ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FINEST SPECIMEN OF ECCLESI-ASTICAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From The Catholic Review.)

The Cathedral of New York, like the Church whose divine offices will be celebrated within its walls, is founded upon a rock. In digging for its foundations, the bed-rock of this great island was soon encountered, and upon this everlasting foundation the majestic walls of the Cathedral are reared. It stands upon the highest point of Fifth Avenue, below the park; it occupies the entire block which has Fifth Avenue for its west front, Madison Avenue for its east boundary, Fiftieth Street on the South, and Fifty first Street on the North. Its majestic in many of the continental cathedrals. But this was impossible; and we may be well satisfied with the situation of the Cathedral as it is. The found-

TRULY GLORIOUS EDIFICE.

are composed of very large blocks of blue gneiss laid in cement mortar; so solid are they, and so ex-cellent the superstructure that has been built upon them, that up to this not a single deflection or crevice in the walls has been detected. Above the crevice in the ground-line, the first base course within and without the edifice is in granite; above this the whole ex-terior of the Cathedral is of beautiful white marble, The quarries at Pleasantville, in our adjoining county of Westchester, which is embraced in the diocese of New York, and those of Lee, in Massachusetts, have furnisheld the dazzling white marble which has the honor of forming the walls of

THIS MAJESTIC TEMPLE OF THE LIVING GOD. The cathedrals of Rheims, Amiens, and Cologue, and The cathedrals of Inhelms, Amfens, and Cologue, and the naves of the cathedrals of York and Exeter, and of the abbey of Westminister, have been taken as the models upon which our Cathedral was to be con-structed. This is another way of saying that its style is that of the decorated or geometric Gothic architecture, which in our opinion, speaking ouly as laymen and as amateurs in ecclesistical architecture, is of all others the most beautiful and eloquent. The Cathedral has the form of a cross. From the earliest ages our great churches were built in this shape, and a certain beautiful symbolism was therein manifested. Our Blessed Redeemer, who died upon the cross, with outstretched arms, and bowed head, established on earth, after His death, His living Church, with which He became at once so united, that it was from the beginning as it shall be unto the end, His spiritual body. The temples of stone which the faithful crected in order to furnish tabernacles for His dwelling place on earth, were made in this all others the most beautiful and eloquent. the faithful erected in order to furnish taberhactes for His dwelling place on earth, were made in this cruciform shape; their architects intended them to represent immense crosses, upon which the Redeemer was extended; and so faithful were they in this repect that in many of the older cathedrals, if not in all, there is in the upper, or eastern end of the nave, we inclined the part of t an inclination to the South, representing the drooping of our Saviour's head as He uttered His last word on the cross and gave up the ghost.

THIS ARCHITECTURAL SYMBOLISM

is especially noticeable at Canterbury and York; and if we mistake not, it is to be seen in Notre Dame at Paris, at Rheims, Amiens, and Cologne. Our Cathedral, being built in the form of a Latin cross, has a nave, a choir, and transepts; and to make everything plain, even to those least versed in these terms, it will be sufficient to say that the nave is the long and lower end of the cross, the transepts are the two arms, the choir is the head of the cross above the two arms. The whole length of the building, inside the walls is 306 feet. The width of the nave and choir is 120 feet, of which space 12 feet on each side are taken up with side chapels; the transept is 140 feet long. The central aisle is 48 feet wide, and 108 feet high; the side aisles are 24 feet wide, and 108 feet high; the side alses are 24 feet wide, and 54 feet high. These are large demensions, and we may be justly proud of our great temple, even in its yet uncompleted condition. But lest we be puffed up too greatly in our own conceit, let us remember that large as is our Cathedral, three buildings of the same size could be placed INSIDE OF ST. PETER'S AT ROME,

and still leave about 500 square yards of space spare. Here are the dimensions of some of the principal churches in England and on the Continent, principal churches in Diameter and the numbers of people they can contain, allowing the very liberal space of a square yard, or nine square feet, for every four persons:

