The Farmer's Wooing.

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping.
And just across the river sang the farmers at And just across the river sang the farmers at their reaping;
Upon the hills, so high and far, the maple leaves were showing
Their soft white beauty in the breeze that from the hills were blowing.

A little maid came through the land with song and rimiling laughter.

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When Mr. Jordain, in the interests of society, embarked for the first Catholic World we do not write to time upon his educational course at criticise. We write without the the mature age of forty-five, and tound out to his own unbounded astonishment that he had been talking prose all his life without know-ing prose all his life without know-ing her first and the mature age of forty-five, and tound out to his own unbounded astonishment that he had been talking prose all his life without know-ing her first and the mature age of forty-five, and tound out to his own unbounded astonishment that he had been talking prose all his life without know-ing her first and the mature is the printers divide with them the honors of adding an element of imagination to the prosests sentences, of which, perhaps, the pentagonal tax on sunsing and treat at an element of imagination to the prosests should set political economists to thinking about the future. One man in Wall street turning over with one hand \$20,000,000 worth of stock ought to set all the point Telegraph of Friday. Cardinal ing it, he discovered to the world an amount of ingratitude simply appall. Saxon element prevail in the Enging. The necessities of prose (one lish language? can hardly ask for one's dinner even, or get one's boots blacked without exert the most powerful influence in giving vigor and tone to the language beauting prose with Mr. Jor. dain all their lives without knowing it. Far from it. What we do say is, that, though they know prose is, that, though they know prose of that prose is Anglo-Saxon. If Mr. Jordain did not know prose when he spoke it, these gentlemen perhaps do not know Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there perhaps do not know Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there are not and an and the spoke it, these gentlemen perhaps do not know Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there are not an and the most powerful influence in giving vigor and tone to the language strength is greatest in the province of Sruchuaue where entire districts are gilled with their villages, and the cross is always a most clumsy mode of representation.

The English language consists of about 38,000 words, including not of that prose is Anglo-Saxon. If Mr. Jordain did not know prose when he spoke it, these gentlemen perhaps do not know Anglo-Saxon Lexicon, there were the strictions in Tennessee. He arrived in Sruchuaue where entire districts are gilled with their villages, and the cross sit seen on the flags of junks in the great ports.

THE ROBBER'S HAND.

Strength is greatest in the province of Sruchuaue where entire districts are filled with their villages, and the cross in day a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps with all the did with their villages, and the cross stand a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps with all the did with their villages, and the cross stand a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps with all the did with their villages, and the cross stand a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps with all the did vith their villages, and the cross stand a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps are filled with their villages, and the cross stand a voice sounds in every Irish perhaps and a vo prose when they speak it. The ingratitude of such gentlemen, if not these one-fifth are now reckoned we showed that in Rome alone some twenty equal to Mr. Jordain's, is at least obsolete. This would leave us about churches and converts have been seized, despoiled, and converted into barracks, cognate, and will become all the 23,000, or five-eighths words of magazines, or gymnasia. We are now in more apparent, as we consider the Anglo-Saxon origin. relative value of Anglo Saxon prose in the English language.

two opposite views lately expressed | that in our most idiomatic writers on the matter. A certain great one-tenth of the words are nonmaster of English has said on the Anglo-Saxon; in our last idiomatic one hand, that no good English about one-third. One thing we were writer will use a non-Anglo-Saxon not prepared for. In a passage of word, when he can get an Anglo-Saxon word to express his meaning; whilst on the other hand a writer in sage from Johnson, of eighty-seven the Catholic World has written long and learnedly to prove that the Saxon. We should have been pre-Anglo-Saxon element in the English pared for a much greater proportion language is a very inferior one. As of non-Saxon words in Johnsen. So to the first opinion, although en- far for the numerical value. tirely concurring in it, we know that on occasion it will prove a very embarrassing on. There are a certain class of Anglo-Saxon words-(good, plain, straight-forward, honest words in themselves) which would Catholic than in Protestant be somewhat out of place in a drawing-room. There may be nothing dishonest nor even vulgar (we odour." Again the word "sweat," London Times, that "Protestantism which we use a thousand times in our sermons, is gen- worldly decay." The Spectator says: Anglo-Saxon, (and therefore the 1,000 in Glaris (a Protestant canton) likewise, and Fatner Ignatius now finds weaker) term.

