LATION.

ever thought Mass is being world every

w York Mass hes of Italy, h saints have and the Vicar riests are lift-Think of the

Jesus there, nd fair. ch and poor el floor, they tell ble.

of a thousand prinkle the air ery city, town lost is uplifted ps and the inanger of God est favors, and hastening hand

pain catches the o'clock in New ice in countless

d, the island of so many cen-th, rallies anew never forsake. he priests of the erhaps the Cape nd stoled, and their shoulders,

tion on the ice.

lamps twinkle lamps twintle undland, and at ious population g Mass. an churches and e faithful people ntry, the devout in and the innote their prayers here the priest is

re flocking to the eople too, gather r at a later hour, ch open with the dewy fragrance

of Missouri and ad at 8 Mexico, before glittering

of Oregon follow n to their gay or a while loosens ink of the treaorrupt.
bell is ringing at

ambloody sacrifice ands of the Pacific, as souls laboring inging on—on— e taper after an-of faith, making

sionaries of Auswith haste, eager
Lord Introibo ad picy islands of the sound, one after afternoon, China my souls who are Celestial by their

ly rite.
e is the missionary
ead of Life to a

Hindostan, where ninistered, are ar-rs and lamps and vearied priests are their souls before nd their strength. ere many a land has no land has no other the floot of the altar n—God help him! then New York is alls and theatrical t of rites are going un and among the whose souls are so no once died for all, offered by all. the Holy City over the Holy City over ere He wrought so he suffered, and of-rifice for the whole

nds again in New re tinkling again in a. A.d so it goes is const. ntly rising, rse aroung the earth. vords of the prophet rising of the sun n thereof, my name ntiles; and in every e, and there is offer-n obligation, for My the Gentiles, saith

n and should unite es going on in some is adding new brightatoning promoting our own

BATTLES.—Ask no d you'll succeed five er than one who is ome one's patronage. elp you as you help one will be so heartily ffairs. Men who win ooing. Whether you love of money or work with your m. Say "I will!" and conquer. Never let say: "I have made

he angry man who sets e in order that he may ghbour. The envious njoy life because others to for the consideration res the world liberty to hypochondriac-who consists in rendering The jealous man—who luet, and then eats of it. ir may feast. The slan-ie for the sake of giving cortunity to prove him. An Episode.

FROM SCHILLER'S " LAY OF THE BELL." Metrically free, translated by Prof. H. G.

Hark! the bell so joyful and so merry,
Greets the babe unconscious of its fate,
As they to the sacred font it carry,
Sweetly smiling in its sleeping state.
Old Father Time in his lap paternal
The infant's dest'nies yet'keeps conceald
Whilst the tender'st love and bare maternal
Are in early life its safety shield.
Swifuly do the years ity like an arrow,
Adieu! bids proudly to his lass the boy,
That for a while he be a ranger,
With his stick wide-world's travels to
enjoy.

O tender longing, O sweet hope divine, Of youth's early love, delicious time! In mortal eyes do heav'nly glories shine, Rev'lling is the heart in bliss sublime. Oh! that forever would keep blooming The charming time of youthful wooing! Woodstock, 19th June. 1879.

EDGBASTON

city. Being there several days on business, and being reminded that the celebrated convert (or pervert, as his former conferers would, no doubt, choose to designate him) was head of the Oratory in that part of the town where I happened to be staying with

and in which had been delivered from time to time those brilliant lecturers and discourses which, whatever difference of opinion there may be about the doctrines taught in them, are universally acknow-ledged to be models of English undefiled and eleguence, unsurpassed. The graph and eloquence unsurpassed. The estab lishment had commenced with small beinsiment had commenced with small be-ginnings and had gradually been enlarged to meet the wants of the growing com-munity. This, of course, detracts from the magnificace of the work and leaves the magnifience of the work and leaves one in doubt as to the style of architecture by which the somewhat rambling and ir-regular group of buildings which compose the establishment should be designated. the establishment should be designated.
The school is simple enough, being a large, plain, three-story structure with all the necessary implements and furniture for imparting knowledge to the rising generation of aristocratic and titled young gentlemen, who, by the way, are said to discover under the illustrious Doctor's tuition that there is no royal road to knowledge.

But the church is a curiosity in its way. But the church is a curiosity in its way, It has more chapels and recesses and shrines and niches and corridors and galleries than many larger and more pretentious churches, and there is a strange mixture of new and old, of antique richness and modern plainness, of rude ornament and beautiful simplicity which quite bewilders you at first, but you soon discover that there is after all a method in this that there is after all a method in this apparent confusion and throughout all there reigns a predominance, not only of good taste, but also of the impressively religious and truly devotional.