Cathedrals.	Persons.	Educa	
	54 000		.13,500
St. Peter's at Rome	07,000		9.025
St. Peter's at Rome Milan Cathedral	37,000		9 000
Milan Cathedral St. Paul's, at Rome	32,000		. 0,000
St. Paul's, at Rome St. Paul's, London	25,000		. 6,400
St. Pernonio, Bologna	21 000		. G.(N)O
Notre Dame, at Paris	12 (88)		3.250
St. Mark's, at Venice	7 000		1.750
St. Mark's, at Venice	1,000		

In this list, which might be greatly extended, our Cathedral, would rank immediately after that of Our Lady at Paris. That has a space of 5,250 square yards, and will hold 21,000 people; ours has a space of 5,384 square yards, and will contain 17,500 per-That is a vast number. flourishing town which does not contain more than a thousand inhabitants. But all the people of seven-teen such towns could find room in our Cathedral. teen such towns could find room in Those of us who are old enough to remember our Those of us who are our choice of numbers which a civil war can recall the sense of numbers which a single regiment of men, with full ranks gave us. But a full regiment consisted of only 1,000 men, and seventeen such regiments

COULD FIND ROOM IN OUR CATHEDRAL.

The nominal strength of our standing army is at present 25,000 men; but its ranks are thinned from one cause or another, and we have no doubt that if all its effective force were called together, from General Sherman down to the last drummer boy, our Cathedral could hold them all. But what is this to St. Patrok 2. In that magnificant turnula fifty. to St. Peter's? In that magnificent temple, fifty to St. Peters! In that magnitudes from full regiments—two entire army corps—might find room. So, while we are proud of our Cathefind room. So, will be as of it as the largest and finest temple erected on this continent to the glory of God, we shall remember that we are still a young nation, and that, as cathedrals are never finished, we may in the course of another generation or so, make ours still more worthy of the approbation of God and the praise of men. The following technical

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL, has been said to be quite correct by the architect, Mr. Renwick, who has secured immortal remem-brance by his execution of this work: "The principal front is on Fifth avenue, and is a central gable, with a tower and spire on each side. The gable is 156 feet in height, and the tower-spires on each 330

thickness of the wall here is twelve feet six inches, and the whole depth of the doorway is encrusted with marble. It is intended to place the statues of the twelve Apostles in rich tabernacles of white marble in the jambs of the portal. The width of the opening is thirty feet, and its height fifty-one feet; a transom righty described with foliated converged with foliated converged with foliated converged. feet; a transom, richly decorated with foliated carvreet; a transom, richly decorated with iohated carving, crosses it at the spring of the arch, while a traceried window fills the tympanum. The gablet over the main portal is filled with tracery, and has a shield bearing the diocesan arms in the central panuel. The label over the gable is crocketed with a running design of intestigned. panner. The laber over the gable is crocketed with a running design of intertwined grape-vine and morning-glory, with a very beautiful final. The door is flanked on either side by buttresses which terminate in panelled pinnacies, and between these and the tower buttresses are niches for statues. The horizontal balustrade over the first story is of pierced tracery. Over this and across the face of the whole tracery. Over this and across the face of the whole gable is a row of niches, seven feet six inches high, for statues.

THESE NICHES ARE VERY RICHLY DECORATED with capitals and gables, with tracery and finals, and are to be filled with figures of martyrs. Above this row is the great window, the head of which is filled and beautiful proportions would be seen to far better advantage had it been possible to plant the Cathedral in the middle of a great open space, or even to have spread out before it a plaza like that which stretches in front of St. Paul's London, and it is the proposed of the control of the flowing up and intwining a cross bearing an emblem of the Sacred Heart at the intersection. blem of the Sacred Heart at the intersection. The towers are thirty-two feet square at the base, exclusive of the buttresses, and maintain the square form for a height of 136 feer, where they change to octagonal lanterns, fifty-four feet high, and then come the spires, 140 feet in height. The towers are divided into three stories; in the first are the doorways corresponding in style with the central door. divided into three stories; in the first are the doorways, corresponding in style with the central doorway, with crocketed gablets, having tracery and shields containing the arms of the United States and of the State of New York, over which are balustrades of pierced tracery. In the second story are windows with tracery and moulded jambs corresponding with the rose-window. The third story will have four small windows on each side, and will be terminated by a label mould, cornice, and pierced buttlement.

THE TOWERS ARE FLANKED BY MASSIVE BUSTRESSES which are decorated with tabernacles at each offset, and will be terminated by clustered pinnacles which join the buttresses of the octagonal lanterns over the towers. The lanterns will have windows with tracery on each side, with gables and tracery over, the whole terminated by cornices and battlements. The spires will be octagonal and will be divided into the whole terminated by cornices and battlements. The spires will be octagonal and will be divided into two stories. The first story will have rich mouldings at the angles, and the faces panelled with traceries. The second story will be moulded and panelled like the first, and ending in a rich finial carrying the terminal crosses, which will be of copper. The first stories of the towers serve as vestibules from Fifth Avenue. Circular stone staircases are carried un in the buttresses of the towers to the from Fifth Avenue. Circular stone staircases are carried up in the buttresses of the towers to the organ-loft and upper stories of the tower, also to the triforium. A chime of bells will be placed in the third stories of the towers, 110 feet above the level of the street. These bells are those which were

rung at MACHINERY HALL AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. inches wide, and twenty-seven feet high, which is divided into three parts by mullions and whose tympana are filled in with tracery. The transept fronts are divided into a central position, forty-eight feet wide and 170 feet high to the top of the crosses of the gables and two side portions. In the centre feet wide and 170 feet high to the top of the crosses of the gables and two side portions. In the centre of these facades are portals corresponding to those of the front. Over each door is a large window. These two windows are twenty-eight feet wide by fifty-eight feet high, and are divided into six bays. The heads are filled in with rich decorated tracery.

A row of niches crosses each transept at the line of the eaves, and above this the gable is richly panelled. The clere-story which rises thirty-eight feet above the aisle roofs, and 104 feet above the ground-line the aiste roots, and 104 feet above the ground-line to the caves, is divided into six bays in the nave, and two in either transept; three bays in the sanctuary on either side, and five in the apse, which is a half-decapon in plan. The bays are divided by buttresses which terminate in grand pinnacles rising thirty feet above the caves; each bay is pierced by a window, fourteen feet six inches by twenty-six feet high, in four bays by ribbed mullions. These windows are surmounted by panelled gables with traceries, and the walls between the gables and pinnacles are finished by pierced battlements. The ro-the nave and side aisles will be slated, and the The roofs of roof will have a cresting five feet six inches high, with a finial over the intersection of the nave and with a finial over the intersection of the nave and transepts fifteen feet high; at the east end over the apse will be an ornamental cross thirteen feet high. The cathedral has a real triforium, a spaciout passage, extending along either side of the nave, and down the transepts as well. Here will be placed the coils of steam-pipe to assist in warming the church by greating an amort straims of warm air, and preby creating an apper stratum of warm air, and pre-venting any downward draughts of cold air from the clere-story window. Over the triforium arcades the side walls are built in an artificial stone, harmoniously very well in tint with the real marble work. The windows throughout will be double glazed, and no small amount of care has been taken

to make them

THE BEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS IN THIS COUNTRY The nave clere-story windows are in mosaic, by The nave clere-story windows are in mosaic, by Morgan Brothers, as is also the great rose-window in the front gable. Some of the finished windows representing the imported work were shown at the Centennial Exhibition, and, from the windows now in tennial Exhibition, and, from the windows now in place in the Cathedral, gave promise that when finished the effect will be very rich. The north transept window is by Nicholas Lorin of Chartres, and portrays the life of the Virgin. In the south transept window, the life of St. Patrick is shown in a series of mosaics by Henry Ely of Nantes. The flanking windows in the north transept are St. a series of mosaics by Henry Ely of Nantes. The flanking windows in the north transept are St. Augustine and St. Monica (Ely), and Paul at Athens (Lorin). In the south transept, the windows are the Sacred Heart (Ely), and St. Louis with the Crown of Thorns (Lorin). About the apse and choir, the clerestory windows are all by Lorin, and run as follows: South side—1, Sacrifice of Abraham; 2, Aaron; 3, the New Law. Apsidal windows—1, Disciples of Emmaus; 2, the Key to Peter; 3, the Resurgetion; 4. the Communion; 5, Lazarus. North rection; 4, the Communion; 5, Lazarus. North side, 1, Abel; 2, Noah; 3, Melchisedec. The five windows of the north aisle are, the Three Baptisms (Ely), St. Columba (Lorin), the Christian Br hood (Lorin), Martyrdom of St. Lawrence (Lorin), and St. Bernard preaching to the Crusaders (Lorin). North transept, St. Patrick (Lorin), St. Mark (Ely). North transept, St. Patrick (Lorin), St. Mark (Ely), St. Matthew (Ely), north side of sanctuary, St. Anne (Lorin), Adoration of the Magi (Lorin), and one vacancy. The five windows of the south aisle are, starting from the front, St. Vincent de Paul (Ely), St. Elizabeth, St. Andrew, St. Catharine (Lorin). The Annunciation (Lorin), St. Henry, (Lorin), Pro-Clamation of the Immaculate Conception (Lorin). South transept, St. Charles Borromeo (Ely), St. Luke (Ely), St. John (Ely). South side of sanctuary, St. Agnes, St. James, and St. Thomas (Ely), and two Agnes, St. James, and St. Thomas (Edy), and two vacancies. All these windows are the gifts of either individuals, corporations, or dioceses. The high altar will be placed on the chord line of the apse, about twelve feet from the easterly end of building.

will be of marble, decorated with Roman mosaics will be of marble, decorated with Roman mosaics and precious stones, and will have a door of gilt bronze. The base of the reredos behind the altar will be of white marble nine feet high, with moulded bases, of colored marble, and the whole front is laid with a diaper-work of alabaster. The screen above has a central tower with colored columns, tabernacles, statues, and rich foliage, above which rises a pierced spire of open tracery, surmounted by a gilt cross. The two flanks have niches with colored columns and gablets,

WITH STATUES OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL

in them; over these the side towers are also crowned with pierced spires of open tracery work. The spaces between the central and two corner towers are divided into six niches containing angel figures, bearing shields with emblems of our Saviour's sion, and terminating in pierced gablets. The total height of the reredos is fifty feet, and the work upon height of the reredos is fifty feet, and the work upon it is now completed at Rome, Italy, and at St. Briene in France. Its entire cost will be \$35,000. The bishop's throne is also of marble, with a taber-nacle of the same material, and is a most careful piece of carving. The general effect on entering the nave from the main entrance is very striking, the height to the ceiling being particularly noticeable. The double line of windows in the apse looks rather broken. The floor will be laid in tessellated work. The space between the main buttresses on the outside has been used as alcolues for confessionals, of which there are five on each side.

THE OPENING OF THE GRAND CATH-EDRAL FAIR.

oon after 8 o'clock, Vicar-General Quinn step-

ped forward on the platform, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen,—The work of prepara-tion in which you have been engaged for several months, and by which your energies have been months, and by which your energies have been taxed, I am happy to say is brought to a termination. We are gathered for the first time in this magnificent building. Years have passed away since its foundations were laid, and in those years you have never failed to aid in the work now so near its completion. If I could speak with a voice of thunder I could not expect to be heard by this vast assembly. I have only to offer my congratulations on the work accomplished. The Honorable the Mayor of New York has kindly consented, as the suitable officer of the city, to open the great officer of the city, to open the great bazaar with an address."

Mayor Ely then delivered the following address "Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can only say that I am extremely happy to meet with you this evening am extremely happy to meet with you this evening to assist at the opening of this magnificent temple. The City of New York can boast in the possession of this edifice that she indeed possesses the most superb ecclesiastical structure on the American con-tinent (applause). As a New Yorker, I have watched with deep interest its progress from the lay-ing of the corners tone to its progress completeness. watched with deep interest its progress from the laying of the corner-stone to its prosent completeness. With its noble proportions, its soaring arches, its spacious limits, its spires pointing to Heaven, it appeals to the higher and better elements of human nature, and incites in us the desire to increase our efforts for the spreading of devotion and charity. Great credit is due to those who have erected this pile. Its refining influence upon the people cannot be overestimated. In this vast assemblage I am glad to perceive representatives of many nationalbe overestimated. In this vast assemblage 1 am glad to perceive representatives of many national-ities and creeds. It proves the cosmopolitan character of our city, and shows how truly fraternal are our sentiments, and how truly catholic are our sympathies (applause). I commend to you all and to your kind liberality this fair. In conclusion, I trust that the efforts of the ladies who are managing t may be rewarded with a success that shall exceed their most sanguine expectations."

Cardinal McCloskey then arose, and spoke as fol-

"I do not intend, my dear friends, to attempt the impossible task of making myself heard by this vast concourse assembled here before me. I rise only to express in my own name and in the name of all here present, and especially in the name of the ladies of this fair, our heartfelt thanks to his Honor the Mayor of this city, who graces this occasion with his presence here this evening, and I think that it will continue to be shown in a practical manner in the progress of this fair, in the abundant patronage ou give to the fair, upon which so much time and labor have been spent to make it worthy of the great object to which it has been devoted. This is great object to winch it has been devoted. This is not a work of mere pleasure, but a work of true charity and religion. It is proper for me, holding the position that I do, to invoke God's blessing upon this fair, upon all who come to patrenize it, upon all the citizens of this great city and country. May the blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon you and remain with you for Ghost, descend upon you and remain with you for

"Papal Veterans," in their new uniform The "Papal Veterans," in their new uniform [which is the same as that worn by them in the service of the Holy Father], were formed in line on the platform, and were visited by Cardinal McCloskey, Vicar-General Quinn, Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, and the distinguished laymen comprising the Fair Committee. Captain Kirwan, commanding the "Veterans," was introduced by Vicar-General Quinn to the Cardinal, who shook him by the hand, thenking him for his attendance at the fair, and thanking him for his attendance at the fair, and congratulating him on the fine appearance and dier-like bearing of his command.

THE TEMPTATIONS OF THE POOR.

From the New York Sunday Democrat

A true friend of the working classes writes as follows:—"The newspapers from day to day have columns of sensational descriptions of fraudulent employers, cheating clerks, or swindling cashiers. It is a very sad chronicle to read, and indicates a low tone of morality somewhere. But where is it? Are the employers entirely free from blame? They demand not merely skilled labor, but intelligence, diligence, education and integrity, at a price not one whit above that paid to a smart carpenter, or any artisan clever at his trade. know at this moment a man capable of fulfilling all the requirements I have mentioned above; and he has been offered a post of confidence and heavy responsibilities in a large city house of business for \$12 a week. His wife is a lady, in the best sense of the word, and they have a family of children. Is not this offering a premium to dishonesty? The employers say, 'Well, we can get plenty of men at that price; ' and so they can in quantity, but in places of trust quality is also desirable; and by the records of the criminal courts it is a serious problem how much money they save in the long run. Every unfaithful servant thinks that he, at any rate, can escape detection, until some day he is confronted with a policeman and the old story is told again—un homme a lamer and a family in dire distress. But do the employers recover their loss? Never, but they take another man at a low salary, and it happens all over again. I once saw a diction in some old French almanac; its meaning was, 'Good wages make with a tower and spire on each side. The gable is 156 feet in height, and the tower-spires on each 330 feet. The grand doorway has its jambs, richly decorated with columns with foliated capitals. The our Saviour's life. The tabernacle over the altar of truth in it." The table of the altar is of white marble, and is di-

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Literary characters—The alphabet. These piping times—stove piping. A cold in the head is apt to lead to blows. The birthplace of burns-The kerosene can. The only shoe that never wears out-The rich

A woman is thoroughly interested in a newspaper article until she reaches the place where the balan torn off.

A little six-year-old girl, after gazing out on a oudy evening, said: "Mamma, there isn't a single ar in bloom." star in bloom.

A man in financial difficulties has been compared an ostrich in wet weather-he can't find the dust to cover his bill. A sign posted up in a Wisconsin saw mill reads:

The saws are running—no use to touch them to onvince yourselves."

"Why do you eat in the market ?" some one asked of Diogenes. "Because I'am hungry in the market," was the laconic reply.

Most Christians consider the Bible more precious than gold. Yet they lock up their silverware and jewels at night, and allow the Word to remain on the parlor table. An old granger, who came into town to purchase a piano for his daughter, asked the agent if he hadn't one with a handle in the end, "so we can all

give it a turn once in a while." Look out! Don't give it away, but the new style of stove for this coming winter will bear the following in large raised letters all around the top:

This is not a spittoon." "Is this a dagger that I see before me?" spouted the maudlin Filkins. "No, it's a broomstick that you'll feel behind you," replied Mrs. F., as she placed the proper emphasis on the initial whack.

An orator who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em; but when I haven't I yell and saw the air."

A dying man in Burlington crawled out of his bed, dragged himself to the rocking chair, pulled the tidy down, roled it up and sat down upon it, and died with a sweet smile of triumph lighting up his face.—Hawkeye. An out of town man, travelling in a Boston horse

car, pulled the bell-strap vigorously, and made the bell ring at both ends. "What are you ringing at both ends for?" said the conductor. "Because I both ends for?" said the conductor.
wish the thing to stop at both ends."

Jenkins will be so exact in his questions that it is difficult to answer him. He reads in a morning paper about a man who fell into the river—"His name was not Ascertained," and innocently inquires if his name was not Ascertained, then what was it "Who is your pastor, my dear?" asked a good

old lady from the country, addressing her daughter, who has been living in the city for a year or so. "Really, mother, I never saw him. He was away on a vacation last summer, and now he has started on his lecturing tour for the winter. I may get acquainted with him next spring." A sceptic, who was badgering a simple-minded

A sceptic, who was bacagering a simple-influed old man about a miracle and Balaam's ass, finally said: How is it possible for an ass to talk like a man?" "Well," replied the honest old believer, with meaning emphasis, "I don't see why it ain't as the like appears it is for a man ith meaning emphasis, "I don't see why it ain't as asy for an ass to talk like a man, as it is for a man,

"Can't travel on that psss!" said a New Jersey "Can't travel on that psss!" said a New Jersey railroad conductor to a sport, who tried to play off an old dead-head ticket of last year, upon the man with the lantren. "Don't want to-I get out at this station!" And he rushed off upon the platform, and then asked the conductor to "take a little something just before he went away."

"What is your name?" asked a census taker.
"John Corcoran." "Your age?" "Twenty-one."
"What nativity?" "Well, that's what bothers me. "Well, that's what bothers me. Fill tell you, and may be you can make it out. My father was Irish, my mother English, and I was born on board of a Dutch frigate, under the French flag in Turkish waters. Now, how is it?" Dr. Johnson observed to Macklin in a sneering

manner, that literary men should converse in the learned languages; and immediately addressed the learned languages; and immediately addressed the dramatist in Latin; after which Macklin uttered a long sentence in Irish. The Doctor again returned to the English tongue, saying, "You may speak very good Greek, but I am not sufficently versed in that dialect to converse with you fluently."

Smart and Honest.—, 'Pa' said a son to his father, What is meant by a 'chip of the old block?' 'Why, my son, do you ask the question?' 'Because I was in the field this morning, and told them gentlemen while hunting I saw fifty squirrels upon one tree. They kept trying to make me say that I did not see but forty-nine; and because I wouldn't say so, they said I was a 'chip of the old block!' 'Hem! well, my son, they only meant that you were smart and honest, like your pa. You can get to play now."

The other day a lady fell off the Brooklyn (New The other day a lady fell off the Brooklyn (New York) boat into the East River. A poor Irishman dived and rescued her. When she was safe on deck again, her kusband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, Pat said, as he pocketed the money, "Don't blame the jintleman—he knows best; mayhap if I hadn't avail her, he'd gave me a dollar!" of the accident, named the brave fellow saming. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, Pat said, as he pocketed the money, "Don't blame the jintleman—he knows best; may hap if I hadn't saved her, he'd gave me a dollar!"

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, 6th October.—M. Arthur O'Connor, knight of the Legion d'Honneur, grandson of the late cele-brated General Arthur O'Connor, was married on

Tuesday last to Mademoiselle Marguerite De Ganay, in the Church of Chaillot, Paris.

The brave officer, now in the army of the reserve, fought gallantly with his younger brother, Captain O'Connor, of the Chasseurs, in the late war, and both we the cross on the field of battle. won the cross on the field of battle.

The family of M. O'Connor was allied to that of

Marshal MacMahon centuries ago, and it is useless to add that both descend from our Irish kings. Marshal MacMahon was present at the marriage, and the little church was literally filled with the very elite of French society, both families moving in the first circles. Royalty was represented by the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Phillippe Among the many men of note I saw were the Duke of Fitzjames, descendant of Marshal Berwick; Colonel Count Dillon, late of the Cuirassiers; Commandant de Ganay, uncle of the bride; and several other distinguished officers

Many of the great families of France were repre-

sented by ladies, who filled up one side of the aisle of the church. The honored name of O'Connor has two worthy representatives in France, and it is to be hoped their descendants will not forget in their pros-perity that land for which their ancestors fought in ner adversity. General Arthur O'Connor died at the family chateau, Des Bignons, in the Department of the Loiret, in 1852. His name is venerated in the country of his adoption as it is in the land of his

best known in France, and its present representa-tives are among the bravest soldiers of the army and the most able statesmen.

The livery of M. A. O'Connor is green, the color

PUZZLER'S CORNER.



"Aye! be as merry as you can."

We cordially invite contributions to this corner, with the name and address of each contributor, and solutions of original problems. Answers will appear two weeks after each set of problems. Address

"PUZZLER,"
CATHOLIC RECORD Office,
388 Richmond St., London, Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value, \$10. 2nd. The life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Catholic Record for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2. Total value

4th. The Catholic Record for one year; value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadlier's list will be sent instead of prizes 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of

We hope our youthful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner. 26. ENIGMA.

There is a certain noun of plural number.
A foe to peace of mind and human slumber.
Tis usual if a common noun you take,
That when you add an S you plural make:
But this, how strange the metamorphosis.
You singular make when you have added S.
The change effects a wondrous difference mor
That sweet becomes, which bitter was before.

The name of an important commercial centre in anada is contained in each of the following sentences. Langua is contained in each of the following sentences.

1. According to this orator, ontology is a science worthy of serious study.

2. When the sense requires a colon, do not place a somma in its stead.

comma in its stead.

3. After making Stonehenge, the Druids dedicated he monument with peculiar orgies.

4. In filling up your cheque, be careful to put the proper date. 5. Who would not wish a Milton to arise and flour-ish in our age?

asn in our age?
b. Those who study Dumont, realize readily the touching character of his Church music. 28. DIAMOND PTZZLE.

1. A consonant.
2. The past tense of a verb.
3. A musical term.
4. A species of carriage.
5. A consonant.
These 5 expressions are
the same read backwards and forwards, and placed in
diamond form, each diagonal spells a musical term,
read backwards and forwards the same. 29. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

An apple-woman, counting her stock, flat when the counts them by 2s, she has one over, by 3s, she has over, by 4s, 3 over, by 5s, 4 over, by 6s, 5 over; but by s, she finds no remainder. How many apples has she n stock?

30. THE FLOWER BED.

Gay flowers I saw within a garden stand, Well kept and tended by a careful hand: No weed unsightly found a footing there, But all the bed was filled with blossoms fair.

Fourteen more pinks than amaranths it bore, And than the amaranths, 8 lilles more. If from the lilles 31 you take, The numbers left the sum of roses make. Yet one suggestion more, the last and best:

Leave all the rsses out and add the rest, The sum will be, with 21 to spare, Of roses, red and white, the perfect square

Now say, if in arithmetic you're sound, How many flowers I in that garden found In what proportion stood they, do you! The rose and lily, amaranth and pink?

SOLUTIONS, 14 TO 20.

14. The permutations of 6 letters are 1.2. to.6=720. But as in "London" there are 2 o's and 2 n's, 720 must be divided by $1.2\times1.2:\frac{720}{4}=180=$ Answer.

15. Let x= the smaller odd no. $\therefore x+2=$ the greater. $\therefore (x+2)^2-x^2=88$. Simplify $\therefore 4x=84$ $\therefore x=21$ \therefore The numbers are 21,23. 17. CATHOLIC RECORD. 16, OXEN.