That the Angle-Saxonists are not | Vaud (Protestant, 81-3, in Lucerne | boys.

entirely blame-worthy in their ob- (Catholie), 72-9; in Neuchatel (Prothe infliction we have essented in the infliction we have essented in each concerning in the infliction we have essented in each concerning in the infliction we have essented in each concerning in the infliction we have essented in each concerning in the infliction we have essented in each concerning in the infliction of the infliction we have essented in the infliction we have essented in the infliction we have essented in the infliction of the infliction we have essented in the infliction we have essentially the infliction of the infliction we have essentially the infliction of the infliction we have essented in the infliction we have essentially the infliction of the infliction of

As to the view expressed in the Taylor," and that the "barrow

How far then does the Anglo-

There are two ways by which we may estimate the value of any parit) are so enormous that the world ticular element in a language,-by stands aghast at the spectacle of a it quantitive or by its qualitive man, who for the whole forty-three value-by the mere force of numbers, years of his colloquial life has used it without the slightest recognition.

And yet how many of our pressmen, business-men, politicians and orators

The value or sorts of words, it without the slightest recognition.

And yet how many of our pressmen, business-men, politicians and orators

The value or sorts of words, it has brought into the language. Both tests are more or less erroneous—the business-men, politicians and orators

The value or sorts of words, it has brought into the language. Both tests are more or less erroneous—the business-men, politicians and orators or by the value or sorts of words, it has brought into the language. Both tests are more or less erroneous—the business-men, politicians and orators or large transfer or la business-men, politicians and orators | numerical especially so, because it is have been fully as grateful? We do quite possible that the element the not for a moment wish to say, that least important in numbers may these highly respectable gentlemen exert the most powerful influence in

We have been led to consider this Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, &c., &c.) subject at the present moment by it will be found as a general truth, eighty words from Gibbon, thirtyone were not Saxon; whilst in a paswords only twenty-one were non-

> SACERDOS. TO BE CONTINUED.

A CONTRAST.

Is pauperism more prevalent in countries?

We clip the following from the Spectator (London, England, Dec. should not hesitate to use it in a 20th, 1879, page 1602,) and comsermon) in the word "stench;" yet in mend it to the prayerful considerapolite society it is generally lavend- tion of all those bigots who have ered over into "effluvia" or "bad persuaded themselves, with the is worldly prosperity; Catholicism erally diluted by that thing -The figures given in these returns called "society" into the Latin word (returns of Pauperism ordered by the (of four times the number of Federal government to be sent in syllables, and a proportionate weak- from the various cantons) lend no ening of expression) perspiration. support to the theory that pauperism Is this blameworthy in "society?" is more widely prevalent in the We think not. As its object is to Catholic than the Protestant Cansoften the effect, it uses the non- tons. The proportion of assisted per is 23-8; in Valais, (Catholic), 22; in

jection to the non-Angle-Saxon, and testant), 68-6; in Berne (Protestant, especially to the Latin element of 72, in Tessin (almost exclusively

blence," and the mere vraisemblence in this case settles the question.

to discover that for "journeyman tailor" should be read "Jeremy Taylor," and that the "barrow" should have a capital B. It is not whole earth, and have the capacity to sell telegraph clerks alone who are fallible water at so much a gallon and to place in these matters; the printers divide tax on sunshine and fresh air. The most missionary sermon.

> Since the Franco-Chinese treaty of places the missions support themselves, while other missions have large revenues and are able to support the weaker ones. The Catholic strength is greatest in the province of will not prophesy; but this I know; that

Anglo-Saxon origin.