THE ORATORIANS, or disciples of St. Philip Neri, one of the great Roman saints, are not strictly a religious order like that of the Franciscans or Dominicans or even the Jesuits. They are rather a "congregation" of secular clergymen, living in community, each with private means sufficient for his own support, with congregational organization and democratic government, each house being separate and independent, though of being separate and independent, though of course governed by the same rules and imbued with the same spirit. Each house constitutes a kind of missionary centre, and it is the custom to have religious services of a popular character, with ser-mons, lectures or some kind of religious mons, lectures or some kind of reli instruction, every night in the year. THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GREAT DOCTOR which struck me most forcibly was his unpretending modesty and simplicity.
That he is a saintly man I believe all
agree. He wears it in his face and shows

agree. He wears it in his face and shows it in every action, especially in every religious function. I see him now, as he sat

devotions; and then, when the time for

the sermon arrived, coming forward with modest, simple, unaffected mien; dim-inutive in size, slightly bent with age, his silvery locks evidently having resisted the gentle solicitations of brush and comb, and wandered at their own sweet will over his capacious forchead. He is thin and spare, with ascetic look, his large head and Roman cast of features giving an idea of intellectual strength; while his mild blue eye, radiant with intelligence, occasionally lighted up his countenance with unwonted brilliancy. There he stands on the chancel steps with no pulpit, no support but a simple lectern at his side, testament in hand, and, while expectation is on tip-toe, announces his text his capacious forehead. He is thin and perhaps after all,

THE RENOWEED DOCTOR MAY HAVE BEEN OVERRATED.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT ENGLISH PREACHER BY A BOSTON GENTLEMAN.

From the Boston Sunday Courier.

The general interest manifested in the promotion of Rev. Dr. Newman to the Cardinalate recalls a very pleasant visit I had the honor of making to his Eminence (as we must now style him) some times since, at the Oratory in Edgbaston, Bir mingham.

Gradually, however, you find yourself becoming more and more interested, fascinated, with the subject till, at length, you find you have lost sight of the man in the beauty of his thoughts and grandeur of his conceptions. His theme is a favorite one, that of miracles, upon which he is said to have written with great force and eloquence and especially in his celebrated till with Kingsley, as rehearsed in the Apologia. And he now touches it with the hand of a master. He does not dazzle you with brilliant corruscations of discursive eloquence, but he absorbs and impresses you and finally carries you away with admiration of his intellectual strength, his grasp of mind, keeamess of perception, compact Gradually, however, you find yourself bemind, keeaness of perception, compact reasoning and power of analysis, which enable him to present the most abstract truths in the clearest and most convincing

only necessary to visit the chaptel where he said Mass every day and took his turn at preaching on Sunday. But to have a personal interview with him and make his acquaintance, I was assured, was not so easy a matter, as he had a great repugnance to exhibiting himself for the grating of the curiosity of strangers and proposed to the Bible. The audience, among whom now, as always, there were many non-Catholics, are spell-bound, and many an unpracticed man in the school of dialectics is surprised to find how simple the most abstruse subjects appear under the most abstruct the most appear are the most appear and the most appear are the most appear and the most appear are the most appear and the most appear appear

oratorian propriety will not allow me to speak at length. The Doctor's own room, in which I awaited his coming, was simple in its furniture and plain in its adornments. ments. The meeting was characterized by the same unostentations simplicity, on his part, which had previously attracted my part, which had previously attracted my attention. His greeting was cordial, with-out affectation, or the slightest intimation of consciousness of superiority. He con-versed freely and simply on the various topics that were suggested, enquiring kindly about mutual friends in America

MANIFESTED AN INTELLIGENT INTEREST in the affairs of my country which indiin the affairs of my country when had-cated a familiatity with our history and an accuracy of knowledge not often at-tained even by the most intelligent foreig-ners. In short, everything indicated the refined Christian gentleman, and the humble Catholic priest, and I parted from him with sentiments of profound reverence and admiration. I cannot but feel that it is a fitting tribute to a truly great and good man that his promotion to one of the highest dignities of his Church is hailed with satisfaction by men of all creeds and all parties throughout the world.

LIVINGSTONE.

