The 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, OCTOBER 11, 1878. NO. 2.

ECCLESIASITCAL CALENDER.

October, 1878.

Saturday, 12.—Office of the Immaculate Conception, Semi-duplex, Vespers of the Maturity of the B. V. M.

Sunday, 13. — Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost, Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Double Major. Epistle (Eccius. xxiv. 23-31.) Gospel—(Luke ii. 43-52.) Last Gospel (Matt. ix. 1-8.) Vespers of the feast.

Monday, 14.—St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr.

Tuesday, 15.—St. Teresa, Virgin, double.

Wednesday, 16.—St. Edward, King and Confessor; semi-double.

Thursday, 17.—St. Hedwige, widow; semi-double.

Friday, 18.—St. Luke, Evangelist; double 2nd class.

Saturday, 19.—St. Peter of Alcantara; double.

The Dying Child.

"Oh, mother, what brings music here?
Now listen to the song,
So soft, so sweet, so beautiful,
The night winds bear along!"

"My child, I only hear the wind,
As with a mournful sound
It wanders mid the old oak trees,
And strews their leaves around."

And dimmer grew his heavy eyes,
His face more deadly fair,
And down dropt from his infant hand
His book of infant prayer.

"I Know it now, my mother dear,
That song for me is given;
It is the angels' choral hymn,
That welcomes me to heaven.

THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Chicago Times.

The society was first introduced into the United States through the efforts of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, and on the 29th of May, 1818, the first band of religious, five in number, landed in that city. To Mme. Duchesne was intrusted the responsible charge of establishing in this—at the time comparatively unknown land, the first foundation of the Sacred Heart. The earliest convent of the order in the United States was that opened in St. Charlea, Mo., where now lie the venerated remains of the brave-hearted lady who, with her four companions, pioneered the great work of her institute in America. In those early days the thoughts and aspirations of the good Madams were directed towards the Indians and the negroes, for whose moral and mental elevation they sought to labor. The foundation in St. Charles was of the humblest character, but well suited to the simplicity and primitive manners of the period and the locality. The institute has since spread all over the country, and its convents are to be found in almost every State in the Union. The Chicago foundation was made by the lamented Mme. Gallwey in 1858, and the convent and academy were temporarily established in a house on Wabash avenue, which had been rented for the purpose.

Later, it was transferred to the fine mansion and family seat of W. S. Johnston, Esq., corner of Rush and Illinois streets, where the academy was retained until 1859. In that year the present convent on West Taylor street, adjoining Vernon Park, was completed, and the establishment on the North side was then transferred to the present well-known institution. Recognizing the importance and advantages which Chicago presented as an educational centre, Mme. Gallwey made the Chicago convent the chief of the vicariate of the northwest, of which she herself was the head, and transferred here also the novitiate, which, previous to this, had been established in St. Louis. Mme. Gallwey's wonderful tact and energy soon established her Chicago convents and schools on a solidly successful basis. She possessed the spirit of true Chicago enterprise, and was never at rest, but always engaged in great enterprises and undertakings. The convent here in Chicago, the noble institutions at Maryville, in the Southern part of St. Louis, the grand edifice of Kenwood, in Albany, N. Y., which latter she built when she retired from the vicariate of the west, these various establishments serve to show that she was a woman of broad and generous views, and therefore singularly well adapted to the great work for which she was appointed, the goverment of the western provinces. This function and authority she held until 1869, although she was replaced here as local Superior by Mme. Gauthreaux. in 1866. Upon the transfer of Mme. Gallwey to the east in 1869-70, Mme. Gauthreaux was appointed to succeed her as Vicar, and continued in that office until her lamented death, which occurred in this city March 16, 1872. By a singular coincidence, the foundress of the Chicago House was destined also to close her earthly career in Chicago, the city whose spirit of progress and enterprise she so fully shared, and in whose growth and advancement she felt a natural pride.

She died in the convent on Taylor street, December 21, 1873.

The earthly remains of the two Superiors are laid side by side. Kindred by office and in religious life, they were likewise akin in great and noble qualities of mind and heart. The life of a religious is necessarily a hidden life, and the manifold beauties of character which shine in the cloister are rarely known in or exposed to the gaze of the world. Of course it is possible to speak only of those qualities of mind and character which were made manifest in the intercourse and business which as Superiors these venerated ladies were, in the nature of things, obliged to hold with worldings.

Both possessed the spirit of their religion and of their institute, but each manifested it in different though characteristic qualities.

One exhibited exceptional womanly energy, the other rare feminine gentleness. One manifested a force of character and an administrative ability, which made her capable of everything great and afraid of nothing.

The other equally accomplished wonders by that delicate tact and gentleness which won the hearts of the aged religious as of the tenderest child. No wonder, therefore, that the memory of both these ladies is held in reverend benediction by all who knew them in life, and that the two graves are regarded as hallowed and sacred spots by their spiritual daughters.

At the death in 1872 of Mme. Gauthreaux, the headquarters of the vicariate was restored to St. Louis, where it still remains.

Mme. Niederkorn succeeded to the charge of the Chicago convent, and she in turn was superseded by Mme. Bourke, who continued in charge from 1873 until 1876, when she was transferred to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's, Kansas, where she still resides. The present Superior of the Taylor street convent is Mme. Feret, under whose administration extensive changes and improvements to the convent buildings have been begun and are still in progress.

In 1876 an important event occurred in the local history of the Sacred Heart. The want of an academy in the North division for higher education had long been felt, and various were the speculations as to the favored order which would be invited to supply the need and minister to the educational requirements of that district.

Many were surprised, but all were gratified, when it was known that the ladies of the Sacred Heart had been selected for the purpose, and this opinion was further confirmed by the choice of the first Superior of the new foundation, Mme. Tucker, who, up to the time of her assignment, had been the Superior of the western vicariate, a position since and now held by Mme. Boudreaux, who is, at the present, directing and superintending the extensive additions and improvements now in progress at both the Chicago convents. The North-side house was temporarily located in the Taylor block, North Dearborn street, and has since been removed to their present quarters, No. 312 Chicago avenue. A new and commodious building is now fast approaching completion, located adjoining the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of State street and Chicago avenue, which will be taken possession of by the ladies of the Sacred Heart on or before the first of November.

The Northside school is intended for a day school only, and the new convent will be conducted accordingly. So far the school has met with gratifying success and every indication points to a like prospect in the future.

In consequence of the assignment of Mme. Tucker to duty in the east, a new appointment to take her place has been rendered necessary. On yesterday, Mme. Jones, lately Superior at St. Charles, Mo., was installed, and she will have the privilege of taking possession of the new convent next month.

Meanwhile the Taylor street convent, which it will be understood is the mother house in Chicago, is undergoing an extensive transformation. Besides changes and modifications in the interior of the present building which will give greater advantages of light and air in the study halls, an addition far more considerable in size and extent than the already known convent is now in progress of erection, and promises to be an imposing addition to the present edifice.

It will embrace rooms for a large chapel, library, chemistry rooms, music hall, and study rooms.

When completed it will be by far the most pretentious educational establishment on the west side.

Many parents find fault with the rule which excludes them and all the rest of the great public from the exhibitions or annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the hardships involved in many cases by the enforcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusiveness of these occasions was not hastily or inconsiderately laid down. Many grave objections were felt to weigh against the vulgar publicity given ta the ordinary school exhibitions, and which it was believed more than counteracted the consideration due to parental pride and friendly interest in the publicity of these annual shows. At all events, the rule is not revocable by the authorities in this country. The law is laid down in France at the parent house, and governs all alike the convents in America as in Europe.

For manifest reasons it would be indelicate to refer in more particular terms to the administration of the present esteemed Superior in charge of the Vicariate, or the local Superiors, past and present, still living. Their record is their works, and these sufficiently for the present testify to their respective characters and capacities. The time, happily, has not yet come for other and more fitting eulogies.

EDISON'S NEWEST MARVEL.

Sending Cheap Light, Heat and Power by Electricity—Illuminating Gas to be Superseded—Edison Solving the Problem of Dividing the Too Great Brilliancy from an Electric Machine.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mr. Edison says he has discovered how to make electricity a cheap and practicable substitute for illuminating gas. Many scientific men have worked assiduously in that direction, but with little success. A powerful electric light was the result of these experiments, but the problem of its division into many small lights was a puzzler. Gramme, Siemens, Brush, Wallace and others produced at most ten lights from a single machine, but a single one of them was found to be impracticable for lighting aught save large foundries, mills and workshops, It has been

RESERVED FOR MR. EDISON

to solve the difficult problem desired. This, he says, he has done within a few days. His experience with the telephone, however, has taught him to be cautious, and he is exerting himself to protect the new scientific marvel, which, he says, will make the use of gas for illuminating a thing of the past.

Mr. Edison, besides his power of organization, has the faculty of developing the ideas and mechanical construction of others. He visited the Roosevelt piano factory in this city, and, while examining the component parts of the instruments made four suggestions so valuable that they have been patented. While in the mining district of the West, recently, he devised a means of determining the presence of gold below the surface without resorting to costly and laborious boring and blasting. While on a visit to William Wallace, the electrical machine manufacturer, in Ansonia, Conn., he was shown the lately perfected dynamo-electric machine for transmitting power by electricity. When power is applied to this machine it will not only reproduce it, but will turn it into light. Although said by Edison to be more powerful than any other machine of the kind known,

IT WILL DIVIDE THE LIGHT

of the electricity produced into but ten separate lights. These being equal in power to 4,000 candles, their impracticability for general purposes is apparent. Each of these lights is in a substantial metal frame, capable of holding in a horizontal position two carbon plates, each twelve inches long, two and a-half wide and one-half thick. The upper and lower parts of the frame are insulated from each other, and one of the conducting wires is connected with each carbon. In the centre, and above the upper carbon, is an electro-magnet in the circuit, with an armature, by means of which the upper car on is separated from the lower as far as desired. Wires from the source of electricity are placed in the binding posts. The carbons being together, the circuit is closed, the electro-magnet acts, raising and lowering the upper carbon enough to give a bright light. The light moves towards the opposite end from which it starts, then changes and goes back, always moving toward the place where the carbons are nearest together. If from any cause the light goes out the circuit is broken, and the electric magnet ceases to act. Instantly the upper magnet falls, the circuit is closed. it relights and separates the carbon again.

Edison, after returning home after his visit to Ansonia, studied and experimented with electric lights. On Friday last his efforts were crowned with success, and the project that has filled the minds of many scientific minds for years was developed.

"I have it now!" he said on Saturday, while vigorously turning the handle of a Ritchie inductive coil in his laboratory at Menlo Park, "and singularly enough I have obtained it through an entirely different process than that from which scientific men have ever sought to secure it. They have all been working in the same groove, and when it is known how I have accomplished my object, everybody will wonder why they have never thought of it, it is so simple. When ten lights have been produced by a single electric machine, it has been thought to be a great triumph of scientific skill. With the process I have just discovered

I CAN PRODUCE A THOUSAND—AYE, TEN THOUSAND—

from one machine. Indeed, the number may be said to be infinite. When the brilliancy and cheapness of the lights are made known to the public—which will be in a few weeks, or just as soon as I can thoroughly protect the process—illumination by carburetted hydrogen gas will be discarded. With fifteen or twenty of the dynamo-electric machines recently perfected by Mr. Wallace I can light the entire lower part of New York City, using a five hundred horse-power engine. I propose to establish one of these light centres in Nassau street, whence wires can be run up town as far as the Cooper Institute, down to the Battery, and across both rivers. These wires must be insulated, and laid in the ground in the same manner as gas-pipes. I also propose to utilize the gas-burners and chandeliers now in use. In each house I can place a light meter, whence these wires will pass through the house, tapping small metallic contrivances that may be placed over each burner. Then housekeepers may turn off their gas, and send their meter back to the companies whence they came. Whenever it is desired to light a jet it will only be necessary to touch a little spring near it. No matches are required.

"Again, the same wire that brings the light to you," Mr. Edison continued, "will also bring power and heat. With the power you can run an elevator, a sewing machine, or any other mechanical contrivance that requires a motor, and by means of the heat you may cook your food. To utilize the heat

IT WILL ONLY BE NECESSARY

to have the ovens or stoves properly arranged for its reception. This can be done at a trifling cost. The dynamo-electric machine, called a telemachon, and which has already been described, may be run by water or steam power at a distance. When used in a large city, the machine would, of necessity, be run by steam power. I have computed the relative cost of the light, power and heat generated by the electricity transmitted to the telemachon to be but a fraction of the cost, when obtained in the ordinary way. By a battery or steam power, it is forty-six times cheaper, and by water-power probably 95 per cent. cheaper."

It has been computed that by Edison's process the same amount of light that is given by 1,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas now used in this city, and for which from $2.50 to $3 is paid, may be obtained for from twelve to fifteen cents. Edison will soon give a public exhibition of his new invention.

Good Advice.—While we, as Protestants, are continually criticising Catholicism, in one thing we might do well to take pattern after Catholics, and that, too, in the greatest graces of the Christian character—Charity. Only a few days ago a Southern family felt the scourge of yellow fever. The wife and mother took ill and died. The father started with six children for the North. In this city one of the children took ill, and the father was prevailed upon to leave it at the yellow fever hospital here, and with the other five he went on. At Cincinnati he stopped at a hotel, and was there stricken down with the same frightful disease. He was taken to the hospital, which left the five little children to the charity of strangers. The landlord ordered them from the hotel, when they were placed in a wagon and an effort made to get them a shelter somewhere until the recovery or death of their parent. Asylum after Asylum refused them, until application was made to a Catholic home for orphans, when the Sister of Charity in charge came out, and, though made acquainted with the facts, said:—"Yes come in, poor little friendless, motherless ones; I'll be a mother to you." Such Christ-likeness is true Christianity, no matter by what name it is called.—*Louisville Good Templar's Advocate.*

MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

A LASTING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A BELOVED BISHOP.

From the Hamilton Times.

It being now five years since the demise of the late lamented and beloved prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, it has been thought becoming on the part of the clergy and people to attest their love and esteem for him by erecting some tribute commemorative of one who was the founder of the now extensive Diocese, who projected and witnessed the completion of that fine edifice, St. Mary's Cathedral; who opened missions which received his unceasing attention, and which were situated in the utmost limits of the then large district under his pastoral charge, which formerly extended to the shores of Lake Superior, but is at present somewhat curtailed. He also suffered all the privations and vicissitudes of our Canadian winters; he even ministered personally to the wants of the red men, by whom he was greatly beloved. Taking this into consideration, together with many other virtues which so closely attached his people to him, it has been decided at once to put the matter on a footing.

His Lordship, the present Bishop has addressed a circular to his clergy and people urging their co-operation and assistance in raising means in their respective churches to erect in St. Mary's Cathedral a substantial monument to be of large dimensions and placed directly over the remains of him whose name will be held in veneration in the hearts of his people.

THE USE OF OIL AT SEA.

Although the effects of pouring oil upon the troubled waters scarcely enters into the mind of man beyond a figurative sentiment, there are a few modern instances of its wonderful power at sea in cases of impending shipwreck. Those few cases, however, which have found a faithful record, ought to arrest more deeply the public attention, for if the efficacy of oil is of the nature which these accounts would lead us to expect, so simple a provision against the disasters of the ocean cannot be too extensively known.

As far back as 1770 a Dutch East Indiaman was saved from wreck in a storm near the Islands of Paul and Amsterdam, by pouring on the sea a jar of olive-oil. The writer of *Wellerdshe* states that a Mr. Ritchie, who accompanied a Danish captain to the island of Porto Santo (being tutor to his son), was standing on the shore during a hurricane, when he saw the vessel in which he arrived torn from her anchor and swallowed up. Suddenly in the middle of the bay appeared a boat driving toward the shore. The wave, however, advanced with redoubled energy, but without breaking, and tossed the boat so high on the strand that the men were able to jump out and scramble up the beach. The rescue was due to the captain, who, as the boat entered the breakers, stove in the head of a keg of oil, which, though unable to lessen their height, prevented the waves from breaking, and caused them to run up the strand like rollers, carrying the boat with them.

In 1867 a master stated in the *New York Shipping List* that he had been at sea twenty-eight years and master for ten years, and that he had saved the vessel under his command twice by oiling the sea. He says when a ship is disabled and cannot get out of a storm, and the master has to make the best of the gale, if he has oil on board he should start two or three gallons over the side, *to windward*; this will make smooth water. The oil allowed to drip slowly out is all that is required; the sea is in smooth though heaving water as long as the oil runs. In 1864, in the heaviest gale of wind he ever experienced, he lost all sails, and then the rudder followed; and he knew the vessel could not have ridden the sea for an hour longer if he had not had some oil. Five gallons lasted fifty-six hours, and thus saved the vessel, cargo and lives. He recommends that ships of heavy tonnage should have two iron tanks of forty gallons each, one on each side, with the faucets so arranged that the oil can be started at any time into small vessels—say ten-gallon casks; and in all ships' boats, tanks of five gallons well filled, so that in case the ship founders or burns, the boats will have oil to smooth the sea in a gale. With these tanks, and a good master who knows the law of storms and handles the ship so as to get out of the corner of it, the danger of foundering is greatly reduced.

Captain Betts, of the King Cenric, of one thousand four hundred and ninety tons, which lately arrived at Bombay from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, used common pine-oil in a heavy gale of wind to prevent the sea breaking on board, and with perfect success. The gale continued for nearly five days, and raged with determined fury. It had lasted some time, when the chief officer, Mr. Bowyer, bethought himself of the plan he had seen tried upon some occasions when in the Atlantic trade to prevent the sea breaking in. He got out two canvas clothes-bags; into each he poured two gallons of oil. He punctured the bags slightly, and hung one over each quarter, towing them along. The effect was magical. The waves no longer broke against the poop and sides of the ship; but yards and yards away, where the oil had slowly spread itself over the water and in the wake of the vessel, was a large space of calm water. The crew were thus able to repair damages with greater ease; the ship was relieved from those tremendous shocks received from the mass of waters which had burst over her quarter and stern, and the danger was considerably lessened. The two bags lasted two days, after which the worst rage of the storm having expended itself, no more oil was used. Four gallons of oil, scarcely worth thirty shillings, perhaps here saved the King Cenric, its cargo, and the lives and property of the crew.

The above facts are capable of absolute verification. The philosophy of the operation is simply that the thin covering of oil floating on the waves prevents the wind from entering under the surface, and therefore greatly reduces roughness of the sea, and probably the height of the waves, the crests of which are thus prevented from breaking, which is one of the principal causes of danger. There is, however, nothing new in the application of oil for such purposes. Pliny mentions that in his day divers used to throw oil to lessen the roughness of the sea, in order that they might more readily discern objects at the bottom.