By collating a certain number of passages from cur best authors (the passages from cur best authors (the ished in the Peninisula 3, 037 monasteries and 1,207 convents. The inmates of these houses were numerous. They amounted in the aggregate to 25,863 men, and 23,999 women— all of whom were not only ejected from their domiciles, but deprived of their goods. A tremendous sweep of the Piedmontese broom it will be admitted; but not the only one unfortunately, for we have to add 45,237 secular societies dissolved, and 38,478 secular ecclesiastical societies deprived of their property. If a curse should hang over ill-gotten wealth, we can easily understand why larceny so vast has rendered the felon no richer.

MR. GLADSTONE AND CARDINAL MANNING.

Mr. Gladstone, previous to starting for Scotland, made direct overtures of reconciliation to Cardinal Manning. The ancient friendship of these eminent personages, dating from Oxford, and cordially maintained up to a dec de ago in spite of the widely divergent tenor of their later life, has been frequently alluded to by each. The publication of the Vatican requilet. The publication of the Vatican pampllet, in which the ex-premier sought to avenge his overthrow by the influence of the Irish hierarchy, produced an immediate estrange-ment between the churchman and the statesman. Mr. Gladstone's further philippics against Rome, its rulers, and its religious system, of course widened the breach, which Mr. Gladstone, now seeks to repair.

CONVERSION OF A RITUALISTIC "PRIEST."

"Father" Dunston, known to the public through the Norwich Monastery, England, has severed his connection with the monastery of "Father" Ignatius, at Llantonev. He first offered his services to the London City Mission, and actually preached once. Next day he put himself into communication with Monsignor Capel and after eight days' quietude and study has joined the Catholic Church. When Father Dunston, now Mr. Thomas Bray, left the monastery, the whole of the community, made up of three novices, left himself, after having had 100 candidates for monastic life, left along with five choir

but some setze the platters, and, after they have eaten their fill, put the rest in the platter eaten their pockets and leave millions to rise up unfed.

The great question of every civilized country now is, how much property a man shall gather up and roll down from generation to generation; so that in time one man might own a continent or the water at so much a gallon and to place tax on sunshine and fresh air. There are estates rolling up in this country that should set political economists to thinking about the future. One man in Wall

Touched me; I was hungry and you fed in the mental property and it is mental to me. I was hungry and you fed in the mental property and in the mental property and it is a like one of the sermon a collection for the benefit of the firsh was taken up and roll down from any might own a continent or the proceeds would be sent directly to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.—New York Tribune, Menday, 19th.

CHICAGO'S NEW BISHOP.

CHICAGO'S NEW BISHOP.

A SKETCH OF THE PRELATE WHO SUCCEEDS

THE LATE BISHOP FOLEY.

Soundary and you fed in unto me.

"I have the medal and chain; it was given to me to bring here by the person who found it a few minutes after it was lost by your daughter."

On the mother receiving the medal, she thanked the bearer for its safe return, although it seemed to benuch worn and considerably darkened in its appearance The lady could eheit naught of the person who brought the article to her, or what causes or means led to its return, after the three years of its unjust possession; but, Daily Telegraph of Friday, Cardinal Manning was made to say at the Pro Cathedral on Christmas Day, that none would enter Heaven "except those who had not taken the Son of God as an example"—an unintentional impious rendering of a passage in a impious rendering of a passage in a 000 acres in the Hebrides, and the Duke 300,000 acres at Gordon Castle, there must

> received a cable dispatch from Lord James Butler, of Dublin: "Fuel and food needed in the west of Ireland;" and a dispatch firms these tidings. This is not a political dodge. It is not a quarrel between landlord and tenant. There is an unmistakable, agnonizing, stunning, million - voiced shrick for bread. Ireland once had plenty. Some of you remember the famine of 1846, when the Government of the United in Ireland, and the great gift was met by a gift of \$50,000,000 from the British Parliament for the relief of the famishing in Ireland. Persia, China, Egypt and India joined with Christian nations in the charitable crusade. Yet hundreds of charitable crusade. Yet hundreds of thousands perished. The famine was so terrible that the remembrance nineteen years sent 3,650,000 Irish people to this years sent 3,600,000 trish people to this country. And now there is the famine of 1880. I knew it would come. I saw the partially gathered harvests floated away on the floods. In Belfast, and Dublin, and Landau and Landa and Londonderry, I heard it said: "We shall have a famine." And it has come. In 1846 it took two weeks to come by nightfall the bread is on its way. O, my intry, hasten the breadstuffs for dying Ireland! O. merchants, command the

Ireland! O. merchants, command the foreign grain markets to come to the rescue! I implead you in the name of Him who said, "I was a bungred."

Through a merciful God, the most of us have been kept from hearing in our households the unavailing cry for bread. I do not wonder that these people sometimes get desperate. If I saw my children I do not wonder that these people some-times get desperate. If I saw my children dying by inches and could get neither food nor work and there was a superfluity. all around - rather than finish that sentence let him say, God keep me from temptation! Hunger is an awful thing. Work stops; conversation ceases; there are hollow eyes, suppressed ferocity, unmis-takable despair. It is an awful thing to starve, but it is going on, and will go on, unless the Christian world speaks out. The Irish are a peculiarly affectionate people, and it is harder for them than almost any other nation to see their almost any other nation to see families suffering and dying. Even now are surging up and great populations are surging up and down Irish cities carrying the black flag, and the way to put down these riots is to give them bread—not bullets; bread—not policemen's clubs; bread—not armed soldiery. The famine in Ireland is especially distressing because it is surgangled.

THE QUESTION OF LAND MONOPOLY.

and starvation, the more ghastly by their surroundings. The Irish are a generous people, and in its distress Ireland has a right to call on America. She has always been our friend. The patriotism and eloquence of Ireland have been an inspiration of the church at present. Relative to Nashville and its people, he has frequently expressed his pleasure that his duties were east in a pleasant place, a feeling which is reciprocated by every one here. That he should be called to leave would cause generation.

people in Great Britian own all the soil, although there is a population of 36,000,000, and the Duke of Norfold owns 5,000,000 acres in the Hebrides, and the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland owns from sea to sea, and the Duke of Richmond owns 300,000 acres at Gordon Castle, there must be something deplorably wrong in the condition that allows many people to starve. The question is so vast that you and I can't settle it, and all Europe and America can't settle it. There is only one being who can settle it—God; and settle it He will.

Whether it will require sacrifice of human life to settle this land question I will not prophesy; but this I know; that Christ sympathizes with all the distress, and received strength and grace to restore an ill-gotten treasure to its rightful of which position is now about fifty years of age. He is a graduate of Maynooth college, in the county of Kildare. After becoming a priest he left immaculately for America. Arriving in St. Louis in the fall of 1852 he was assigned to duty as superior of the celesiastical seminary for boys at Carondelet; from that institution he was transferred to the church of the Immaculate Conception, in St. Louis, in which position he remained for several years; in the fall of 1850 he was feat, and received strength and present of mylor and strength and in Scotland owns.

RELATED TO PROTESTANTS.

Miss Stanley, who died the other day in Loudon, was sister of Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, and a daughter of the church of the Immaculate Conception, in St. Louis, in which position he remained for several years; in the fall of 1855 he was consecrated at St. Louis, Bishop of Nashville, with jurisdiction over the Roman with Jurise of the convert Wiberforces and other Catholic Church, though her connection with Anglican is were brothered to restore an ill-gotten treasure to its rightful of were.