LIVINGSTONE QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE CATHOLICS of BAVENO.—The Queen left many pleasant memories behind her in Italy, and in particular has charmed the hearts of the memories of the cartes of the particular has charmed the hearts of the Catholics of Baveno. Mr. Henfry, who is proprietor of the Villa Clara and an uncomp omising Protestant, while he has erected for his family a beautiful chapel for the Protestant Divine service, is, at the same time, very kindly disposed towards his Catholic neighbours, in token of which he has recently given two handsome paintings to the Catholic church at Baveno. This church was visited by her Majesty, and she was shown through it by a Catholic priest, whom she imagined to be a sacristan. After leaving the church she inquired who was the ecclesiastic who had accompanied her, and the church she inquired who was the ecclesiastic who had accompanied her, and appeared suprised when informed that he was the provost and parish priest of Baveno. The Queen then went to the paroshiel leaves acked to see the provider of th chial house, asked to see the provost, ap-oligised to him for not having recognised his rank, and invited him to pay her a nis rank, and invited him to pay her a visit. The worthy provost was naturally touched by her Majesty's courtesy, and ex-pressed his aknowledgments for the honour he had received. or knelt there within the sanctuary while the Mass was going on, absorbed in his breviary, evidently regardless of all external things, and intent only on his

CHELL'S DAUGHTER.

Not only in the old country, but also on this side of the Atlantic, have the publica-tion of converts to the Catholic Church by the Whitehall Review caused surprise by the numbers it revealed (consisting, too, of the noblest and most learned in the British Dominion) as having "gone over to Rome" within some thirty years. The names and distinctions of the parties must convince any reasoning individual that the whole Christian world is fast tending either to Catholicism or to infidelity. It is strange to have to say it, but it is never-theless true, that few remarks are made That for a while he be a range.
With his stick wide-world's travels to enjoy.

Till home he turns a perfect stranger.
But in youthful beauty fresh and blooming, Like a vision from celestial air.
With down-cast look, her chaste checks blushing.
Let before him stands the maiden fair.
Let before him stands the maiden fair.
Alore her eveth over dale and hill sadly shunning old companion's cheers.
With a throbbing heart he seeks her footsteps:
And from her a smile is sweet delight.
But, ah! when in the fields they meet perhaps.

Side, testament in hand, and, winner a smile strate in a mild, sweet voice, almost feminine, in fact, at first, but as he proceeds with his discourse gradually expanding and hill seepening, and occasionally, in his more animated passages, displaying considerable power and compass. There is no effort at coratory. His style is simple and conversational, with no action save an occasional gesture with the right hand in his most eloquent periods. For a moment you are almost disappointed, and a thought of suspicion darts through your mind that to well, and as many here still will remember him, the account given of how he acted on the conversion of his daughter. having loved his country not wisely but too well, and as many here still will re-member him, the account given of how he acted on the conversion of his daughter cannot fail to be of interest. The following is an extract from a continuation of Mitchell's jail journal, taken from his journal, the *Irish Citizen*, of March 18, 1870:

"Our eldest daughter, Henrietta, has this winter become a Catholic. It is no new whim on her part, for long since, new whim on her part, for long since, while we were living at Washington, she had formed the same wish very strongly, influenced partly, as I suppose, by her intimacy with two young ladies of a Maryland Catholic family, who were our next-door neighbors. I know, also, that she was greatly influenced by her very strong Irish feeing, and had a kind of sentiment that one cannot be thoroughly Irish without being a Catholic. For that time, however, we had objected to any decided and public step being taken in this direction. She was too young to have duly studied the question and to know her own mind thoroughly; but I said that if, after two or three years, she should still entertain the same wish, I would not utter one word to dissuade her. Since our arrival word to dissuade her. Since our arrival in France she had been placed in school in frerers would, no seems to nate him) was head of the Oratory in that part of the town where I happened to be staying with some friends, I maturally sought opportunity to gratify a long cherished wish to see and hear the great man, and, if possible, to make his personal acquaintance. To see and hear him was a comparatively easy matter, as it was only necessary to visit the chapel where he said Mass every day and took his turn he said Mass every day and took his turn he said Mass every day. But to have the Convent of the Sacre Cour, and ha day she and another young lady were to be baptized in the chapel of the convent. The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Moralt, heard of it, and wrote to the reverend Mother of the house to the effect that as most abstruse subjects appear under the gratification of the curiosity of strangers and mere sight-seers. However, I was bent on making the trial, and fortunately succeeded to my heart's content. As good luck would have it, the Sunday I was in the city was the Doctor's Sunday to preach, so that I had the gratification of seeing him under the most favorable circumstances, and hearing him preach a characteristic form an old elerical friend secured for me the coveted boon of a personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from my memory as long as life

ROME AND IRELAND.

