unmistakable manner the general feeling

of the citizens on the subject.

Tempting though the above reward may seem to be, still it is likely that the name or names of the Tempting though the above reward may seem to be, still it is likely that the name or names of the parties will never be discovered to what we are obliged to term the authorities. "Apprentice Boys" and Orangemen of Derry concoct their schemes too cleverly, and have their murderous plans too systematically laid to be open to detection. The Roman Catholic citizens of Derry have too long lain under the heel of Orange ruffianism; and until they assert their authority, and punish the unwashed assert their authority, and pains the alwashed secondrels who glory in the name of "Apprentice Boys," there will be no peace. It is monstrous that a whole community should be obliged to pass un-noticed the crimes which the Orangemen of Derry have peapetrated these last few years. The crimes, however, which Orangeman commit are passed over too leniently; whereas the least trivial offence which a Roman Catholic commits is visited by a punishment which, contrasted with that committed by his petted and more favored townsman, is uny severe. In a Catholic city like Derry it is absurd to have only one Roman Catholic on the magisterial bench; while violent partisans are allowed to dispense justice, and, as in a recent case, even have the effrontery to hold the Commission of the nave the effrontery to hold the Commission of the Peace, after being found by the police drinking in a public-house after the prohibited hour with an "Apprentice Boy," whom he was just after releasing out of prison on a deposit. The contempt entertained by the citizens for such persons is not to be wondered at and it is scarcely fair that they could be expected to believe that justice is fairly and even-handedly administered.

### ULSTER.

It has been stated that the following gentlemen are about to receive the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Belfast:—Mr. William John Johnson, Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mr. David Little, Mr. James Bruce, Dr. Cuming, and Mr. Arthur Harden mill. Of these seven gentlemen only two are Cath-

Sergeant Robinson resumed the business of the sergeant Robinson resumed the business of the assizes in the Crown Court, Belfast, on March 26th, and proceeded to pass sentence on James Murphy, M'Donnell, John Donelly, Bernard M'Anulty, and Edward Gordon, who had been found guilty of riot at Smithfield, on the 17th of March. They

were sentenced—three to two years imprisonment, and two to ten months, with hard labor.

Mr. John Rea sent a bill before the Grand Jury against a Catholic clergyman for having, on St. cyman for having, on St. hipped Mr. Rea's clerk while g a disorderly crowd. Mr. the latter was heading Porter, Q.C., in wig and gown, gave evidence for the defence, and the elergyman was acquitted, the judge complimented him on his conduct in assistg the authorities. Messrs. Webb, who claimed £2,000 compensation

for malicious burning of their mills at Randalstown, were awarded £1,916. The Rev. Peter Magnire, P.P., Magnires-bridge, died on March 22nd, at his residence near Lisnaskea, died on March 22nd, at his residence near Lishaskea, county Fermanagh, diocese of Cloyne. The deceased venerable priest, who died in the 75th year of his age, and in the 48th of his missionary career, had been suffering from a severe and lingering ill ness, which he bore with true Christian patience and resignation. Father Maguire was a native of Enniskillen. After receiving in his native town a superior preparatory training he passed into the College of Maynooth, where he won by his eminent College of Maynooth, where he won by his emiment talents the very highest honors. Ordained a priest in 1831 he was appointed in quick succession to the missions of Carrickmacross, Blackleg, Enniskillen, and Tydavnet, in all of which he was greatly distinguished for his missionary zeal, but especially for his success in the sacred pulpit. In 1839 he was appointed to the parochial charge of Maguiresfor his success in the sacred pulpit. In 1839 he was appointed to the parochial charge of Maguires-bridge. The funeral, which took place on March 26th, was exceedingly large, the family burying ground in Maguiresbridge churchyard being the place of the interment. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly presided at the Solemn Requiem Mass.

On March 19th, the house of John O'Hanlon, near Magheralin, was attacked by an organized mob. The windows were broken and some webs in the

The windows were broken and some webs in the house destroyed. O'Hanlon is a Catholic, living in a Protestant locality, and the St. Patrick's Day cele-

brations account for the outrage.

A serious fire broke out on March 21st, in the damask premises of Mr. John Little master weaver, damask premises of 1700m and 1800m and 1800m and 1816-score damask looms, and all, with the webs in them, were burned down except two. The neighbors, and Warringstown constabulary tried to subdue the flames, but were not able to succeed until from £600 to £700 worth of property was consumed. The damages are partly covered by insurance.

LEINSTER. On March 22nd, the dock laborers' strike at Dundalk terminated. Negotiations had been in progress during the week. Messrs, Murphy and Coleman, two local justices, had been requested to use their good offices between the men on strike and the directors of the Steam Packet Company. Mr. Murphy cordially entered into the matter, but Mr. Coleman declined to interfere. At a conference be-tween Mr. Murphy and the directors, the result was tween Mr. Murphy and the directors, the result was that all the men on strike are to be taken back into the employment at a reduction of 7½ per cent., which will still leave the wages at 18s. 6d. per week. The men did not suffer much, as they were paid 12s. per week by the Laborers' Society, each member of which contributed one shilling a week while the stike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about £40 as the society numbers nearly 800 members. ed ashore on the Velvet strand. The bodies remained in a farm house near the scene of the accident until half-past ten o'clock yesterday when, at the trade of Mr. Todd and Dr. Wyse, they were removed to Warren House, where the inquest was held. Constable Henry, of Sutton and Sergeant Adams of Malabile, were present at the inquest as a constable of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which the heads of near-late of the strike has been the formation of an Employers' Association, of which contributed one shilling a week while the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being a week while the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being a week while the strike lasted, the aggregate contribution being about the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being a week while the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about the strike lasted, the aggregate contributions being about the st held. Constable Henry, of Sutton and sergent Adams, of Malahide, were present at the inquest, as having had the direction of the search that was made after the bodies.