interesting and eventful in the history of the church. In Tennessee he succeeded Bishop Whelan, the successor of Bishop Miles, the first bishop appointed for Tennessee. The church had progressed slowly, and a general anxiety bad been felt to push its interests, and for this reason the young and talented prelate, who had shown great ability and energy in the trust im-posed upon him at St. Louis, was selected for the work. In his new field his infor the work. In his new house fluence was felt almost immediately. The church began to grow in wealth and members. New churches were established members. New churches were established in all the important cities and towns of the state, and missionary stations in many of the more remote districts. In personal appearance Bishop Feehan is unpersonal appearance Disnop Feenan is unsulty stiking. He is over six feet in height, with black hair and pleasing, intellectual countenance, that would attract attention in any assembly. His voice and delivery are good. His language is chaste, graceful and easy, marked by a natural avaidance of complicated or involved. f complicated by a natural His sermons or avoidance of steamer, and the reply took two weeks. Now, thanks to the heroes of ocean telegraphy, the cry comes in a flash, and the answer goes in a flash. In the morning Ireland says she is hungry, and before utterances. his health showed signs of failing. The church thereupon built a magnificent residence on a commanding site in the western portion of the city, where he has since lived in excellent health. At the beginning of his term the church was financially involved, and to assist the congregation in their difficulties he perferred to live for years in the partly-furnished parsonage adjoining the cathperferred to live for years in the partity-furnished parsonage adjoining the cath-edral, until his health began to exhibit impairment, when, at the pressing solicitation of members of the church, he consented to take up his abode in the

esidence. With citizens and people of all denominations Bishop Feehan has been singularly popular. Although of a retiring disposition, he has invariable taken a prominent part in public enterprises when he felt t his duty. When the yellow fever visitit his duty. When the yellow fever visited Memphis in 1878, and also this year, his foresight and energy in removing the Catholic wards in that city from the scene of infection saved the lives of all but one or two. He was also active in the establishment of a Catholic camp in that city and the removal of the people from danger. He has taken personal supervision of all the Catholic charities of the diocese, by such brilliant scenery. I don't believe that God ever crowded so much beautiful scenery in such a small space as in Ireland.

Amid this matchless beauty sit famine

or all the Cautione Characters of the diocese, but radius controllers, but rad

A SKETCH OF THE PRELATE WHO SUCCEEDS
THE LATE BISHOP FOLEY.

Right Rev. Bishop P. A. Feehan, of the Nashville diocese, has been selected by the Vatican to fill the place made vacant by the death of Bishop Foley in Chicago. A special from Nashville, Tenn., gives a brief sketch of the career of Bishop Feehan brief sketch of the career of Bishop Feehan as follows. He was hown in the county of the Tribunal of Penance. Some poor soul laid the burden of its sin at the feet of God's minister, during the holy Christmas as follows. He was hown in the county of

Bishopric of Northampton only the other day, is grandson to a Protestant Bishop of Norwich who was conspicious for his tolerance when the question of Catholic Emancipation was exciting the bitter animosities of his episcopal brethren. The late Bishop Ryder, of Richfield, has a con-vert son and three grandsons who are Catholic priests. Bishop Courtenay, who has just retired from the See of Jamaica, has a convert sister, and the present Arch-bishop of Canterbury has a Catholic brother-in-law in Mr. Edward K. Fortescue, until that gentleman's recent decease. The list is a long one, but we are not sure that even now it is by any means complete.— Liverpool Catholic Times.

A BISHOP AND HIS DEAN.

The Protestant Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, threatens his dean with excommunication. A large proportion of the congregatian of the Grahamstown Cathedral support their dean, and the Government does not support their Bishop. The dean refused to appear or answer the charges of contumacy brought against him and he has been suspended for one month with "a total loss of income." In the face of this he has continued to perform all the duties of his office in the cathedral and the diocese. The dean is also colonial chapplain, and receives a salary, of course, as such. The Government declares that the such. The Government declares that we order of suspension does not apply to the services of the colonial chaplain, or at least that to enforce the order is no part of the public duty. So that the "total loss of income" is all moonshine. As a last grand stroke the Bishop has recourse to excommurication. The dean is not expected to yeild, and the only course open to the Bishop is to either call the police into the cathedral or admit himself defeated.— London Universe

Bro. Farris says that the Catholics are undermining the institutions of the country. We ask him who told him so and he answers, Froude. We say the Catholic women are exceptionally pure. He asks us for our authority. We tell him, Froude. Then he turns around and calls us a falsi-Bro. Robert is hard to please .- West -

Conversions to Catholicity. - Brother Ignatius, the Anglican monk, has renewed his petition for admission to the Catholie Church; but the Bishop of Southwark, England, to whom the application was addressed, replied that, inasmuch as the petitioner yields only to a conditional ac-