19. Let n=n0. of days. Now by the formulas for arithmetical progression, the last term, i=35-(n-1)=36-n, and the total no. of miles= $\frac{1}{2}n$ (n-1)= $\frac{1}{2}n$

bers negative $\therefore x^2=4$ $\therefore x=+2$ or -2 and the common difference =4 \therefore the numbers are 1, 5, 9, 13.

difference = 4... the numbers are 1, 5, 9, 13.

Geometrician solves 15, 16, 17, 18, 39, 20, correctly, making 9 points. You have a good start, Geometrician, keep up to what your beginning promises, and no one will take the first prize from you.

Sphinz answers correctly, 16, 17, 18. 3 points.

Amica and Cora answer correctly from 16 to 29, making each 5) points. 19 and 29 are not mathematically solved; hence Puzzler only allows half the no, of points on these.

solved; hence Fuzzier only anows not the so. points on these.

Ella has done exactly the same as Amica and Cora: hence she gains 5; points. Ella asks if we will allow points for original problems. We would gladly do so, and after the first award of prizes, on St. Patrick's Day next, we shall probably do so; but to do so now would force us to change our programme too much, so that all we can promise for original problems till then is "Puzzler's" thanks Cora and Amica will also kindly take this answer as addressed to them.

25 We have not got our mathematical type, so we must defer still longer the solution of 13. We hope our contributors will excuse us.

In France and Germany they are thinking of making the word "phonograph" a feminine noun. principally from its capacity for talking back. It must be decidedly disheartening to a western

farmer to be compelled not only to clear a ten-acre lot, but to clear a six-rail fence after he has stumbled over a nest of double-barreled hornets. Great preparations are being made at Goa for

the celebration of the feast of St. Francis Xavier, which occurs on the 3rd of December. The body of the saint will be exposed for veneration. Pilgrims in great number from far and near will attend the An Elder of a church in Dundee, with a wife and

four children, recently cloped with the wife of a sailor who was absent on a whaling voyage.

M. Ambrise Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet" ountry of his adoption as it is in the land of his irth.

The family De Ganay is one of the oldest and Mile. Elvire Remuary; a sister of Mme. Montigny Remaury, the pianist.

Prince Henry, second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and set out from Kiel for a two years' voyage in the Prince Adelbert.

OPINIONS

FRIDAY, NO

Brother Tobia Brothers, Toront first numbers ver

the best Catholic THE CATHOLIC I on our exchange li advance of the New and is evidently unienced hand. Deve interests of the Ron it is as yet free fro in this respect may denominational jou

The CATHOLIC ada, comes to us well edited journ judgment. It dis ment much taler has begun, we he be successful. manner in which and through. It its future. Buff We have rece

CATHOLIC RECOR lished at London of being under t competent editor of a good Cath Ontario. Local secular, although assuming to be esting and of gro of the Catholic much to teach t cuss a few abst as to expose a papers hostile t end can be mo multiplication of our young con perity.

KING LATER DETAILS OF GEN. GRANT

Madrid, Oct. 28

King's life fired house not far from

Mayor. He aime the hand of a sole side of the stree momentarily. I toward the palac pointed the crimi nd did not mak The prisoner dis-commitment. H pocket, which he a very thin ma dignation was ming the crowd t from the bazaars Attempts were geance upon the Gobicerno removed to the the crime, and to cialist and Inter to who his accor in concert with from Tarragona There was a and men of all

Serrano was on inues to make ar indignation vesterday to th aturday aftern the Asturias, by two horse brake outrider, but w populace amor party drove from which the sludel sol, down to thence into the over which, on same Co the Princess Me repose of the so the gratitude o cent escape fro this morning at ex Queen Isabe tero, and other Hundreds of te authorities, co courts.
A solemn T

municipality Church of Sa small edifice, a nals are active THE P. The culprit ha son, and the p been liberated prisoner. Th any accounts Paris and oth tempted region upon favorab

chapel in the p Duke de Mor

were present a

and to sign th gratulation of Gen. Grant eyes the prog saw the flash had already To Senor Sil pressed his sy

to postpone call upon Hi London, C the ex-Quee escape of K shrinks from the Princes and who are