The jury found that death was caused by accident developed by accident de

employment. The extra force of 100 constabulary has not vet been withdrawn.

On March 26th, John Corcoran, Esq., coroner for the southern district of the King's County, held an inquest on the body of an old woman named Bridget McNamara, who was killed on the previous day. It appeared from the evidence that the de-ceased was seated with her husband in their hut at Clongowney, when the ridewall gave way, and the woman's spine was broken, death ensuing shortly afterwards. The house was held free of all rent, so that no person was to blame for its wrecked condition but the occupiers. A verdict of accidental

death was returned.

Godfrey Lovelace Taylor, Esq., resident agent on the Marquis of Ely's property in the county of Wexford, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

A fire broke out in the confectionery establishment of Wexford.

ment of Mr. Foy, South street, New Ross, on March 27th, which raged furiously until next morning, completely gutting the establishment and doing considerable damage to the adjoining house. The loss is estimated at £1,500, and is partially

overed by insurance.

The Model Schools in Ireland are doomed. The Government has been obliged to sacrifice them to expediency, though they would never willingly abolish them on the ground of principle. In order to improve the condition of the national teachers—a matter of crying necessity—retrenchment must take place in some other department, and as the Chief Secretary informed Mr. Errington, the Model Schools have been chosen for reduction and reform. Schools have been chosen for reduction and reform.

As the pruning hook is being applied sharply it is likely that they will be cut away altogether.

Mr. Henry O'Neill, of Lower Gardiner st., Dublin,

is about to undertake, provided he get sufficient encouragement to justify him, the issue of an en-graving of the famous Irish work of art known as the Cross of Cong. This beautiful piece of mediaval metal work is in possession of the Royal Irish Academy, and is one of the most treasured relies. It was executed under the direction of Flanagan It was executed under the direction of Flanagan O'Duffy, Bishop of Connaught, the artist's name being Maelisa MaeBradden O'Echam, its date being about the middle of the twelfth century. The cross is composed of various metals, gold, silver, enamel and niello, and is inlaid with various designs in colored glass. The ornamentation is of a very intricate and beautiful pattern, and in perfect harmony with the bold and graceful outline of the figure itself. Mr. O'Neill intends reproducing it exactly in his plan—size, colors, decorations, and all. The enterprise will be a costly one, and the price he has fixed for copies is four guineas.

The enterprise will be a costly one, and the Phas fixed for copies is four guineas.

In the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool on March 28th, the Irish horse, "Liberator" (Mr. G. Moore) came in first. "Liberator" won by ten

#### MUNSTER.

The town af Carrick-on-Suir has been thrown into a state of excitement owing to the fact that it has been discovered that for some years the depuit has been discovered that for some years the deputy-collector of the county cess, a man named Hogan, has been in the habit of charging in a systematic manner, a higher rate of poundage than the legal one. It seems that the last presentment at the Grand Jury sittings was for 9½d, in the pound, but he has charged and received 1s, from nine out of every ten of the ratepayers. It is alleged that he had double receipt books, one for any person who seemed to question the charge made, and the other for the gullible ones; agd as this is a very peremptory tax, most people would come under the latter designation. Hogan has been arrested and lodged in Clonmel jail, where he awaits the course of the law. Sir John Craven, Carden, Bart., of The Priory, Sir John Craven, Carden, Bart., of The Priory Templemore, Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant

for the county Tipperary, died suddenly at his residence, The Priory, Templemore, on March 23rd. Sir John was after taking a customary walk, and had just arrived in the hall when he dropped dead. had just arrived in the nail when he dropped dead.

He is succeeded by his son. The deceased was an excellent gentleman, a good landlord, and very popular in his county.

A herdsman named Jeremiah Carroll was knock-

ed down on March 23rd, by the train on the West Cork Railway, and had his leg cut off. He was in charge of cows which had strayed on the line, and, anxious to save the cows the man risked his own life. One of the cows was

Clonakilty races which were inaugurated last year, and which were attended with a success that might be creditable to more important events, are announced to take place over the Kilgarriffe course on the 15th of May.

on the 15th of May.

The action brought by Miss Hayes of Cork, against the Cork & Macroom Railway Co., for injuries sustained in the late accident on the company's line, was heard on March 25th before Justice Fitzgerald was heard on March 25th before Justice Fitzgerald and a special jury. She claimed £5,000 damages, and the jury awarded her £1,400. In the case of Thomas Burke, son of Mr. Richard Burke, of Coaciford, who was in company with Miss Hayes on the occasion of the accident, the jury awarded £500 damages. There was £200 lodged in Court. £300 damages. There was £200 longed in Court. and the plaintive claimed £2,000. In the ease of John Murphy, a tailor, living in Cork, who sought to recover from the company £1,500 compensation for the loss occasioned to him by the death of his son, a little boy, aged 15, who was killed in the accident, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £150 damages.