PETER IN THE ARCH-IRELAND'S CATHO-LICITY INVINCIBLE.

FATHER BURKE.

When Henry the VIII. called upon When Henry the VIII. called upon Ireland to become Protestant, he did not ask her to give up a single iota of Catholic faith exept one, and that was to give up the Pope and take himself. He asked her to Harry. Ireland said "no," in the name of philosophy and common sense, as well as religion, no; let Peter remain; and she cemented Peter in the arch. She cemented him in with her best heart's blood that was shed for him; and Ireland's Catholicity stood to-day the noblest edifice in the Church of God. In England the rock was gone, and the shifting sand of a tyrant's will had taken its place; and to-day not a single vestige of Catholic truth remained to the vestige of Catholic truth remained to the Protestant Church in England. The sacraments were gone; she held on to two for a while, but Mr. Bonham disposed of Baptism, and Archbishop Denison's decision in the Privey Council disposed of the Holy Eucharist. A Protestant Bishop lately had the feet team. "The particular glovy of the face to say —"The particular glory of our English Church is that she has no dogma whatever." The mistakes Henry VIII. made were to believe that the Irish were fools, and that they were cowards.
The battle for religion had been fougt upon many a field for three hundred years; Henry VIII. had gone to his place; and England in our own day laid down her arms, and by the disestablishment of a Protestant Church, preclaimed, that Ire.

The battle for religion had been fougt to the last fifteen or twenty years, the railroads centering here having a great deal to do with its growth.

Omaha is will a young city and has improved stadding for the last fifteen or twenty years, the railroads centering here having a great deal to do with its growth.

Omaha is will a young city and has improved stadding for the last fifteen or twenty years, the respective forms of the provided in 1868. Omaha is will a young city and has improved stadding to the provided in the provided in the provided stadding to the provided in the provided in 1868. Omaha is will a young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding to the provided in young city and has improved stadding young city and has improved youn her arms, and by the disestablishment of a Protestant Church proclaimed that Ire- Creighton College which has recently been land's Cathholicity was invincible. That love for Rome, that constancy towards of Rome, that complete, child-like Catholic trust in the Church of Rome, and submission to the Pope's authority and law had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been our highest glory in the past, and so it had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been the security of Catholicity in the past, and so it had been the security of the land of system, which was like a millstone and the lordords were only an English gar-irson." Following Mr. Davitt, Mr. O'Sullivan said the power of the landlords must be restricted, and moral force became strong by having plysical force became strong by having plysical force became strong by having plysical Rome, that constancy towards Rome, that complete, child-like Catholic trust in the Church of Rome, and submission to the Pope's authority and law had been completed at a cost of some \$55,000 and a further endowment of \$100,000, the gift of Mrs. Edward Creighton. The building is 54 x 126 feet, three stories and a law had been completed at a cost of some \$55,000 and a further endowment of \$100,000, the gift of Mrs. Edward Creighton. The building is 54 x 126 feet, three stories and a further endowment of \$100,000 and a further endo

THE CONVERSION OF JOHN MIT- that which was the element of our peace

that which was the element of our peace and glory in the past—that which was our only success, the one victory assured to us, was the grand and only certain rally only success, the one victory assured to us, was the grand and only certain rally only be the point of the same and Pacific, is a huge monopoly, and do just as they please, and people travelling over the road have to pay dear for every convenience they get. Passengers before starting want to be sure that they have only the

want to be sure that they have only the required weight in their trunks. In regard to routes there is very little difference in them, and as most of your readers have travelled to Chicago, and there being scarcely anything worth noting between that point and Council Bluffs we will commence our journey from the commencement of the Union Pacific R. R. Having a few hours to ourselves we will

commencement of the Union Pacific R. R.
Having a few hours to ourselves we will
leave our baggage at the transfer grounds,
which is two inless west of the city, and
take a look at Council Bluffs. This city is
in the western portion of the state of lowa,
three miles from the Missouri River and
four from Omaha, and is built at the foot of the bluffs from whence it gets its name. It is one of the oldest towns in Western Iowa. The surrounding country is rich in agriculture; the buildings of the city are agriculture; the buildings of the city are good; and the towns present a neat, tasty, and, withal a lively appearance. Churches and schools are numerous. The State Institute for the deaf and dumb is located near the city, to the southeast. There are two daily papers published here, and is also the terminus of several railroads. As it is nearing train time, we will imposs it is nearing train time we will jump aboard the street cars and make for the Transfer Grounds, and take a look at them. These grounds are about two miles west of Council Bluffs, and a little over half a mile east of the Missouri River half a mile east of the Missouri River Bridge. Here all passengers, baggage, express, mails, &c., arrive from the eastward change to the cars of the Union Pacific R. R. The Union Co. have here erected a large, fine building for the accommedation of of passengers, and for the transaction of the business connected with the Transfer Grounds. Passengers here have their bag-

buried in the Cemetery of Mount Par-

Leaving Council Cluffs we cross the Missouri River Bridge, which takes us into Omaha. This bridge is about half a mile in length, is of iron, and cost \$2,500,000. It is known as "Post's Patent." The holow iron columns are twenty-two in numlow iron columns are twenty-two in num-ber, two forming a pier. They are made of east iron 13 inches in thickness, 81 feet in diameter, 10 feet long, and weigh 8 tons each. They are bolted together air tight, and sunk to the rock-bed of the river, in one case 82 feet below low water. The one case 82 feet below low water. The bridge was constructed by the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, and was several years in construction.

Soon after crossing the bridge, our train

stopped in the Omaha depot, a large build-ing with an enormous span overhead of

iron and glass.

Omaha is said to be one of the most progressive cities in the West. It is the county seat of Douglas Co. The first "claim cabin," was built here in 1854, and the place gets its name from the Omaha Indians. There is a story told in one of the guides that the first postmaster of Omaha used his hat for a post office, and many times when the postmaster was on iron and glass. many times when the postmaster was on the prairie, some expectant, anxious indi-vidual would chase him for miles until he vertook the travelling post office and got s letter. The battered hat post office his letter. The battered hat post has given place to a first-class one ne by a city which claims a population of 24,-000. The State Capitol was first located here, but was removed in 1868. Omaha is

gether a la vigilantes, and having no legal courts at the time, Judge Lynch was in the courts at the time, Judge Lynch was in the chair, and many a tree was decorated with the body of the roughs and gamblers, until the road being extended, they moved on, North Platte being too hot to hold

on, North Thate Schigers, them, and cursed other places.

On the plains near this city some very fine herds are to be seen, one party I was told, having a herd of 15,000 head of cattle, and other sancing from 500 to 5,000 and and others ranging from 500 to 5,000 and

upwards.

This being the end of the first division of the road, I will make it the end of my

A MAYO EVICTION.

and hearing him preach a characteristic discourse, while a letter of introduction from an old clerical friend secured for me the coveted boun of a personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from may memory as long as life. The CALL IT THE GRATEN, as the personal content of the "Pather," as shown the sate of the personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from may memory as long as life. The CALL IT THE GRATEN, as a unic-vity in its way, It combaced a residence for the "Pather," as shown the sate of the "Pather," as shown the sate of the personal content is belighed. The convent itself, The CALL IT THE GRATEN, as the personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from may memory as long as life. The convent itself, and uniformly the leaves of the personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from may memory as long as life. The convent itself, and uniformly the personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from tangent of the personal interview. The incidents of that visit will never be effaced from may memory as long as life. The convent itself, and uniformly the personal interview. The incidents of the principles and advocates of liberal limits which has been all the personal interview. The incidents of the principles and advocates of liberal limits which has been all the personal interview. The incidents of the principles and advocates of liberal limits were receiving a suitable education, and a chaple which sarvey from aristocratic families were receiving a suitable education, and a chaple which served not only for the convent its self but also as a parish church, with the convention of the personal interview. The personal interview is a suitable education, and a chaple which is connected a large congregation and discourses which whatered from the personal proportion decreased in the of the sheriff, and the hard, canous hearts of Patch and his "crowbar brigade." The poor mother, surrounded by her screaming children, "now to her doubly dear," made no resistance, but with choking sobs, and one wild, ominous look to heaven, kissed the hearthstone, and then silently hard to be better the "Naparada"." kissed the hearthstone, and then silently gave up her little cot to "Nebugaradan." Happily such spectacles have been rare on Lord Clanmorris's property; and his lordship has now an opportunity on the first anniversary of his marriage, and the presentation to himself and his lady of the magnificent testimenial by his tenantry, to publicly prove his title to the high distinction of being among the "best and most humane landlords in Mayo." In the meantime what is to become of the poor wom on and her little ones, trying to shelter meantime what is to become in the pro-wom on and her little ones, trying to shelter themselves by the hedge-side t Will her land be made the apple of discord among some of her greedy neighbors, too ready to show his "honor" their own degradation and underhand treachery? Let gents of the "knickerbocker" type pause before giving an answer to these significant