The half-score tenants on the Ballinaire property, of Mrs. Eustace Stamers, near Bartlemy, Rath were recently notified by Mr. John Smith, of Lota View, Blackrock, the agent, that a reduction of 25 per cent, would be made on the half-gale which fell due on the 29th of September last. This is the third time that this lady who resides in England, has considered the poor Irish tenantry, who suffer from the ll-effects of successive unfavorable harvests.

A peal of bells, nine in number, for the new pire of the Redemptorist church, Limerick, were spire of the Redemptorist church, Limetes, blessed on March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. The blessing was conferred by the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerterred by the Most need in the Most 10 o'clock. The proceedings commenced at half-past 10 o'clock and the occasion is described as one without parallel in Limerick, High Mass-Corum Episcopocommenced at 10 o'clock, and a sermon approp to the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. Joseph Bourke, President diocesan College. The Mayor, (Mr. Michael O'Gorman) and the Catholic members of the corporation were present in their official capacity. The bells, after being blessed, were placed in position in the handsome tower. The bells are the gift of John Quin, Esq., Alderman, who has built the noble tower at his own expense, and given the grand altar, and otherwise made extensive benefactions to the same church. Every one of the nine bells has cast on it the name of the saint and the name of the founder in relieved Roman letters, and the Irish harp, and other national emblems.

The National Bank has agreed to lend the Limerick corporation £30,000 on personal security of six members in order to take over the works of the United General Gas Company, sold to the corpora-ation for £54,000. This will enable the corporation to make immediate terms with the United General Gas Company, and the remaining details can be sub-

sequently settled.

The constitutional question raised by the election of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen for Clare, and his neglect to take his seat, is apparently becoming more com-plicated with the progress of the investigation of it the select Committee of the House of Commons At the meeting of the Committee, on March 25th, the witnesses examined included Mr. Berry the

Bryan O'Loghlen did not vacate his seat by accept-Bryan O'Loghlen did not vacate his seat by accepting his present office, that he could not have resigned it without having first taken possession of it, and that if he had first taken possession of it, he would ipso facto have resigned his office in Australia. If all this be good law, the only conclusion must be that the constituency of Clare must wait till a dissolution rids it of the old man of the sea it brought on its back two years ago.

Perhaps there is not a town in Munster in which the number of poor so vastly predominates over the number of those who may be considered "well-to-do" as the good old town of Thurles. Nor is there a town in Munster, or in Ireland, in which the "well-to-do" contribute more generously towards the support of their poor brethren. During the past executionally expers winter nearly (2300 were past exceptionally severe winter, nearly £300 were collected for the poor, and administered in "relief-in-kind" by the Society of St. Vidcent de Paul. By this means almost two hundred families were kep from "breaking up house," and going into the work-house. On St. Patrick's Day one of the priests of the parish got up a raffle for the laudable purpose

# of clothing the ragged children, so as to enable them to go to school; and it realized £100. CONNAUGHT.

Father Fahy, C. C. Clifden, attended Galway Assizes and succeeded in opposing two claims made upon the plea of malicious injury, or rather saved upon the plea of malicio poor, over-taxed villagers of two townlands in Connemars £20. The saving to these poor, primitive people in such a case is the greatest charity. The difficulty may be measured when we mention

that in one case the promoters were the prosely-tisers, whose greed is not easily appeased.

The committee of the Abbey Dispensary Union met on March 24th at the Dispensary-house, Abbey, to elect a medical officer for the district. were two candidates, Dr. Lyden and Dr. Lambert. Dr. Lyden was elected by a majority of two votes. The Rev. Malachy Hanley, P. P., of Spiddal, died

on March 27th, after suffering from consumption for several months. The deceased gentleman was a ous, hard-working priest, patriotic, and devoted his sacred calling. His early death is universally

to his sacred calling. His early death is universally to his sacred calling. His early death is universally lamented. He was only 35 years of age.

At the meeting of the Galway Board of Guard ans on March 28th, Pierce Joyce, Ésq., D. L., was unanimously re-elected chairman of the board; George Morris, Ésq., M. P., was unanimously re-elected vice-chairman; and James Campbell, Esq., J. P., Januty chairman for the ensuing year. A letter deputy chairman for the ensuing year. A letter was read from the Local Government Board, sanctioning the increase of £60 a year voted by the guardians to the nuns in charge of the hospital. A letter was also read from the Local Government Board announcing that Dr. Brodie, Local Govern ment Board Inspector, had been transferred to Cork, and that Mr. Addison Power had taken charge of the A man named McHale, who was stabbed at Bally-

castle on St. Patrick's night, died on March 21st from the effects of the wound which he received in the abdomen. Robert Mostyn, Esq., coroner, has beld an inquest, at which full details of the affair were brought out. It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner Carden met at the publichouse of a man named McDonnell, in Ballycastle, where they had some words, the deceased impeaching Carden with having poisoned his dog, and stating he would have revenge on the coming fair day. At this juncture the publichouse-keeper asked Carden for the loan of his knife to cut some tobacco, and after having done so he handed it back again to the prisoner ing done so he handed it back again to the prisoner, and was attacked by the deceased before he had time to put it up. In the struggle which ensued the deceased was stabbed, whether by accident or otherwise there was no evidence to show. Carden confessed to the constable who arrested him that he had stabbed McHale. The jury returned a verdict of

manslaughter against the prisoner.
Small-pox has broken out at Castlerea. A man named Thomas Masters, night railway porter at Castlerea, died on March 27th at the Castlerea Union

from small-pox. The case was so virulent that the body was buried the came day.

In the Westport Union the electoral division of Aillemore was contested by Mr. Walter McEvilly (the former Guardian) and Mr. Jeremiah McEvilly The latter was elected by a mayority of nineteen.
There were three candidates for the electoral divison of Emlagh. Mr. Win. P. MacNamara, a Nationalist, was elected by a Majority of two over the former Guardian, Mr. Michael McHale, a Home Ruler. Lord Sligo's nomines—Mr. Thomas Prendergast—polled seven votes: six of them being the landlord's, and the seventh Mr. Hugh Wilbraham's. Will the electors of the other divisons take a lesson form their Emlagh friends?

The recent death is announced of Mrs. Sarah O'Connor, relict of the late Michael O'Connor, Esq., of Warren, Annaghmore, and mother of Messrs. Hugh and Michael O'Cennor, Sligo. This estimable lady had attained to her 76th year. Her remains were interred on March 23d in the family burying ground of Ballisodare, and the funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in the locality. More than eighty vehicles were in the procession, and the numerous attendance—both clerical and lay—was a merited tribute to departed virtue and worth.

An accident, which resulted in the death of a roung man named McLoughlin, from the neighborood of Boyle, occured near Ballymote on March 5. Deceased had been attending a funeral, and rode a young horse, which by some means became restive, flinging his rider heavily to the ground, and dragging him along until his skull was fractured in several places. Dr. O'Farrel, of Boyle, was sent for, but he pronounced the case hopeless. The unfortunate young man died next day.

# A BOY WITH A HEART.

The other day a bit of a boy called at the side door of a good.looking farm residence and told such a sorrowful story that the lady was not stingy in throwing provisions into his basket. Happening to look into the front yard after a few minutes, she saw the strange poy mixed up with her three or four children and she called out:

"Boy what are you doing there?" "Feed'n these half starved children!" he

romptly replied. "But those are my children!" she indignantly exclaimed.

'Makes no difference to me!" he said, as he broke off another piece of cake. "When I find a young un crying for bread, and ready to swear that he hadn't pie for over a year, 'm going to stop my business and brace him up: Haven't you got a clean waist which I could put on this dirty little boy?"

She looked up and down to see if any cancassers for the poor heathens were in sight, and | Chancery suit." then she grabbed the broom and ran that sympathetic boy out of the yard. - New York

Dr. Newman, the new English Cardinal, plays on the violin and violoncello with exuisit taste and skill. The symphonies of Beethoven are his evening's delight. On being challenged by an eminent Methodist divine to discuss the merits of their faiths in the Birmingham Town Hall, he declined, but said he would "play the violin against him."

#### BRUTAL RUSSIAN PUNISHNENT FOR AN EDITOR.

A recent libel suit was tried in Moscow, in which the author of a quarto volumn was subjected to a most ignominious punishment. The facts in the case referred to are as follows :-

case referred to are as follows:—
In the above named city a goodly-sized book was published in vindication of the rights of the people. The work contained stinging sarcasms aimed at the venality of the officials, with many satirical and humorous aliusions to bribe-taking and other iniquities. Even the Czar himself was handled without gloves, his acts were fearlessly denounced, and a powerful argument was adduced in behalf of the rights of his subjects. The maladministration of law was set forth in strong, plain language. The book attracted general notice, but this was bad for the author. He was arrested and thrown

into prison. After a short and summary conditions, and production was pronounced a libel, and he was condemned to "eat his own words," or suffer the punishment of the knout. This terribe instructions into prison. A'ter a short and summary trial, his punishment of the knout. This terrible instru-ment of torture is in the shape of a long whip, or courge, and is composed of many tough thong thick, hard skin, plaited together, and interwoven with strands of stout wire. The criminal is stripped, and is firmly bound to two stakes, which are sufficiand is firmly bound to two stakes, which are sufficiently wide apart to admit the free motion of the head. The blows are laid upon the bare back, every stroke cutting like a knife, and soon the victim of the scourge is a shapeless mass of blood and flesh. One hundred blows are equivalent to a death sentence. This was the alternative of the unhappy author.

The day fixed for carrying the sentence of the court into execution arrived. A platform was erected in one of the public squares of the city. Bound hand and foot, the victim of despotic power was seated in the centre of the platform. An immense concourse of people had gathered to witness the strange spectacle. The imperial provost, the magistrates, the physican, and the surgeon of the Czar were in attendance. The obnoxious book had been separated from its binding, and as an act of the margin had been separated. The leaves were grace the margin had been cut off. The leaves were then rolled up, not unlike cigar lighters. And there they were—a basketful. Now the meal be-The leaves were gan. Amid roars of laughter from the ignorant and degraded populace, the provost served the author, leaf by leaf, with his own production, putting the rolls of paper one by one into his mouth. He slowly chewed and swallowed one-third of the book, when the medical gentleman concluded he had received into his stomach as much of the innutritious material as was compatible with safety. He was then re-conducted to his cell to digest his meal. The two following days the same scene was enacted, until every leaf was swallowed, and, as a matter of fact, he was compelled to literally eat his own words, and feast on his own fun.

## RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant rela-ives? Because they are but slightly connected.

Paradoxical as it may seem, people who are in-clined to be fat are often the least inclined to be so. "Whatever promises a man may make before marriage," said Jerrold, "the license is as a receipt

When the contribution box comes round, if you don't give a cent you should nod, and nodding is

The orthographical difference between a sick girl and a brickbat is that one is a missile and the other is a miss ill.

Why is a doctor better taken care of than his patients? Because when he goes to bed somebody sure to rap him up.

An old miser, having listened to a powerful discourse on charity, said, "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of alms-giving, that—Pve almost a mind to beg."

A musician, George Sharp, bad his name on his door thus, "G. Sharp," A wag of a painter, who knew something of music, early one morning made the following addition: "Is A flat."

Lord Byron's valet grievously excited his master's ire by observing, while Byron was examining the ruins of Athens, "La, me, my Lord, what capital mantlepieces that marble would make in England." "Call that a kind man," said an actor, speaking of an absent acquaintance, "a man who is always away from his family and never sends them a farthing? Call that kindness?" kindness," Jerrold replied. "Yes, unremitting

"It is a settled principle, your honor," said a lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the attorney," blandly responded the judge; "but I have sometimes known a single cause deprive a client of all his effects."

The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen, closed with the following passage of Scripture—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."
"That may be," soliloquized Sambo, "but when that man died the Lord didn't owe him a red cent."

When the laundress sends home your washing, your shirt bosom and cuffs may be as limber as an old handkerchief, but when you come to a ragged edged collar you will find it starched stiff enough to saw your head off if it don't lose hold of the button. Lawyer—"How do you identify this handker-chief!" Witness—"By its general appearance, and

chief to Witness—"By its general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it." Lawyer— "That's no proof, for I have one just like it in my pocket." Witness—"I don't doubt it. I had more than one stolen."

"Fellow citizens," said a local candidate, "there "Fellow citizens," said a local candidate, "Incre are three topics that now agitate the State—green-backs, taxes and the penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well-known, and come to the penitentiary, where I will have the prescription."

dwell for some time." A philosopher and a wit were crossing from Dover to Calais when a storm arose, and the philosopher seemed under great apprehension lest he should go to the bottom. "That," observed the wit, "will suit your genius; as for me, you know, I only skim

the surface of things.' Said Lord John Russell to Hume at a social dinner, "What do you consider the object of legislation?"
"The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

A pleasant story is told of a conversation between two sailors who saw the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain climbing up the side of his yacht in a marine jacket and trousers. "I think, Jack," said the sailor, as he turned a knowing look to his messes with the sailor of th mate, "this is the first time one ever saw a short

A person applied to Quin, as manager, to be admitted on the stage. As a specimen of his dramatic powers he began the soliloquy of Hamlet—"To be or not to be? that is the question." Quin, indignant at the man's absurd presumption, exclaimed very decisively, "No question, sir, upon my honor! Not to be, most certainly."

A company of scapegraces meeting a pious old nau named Sampson, one of them exclaimed, "Ah! now we are safe. We'll take Sampson along with now we are safe. We'll take Sampson alon us, and then, should we be set upon by a the Philistines, he'll slay them all." "My young for the same all the same way to be a same to be safe to quietly responded the old man, "to do that I should have to borrow your jaw-bone." PRIL 25.]

adduced in behalf of e maladministration plain language. notice, but this was crested and thrown d summary trial, his words," or suffer the This terrible instru-e of a long whip, or any tough thongs of ther, and interwoven e criminal is stripped, kes, which are sufficifree motion of the the bare back, every

d soon the victim of ass of blood and flesh, alent to a death sen-ive of the unhappy the sentence of the d. A platform was squares of the city. e platform. An im-l gathered to witness mperial provost, the d the surgeon of the e obnoxious book had

ng, and as an act of off. The leaves were cigar lighters. And Now the meal befrom the ignorant and ost served the author, oduction, putting the into his mouth. He one-third of the book, concluded he had re-ich of the innutritious with safety. He was digest his meal. The e scene was enacted, ed, and, as a matter of ally eat his own words,

### AUGHTER.

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ces meeting a pious old of them exclaimed, "Ah! the Sampson along with e set upon by a thousand all." "My young friend," man, "to do that I should bone."

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Oriental designs in silk handkerchiefs are more or

less in favor with those who want to be neat and Straw hats and bonnets to come are in shades to match the costumes. One may buy either hat or

nestled small brilliant green enameled bugs.

Neckties and fichus are made of bretone lace in all shapes. A very pretty fichu is of cream-colored crepe lisse, embroidered with a garland of flowers in pale natural shades. It is trimmed around with a plaiting of bretone lace. The great beauty of this fichu consists in the way in which it is draped. Instead of falling from the shoulders straight down to the waist, it is turned over near the shoulder, which makes the drapery fall full and gracefully.

makes the drapery fall full and gracefully.

The cut of spring suits is, with some changes like that of the garments worn during the winter. The Louis XIII. and Louis XV. are still leading styles. Materials are made in deeigns of these periods. Vests and trimmings are of a kind of Pampadour satin, or of cotton and linen goods, matching the dress, and covered with embroidery. The buttons intended for these toilets are perfect works of art. They are mother-of-pearl, enamled and ceramic, painted by hand with as much care as fan's in all styles and designs. Among them are the Watteau, Pampadour, Japanese and Byzantine patterns. All the antique designs are now beautifully imitated by manufacturers.

## HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

GERMAN PUFFS .- Two cups of sweet milk, two

cups of flour, three eggs and a little salt. Graham Gems.—One quart of graham flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs beaten light, butter the size of an egg (melted), one tablespoonful brown sugar, a little salt, and milk enough to make a batter.

CORN BREAD .- One cup of corn meal, two cups

starch puddings.

Fresh red cherries, stewed, sweetened and passed through a sieve, and slightly thickened with cornstarch, make a good sauce. CREAM FRITTERS .- One and one-half pints of flour, yolks of four eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking-powder, shortening of lard and butter together the seize of a hickory nut, milk enough to make a thick batter; drop in hot lard, and fry. Eat with butter and sugar, or dip pieces of apple into the batter before frying.

into the batter before frying. FRITTERS.—Two eggs, one cup of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter; drep into boiling lard, and eat hot with sirup or sweet-

Oven.

Cocoa-Nut Pie.—Open the eyes of a cocca-nut with a pointed knife or gimblet, and pour out the milk into a cup; then break the shell and take out the meat and grate it fine. Take the same weight of sugar and the grated nut and stir together; beat four eggs, the whites and yolks separately, to a stiff foam; mix one cup of cream, and the milk of the cocoa-nut with the sugar and nut, then add the eggs and a few drops of orange or lemon extract. eggs and a few drops of orange or lemon extract. Line deep pie-tins with a niee crust, fill them with the custard, and bake carefully for one-half an

#### A FAMOUS CITADEL.

ROMATIC HISTORY OF THE FORTRESS OF GIBTALTAR.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeamston Editress.

The new bonnet cannot be described. It is one of those things that must be worn to be appreciated.

The new parasols are unique and of celestial pattern, and quite as nice inside as they are outside.

All full dress costumes, for receptions or carriage wear, are made with the longest kind of long trains.

New French flowers are represented to be as large as life, and about five hundred times more natural. In jewelry there is nothing more especially new or startling, but fresh importations may soon be expected.

Yellow is one of the popular colors, and when the varius shades are combined one can only think of Side satchels have passed the provity. Inc. and the provided line and the provided l Yellow is one of the popular colors, and when the varius shades are combined one can only think of sunrise.

Side satchels have passed the novelty line, and now the most expensive are nicely imitated and sold chean.

The time was ripe for the fertile host of Islam to invade Spain, and it came. It vanquished the Goth, now the most expensive are nicely imitated and sold chean. the Moslems were tempted to come, because Andalus, as Andalusian Spain was then called, was a winning land, with springs, gardens and rivers, giv-ing fruits and plants, and with men and women who would make handsome slaves. But they came, who would make mandsome siaves. But they came, match the costumes. One may buy either hat or dress first.

It is quite common for ladies to arrange their toilet after the model of some old picture, and thus invent most charming and artistic costumes.

A lovely parasol and bonnet at the Paris Exhibition were made of white downy feathers, in which soon came to be known, in our modern way of handling names, as Gibraltan.

Black silk dresses for house and evening wear are usually combinations of every material made into a full trained skirt, and basque attached to the same.

White Chuddah wool is now commonly worn by ladies in mourning for house dresses, and long white undressed kid gloves, are better worn than black ones.

Fringes and bands of feathers are more used than ever, and are made up in imitation of ostrich fringe, peacock, and mottled pheasant. When ostrich feathers are used they invariably match the color of the bonnet.

Neckties and fichus are made of bretone lace in all shapes. A very pretty fichu is of cream-colored grape lisse, embroidered with a garland of flowers in remains, amd that his foe gave orders that the army THE SPANISH POSSESSION. remains, and that his foe gave orders that the army which accompanied his remains should not be dis-turbed. Alfonso had a noticeable tint of green in his eyes. In 1436 artillery was first used by the famous De Guzman, but the Moors defeated and slew De Guzman, but the Moors deteated and slew De Guzman and suspended the coffin containing his remains from one of the turrets of the old Morrish castle, where idle travellers go now to look out upon the African hill and the plains of Andalusia. All this time matters were going on badly with the Moslem. The tide of war, which had a good a graph of the propagation of the propagation of the propagation was a second of the propagation. with the Moslem. The tide of war, which had flowed on until it almost reached the Pyrenees, was ebbing. The Duke of Medino-Sidonia, son of Guzman, in the latter part of the fifteenth century made a dash at the fortress. The spirit of Islam was faint, indeed, for the town fell after a spiritless struggle. The wise policy of Queen Isabella confirmed the possession. When Charles V. came in he took pains to strengthen the fortress, especially against Turkish pirates, who infested the coasts of the Mediterranean. Dashes were made upon the fort and town, from which it suffered. The crown also made a penal settlement of the place, which was not

and town, from which it suffered. The crown also made a penal settlement of the place, which was not calculated to improve its tone. In the reign of Charles were begun those series of works whice are now among the wonders of the world. Philip II. and his son continued these defences. In the Spanish war of the succession of England began to extend her dominions in the Mediterranean, and this purpose led to another and decisive change in the purpose led to anoth fortunes of the city.

enough to make a batter.

Brown Bread.—One cup of corn meal, one cup of graham flour, one cup of sour milk, one cup of warm water, one half cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt; steam two hours.

Same of the English occupation.

Marlborough was sent to fight the French by land and Admiral Rooke by sea. In 1704 Rooke made up his mind to assail Gibraltar. On the 21st of July in that year, in command of an English fleet arches the label to the command of the command men, he made an assault on the fort, which sur-rendered after a gallant defense, and the flag of England has since floated from its battlements. In Corn Bread.—One cup of corn meal, two cups of flour, one-half cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of melted butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

In boiling puddings, have plenty of water in the pot boiling when the pudding is put in, and do not let it stop; add more as it is needed. Turn the pudding frequently. If a cloth is used, dip the pudding when done, into a pan of cold water, so that it can be removed easily.

In using molds, grease well with butter, tie the lid closely, and set in a pot with very little water, and add more as needed.

England has since floated from its battlements. In October of the same year a French fleet of 22 vessels came in to the bay and besieged the fort. The siege lasted until April 18, 1705, causing the garrison much suffering. But reinforcements came from but suffering. But reinforcements came from much suffering. But reinforcements came into othe bay and besieged the fort. The siege lasted until April 18, 1705, causing the garrison much suffering. But reinforcements came from much suffering. But reinforcements October of the same years a French fleet of 22 vessels came in to the bay and besieged the fort. The siege lasted until April 18, 1705, causing the garrison much suffering. But reinforcements came from England and drove the French away. In the Treaty of Utrecht a clause was inserted giving Gibraltar to and add more as needed.

Fruit sauces are nice for blanc-mange and cornto himself the saying of Queen Mary, and declared that when he died the word Gibraltar would be found that when he died the word Gibraltar would be found engraved on his heart. At one time it was proposed to give up Gibraltar for Florida or St. Domingo, but Spain declined. In 1727 the discontent in Spain over the English occupation was the impelling cause of the war and of what is known as the great siege of Gibraltar. The Spaniards had a large army and they made a prolonged attack. Some Moors and Jews within the town entered into a conspiracy to surrenender. They were detected. Two of the Moors were executed and afterwards flayed and their skins nailed to the town gates. In 1757 Chatham offered to give up Gibraltar to Spain as a and their skins nailed to the town gates. In 1707 Chatham offered to give up Gibraltar to Spain as a condition of her not joining the coalition against England and restoring Minorea. The offer came too late. Gibraltar remained with England and was Governed with a rapacity and shamelessness that would delight the old masters of New York under Tammany Hall. Then came the American Rebellion and the alliances between the Americans and the French. Oddly enough, one of the incidents of The offer came to the first and one pound of currents and one pound of bread crumbs, one-fourth of a pound of citroncight eggs, one-half pound of molasses, mace and nutmeg to your taste. It requires six or seven hoars to boil; turn it several times. Beat the whites of six eggs, and put in the last thing. Use currants if you like them.

In making good pastry it is necessary to the several times and six eyed and six yold as posses.

boil; turn it several times. Beat the whites of six eggs, and put in the last thing. Use currants if you like them.

In making good pastry it is necessary to have the butter sweet, the lard fresh; the flour should be of the best quality, and sifted; the water for wetting as cold as possible—ice water preferable. In rolling the cruet, roll always one way, and bake in a quick oven.

Cocoa-Nut Pie.—Open the eyes of a cocca-nut with a pointed knife or gimblet, and pour out the with a pointed knife or gimblet, and pour out the milk into a cup; then break the shell and take out the meat and grate it fine. Take the same weight of sugar and the grated nut and stir together; beat of sugar and the grated nut and stir together; beat of sugar and the grated nut and stir together; beat of stiff foam; mix one cup of cream, and the milk of stiff foam; mix one cup of cream, and the milk of the green put with the sugar and nut, then add the d'Estaing. Burke added in the debate that "as a post of war, a post of power, a post of commence and a post which made England valuable to her enemies," Gibraltar was invaluable. Then England declared that no condition whatever would induce the British nation to cede the fortress to Spain. So | pscrition for the year.

the discussion ended, and with it the superhuman efforts which Spain for a century had made to win back her darling rock. Gibraltar has been in possession of the English since 1704. That is a very long time, as sovereignities shift nowadays, for any country to hold a foreign possession. It was taken in war and has been held ever since as a citadel of English strength in the Mediterranean. The Spaniard has never been content with the occupation of

Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., speaking at a Home Rule demonstration at Liverpool, recently, said it was the perpetual duty of the Irish representatives in Parliament, and the Irish people, to do all in their power to cast out of office a Government the most unjust, most scornful, and most hostile to popular liberty which ever reigned in the country since the black days of Castlereigh. None of them ever ought to forget, until the day of atonement was passed, that the reason the suffrage had been refused to their countrymen in Ireiand was, in the words of Lord C. Hamilton, because the Catholic people of Ireland were the most degraded people of the earth. The English Parliament had not much time to deal with the wants of England, and how could it expect that English Parliament had not much time to deal with the wants of England, and how could it expect that to deal with the wants of Ireland? In fact it did not deal with them except to ignore them and insult those who brought forward greviances. In asking for Home Rule for Ireland they were in fact offering Home Rule to England. He warned the English people that if they did not choose a system of government based on the lines giving entire freedom of development to all the constituent nationalities of the Empire they would lose Australia, Canada, and India by their bastard system of miscovernment. When he was elected to Parliament Canada, and India by their bastara system of mis-government. When he was elected to Parliament it was not as a representative of his borough but as such he would criticise the Estimates, and care-fully guard the pockets of the rate-payers of the Un-ited Kingdom by discussing, debating and dividing upon the Estimates.

pon the Estimates.

Mr. O'Connor Power said the House of Common refused household suffrage to Ireland because the Irish were a bigoted people. He repudiated that by saying the Irish national programme recognizes no distinction of creed. There was not a single representative of the much-vaunted religious tolerance. tion in the Imperial Parliament. The Irish aspira-tion was for a Parliament on College Green, to make Irish opinion as potent in the government of Ireland as was English opinion in the government of England, and this result could not be obtained until they had undone the crime of the so-called

Act of Chion.

Speaking, recently, in the City Hall, Glasgow, Mr.
Parnell, M. P., urged upon the Home Rulers and
Nationalists to work for the good of Ireland, each
upon their own lines, but not against each other. Home Rule was a compromise in the hope of a peaceful settlement, but now that their English and Scotch masters refused to consider the question. Scotch masters refused to consider the question, Irishmen might soon withdraw the offer of compromise, and stand upon their just rights. It was proposed to send a regiment of Irish Guards officered by Home Rule members to Zululand. If it went there it might fight on the wrong side.

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HOW THE WAR WAS BROUGHT ON.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Those who are curious to know or to be reminded how the invasion of Afghanistan was brought about will find a good deal of information on the subject in a volume which Messrs, Chatto & Windus have just published. The book is entitled "Causes of the Afghan War," and is a selection of State papers, with a connecting narrative and comment. We cannot speak too highly of the discretion that is shown in the selection of the papers, or of the ability and fairness that have produced the narrative and the comment. The object of the publication is to help people to comprehend the steps by which they have been involved in the war, and the grounds which Ministers assign for the war. The work is the result of the labors of the sub-committee that was appointed last November by Lord Lawrence's Afghan Committee to prepare an abstract of the papers on Afghan and Central Asia affairs that were about to be presented to Parliament. Most of the members of the sub-committee were men of extensive Indian experince, and they gave to the preparation of this volume all the benefits of their experience. The publication begins with the first treaty between the late Ameer's father, Dost Mahomed, and the late East India Company, in 1855, which was negotiated by Lord Lawrence as British Commissioner, when Lord Dalhousie was Governor-General of India. We have then in succession the continution of the Lawrence policy for about ten years; then the "Forward Policy," which was initiated in 1865 by Henry Rawlinson, and which was reinforced and made real in the recess of 1878 by the publication in the Times of Sir Bartle Frere's unlucky memorandum. This last is believed to be the representation which made such an impression on Lord Beaconsfield, and, in fact, brought on the invasion of the then friendly and unoffending territory. It is worth remembering that Sir Bartle never had any connection with Afghanistan. He had been Commissioner and resident at Sinde, and was for a oouple of years a member of the Government From the Dublin Freeman's Journal. was for a oouple of years a member of the Government of India, and with this amount of local knowledge the Premier considered him an adequate authorithy for undertaking a war. The volume traces on the events of the Umbrella and Simla Conferences and marks how the "convention". traces on the events of the Umbrella and Simia Conferences, and marks how the "new policy" was resisted by several Viceroys, and at last enforced by a new Viceroy. It then rehearses the official misinformation and misreporting of the Peshawur Conference, and then the war. It reviews the whole position, military and political, in a clear and able summary of three pages. The second parttells of the seizure of Quettah in 1876 as a preliminary to future movements. This, too, was a favorite scheme of Sir Bartle's, and it is needless to say that although the occupation was formally inside of the letter of the treaty with Beloochistan, it gave grievous offence and distrust to the Afghans. The third part of the book gives a very clear resume of the relations of England and Russia in Central Asia, which in themselves constitute no unimportant part of modern history. It is, moreover, a page of history which connot be quoted with any unmixed pride by lovers of England. The book condemns, and is written to condemn, the Ministry for the war; but its authority rests not on its design but on its quotations. The Tories, whose feet are swift to show blood based based based as a preliminary to find the showledge and the summer of the summer position, military and political, in a clear and able war; but its authority rests not on its design but on its quotations. The Tories, whose feet are swift to shed blood have every reason to admire and envy the good fortune that enabled Sir Bartle Frere to plunge the country into two discreditable, unjust and costly wars in the course of a few months; and and costly wars in the course of a few months; and the Jingoes who swear that Lord Beaconsfield is the most original and self-standing of statesmen, may reconcile with their theory as best they can, his lordship's subjection to the inspiration and ascend-ancy of Sir Bartle. It has been for the nation a most disastrous co-partnership.

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