IRELAND AND THE IRISH. ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding a heavy downfall of rain there was between four thousand and five thousand men who assembled at Westport on June 13th, under banners bearing such inscriptions as "The Land for the People," "Down with jobbing Landlords," "Serfs No longer," "Ireland for the Irish." Mr. Parnell, M.P., was there, together with Mr. Davitt, "a released Fenian prisoner," and some other notables not very distinguished, but extremely energetic in speech and intent. Mr. Davitt, in supporting a resolution in favor of self-government, remarked that "a race of savages in South Africa were now contend-Notwithstanding a heavy downfall of savages in South Africa were now contend-ing for the principle, which was as strong in the Irish heart now as it was a hundred

Island the county seat of the Hall Co., with a population of 1,500. This is the end of the first run, and we change conductors and locomotives, and stay some thirty minutes for meals. Some few years ago buffalo were plenty in this neighborhood, having a range of some 200 miles, but now, few, if any, are to be seen. We leave here and after going a few miles strike the Platte River, which we follow, as it were, now having it, alongside of the strack, and then disappearing, until just before going into North Platte City, when we cross it, and enter the city one mile further on.

North Platte is the country seat of Lincoln county, N.cbraska, 261 miles from momaha. It has a population of 2,000, and some very nice buildings. The Company have here a round-house of 20 stalls, a blacksmith and repair shop all of stone. This is the end of the eastern division of the Union Pacific, which was finished to this point in November, 1866. This city, at one time, boasted a population of 2,000, which was reduced to as many hundreds after the road was extended. This place was so cursed with gamblers and roughs that the people had to band themselves together a la vigilantes, and having no legal courts at the time, Judge Lynch was in the ing grief the drop fell; she was a widow, and she sat there with staring, stony, tear-less, despairing eyes until led away by the

A WORD ABOUT CONVERTS.

A Protestant friend remarked to us a

few days ago:
"It seems to me that you Catholics are

awfully anxious to make converts."
"Yes," we replied, "Catholies always rejoice over a conversion to their Holy Faith; and, believing in the teaching of the Church, as they do, it is but natural that they should wish to make converts. But did it never occur to you that Jesus of Nazareth was anxious to make converts,— so anxious that he died on the cross to

Mgr. Bernard, the prefect-apostolic of Norway and Lapland, gives us some interesting particulars of the lively faith of the inhabitants in those countries. On their cinctures, which are richly embroidered in various colors and platted by the females, the monogram of our Saviour and his holy mother are often visible. Meeting each other, their salutation is, "Be thou blessed."

The Sunday is religiously observed. The Sunday is religiously observed. When a Catholic priest, saying his office in a Norwegian cabin, is kneeling down, the entire family follow his example, uniting with him in prayer. Nothing is wanting but the missionaries in order to

wanting but the missionaries in order to make religion flourish.

There are at present in Norway fourteen priests, eight Catholic churches, thirteen teachers, and an orphan asylum with sixty children.

There are a large number of conversions from the upper classes of society every year. Owing to the still lively Christian principles, the upper class of Norwegian society follow the example of their brethren in England. Protestantism does not any longer satisfy their religious does not any longer satisfy their religious wants. The Catholic missionaries have become the favorites of the people, and their churches are filled every Sunday with Protestants who are anxious to hear

A Sweet Temper.—Everyone cannot be beautiful, but he can be sweet-tempered, be beautiful, but he can be sweet-tempered; and a sweet temper gives a loveliness to the face more attractive, in the long run, than even beauty. Have a smile and a kind word for all, and you will be soon more admired—nay, loved—than any mere beauty. A sweet temper is to the houshold what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

The Christian Brothers of Coblentz, who, without being expelled from Ger-many, had established recently a convent at Verviers, have been requested by the Belgian Government to recross the fron-

The spiritual retreat of the rev. clergy of the Diocese of Detroit, will begin on July 17th. Rev. Father Wayrich, C.S. S.R., an eloquent Redemptorist, is to conluct the exercise.

Rev. Fether Fehlings, pastor of St. Mary's church, Utica, celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination,