# Catholic Record,

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 1

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1878.

NO. 3.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDER.

October, 1878.

Sanday, 2). —Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Double Major. Epistle
(Can. ii. io-44.) Gospel (Luke 1. 24-35.)
Last gospel (Matt. xxii. 2-44.) Vespers
of the Feast.
Monday, 14. — St. John Canitus, double.

Monday, 14.—St. John Canitus, double. Tuesday, 22.—Office of the Feria. Wednesday, 15.—Office of the Feria. Thursday, 25.—Feast of St. Raphael the Archangel, Double Major. Friday, 25.—St. Chripantius and St. Daria, Martyrs. Saturday, 26.—Virgil of Saints Simon and Jude, Apostles.

#### Parted.

Must I ever vainly pray?
Shall we ne'er be one again?
Must we, as we are to-day,
Strangers to the end remain.

Vainly swore we nought but death Ever should onr lives divide; Scandal's deadly, tainted breath Power has had to part us wide.

Wander on the earth we twain, To remorseful grief a prey; Dragging each a broken chain, Parting wider every day.

On, my darling, turn again, Ease me of this weary pain, Hear me—love me—or I die!

Let the severed links unite,
Bid the fainting faith revive,
Bid the cruel, pois nous blight.
Pass, and leave our love alive.

Let us veil the bitter past, And be found, whate'er betide, Holding each the other fast, Heart to heart, and side by side.

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#### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## CATHOLIC RECORD;

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

-TO BE PUBLISHED BY-WALTER LOCKE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Many of the Catholics of the large and prosperous Diocese of London have long felt the want of an ably conducted newspaper, the principal object of which would be to defend catholic doctrine and interests. In a protestant country like this, where the Catholic Church and her doctrines are so often misrepresent ed, and where any facts affecting catholic interests are so frequently distorted, it is necessary for the good of religion and of the catholic public, that such misrepresentations should be corrected. This need was so strongly felt by our late Holy Father, the glorious and saintly Pope Pius IX., that he frequently encouraged and blessed with all his heart those who devoted themselves to the diffusion of catholic reading, in which the people would have an antidote against the impiety and perverseness of those who attack the church and her doctrines, or circulate im-Our own much beloved Bishop, likewise, in a Pastoral letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of London, in A. D. 1872, says :- "Our people should take good catholic news papers which will bring them into more direct relationship with the catholic world, which will tell them what their brethern in this and other lands are doing for the triumph of truth and promotion of catholic interests, and will thus make them take a lively interest in the work and labours and trials of the world-wide church of which they are members and which, in fine, will take them as it were out of their isolation and solitude in the remote townships and back-woods of the country, and make them partake of the great current of catholic life. The catholic press has a great and gloriaus mission to fulfil in this country, and it should be encouraged and fostered by all who have the sacred interests of the church at heart."

It is for these reasons that the proprietor of the CATHOLIC RECORD proposes to issue a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to catholic interests, and he hopes to meet such encouragement from the 'public as will enable him to carry out the work with efficiency. He trusts that all who have the interests of truth and of the Catholic Church at heart will, by subscribing for this journal, as soon as possible, render us that assistance which alone can bring our efforts to a successful issue.

The CATHOLIC RECORD will be a 40-column (wide measure) newspaper of eight pages, printed from new type, on superior paper, and will be issued every Friday.

Having succeeded in obtaining some of the most able and educated gentleman of the country, to assist, as contributors to its columns, and the Literary Department being controlled by an Editor of acknowledged abilitiy, we can guarantee a paper of surpassing excellence.

Each issue will contain one or more chapters of a serial story by a first-class author; one or two religious articles specially, directed to the enunciation of Catholic truths; editorials on current topics of the day, with a general synopsis of occurrences both religious and secular, not only of the Diccese of

London but of the world. Attention will be paid specially to the furnishing of such reading matter as will make it a welcome companion in every household, and both young and old shall herald its appearance each week with

In politics it will be independent: still it will jealously guard Catholic interests whenever these are neglected or outraged by any political party whether

in or out of power: His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of London, has kindly favored us with the following recommendacher, 5, and Fr. Wermers, 2.

tory letter, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to the clergy and laity of the Province that we will carry out the promises which we make in this prospectus. We hope, therefore, that they will aid us in every way to increase our subscription list.

We shall always be happy to receive communications of interests from all parts, and particularly the local news from the different parishes. The Weekly Record will appear on the first Friday

n October, being the 4th day of that month. The subscription price will be \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the office of the CATHOLIC RECORD, 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ontario, and to whom all money orders must be made payable. October 4th, 1878. WALTER LOCKE.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. Walsh, Bishop of London.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Sept. 22, '78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—

Having been informed that you intend to publish a Catholic newspaper in this city, I beg to say that I approve of the project, and earnestly commend it to the encouragement and patronage of the clergy and laity of this diocese. Although we have no reason to complain of the secular press of this city, which as a rule treats Catholic affairs in a just and friendly spirit; still we are convinced that there is room in our midst for a good Catholic Weekly, and if conducted as it ought to be in an efficient manner and in accordance with Catholic principles, it could not fail to be productive of much good throughout the diocese. Of course whilst giving a general approbation to the contemplated ournal, we must not be anderstood as even implying that we should hold ourselves responsible for its utterances and views, much less that it should be considered as our official organ. Indeed we do not believe in church organs unless when conducted by clergymen under the immediate supervision of the Bishop. But apart from this, reasonable and neces sary reserve, we accord a hearty sympathy and wish a God Speed to your laudable undertaking.

Believe me dear sir, Sincerely yours + John Walsh,

Bishop of London.

#### WHAT THE CATHOLIC WORLD IS DOING.

Rev. John M. Fourcade died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., on Friday, Sept. 20. Rev. P. H. Brown died in the Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

S. J., died at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

-Rev. John Ludden died at Florence, N. Y., early on Saturday morning, September 28.

-There are but two alternatives-the way to and the way to Athelsm. Anglicanism is the alf-way house on the one side, and Liberalism is the half-way house on the other. -Miss Cotton, only child and heiress of Dr.Cotton,

ot Worcester College, Oxford, niece of Dr. Pusey, has been received into the Church within the last

—Miss M. C. Burke, of Albany, a novice at St. Joseph's Convent, Bordentown, N. J., was received into the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, at the mother house last week, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Corrigan offi-The Very Rev. Father Fiat has been elected

Superior-General of the Priests of the Congreg of the Mission and of the Sisters of Charity, in place of the Very Rev. Eugene Bore, lately deceased.

-The little contribution of ten dollars from the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylun, New York, to those of St. Vincents, New Orleans, last week, was the occasion of a touching interchange of good

Miss Frances Pease died on the 4th inst., in Memphis, Tennessee, of yellow fever. This lady was one of the Sisters of St. Mary, of New York, and the fourth of the Sisters who have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. -The Western Watchman says :-Renewed efforts

are about to be made to supply the enormous and daily increasing want of German priests in the Diocese of Alton, ill. Almost every parish in the diocese needs a German pastor." Bishop Balter is now returning from Europe with several priests from Germany.

On 9th of October, 1871, St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, Ill., under the charge of the Fathers of the Congregation of St. Basil, was destroyed by the great fire. It was the oldest Catholic church in that The zealous fathers have erected a grand new church, which was consecrated with imposing cere monies on Sunday, Oct. 6. All the German Cath olic Bishops in the United States were present.

-The Montreal True Witness says :- The numer —The Montreal True Witness says:—The numerous friends of the Very Rev. Messire Thomas Caron, for many years Professor of Moral Theology at the Seminaire de Nicolet, will regret to hear that he is no longer in our midst. During terms of eighteen years he acted as Superior, and has seen Nicolet become one of the most flourishing colleges in Canada.

-The Rt. Rev. Bishop in seeking accommodations for the Rev. clergy of his diocese who are to assemble in Detroit next week, found the Rev. pastors and their congregations willing and ready to accommodate more than are expected. The following is the list of those volunteering hospitality: Rev. Franciscan Fathers of St. Mary's Church were willing to entertain 25; Rev. Dr. Reilly, 15; Fr. Friedland, 15; Fr. Van Dyke, 12; Fr. Bleyenbergh, 20; Fr. Savage, 6; Fr. Anciaux, 15; the Jesuit Fathers, 4; Fr. Laporte, 5; Fr. Pul-

—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 solemnity.

-A new Catholic free school for colored children was started at Quincy, Ill., last spring, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., being prefect of religion. This we are happy to state, is now frequented by seventy children, of whom seventeen were baptized during the last session and eleven more made their First

—"Sister Sophie," so-called Superior of the Protestant "Sisterhood" in Albany, N. Y., under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop Doane, has become a Catholic, and is preparing to join some Order in the Catholic Church. She was formerly of the Russian Church, and got tired of playing Catholic in a schismatic body. Miss Churplaying Catholic in a schismatic body. Miss churchill, formerly of a New York Protestant sister-hood, and who was some time since received into the Catholic Church, has recently joined the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Thus, good and earnest souls, touched by the grace of God, can not be satisfied with husks when they learn that the true Bread of Life is to be found only in the real old Catholic Church.

-The Italian Government, alarmed at the nego —The Italian Government, airmed at the lega-tiations which have been pending between the Holy See and the German Empire, not long since request-ed its ambassador at Berlin, Count Launay, to ask the German Government whether the "Reich-skanzleramt" (the Chancellor's Bureau of the Empire) intended to treat with the Roman Curia as a foreign temporal power, or whether it was only the stion of negotiations intended to regulate purely religious affairs. The German Chancellor curtly re-plied that he did not feel in the least obliged to give any information on the subject.

-The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Clonfort Ireland, was once an eye-witness of an extrarodi-ary miracle that occurred at the Grotto of Lourdes Lary miracle that occurred at the Grotto of Lourdes, where he was present on a pilgrimage. On his return to Ireland he consecrated his diocese to Our Lady of Lourdes, placing it under her special protection. Sometime afterwards this diocese had the honor of being chosen to present a splendid banner in the name of the Irish people to the sanctuary at Lourdes. The dedication of the new parish church of Kilreecle under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes is a new token of the indissoluble bonds that unite new token of the indissoluble bonds that unite the Diocese of Clonfert to Our Lady of the Grotto.

-Sister Anthony, the Superior of the Good —Sister Anthony, the Superior of the Good Samaritan Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, lately gave a beautiful example of true Christian charity. A Jewish family, consisting of a Mr. Haskel, his wife and children, arrived lately in that city from Memphis, Tenn. Both parents soon died of the yellow fever, leaving their children entirely helpless. An application for their admission into the Jewish hospital was refused. Sister Anthony, however, took the children under her care, and was for this publicly praised by the Hebrew Southern Relief publicly praised by the Hebrew Southern Relief Board. In recognition of Sister Anthony's self-Board. In recognition of Sister Anthony's scri-sacrificing charic, a committee of prominent citi-zens, composed of Jews, Protestants and Catholics, have resolved to give a grand concert at Lookout House for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Hospital. It promises to be a magnificent affair, thanks to the energy of the members of the committee.

—The Boston Pilot has the following: In the ar 1848 a young couple, doubtless runaways, On Sunday, September 22, Rev. Joseph A. Fastre, S. J., died at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio. —Rev. M. Kratz, of Mandeville, La., died there on Sunday last of yellow fever. He promised his creditor that in time he would pay him, and taking his family with him he returned to his native land. Years elapsed and nothing was eard of him till last Monday, the 2nd inst., when the Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, of St. Patrick's Church, placed in the hand of the creditor the sum of \$150, the amount due him. Its recipient wss much as-tonished at this unlooked-for example of mercantile

-Among the many precious relics preserved at —Among the many preconst runs part of the State Dame two deserve special mention. One of these is the emblematic heart worn on his habit by Paul of the Cross, the Founder of the Passionists. It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a Retreat of that Order in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Cross of t Retreat of that Order in Haly, as a token for a pic-ture of the Saint which he presented to the com-munity. Signor Gregori lately gave this interesting relic to Very Rev. A. Granger, C. S. C. The other relic is the glove worn by Plus IX., of holy memory, on his right hand during his last illness. It was presented to Very Rev. Father Sorin. C. S. C., dur-ing his last visit to Rome. Few relics at Notre ing his last visit to Rome. Few relies at Notre Dame are more highly prized than these.

-A Prussian civil officer of Stalberg, a great —A Prussan ewil officer of Statoerg, a great manufacturing and mining town near Aix-la-Chapelle, said lately at a public meeting: "We may congratulate ourselves that there are no social demo-erats here, nor in the entire neighborhood, and we may thank the Catholic clergy for it." new evidence of the truth proclaimed by the Cath olic party in the Prussian National Assembly, that social democracy cannot be suppressed by brute force, but only by the untrammelled influence of the Catholic Church. Quite recently, too, a Protestant minister in New York was heard to say "Not until the world's dissolution will any intelli gent Roman Catholic be a Communist, for the greatest barrier in the country against it is the pries of the Roman Catholic Church."

-In the year 1811, Napoleon I. had the Bishop of Ghent, Belgium, imprisoned for refusing to re-cognize the National Council of French and Italian Bishops held at Paris. He was also forced after a long struggle to abandon his see; but as Pope Pius VII did not ratify it, the Bishop declared it null and void, and considered himself the only lawful Bishop of Ghent. Napoleon, however, forced the Cathedral Chapter to elect an administrator, who, by septing the charge, fell under the severest ecclesias-ical censures. Nearly all the priests of the diocese remained true to their lawful—Bishop, and—ignored the intruder. Two hundred young seminarians of the diocese followed their example, and in punishment were drafted into the French army. ing undaunted, they were led prisoners to the for-tress of Wesel, then in the power of the French. and there they remained until the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Six of this noble band of confessors are still living: (1) Rev. Joseph Persoone, pastor of Ettelghem, born in 1790; (2) Rev. Leanpastor of Ettelghem, born in 1790; (2) Rev. Leander Callewaert, born 1791, retired pastor of Pervyse; (3) Rev. Peter John de Meester, born 1793, pasto 2 of Scheldrode; (4) Rev. Dominicus Verdeggen, born 1793, honorary canon of the Cathedral Chapter at Bruges; (5) Rev. Charles Ghyselen, born 1793, pastor of Alveringhein; (6) Rev, Peter Jacob Rousel, born 1794, retired pastor of Wulverghem.

-Lady Edith Noel, third daughter of the Earl of —Lady Edith Noel, third daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; the Honozable Constance Mary Ger-mana Howard, fourth daughter of Lord Howard, of Glossop, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute; two daughters of the Honozable Maxwell Stuart, of Fragmar, Inverleitchen, Peebles-shire, and the youngest daughter of Mr. Weld Blun, are about to enter Sisterhoods in connection with the Roman Coalleig Charel. Catholic Church,

—There is now in the possession of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Scot-land, an exceedingly interesting relic. After His land, an executingly interesting tener. Archiepiscopal See he made application to the ancient Archiepiscopal See he made application to the Bishop of Amalfi, in Italy, in whose cathedral are kept the remains of St. Andrew, for a relic of the saint, in order to its preservation in the Cathedral Church in Edinburgh. The Bishop of Amalfi at once acceded to the request, and on receiving the relic, His Grace the Archbishop had it encased in a beautiful reliquary, which is hardly less interesting than the relic itself. The body of the reliquary, which is of solid gold and of curious and antique workmanship, was bought and presented to His Grace (then Rishop of Abila, in partibus) by the Marquis of Bute, before his becompartibus) by the Marquis of Bute, before his becoming a Catholic. It was for some time, but (on account of the body being six-sided), inconveniently used as a ciborium. The addition of a crystal can and a golden headpiece has now transformed the relique into an exceedingly elegant piece of church furniture. It is, we understand, the intention of His Grace to inaugurate the receipt of the relic upon the approaching feast of St. Andrew.

—A correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette from Bayeux as follows:—Through the kindness of Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, I was shown this morning the famous casket which, much to the general disappointment, was not sent to the Paris Exposition this year. This casket, which may be more correctly described as a large ivery box, bound with bronze, was captured from the Saracens by Louis XI, and an inscription in Arabic (of which the following is the translation. "In the name of a gracious mereiful good blessing and goodness") may be taken as a confirmation of this legend. It is said that Louis XI presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux out of gratitude for his daughter's recovery from an illness which had exhausted the resources of the local faculty, but which yielded to a touch of the chasuble which had belonged to St. Regnobert, the second Bishop of Bayeux. The casket was sent to hold the miracle-working chasuble, and both have morning the famous casket which, much to the gen the second basic and both have been jealously guarded ever since. This casket, which is a wonderful piece of alto-rilievo work, was sent to the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, the Government guaranteeing to pay a certain sum the event of any harm coming to it. The Bishop offered to let it be exhibited this year, but the commissioners declined to guarantee its safety, and the Bishop very wisely would not part with it. The casket is not shown to the ordinary visitors, for one or two attempts have been made to make away with

# CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

REV. SIR,-I delayed to urge the claims of our outhern brethren sorely afflicted with one of the most calamitous visitations of Providence, till times would improve and a bountiful harvest help our country. Besides, large sums of money were being subscribed from other localities which met the pressing and immediate wants of the sick.

The news from the afflicted districts comes still laden with appalling affliction and calls for more help. You will urge your good people to contri-bute largely, to bring some consolation to the mul-titudes of plague-stricken sufferers. As the or-phans will be very numerous, we will send the con-tributions to safe hands, that the lives of those children may be preserved, and their spiritual and temporal education attended to. You will also ims on your flock the duty of showing their gratipress on your flock the duty of showing their grati-tude to God for the health and prosperity which they themselves enjoy—1st. By praying earnestly for the salvation of those poor afflicted children of the plague; 2nd. To give of their abundance, alms with a willing heart; also, those whom Providence has not blessed with abundance to contribute a mite, for that, too, will be acceptable to a good and

You will please appoint some Sunday in this month for this collection, and send it immediately to us for transmission. We must adore the mys-terious work of a good God who chastises those

terious work of a good God who chastless most whom he loves; many of those victims might not be better prepared to go before the judgment seat of the Almighty God had they been longer spared. Given at St. Michael's Palace, this 5th day of

+ John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.

# BRUTAL MURDER OF AN IRISH GIRL.

On the night of September 19th, Indianapolis, On the might of September 1966, Ind., was the scene of the most cold-blooded murder that was over perpetrated in that city. The victim that was ever perpetrated in that city. The victim was one Mary McHugh, a young Irish girl of an irreproachable character, who was murdered by Louis Gueting, a former lover, for her refusal to marry him, on account of his dissolute habits. On the night of the murder he had demanded an interview with her, which she refused, as he used threat-ening language, and she fearedd his violent temper. of the hotel where the conversation took place, saying that if she did not come into the hotel he would kill her. Upon attempting to run area. ing that if she did not come into the hotel he would kill her. Upon attempting to run away from him he drew a revolver and fired at her, the shot taking effect in the neck. She fell to the ground, but dragged herself to her feet, and uplifted both hands, apparently in prayer; the fiend then walked over to her, and, with an oath, exclaimed, "— you, ain't you dead yet?" At the same time deliberately pulled the trigger full in her face, blackening her face with the powder, and blowing out one of her face with the powder, and blowing out one of her eyes. The poor girl, without further effort, fell back and expired. The police hurried Gueting away, lest the infuriated crowd that had gathered at the sound of the shots should lynch him.

The Japanese are the only foreigners allowed to enter Corea, where, it appears from a letter in the Temps, they are 400 strong, and have organized a municipality on an European model. The of their settlement at Fusan are very clean, and the natives are beginning to imitate their cus toms. The Queen of Corea lately died, and, white being the sign of mourning, the Japanese sold off all their English fabrics of that color. JUDGE KEOGH.

The Irishman, in the course of an article on the late jurist, headed, "Time, the Avenger," says: There is something so solemn and terrible in the recent event with which the name of Judge Keogh is connected that one involuntarily shrinks from it as from a painful subject. Nevertheless it has occurred; it is known; history has acquired it, and no one can conceal it. Why, therefore, should it not spoken of, commented on and judged—more cially when a great moral lesson is to be derived from it? Look back over the space of thirty years, and you will discover him first making his appearance in public life. He never, thank God, was a patriot. He prowled around the Castle, when he a briefless barrister, writing pamphlets and eulogiums on the Viceregal employer of Birch and suborner of the World—an organ especially hired to slander the National party. It appears that he assailed O'Connell, and even attacked the Catholic clergy, though professing himself a Catholic. His services were such as to gain him some notice secure him the prospect of promotion. The of Providence over-shadowed his fellow-dec and after years of fraud and falsehood, at length, just in the brightest hour of his greatest apparent success, he fell struck by the thunderbolt of justice. Like Castlereagh he avenged his country by slaying himself. Another of the party, put into a post of emolument and trust, betrayed confidence, post of emolument and trust, betrayed confidence, and after defalcations of vast amount, fled a hunted fugitive to foreign lands. But Keogh remained, and everything seemed to prosper with him. He ran from place to place, until at length the ermine of the judge clothed the person of the perjurer. For a time le walked the land in all the pride and pomp of a pampered man, condemning and denouncing with bitter revilement the patriots whom he betwayed. he persecuted and the bishops whom he betrayed. The world's sunshine seemed to be concentrated

The world's sunshine seemed to be concentrated around this perjured political profligate, and yet the shadow of Heaven's wrath came not upon him.

Men thought the patience of the Lord was long; but now, behold, we have seen that Providence delayed over the greater culprit that his punishment might be the most awful of all. Affliction after affliction bodd his family. His san went madaffliction befel his family. His son went mad. Now, suddenly, one evening Dublin is startled and horrified to hear that Judge Keogh has attempted to murder a man, and nearly succeeded. His unfortunate valet now lies a victim to the sudden ferocity of his maniac mind. For some time past Judge Keogh showed symptoms not only of bodily but of mental ailment. He rushed from place to place, stopped a night here, a night there, and rested nowhers. Chasts appeared to him. He was nowhere. Ghosts appeared to him. He was haunted by spectres. There was for him no longer any peace. He went about in a state of living The any peace. He went about in a state of living death. Then, lying in a foreign land, suddenly in the dead hour of night he orders his servant to draw the blinds, and as the hapless man is doing it he is seized by the judge, and slashed with a sharp razor, while the maniae assailant declared he will do for him at last. Imagine that hideous scene, the fear-ful closing scene of a fearful life, and then declare whether or not the Providence of God has not condignly punished a perjured man, and signally avenged and a betrayed nation."

It is believed that immediately an announcment will be made that Mr. Justice Keogh has retired from the Bench. The Attorney-General will then be promoted to the Bench, which will cause a vacancy in the representation of Dublin University, for which, of course, the Solicitor-General would be

# SOME INTERESTING DATES.

Dates are generally dry reading; but there is sometimes a significance in the mere grouping of dates; and the reader will find such significance in an attentive consideration of the following events, all occuring, he will observe, within the limits of a little over a century:—Post-offices were first established in 1464; printed musical notes were first used in 1473; watches were first constructed in 1476; America was discovered in 1492; the first printing press was set up at Copenhagen in 1493; Coperni-cus announced his discovery of the true system of the universe in 1517; Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms in 1521; Xavier, the first great missionary of modern Christianity, planted the cross in India in 1526; Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527; Jergens set the spinning-wheel in motion in 1530; the germ of all the busy wheels and looms of 10,000 future factories; Henry VIII., of England, finally and forever broke with the Pope in 1532; Ignatius Loy-ola founded the order of the Jesuits in 1535; modern needles first came into use in 1535; the first knives were used in England and the first wheeled carriages in France in 1559; Torquato carriages in France in 1559; Torquato Tasso wrote in 1574; the first newspaper was published in Eng-land in 1588; telecopes were invented in 1560; Spencer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Kepler, Tycho, Brahe were contemporaries in 1590—these are some of the more important headlands of European history within a single century.

THE TAKING OF GIBRALTAR.—I remembered how often the present King of France, Charles X., had told my father and me the story of his being summoned to meet almost all the Catholic Princes of Christendom, and all the flower of the French and Spanish armies, as to a party of pleasure, to see the "taking of Gibraltar," where various amusements, and bull-fights, and balls were provided to wile away each day of anxious expectation, when the propitious morning at last arose which was again to plant the flag of Spain upon the walls of Gibraltar. So certain did they consider themselves of conquest, that dinner and a ball were prepared at Algesiras for General Elliott and his officers when made prison-General Elliott and his officers when made prisoners. At length the Spanish batteries moved down, constructed with all the care that science could bestow and art invent. The Academic Française contributed its labors to improve upon these mighty engines of destruction—and they moved down, the monuments of the combined science as well as anger of Europe, united against this one object so dear to the vanity, so dear to the interests, of the parties engaged in the attempt. The Princes witnessed the scene from the first parallel, and the surrounding hills were crowded with the population of the country, fancying even the reality of the visionary existence of the Queen of Spain in her chair, who had owed to remain there until she saw the standard of Spain float upon the walls of the fortress she In a few hours all was dust and called her own. ashes, and the few survivors amongst the assailants owed their lives to British generosity and humanity. -Duke of Buckingham's Private Dairy.

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#### "Will My Soul Pass Throgh Ireland?"

BY D. O'SULLIVAN.

[Did any one ever hear or conceive a more beautiful idea than that expressed by Charles J. Kickham, in his story of "Knocknagow," where Father O'Neill tells of the old woman who is dying in a strange land, and having received the last sperament, turns once more to the priest, and anxiously quires: "Will my soul pass through Ireland?"] Oh, Sogarth, aroon, sure I know life is fleeting— Soon, soon in the strange earth my poor bones lie; I have said my last prayer and received my last blo

ing,
And, if the Lord's willing, I'm ready to die:
But, Sogarth aroon, can I never again see
The valleys and hills of my dear native land—
When my soul takes its flight from this dark world of

Will it pass through old Ireland to join the bless'd

Oh, Sogarth aroon, sure I know that in heaven
The loved ones are waiting and watching for me
And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be And the Lord knows now anxious 1 am to be with them. In them, In them, I them,

Oh, Sogarth aroon, I have kept through all changee
The thrice-blessed shamrock to lay o'er my clay;
And oh, it has reminded me often and often
Of that bright smilling valiey so far, far away;
Then tell me, I pray you, will I ever again see
The place where it grew on my own native sod—
When my body lies cold in the land of the stranger,
Will my soul pass through Erin on its way to our
God?

# FABIOLA;

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Syra went to the maids's apartment, and put be fore her jealous but greedy companions, the silver dish. As their mistress occasionally showed them this little kindness, it did not much surprise them. But the poor servant was weak enough to feel ashamed, of appearing before her comrades, with the rich scarf round her arm. She took it off before she entered; then, not wishing to displease Euphrosyne, replaced it, as well as she could with one hand, on coming out. She was in the court below, returning to her blind friend, when she saw one of the noble guests of her mistress's table alone, and, with a mortified look, crossing towards the door, and she stepped behind a column to avoid any possible, and not uncommon, rudeness. It was Fulvius; and no sooner did she, unseen, catch a glimpse of him, than she stood for a moment as one nailed to the spot. Her heart beat against her bosom, then quivered as if about to cease its action; her knees struck against one another, a shiver ran her knees struck against one another, a shiver ran through her frame, while perspiration started on her brow. Her eyes, wide open, were fascinated, like the bird's before the snake. She raised her hand to her breast, made upon it the sign of life, and the spell was broken. She fled in an instant, still unnoticed; and had hardly stepped noiselessly behind a curtain that closed the stairs, when Fulvius, with developed were reached the stairs of the life in the conwith downcast eyes; reached the spot on which she had stood. He started back a step, as if scared by something lying before him. He trembled violently; but recovering himself by a sudden effort, he looked around him, and saw that he was alone. There was no eye upon him—except one which he did not heed, but which read his evil heart in that hour. He gazed again upon the object, and stooped to pick it up, but drew back his hand, and that more than once. At least he heard for the content of the conten once. At last he heard footsteps approaching, he recognised the martial tread of Sebastian; and hastily recognised the martial tread of Sebastian; and hastily he snatched up from the ground the rich scarf which had dropped from Syra's arm. He shook as he folded it up; and when, to his horror, he found upon it spots of fresh blood, which had oozed through the bandages, he reeled, like a drunken roar

door, and rushed to his lodgings.

Pale, sick and staggering, he went to his chamber, repulsing roughly the officious advances of his slaves; and only beckened to his faithful domestic to follow him, and then signed to him to bar the door. lamp was burning brightly by the table, on which Fulvius threw the embroidered scarf in silence, and pointed to the stains of blood. The dark man nothing; but his swarthy countenance was blanched, while his master's was ashy and livid.

"It is the same, no doubt," at length spoke the attendant, in their foreign tongue; "but she is 'Art thou quite sure, Eurotas?" asked the mas

ter, with the keenest of his hawk's looks.

sure as man can be of what he has not seen f. Where didst thou find this? And whence

I will tell thee all to-morrow; I am too sick to-As to those stains, which were liquid when I found it, I knew not whence they came, unless they are warnings of yengeance—nay a vengeance themselves, deep as the Furies could meditate, fierce as they can launch. That blood has not been shed

"Tut, tut! this is no time for dreams or fancies.

Did any one see thee pick the—the thing up?
"No one, I am sure."

"No one, I am sure."

"Then we are safe; better in our hands than in others. A good night's rest will give us better counsel."

"True, Eurotas; but do thou sleep this night in Both threw themselves on their couches: Fulviu

on a rich bed, Eurotas on a lowly pallet; from which, raised upon his elbow, with dark but earnest eye, he long watched by the lamp's light the troubled slumbers of the youth, -at once his devoted guardian and his evil genius. Fulvius tossed about, and moaned in his sleep, for his dreams were gloomy and Fulvius tossed about, and heavy. First he sees before him a beautiful city in a distant land, with a river of crystal brightness flowing through it. Upon it is a galley weighing anchor, with a figure on deck, waving towards him, in farewell, an embroidered searf. The scene changes; the ship is in the midst of the sea, battling with a furious storm, while on the summit of the mast the same scarf streams out, like a pennant, unruffled and uncrumpled by the breeze. The vessel is now dashed upon a rock, and all with a dreadful shrick are buried in the deep. But the topmast stands above the billows, with its calm and brilliant flag; till, amidst the sea-birds that shrick around, a form with a torch in her hand, and black flapping wings, flies by, snatches it from the staff, and look of stern anger, displays it, as in her flight she pauses before him. He reads upon it, written in fiery letters, Nemesis. (Vengeance).

But it is time to return to our other acquaintances in the house of Fabius.

After Syra had heard the door close on Fulvius, she paused to compose herself, offered up a secret prayer, and returned to her blind friend. She had finished her frugal meal, and was waiting patiently the slave's return. Syra then commenced her daily

this beggar too looked so happy, spoke so cheerily, and said such beautiful things, that Syra lingered over her work, to listen to her, and gaze on her.

It was at this moment that Agnes came for her appointed interview, and Fabiola insisted on accompanying her to the door. But when Agnes softly raised the curtain, and caught a sight of the scene before her, she betokened to Fabiola to look in, enjoining silence by her gesture. The blind girl was opposite, and her voluntary servant on one side, unconscious of witnesses. The heart of Fabiola was touched; she had never imagined that there was such a thing as disinterested love on earth between strangers; as to charity, it was a word unknown to Greece and Rome. She retreated quietly, with a tear in her eye, and said to Agnes, as she took

leave,
"I must retire; that girl, as you know, proved to me this afternoon, that a slave may have a head; she has now shown me that she may have a heart. I was amazed, when, a few hours ago, you asked me if I did not love a slave. I think, now, I could almost love Syra. I half regret that I have agreed to part with her.

As she went back into the court, Agnes entered ie room, and laughing, said,
"So, Cæcilia, I have found out your secret at last.

"So, Cacalia, I have found out your secret at last. This is the friend whose food you have always said was so much better than mine, that you would never eat at my house. Well, if the dinner is not better, at any rate I agree that you have fallen in with a better hostess.

"Oh, don't say so, sweet Lady Agnes," answered the blind girl: "it is the dinner indeed that is better. You have plenty of opportunities for exercising charity; but a poor slave can only do so, by finding

charity; but a poor slave can only do so, by finding some one still poorer and helpless like me. That thought makes her food by far the sweetest."

"Well, you are right," said Agnes, "and I am not sorry to have you present, to hear the good news I bring to Syra. It will make you happy too. Fabiola has allowed me to become your mistress, Syra, and to take you with me. To-morrow you shall be free, and a dear sister to me."

Cacilia clauned her hands with joy, and throwing

shall be free, and a dear sister to me."

Caecilia clapped her hands with joy, and throwing her arms round Syra's neck, exclaimed:—"Oh, how good! How happy you will now be, dear Syra!"

But Syra was deeply troubled, and replied with faltering voice, "O good and gentle lady, you have been kind indeed, to think so much about one like

me. But pardon me, if I entreat you to remain as I am; I assure you, dear Cæcilia, I am quite happy "But why wish to stay?" asked Agnes.

"Because," rejoined Syra, "it is most perfect to abide with God, in the state wherein we have been called. (1 Cor. vii. 24). I own this is not the one in which I was born; I have been brought to it by others." A burst of tears interrupted her for a moment, and then she went on. "But so much the more clear is it to me, that God has willed me to serve Him in this condition. How can I wish to

\*Well then," said Agnes, still more eagerly, "we can easily manage it. I will not free you, and you shall be my bondwoman. That will be just the

"No, no," said Syra, smiling, "that will never do. Our great Apostle's instructions to us are:—'Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward.' (1 Pet. ii. 14). I am far from saying that my mistress is one of these; but you, noble Lady Agnes, are too good and gentle for me. Where would be my cross, if I lived with you? You do not know how proud and headstrong I am by nature; and I should fear for myself, if I had not some pain and humiliation."

Agnes was almost overcome; but she was more eager than ever to possess such a treasure of virtue, and said, "I see, Syra, that no motive addressed to and said, "I see, Syra, that no motive addressed to your own interest can move you, I must therefore use a more selfish plea. I want to have you with me, that I may improve by your advice and example. Come, you will not refuse such a request." "Selfish," replied the slave, "you can never be. And therefore I will appeal to yourself from your request. You know Fabiola, and you love her. What a noble soul, and what a splendid intellect she passesses; What great qualities and high accountish.

possesses! What great qualities and high accomplishments, if they only reflected the light of truth! And how jealously does she guard in herself that pearl of virtues, which only we know how to prize! What a truly great Christian she would make!"

"Go on, for God's sake, dear syra, bloke on, Agnes, all eagerness. "And do you hope for it?"
"It is my prayer day and night; it is my chief thought and aim; it is the occupation of my life. I will try to win her by patience, by assiduity, even by such unusual discussions as we have held to-day. And when all is exhausted, I have one resource

"What is that ?" both asked. "To give my life to her conversion. I know that a poor slave like me has few chances of martyrdom. a poor slave like his lew chances of marryrdom. Still, a stronger persecution is said to be approaching, and perhaps it will not disdain such humble victims. But be that as God pleases, my life for her soul is placed in His hands. And oh, dearest, best of ladies," she exclaimed, falling on her knees and bedewing Agnes' hand with tears, "do not come in thus

with cash agness and with tears, to not come it the between me and my prize."

"You have conquered, sister Syra (oh! never again call me lady)," said Agnes. "Remain at your post; such single-hearted, generous virtue must triumph. It is too sublime for so homely a sphere as my household."

"And I, for my part," subjoined Cæcilia, with a "And I, for my part," subjoined Caccha, with a look of arch gravity, "say that she has said one very wicked thing, and told a great story, this evening." "What is that, my pet?" asked Syra, laughing. "Why, you said that I was wiser and better than

you, because I declined eating some trumpery delicacy, which would have gratified my palate for a few minutes, at the expense of a act of greediness; while you have given up liberty, happiness, the free exercise of your religion, and have offered to give up life itself, for the salvation of one who is your tyrant and tormentor. Oh, fie! how could you tell me such a thing l"

The servant now announced that Agnes's litter was waiting at the door; and any one who could have seen the affectionate farewell of the three, the noble lady, the slave, and the beggar, would have justly exclaimed, as people had often done before, "See how these Christians love one another!"

# CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIRST DAY'S CONCLUSION. If we linger a little time about the door, and see Agnes fairly off, and listen to the merry conversa-tion between her and Cæcilia, in which Agnes asks her to allow herself to be accompanied home by one of her attendants, as it has grown dark, and the girl is amused at the lady's forgetfulness that day and night are the same to her, and that on this very account she is the appointed guide to thread the mazes of the catacombs, streets of Rome, which familiar to her as the h she walks in safety at all hours; if thus we pass a little time before re-enter-ing; to inquire how the mistress within fares after the day's adventures, we shall find the house turned topsy-turvy. Slaves, with lamps and torches, are running about in every direction, looking for somethe slave's return. Syna then commenced her daily duties of kindness and hospitality; she brought water, washed her hands and feet, in obedience to Christian practice, and combed and dressed her hair, as if the poor creature had been her own child. Indeed, though not much older, her look was so tender, as she hung over her poor friend, her tones were so soft, her whole action so motherly, that one would have the whole action so motherly, that one would have the whole it was a present univitating to a longer there. She would give no account of it further than that she

many even searched, to Syra's great pain and con-fusion; and then ordered a grand general battue through every part of the house where Syra had been. Who for a moment could have dreamt of suspecting a noble guest at the master's table of suspecting a noble guest at the master's table of purloining any object, valuable or not? The old lady therefore came to the conclusion, that the scarf had been spirited away by some magical process, and greatly suspected that the black slave Afra, who she knew could not bear Syra, had been using some spell to annoy the poor girl. For she believed the Moor to be a very Canidia, (a famous sorceress in Augustus' age) being often obliged to let her go out alone at night, under pretence of gathering herbs at full moon for her cosmetics, as if plucked at any other time, they would not possess the same virtues: full moon for her cosmetics, as if plucked at any other time, they would not possess the same virtues; to procure deadly poisons Euphrosye suspected, but in reality to join in the hideous orgies of Fetichism (the worship of interior Africa) with others of her race, or to hold interviews with such as consulted her imaginary art. It was not till all was given up, and Syra found herself alone, that on more coolly recollecting the incidents of the day, she remembered the passe in Fullyins' walk across the court at

recollecting the incidents of the day, she remember-ed the pause in Fulvius' walk across the court, at the very spot where she had stood, and his hurried steps, after this, to the door. The conviction then flashed on her mind, that she must have there dropped her kerchief, and that he must have picked it up. That he should have passed it with indifference she believed impossible. She was confident, therefore, that it was now in his possession. After attemptthat it was now in his possession. After attempt ing to speculate on the possible consequences of this misadventure, and coming to no satisfactory conclu-

to God, and sought that repose which a good con-science was sure to render balmy and sweet. Fabiola, on parting with Agnes, retired to her apartment; and after the usual services had been rendered to her by her other two servants and Euphrosyne, she dismissed them with a gentler manner than ever she had shown before. As soon as they had retired she want to realize as they had retired, she went to recline upon the couch where first we found her; when, to her diswhere first we found her; when, to gust, she discovered lying on it the style with which she had wounded Syra. She opened a chest and threw it in with horror; nor did she ever again use

sion, she determined to commit the matter entirely

any such weapon.

She took up the volume which she had last laid down, and which had greatly amused her; but it was quite insipid, and seemed most frivolous to her. She laid it down again, and gave free course to her thoughts on all that had happened. It struck her first what a wonderful child her cousin Agnes was,—how unselfish, how pure, how simple, how sensible, too, and even wise! She determined to be her protector, her elder sister in all things. She had observed, too, as well as her father, the frequent looks which Fulvius had fixed upon her; not, indeed, any such weapon. looks which Fulvius had fixed upon her; not, indeed, those libertime looks which she herself had often borne with scorn, but designing, cunning glances, such as she thought betrayed some scheme or art, of which Agnes might become the victim. She resolved to frustrate it, whatever it might be, and arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion to her father's about him. She made up her mind to prevent Fulvius having any access to Agnes, at least at her house; and even blamed herself for having brought one so young into the strange company which often met at her father's table, especially as she now found that her motives for doing so had been decidedly selfish. It was nearly at the same moment that Fulvius, tossing on his couch, had come to the determination never again, if possible

every invitation from him.

Fabiola had measured his character; had caught, with her penetrating eye, the affectation of his manner, and the cunning of his looks; and could not o contrasting him with the frank and generous astian. "What a noble fellow that Sebastian is!" Sebastian. Sebastian. "What a nobe fellow that Sebastian is: she said to herself. "How different from all the other youths that come here. Never a foolish word escapes his lips, never an unkind look darts from his bright and cheerful eye. How abstemious, as beginning the table her modes a substitute of the best here." comes a soldier, at the table; how modest, as befit a hero, about his own strength and bold actions in war, which others speak so much about. Oh! if he only felt towards me as others pretend to do-She did not finish the sentence, but a deep melan-choly seemed to steal over her whole soul. Then Syra's conversation and all that had resulted

from it, passed again through her mind; it was painful to her, yet she could not help dwelling on it; and she felt as if that day were a crisis in her life.

Her pride had been humbled by a slave, and her
mind softened, she knew not how. Had her eyes
been opened in that hour; and had she been able to
look up above this world, she would have seen a soft cloud like incense, but tinged with a rich carnation, rising from the bed-side of a kneeling slave (prayer and willing sacrifice of life breathed upwards together), which when it struck the srystal footstool of a mercy-seat in heaven, fell down again as a dew of

a mercy-seat in heaven, fell down again as a dew of gentlest grace upon her arid heart.

She could not indeed see this; yet it was no less true; and wearied, at length she sought repose. But she too had a distressing dream. She saw a bright spot as in a delicious garden, richly illuminated by a light like noon-day, but inexpressibly soft; while all around was dark. Beautiful flowers formed the sward, plants covered with richest bloom tray factoried from these to tree on each of which grew festooned from tree to tree, on each of which glowed golden fruit. In the midst of this space she saw the poor blind girl, with her look of happiness on her cheerful countenance, seated on the ground; while on one side, Agnes, with her sweetest simple looks, and on the other, Syra, with her quiet patient smile, hung over her and caressed her. Fabiola felt an irresistible desire to be with them; it seemed to that they were enjoying some felicity which she had never known or vitnessed; and she thought they even beckened her to join them. She ran for-ward to do so, when to her horror she found a wide, and black, and deep ravine, at the bottom of which roared a torrent between herself and them. By de-grees its waters rose, till they reached the upper margin of the abyss, and there flowed, though so deep, yet sparkling and brilliant, and most refreshing. Oh, for courage to plunge into this stream, through which alone the dyke bould be crossed, and land in safety on the other side! And still they beckened, urging her on to try it. But as she was standing on the brink, clasping her hands in despair, Calpurnius seemed to emerge from the dark air around, with a thick heavy curtain stretched out, on which were worked all sorts of monstrous and hideous chimeras, most curiously running into, and interwoven with each other; and this dark veil grew and grew, till it shut out the beautiful vision from her sight. She felt disconsolate, till she seemed to see a bright genius (as she called him), in whose features she fancied she traced a spiritualised resemblance to Sebastian, and whom she had noticed standing sorrowful at a distance, now approach her, and, smiling on her, fan her fevered face with his gold and purple wing; when she lost her vision in a calm and refreshing sleep.

#### CHAPTER IX. MEETINGS.

Of all the Roman hills, the most distinctly tracesoft, her whole action so motherly trace-have thought it was a parent ministering to her daughter, rather than a slave serving a beggar. And had taken it off, and put it on, certainly not so well Augustus having chosen it for his residence, successigns a beggar.

as Euphrosyne had done it, and she gave the reason, for she scorned to tell a lie. Indeed she had never missed it till now. The kind-hearted old nurse was much grieved at the loss, which she considered must be heavy to a poor slave-girl, as she probably reserved that object for the purchase of her liberty. And Syra too was sorry, but for reasons which she could not have made the good housekeeper comprehend.

Euphrosyne had all the servants interrogated, and many even searched, to Syra's great pain and confusion; and then ordered a grand general batture. The entrance to the palace was made, soon after this period, from the *Via Sacra*, or Sacred Way, close to period, from the *Piu Saera*, or Saered Way, close to the arch of Titus. After passing through a vesti-bule, the visitor found himself in a magnificent court, the plan of which can be distinctly traced. Turning from this, on the left side, he entered into an immense square space, arranged and consecrated to Adonis by Domitian, and planted with trees, shrubs and thoses

Still keeping to the left, you would enter into sets of chambers, constructed by Alexander Severus in honor of his mother Mammea, whose name they bore. They looked out opposite to the Cœlian hill, just at the angle of it, which abuts upon the latter triumphal arch of Constantine, and the fountain called the Meta Sudans. ["The sweating goal." It was an obelisk of brick (which yet remains), cased with marble, from the top of which issued water, and flowed down like a sheet of glass, all water, and flowed down like a sheet of glass, all round it, into a basin on the ground.] Here was the apartment occupied by Sebastian as a tribune, or superior officer, of the imperial guard. It consisted of a few rooms, most modestly furnished, as became a soldier and a Christian. His household was limited to a couple of freedmen, and a venerable matron, who had been his nurse, and loved him as a child. They were Christians, as were all men in his cohort; partly by conversion but chiefly by in his cohort; partly by conversion, but chiefly by care in recruiting new soldiers. It was a few evenings after the scenes described in

the last chapter, that Sebastian, a couple of hours after dark, ascended the steps of the vestibule just described, in company with another youth, of whom we have already spoken. Paneratius admired and loved Sebastian with the sort of affection that an ardent young officer may be supposed to bear to-wards an older and gallant soldier, who receives him into his friendship. But it was not as to a soldier of Casar, but as to a champion of Christ, that the civilian boy looked up to the young tribune, whose generosity, noble-mindedness, and valor, were en-shrouded in such a gentle, simple bearing, and were accompanied by such prudence and considerateness, as gave confidence and encouragement to all that dealt with him. And Sebastian loved Paneratius no guide, and perhaps sometimes restrain, him.

As they were entering the palace, that part of

As they were entering the palace, that part of which Sebastian's cohort guarded, he said to his companion "Every time that I enter here, it strikes me how kind an act of Divine Providence it was, to plant almost at the very gate of Cæsar's palace, the arch which commemorates at once the downfall of the first great system that was antagonistic to Christianity, and the completion of the greatest prophecy of the Gospel—the destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman power. [The triumphal arch of Titus, on which are represented the spoils of the Temple.] I cannot but believe that another arch will one day arise to commemorate no less a victory, over the second enemy of our religion, the heathen Roman empire itself.

"What! do you contemplate the overthow of to doubt this vast empire, as the means of establishing Christianity ?

Christianity!"

"God forbid! I would shed the last drop of my blood, as I shed my first, to main it. And depend upon it, when the empire is converted, it will not be by such gradual growth as we now witness, but by some means, so unhuman, so divine, as we shall never, in our most sanguine longings, forecast; but all will exclaim: 'This is the charge of the right all will exclaim: 'This is the change of the right hand of the Most High!'"
"No doubt; but your idea of a Christian tri-

"But, Sebastian, how many of even our learned and good men will say, nay, do so, if you speak thus to them, that similar hopes were entertained in the reigns of Alexander, Gordian, or Aurelian; yet ended in disappointment. Why, they ask, should we not expect the same results now?"

"I know it too well, my dear Pancratius; and bitterly have I often deplored those dark views which, dawn am energies; that lucking thought.

which damp our energies; that lurking thought, that vengeance is perpetual, and mercy temporary, that martyr's blood, and virgin's prayer have no power even to shorten times of visitation, and hasten hours of area." nours of grace.'

By this time they had reached Sebastian's apartment, the principal room of which was lighted, and evidently prepared for some assembly. But op-posite the door was a window open to the ground nd leading to a terrace that ran along that side of the building. The night looked so bright through it, that they both instinctively walked across the room, and stood upon the terrace. A lovely and splendid view presented itself to them. The moon was high in the heavens, swimming in them, as an Italian moon does; a round, full globe, not a flat surface, bathed all around in its own refulgent atmosphere. It dimmed, indeed, the stars near itself; but they seemed to have retired, in thicker and more brilliant clusters, into the distant corners of the azure sky. It was just such an evening as, years after, Monica and Augustin enjoyed from a window at Ostia, and discoursed of heavenly thing

It is true that, below and around, all was beau-tiful and grand. The Coliseum, or Flavian amphitheatre, rose at one side, in all its completeness; and the gentle murmur of the fountain, while its waters glistened in a silvery column like the refluent sea-wave gliding down a slanting rock, came sooth-ingly on the ear. On the other side, the lofty building called the Setizonium of Severus, in fr towering above the Cœlian, the sumptuous baths of Caracalla, reflected from their marble walls and Caracana, reflected from their marble walls and stately pillars the radiance of the autumn moon. But all these massive monuments of earthly glory rose unheeded before the two Christian youths, as they stood silent, the elder with his right arm round his treathful earth. his youthful companion's neck, and resting on his shoulder. After a long pause he took up the thread of his last discourse, and said, in a softer tone, "I was going to show you, when we stepped out here, the very spot just below our feet, where I have often fancied the triumphal arch, to which I have alluded, would stand. [The arch of Constantine stands exactly under the spot where this scene is described.] But who can think of such paltry things below, with the splendid vault above us, lighted up so brilliantly, as if on purpose to draw upwards our eyes and hearts?" eyes and hearts?" "True, Sebastian; and I have sometimes thought,

allowed to pass; and these only reach us. How transcendently royal must be that upper surface, on which tread the lightsome feet of angels, and of the inst wade parter.

"A graceful thought, Paneratius, and no less true. It makes the veil, between us laboring here and the triumphal church above, thin and easily to be passed."

be passed."

"And pardon me, Sebastian," said the youth, "And parton me, Senasuan," said the youth, with the same look up to his friend, as a few evenings before had met his mother's inspired gaze, "pardon me if, while you wisely speculate upon a future arch to record the triumph of Christianity, I see already before me, built and open, the arch through which we, feeble as we are, may lead the Church speedily to the triumph of glory, and our-selves to that of bliss."

"Where, my dear boy, where do you mean?"
Pancratius pointed steadily with his hand towards the left, and said: "There, my noble Sebastian; any of those open arches of the Flavian amphitheatre, which let to its arena; over which, not denser than the outstretched canvas which shades our spectators, is that veil of which you spoke just now. But hark!"

"That was a lion's roar from beneath the Cœlian!" exclaimed Sebastian, surprised. "Wild beasts must have arrived at the viarium [the place where live beasts were kept for the shows] of the amphitheatre; for I know there were none there yesterday."

Yes, hark !" continued Pancratius, not noticing the interruption. "These are the trumpet-notes that summon us; that is the music that must ac-

company us to our triumph!"

Both paused for a time, when Pancratius again broke the silence, saying, "This puts me in mind of a matter on which I want to take your advice, my faithful counsellor; will your company be soon ar

"Not immediately; and they will drop in one

where none will interrupt us."

They walked along the terrace, and entered the last room of the suite. It was at the corner of the hill, exactly opposite the fountain; and was lighted only by the rays of the moon, streaming through the open window on that side. The soldier stood near this, and Paneratius sat upon his small military south.

"What is this great affair, Pancratius," said the

sage opinion ?"
"Quite a trifle, I dare say," replied the youth, bashfully, "for a bold and generous man like you; but an important one to an unskilful and weak boy like me."

"A good and virtuous one, I doubt not; do let accompanied by such prudence and considerateness, as gave confidence and encouragement to all that dealt with him. And Sebastian loved Pancratius no less, on account of his single-hearted ardour, and the innocence and candour of his mind. But he well saw the dangers to which his youthful warmth and impetuosity might lead him; and he encouraged him to keep close to himself, that he might guide, and perhaps sometimes restrain, him.

As they were settain the calculate of old-fashioned trinkets, which are lying locked to defend the control of t up, and of no use to anybody. I have no one to whom all this should descend. I am, and shall be, the last of my race. You have often told me, who in that case are a Christian's natural heirs—the widow and the fatherless, the helpless and the indigent. Why should these wait my death, to have what by revision is theirs? And if a persecution is coming, why run the risk of confiscation seizing them, or of plundering lictors stealing them, when-ever our lives are wanted, to the utter loss of our rightful heirs?"

Pancratius," said Sebastian, "I have listened "Pancratrus," said Sepastian, I have instence without offering a remark to your noble suggestion. I wished you to have all the merit of uttering it yourself. Now, just tell me, what makes you doubt or hesitate about what I know you wish

"Why, to tell the truth, I feared it might be highly presumptuous and impertinent in one of my age to offer to do what people would be sure to age to oner to do what people would be sure to imagine was something grand or generous; while I assure you, dear Sebastian, it is no such thing. For I shall not miss these things a bit; they are of no value to me whatever. But they will be to the poor, especially in the hard times coming."

"Of course Lucina consents?" "No doubt; but your idea of a Christian triumphal arch supposes an earthly instrument; where do you imagine this to lie?"

"Why, Pancratius, my thoughts, I own, turn to-the family of open of the Augusti as showing where the Augusti as showing in the Augusti as showing where the Augusti as showing in the wards the family of one of the Augusti, as showing a slight germ of better thoughts: I mean, Con-So I want you, and beg of you, to get "But, Sebastian, how many of even our learned and good men will say, nay, do so, if you speak from a—say from one who needs much the prayers of the faithful, especially the poor, and desires to remain unknown."

"I will serve you with delight, my good and truly noble boy! Hush! did you not hear the Lady Fabiola's name just mentioned? There again,

and with an epithet expressive of no good will."

Pancratius approached the window; two voices were conversing together so close under them that the cornice between prevented their seeing the speakers, evidently a woman and a man. After a w minutes they walked out into the me nost as bright as day.
"I know that Moorish woman," said Sebastian;

'it is Fabiola's black slave, Afra."
"And the man," added Pancratius, "is my late chool-fellow. Corvinus

They considered it their duty to catch, if possible, the thread of what seemed a plot; but, as the speakers walked up and down, they could only make out a sentence here and there. We will not, however, confine ourselves to these parts, but give the entire dialogue. Only, a word first about the

interlocutors. To be Continued.

# A TOUCHING CORRESPONDENCE.

[POSTAL FROM MEMPHIS.]

Dear Mother,—We are of no service here any onger. Can you receive us into your community, and thus secure us from death? To-night our Su-perioress and two others are dying. The only hope we have of life is to leave here. May we come? Telegraph your reply to Father Kelly.

[TELEGRAPH FROM COLUMBUS.]

September 9, 1878.
Father Kelly,—Send Sisters at our expense to Sister Anthony, in Cincinnati, for twenty days. Then let them come to us. We would receive then immediately, only would be forced to dismiss our SISTER MARY AGNES. [REPLY FROM MEMPHIS.]

September 11, 1878. It is too late now. We have no Sisters to send. REV. J. A. KELLY. -The interior of Africa, which had been so long a land of mystery to us, is now almost entirely explored. The knowledge of the existence of many

and prominent nations in this continent has not been without an important influence upon the Catholic world, and has rekindled everywhere a praiseworthy zeal for the conversion of the pagans. According to the reports published in our excellent German exchange Die Katholischen Missionen, it seems as if the marvelous deeds of a St. Francis Xavier "True, Sebastian; and I have sometimes thought, that, if the under-side of that firmament up to which the eye of man, however wretched and sinful, may look, be so beautiful and bright, what must that upper-side be, down upon which the eye of boundless Glory deigns to glance! I imagine it to buildless Glory deigns to glance! I imagine it to be like a vicibly surposidead will through the tax. boundless Giory deigns to giance: I magne it to be like a richly-embroidered veil, through the texture of which a few points of golden thread may be allowed to pass; and these only reach us. How transcendently royal must be that upper surface, on advance the progress of the missions in Africa, the king himself being a member.

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FRIDAY

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## NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

Professor King, who ascended in a balloon on Sunday from Scranton during a violent gale, landed in the afternoon in Montgomery county, Pa., seven or eight miles from Norristown. The balloon was a complete wreck, but King was unhurt.

The recent Eisteddfod at Birkenhead was very weekly meanly and propagated by a traville when the sevent was to be a traville when the sevent was the sevent was to be a traville when the sevent was the sevent w

nearly made memorable by a terrible calamity After one of the performances the floor of a ladies cloak room gave way, and twenty women were pre-cipitated to the ground. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the general alarm was very great.

W. L. Trumbull, of Mornington, Perth County, asserts that he was drugged on Friday night in a saloon near the Michigan Central Depot, Detroit, after which he was robbed of \$150. Moral—Keep away from saloons.

In Montreal, on Monday, Oct. 14th, the Grand Jury brought in true bills against David Grant, Fred. Hamilton, Ingram Lilburn, and other Orange-men, charged with unlawfully assembling on the 12th of July last.

At Coblentz and Saarlouis the police recently pro hibited smoking in the streets by youths under si teen; and at Treves a by-law of 1857 has just be teen; and at Treves a by-law of 1857 has just been brought into force, which imposes a fine of from three to nine marks, or imprisonment in default, on boys under sixteen who smoke in the streets and in

We learn that Mr. Ward, who has conducted the Dublin Review with such signal philosophical and theological ability during the eventful period of the last fifteen years, is about to make over the pro-prietorship of this Review to the Bishop of Salford, and that he will retire from the editorship after the issue of the next October number. We understand that the Dublin *Review*, while still continuing to adhere to the principles which have animated it in the past, will undergo certain modifications with the obect of giving it a somewhat more popular and wider interest. The duties of editor will be underwater interest. The database action with conditions taken by the Right Rev. Bishop Hedley, O. S. B., with whose facile and scholarlike pen many readers of the Dublin *Review* will be already familiar.

A young merchant going to Bologna, who did not know Turner even by name, has left the following sketch of him:—"I have fortunately met with a good-tempered, funny little elderly gentleman, who will probably be my companion throughout the journey. He is continually popping his head out of the window to sketch whatever takes his faney, and became quite angry because the conductor would not wait for him whilst he took a sunrise view of not wait for him whilst he took a sunrise view of Macerata. "D—n the fellow, says he, he has no feeling." He speaks but a few words of Italian, about as much French, which two languages he jumbles together most anusingly. His good temper, however, carries him through all his troubles. I am sure you would love him for his indefatigability in his favorite pursuit. From his conversation he evidently near kin to, if not absolutely, an artist. Probably you may know something of him. The name on his trunk is J. W. or J. M. W. Turner."

The case of Isabel Grant, a women condemned to The case of Isaber Grant, a women condemned to death for stabbing her husband in a drunken quarrel, has excited much interest in England. The first appeal in her behalf was made by Frances Power Cobbe, and was followed by so strong a demonstration of public sympathy with the unfortunate prisoner that the Home Secretary sent her a reprieve almost at the foot of the gallows. There was no premeditation in her crime, but she would probably have been hanged if attention had not been directed to the fact that the life of a man was spared who killed his wife in almost precisely similar circumstances a few years ago.

A young man left Paris a very few days back to A young man left Paris a very lew days back to visit his friends at Lyons, and as soon as he got into the carriage, lit a match by scratching it with his thumb-nail. Thereupon a piece of the incandescent phosphorus penetrated under the nail and made a slight burn, to which he paid no attention. After an hour, however, the pain became very great, the thumb swelled, then the hand, and next the forearm. He was obliged to alight at the station and send for a medical man, who declared that instant amputation of the arm was necessary. The patient insisted upon postponing the operation for a few hours until the arrival of his father, for whom he had telegraphed, But, before the latter could reach the spot it was too late; the poisonous matter had gained the arm, then the shoulder, and any operavas thenceforth imp The ve died twenty-seven hours after the burn in terrible

A Chinaman working at a place in the Dunelly district called Jericho, found, on the 23rd of June, a nugget weighing 400 ounces, the unearthing of such a magnificent lump of gold drawing many miners to the ground; but the reports of the Gov ernment mining surveyors and registrars of the colony for the quarter ending the 31st of March show a continued decline in the quantity of gold raised. The quarter's yield is computed at 168,428 ounces, or nearly 14,000 ounces below the corresponding quarter of last year. The gold exported from Victoria in the first half of the year 1878 is stated at 160,143 ounces, or 74,970 ounces less than in the first half of last year.

The Courrier de Bayonne relates a remarkable case The Courrier de Bayonne relates a remarkable case of speedy restitution through the confessional. The facts which have obtained wide publicity in France, are as follows:—"On Monday week M. Fernand Raoul-Duval, whio stood as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber in opposition to M. Wilson, was robbed of a sum of money and other valuable property on the platform of the railway station at Bayonne, where he had alighted with his wife. wife on their return from attending the bull-fights at St. Sebastian. M. Duval was not kept long out of possession of his goods, for, on the afternoon of the following Thursday, the Cure of Saint Esprit forwarded to M. Salieres, Commissary of Police a parcel containing 450 francs in gold, several gold pencil-cases, a costly brooch, and other valuables. These were the articles stolen from M. Duval; and their restitution established the innocence of three railway porters connected with the luggage department, who had been locked up on a charge of being concerned in the robbery.

The Nuncaton Fire Br gade having been recently supplied with a jumping sleet for use at fires, have en making some interesting experiments there th. The sheet was placed beneath one of the Town Hall windows, sixteen feet in height. It is composed of strong canvas cloth, with loops which can be held by sixteen men, to break the fall of a person jumping from a high elevation. Three fire-men jumped several times from the window above mentioned, and were caught in the sheet without sustaining the slightest injury. The experiments

London Truth:—"What is wanted in the daily papers are more dry facts. As it is their facts are questionable, and the dreary comments which they inflict upon their readers respecting them in nine cases out of ten are unread. To write a leading article is the easiest thing imaginable; to write a readable article is one of the most difficult."

London Truth: "Tourists are not likely to select Italy for a wintering country when they hear of highway robberies in the immediate neighborhood of Rome and in that delightful district round about the Bay of Naples. There have been similar oc-currences near both Castelamare and Saiemo, and the excursion over the hills from Sorrento to Amalfi can hardly be undertaken without an escort. A feature in the present, revival of brigandage is the feature in the present revival of brigandage is frequent abductions." O for regenerated Italy!

The Cretans and Turks are about coming to

It is reported that Lady Dufferin will return to Canada with the Princess Louise.

Lord Dufferin will be entertained at a banquet

at Belfast on his return to Ircland. The Austrilians at Detroit scored 181 runs in one inning, the Peninsulars making 115 in two innings.

The Princess Alice relief fund at the Mansion ouse amounts now to upwards of £25,000. Montreal city gas stock fell 13 per cent, on the nnouncement of the success of Edison's electric

Austria is said to have demanded a seat at the

Cabinet meetings in Cario, to protect Austrian interests in Egypt. There is a panic in the Glasgow iron trade owing to reported failures. The price of iron had

fallen at one time ten pence per ton. The troublous state of affairs in the East ha caused the proposed trip of a deputation of the British Cabinet to the Mediterranean to be aban-

It is reported from Vienna that the new Otto man Ambassador has notified Andrassy that the Porte will be compelled to oppose by arms the Austrian advance on Novi Bazar.

It is reported that a rich field of coal has been ed on the North Branch below Prince Albert. A thorough and exhaustive examination of the site is about to be made.

In Westmeath, a man named Thomas Nally, an In Westmeath, a man named Thomas Nally, an egg dealer, died from a violent, attack of small pox, which he caught in Kilbeggan. It appears that Nally, who resides near Horseleap, a village close to Kilbeggan, was engaged in the latter town a fortnight since, and on his return home was seized with the epidemic. He lingered until Saturday, when he expired.

It is reported throughout Westmeath that Snockdrin Castle, the residence of Sir Richard Levinage, Bart., in the County Westmeath, is being prepared for the sojourn of the Duke of Marlborough during the winter months.

It is believed that the lovers of royalty will be fully gratified this year. It is said that the Duke of Connaught and the Empress of Austria intend residing in Ireland during the hunting season. It is also rumored the Prince Imperial will take up his wide the prince Imperial will take up his

From Galway I learn that the Rev. M. J. Geraghty, C. C., died on September 8th, at his father's house, Kilmore, in the 25th year of his age and second of his priestly ministry. The sincere and wide-spread sympathy entertained for his friends in their ep affliction was manifested by the large and respectable procession that accompanied his remains to the cathedral to testify their esteem for the departed by their presence at his obsequies. The solenn Office of the Dead, at which the Most Rev. Dr. Conway presided, was chonted by the full choir of priests. Then followed the solemn Requiem Mass, Rev. J. J. Keane, Adm., being celebrant; Rev. P. McNulty, C. C., Deacon; Rev. H. Conway, C. C., sub.-Deacon, and Rev. J. Conmy, master of onies; after which the remains of the young and holy priest were conveyed to the cathedral vault, and there laid to await a glorious resurrec-

In Meath the annual horse show was held at Navan, on September 10th, in the Barrack square. This show, which is kept up by the energy of the gentlemen of the county, has been steadily improvng each year, both in respect to the number and uality of the animals exhibited, and has given a stimulus to the breeding of he The number of entries was 200, as against 176 in the previous year. The most marked im-provement was manifested in all classes.

## A WEALTHY CRICKET CLUB.

The grounds of the Australian cricket club, comorising thirteen acres, were given to them by the Jovernment of that colony some twenty years ago. free of taxes for ever, together with the sum of £5,000 sterling, to be laid out in making the grounds and as a building fund. This formed the nucleus of a club and grounds round which all that wealthy and fashionable in Melbourne ha ered, so that at the present time the club has a membership of more than 1,500, paying an annual fee of four guineas, to which may be added the Governor's annual donation of twenty-five guineas, making a total yearly income from members' fees alone of over £6,000 sterling (say \$30,000). The ground, as observed before, comprises thirteen acres, around three sides of which a beautifully sloping grass terrace runs, twenty yards wide, on which elm trees have been planted at distances sufficient to allow their boughs to interlace; seats on this terrace are so araanged that five thousand persons can sit entirely in the shade to witness a match with the greatest ease and comfort. They have a pavilion erected at a cost of seven thousand guineas, bath rooms, racquet court, refreshment rooms for ladies and gentlemen, whilst portions of the field are reserved for archery, lawn tennis, croquet, etc. On special occasions the attendance of visitors has reached as high as twenty-five thousand.

# STRATFORD ITEMS.

A CURIOSITY.-Mr. Alex. Macgregor has shown A CUMOSTY,—Mr. Alex. Macgregor has snown the Galt Reporter some ripe strawberries, picked from plants in his garden during the past week. They appear to be of the Jecunda variety, and are large, well-formed berries. The same plants are large, well-formed berries. The same plants are freely blossoming, and forming other young fruit. A very unusual circumstance.

ACCIDENT. - On Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Beattie, of Downie, was driving home from Strat-ford, and when opposite Mr. Humphrey's shop on Horton street, one of the whiffletrees became de-tached, the horses started and he was thrown out of the wagon. One of the wheels passed over his head. He was taken up insensible, and for some time it was feared he was fatally injured, but he is now in

a fair way of recovery. RIGHT OF WAY .- On Friday, Edward McAleer, of Downie, was driving on the St. Mary's road, dong with Patrick Kane. A little way from Chow-m's hotel, he met Daniel Macnamara, who according to his story, did not turn out of the way sufficiently, and in consequence the vehicles collided, and McAleer's buggy was smashed. The parties were before the Police Magistrate, who fined Macnamara \$1 and costs-\$7.50 in all

SENSIBLE.—Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of Hamilton, takes a practical, common-sense view of advertising. On Sunday last he stated in his pulpit, that in view of the fact that there were daily newspapers circulated in the city, reaching all classes of the community, he would not in future make any pulpit mnouncement of a secular character, other than those having direct connection with the legitimate working of the church. It was a very sensible announcement.

The death is announced at Buxton of Sir George Conway Colthurst, of the Castle, Blarney, who at one time represented the borough of Kin-sale as a liberal-Conservative. He is succeeded by his son, George St. John Colthurst.

#### SCISSOROLOGY.

#### Being a Choice Selection from the Cream of our Exchanges.

-The position of foreman machinist at the G. W. R. Car Shops, London, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Ridley, is to be filled by a Hamilton

-Mr. Adam Wheaton, Gore of London, from one vine picked four citrons, 19 lbs., 19½ lbs., 18½ lbs., and 12 lbs., three weigning 57 lbs. -Messrs. Manville & Brown have taken the

vacant store under the Mechanics' Hall, and will in a few days remove their business there. -Jesse Shaver, lot 17, 3rd con., Westminster,

has a novelty in the shape of a young apple tree which bore fruit this season, and blossomed for the cond time last Sunday. -Says the Pilot, it is now publicly stated by Mary Anderson and her advertisers that she is an Irish-American. We knew it would "pay" sometime in America to make this admission.

-Hon. Jno. O'Connor has been requested to accept a seat in the new Cabinet and of course will accept. In spite of the cry regarding Irish Catholic representation it looks as if they were to be worse off than with Mr. Mackenzie, who gave them the Speakership and Secretary of State.

-A "high-toned" London, Eng., tailor, has —A "ingl-toned" London, Eng., tailor, has sent to all the Mayors of Canada a circular stating that "as the Marquis of Lorne is about coming to your (this) country, the Mayors of the different towns will, no doubt, wish to obtain a complete outfit, with insignia of office, sword," etc., and goes outh, with hisghia of office, sword, "etc., and goes on to state that for so much the same will be sup-plied. Fancy seeing the Mayors of the different towns of Canada wearing a sword, cocked hat, laced coat, knee-breeches, &c., &c., &c.

-A young man named Patrick O'Hara died in Belleville on Tuesday, from lockjaw. The poor feliow, in going from his work on election day to cast his vote, stepped on a nail in the sidewalk, which ran into his heel. It was very sore for a time, and then seemed to get a little better, but he was prostrated on Saturday last with lock-jaw, from which he suffered fearfully until the time of of £168. his death.

-The subscription to obtain an annuity for Signor Mario, which is now being organized in England, has reminded some of the French papers that the sufferers by the accident to the Princess Alice have never been helped by the money of France. They remark that when inundations, war, France. They remark that when infindations, war, or any other calamity takes place in France, the English purse is always ready to alleviate the results; but that the sympathy of the French nation is generally confined to words and newspaper para-

-As we grow older our ideas of age strangely age. To the girl in her teens, the riper maiden twenty-five seems quite aged. Twenty-two of twenty-five seems quite aged. Twenty-two thinks thirty-five "an old thing." And thirty-five dreads forty, but congratulates herself that there may still remain some ground to be possessed in the fifteen years before the half centuary is atthe fitteen years before the half centuary is at-tained. But fifty does not by any means give up the battle of life. It feels middle-aged and vigor-ous, and thinks old age a long way in the future. Sixty remembers those who have done great things at threescore. It is the desire of life within us which makes us feel young so long.

---The scientific world is probably under the impression that the telephone is the highest form of sound conveyance which has been imagined up to the present moment; but I was present to-day at an experiment made by M. de Monsel, a member of the institute. The lecturer placed some tinfoil between the leaves of a copybook; and having joined it to a telephone in another room caused the music of several airs to come out of the paper The experiment went to prove that the invention is only in its infancy, and that sound will certainly form an important element in the inventions of

—A "lark" of a rather curious kind was played out at the Lambeth police-court yesterday. Wm. Blagbnrn, a young man, had been arrested as a derserter from the Coldstream guards, when he pleaded that he changed clothes with a man who ran away on the appearance of a constable. This was away on the appearance of a constable. clothes, and could not recognize the prisoner. In answer to the plea of a "lark," Mr. Chance said answer to the plea of a "lark," Mr. Chance said the accused was liable to 10*l*. penalty for every day he wore the military uniform. He had "put him-self into the lion's skin," and must now give up the clothes to the sargeant. Here a difficulty arose, fo the prisoner said he had no other clothes, and all th money he had was in the pockets of the clothes with which the man had decamped. As the military law is inexorable, the foolish victim of this "lark" only obtained his liberty on giving up his borrowed uni-form and accepting a workhouse suit. It will be a lesson to him not to play a "lark" with a soldier

—At Hamden, Ohio, on Friday evening, while Prof. Charles Donnelly, the "Lion King" connected with Pullman & Hamilton's Great London Museum, was going through with his usual performance in the den of performing lions, he was attacked by one of the largest of the four African lions, the lion striking him a terrible blow in the breast with its paw and knocking him down, and severely lacerating him in his hips and thighs, and danger-ously injuring him otherwise. Through his great courage and presence of mind, and with the aid of two men who came to his assistance with spears on each side of the eage, he managed to beat his way outside of his den. He is lying under the care of several physicians in a dangerous condition.

-Some time between Saturday evening and Sunday morning Rieff's jewelry store, in the American House block, in Windsor, was entered by can House block, in Windsor, was entered by burglars and about \$125 worth of jewelry was taken, the thieves leaving nothing in the show case except a few cheap sleeve buttons. All of the watches and expensive goods were in the safe, and were consequently not disturbed. The dry goods house of \$1 Louis & Burka situated on the appearing idea. of St. Louis & Burke, situated on the of St. Louis & Burke, situated on the opposite side of Sandwich street, was also entered and a quantity of silk stolen. It is supposed that both robberies were committed by the same gang, as in each instance an entry was effected by cutting out a pane

Brighton, England, has been startled by the apparition of a man mounted on a bicycle of color sal dimentions, who glides along on a level with the tops of the lamp posts, towering above the height of ordinary carriages. The driving wheel of this machine is nearly eight feet in height, so that the rider's head is some twelve feet from the ground. The courage required to mount on the top of a wheel of this height was only outdone by the dexterity with which the machine was guided and the velocity attained. A champion bicyclist ventured to try a ride on this monster, and found it necessary to cling ignominiously to a lamp post in order to dismount. A man of ordinary size is enabled to ride this bicycle by means of a secondary treadle placed above the usual crank, and connected by a rod, the action or stroke being what is termed reciprocatory. The wheel is 260 inches in circumference.

# OUR SPECIAL IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

ITEMISED NEWS FROM THE EMERALD ISLE, COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

> [From Our Special Correspondent.] Dublin, Oct. 5, 1878.

Though it is a sad subject to write about, it affords me pleasure, however, to be able to inform you that the unparalleled sufferings of the plaguestricken people of America have aroused the gener as sympathy of the Irish people. As we read the awful descriptions of desolation and death, and the harrowing details connected therewith, it recalls to our minds the horrors of the famine of 48, and arouses our most grateful impulses. A correspondent of the Irishman asks that a meeting b called to raise subscriptions, and adds: "Surely we Irish are not so ungrateful as to forget what America did for us in our hour of trial-when her dollars and cargoes of meal were far in excess of the grant of our 'paternal Government,' which was listributed among hungry officials, but never reached the poor peasants. Not so with the dollars, which went direct to the mud-wall cabins and saved thousands from starvation and coffinless graves."

In Antrim, notwithstanding its northern latitude, he charity of the people seems to be as warm as in more southern regions, as on September 5th a charity sermon was preached in Saintfield Church, by the Very Rev. George Pye, P. P. of Glenavy. The object was to raise funds to help to pay off a debt due for improvements on the church, parochial house and schools. Mass was sung by the Rev. J. Crickard, P. P., Loughinsland, and the responses and music were rendered by an efficient choir. After an excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Pye, a collection was taken up, and £84 was received. This sum, added to £84 already subscribed, makes a total

In Clare there has been quite a commotion caused by a deserter, branded "B. C.," arrested at Kilrush on a charge of obtaining money under false preences; and, on being searched, it is stated that papers of a most compromising character were found on him. It is stated that he will be charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim. Great excitement prevails in the district.

From Carlaw I learn that on Sept. 8th, the band left Hacketstown for Rathvilly. The members were dressed in uniforms emblematical of the land were dressed in uniforms emblematical of the land of their birth. The band passed through Kiltegan, and proceeded through Red Wells to that home of music, Rathvilly. All along the road the band was greeted with hearty plaudits at each stage of its perormance. On the return the musicians were neartily greeted by the inhabitants of Knockelisher and Ballykillane, &c., for the manner in which they endered the national and patriotic airs of the land that gave them birth.

In Dublin rumors are afloat that the Duke of Connaught will, before very much longer, be ap-pointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the announcement may be looked for shortly after he announcement may be looked for snortly after he is married. How much truth there may be in these reports it is diffleult to conjecture. His Royal Highness's nomination would give him and his bride a Royal Court, an easy round of duties, and a salary of £20,000 a year. Such an appointment seems not improbable after the selection of the Magnatic of Lorse and the Princes Lories to see the selection of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to ascend

the proconsular dais in Canada.

There seems to be trouble among the Home Rulers, and a meeting of the London Home Rule Association will take place shortly. The association is divided on account of the Butt-Parnell controversy. At the meeting the sections will sustain their respective leaders. It is stated that a third section intends to run Mr. O'Connor Power for

The detailed agricultural returns are now published for Ireland for the year, showing that one-half the whole cultivated land is in pasture, and considerably this year for that of oats. Hay has yielded two-fifths of a ton more, and is the best of Irish crops. In 1877 the yield of all the crops was from two to three per cent, below the previous year. In round numbers there are 4,000,000 head of cattle in Ireland, and about the same of sheep.

The returns of emigrants from Liverpool for
August show a continued increase in the number of departures for the United States and other fields of labor. Seventy-seven ships sailed, having on board 9,495 emigrants, whose destination is thus given United States, 7,584; British North America, 1,641; Australia, 98; South America, 83; East Indies, 46; West Indies, 11; China, 9, and West Coast of Africa, year thues, 11; China, 3, and west Coast of Africa, 53. The nationalities of the emigrants, so far as could be ascertained, were—Irish, 786; English, 5,834; Scotch, 114, and foreigners, 2,091. Of 670 emigrants the nationalty was not given. In August last year the departures from the Mersey were— 7,266, so that the month just ended shows an in 7,206, so that the month just ended shows an in-crease of 2,229. During the present year no fewer than 48,333 emigrants have sailed from Liverpool for various countries, principally the United States and Canada, of whom 5,684 have been Irish. The departures of these each month were—January, 247; February, 291; March, 546; April, 1,092; May, 1,290; June, 794; July, 637, and August, 786.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace:—County Carlow—Walter M'Murrough Kavanagh, Borri House, Borris, Esq. County Antrim—Mark Francis Wilson, Drumalla Camlough, Esq. County Meath—Richard Graham Kellett, Barley Hill, Kingscourt, Esq. King's County-Samuel Francis Dooley, Mount

riscoe, Philipstown, Esq.
Kildare mourns the loss of Rev. Daniel Carroll, P.P., who died at the parochial house, Dunamaggin, Aug. 26th. Father Carroll was ordained priest in 1846, his first mission being in the diocese of Kildar and Leighlin. Father Carroll was appointed to the pastoral care of his late parish about eight years ago, during which time he left nothing undone to pro-mote the moral and material welfare of his parishioners. It is most honorable to his memory t that wherever he went the education of youth was one of his principal aims. He died at the comparatively early age of 66 years. It is supposed that over-exertion hastened his much lamented end, over-exertion hastened his much lamented end, which presses most heavily on the poor, to whom his purse was open. The Office and High Mass for the repose of his soul took place on the 28th, at which the Very Rev. Dean McDonald presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory; celebrant, Rev. J. Carroll, C. C., Windgap, deacon, Rev. P. Aylward, C. C., St. Patrick's; sub-deacon, Rev. M. Rowe, C. C., Kells, And Kerry wishes a hearty Godbneed to Esther

And Kerry wishes a hearty Godspeed to Father Thomas Finn, of Tralee, who was lately ordained by the Bishop of Cloyne, left his native town on Sunday week for the scene of his future labors in Aus

tralia.

In the King's County on September 7th a solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Renagh's Banagher, on the occasion of the opening of the new altar, which the energy of the Rev. Kiernan Egan, P. P., which the energy of the Rev. Kiernan Egan, P. P., stewards. Coloner Fisher, Caste Clogar has added to the beauties of the church, and the ceremony was rendered more interesting by an elo-

quent sermon from a distinguished member of the Jesuit Order, the Rev. Joseph Clery. The high altar, which is the gift of Sir George Penrose, of Cork, is a magnificent combination of red Cork and Sicilian marble, beautifully blended and carved. The side altars are the gift of James Nevin, Esq., Banaghard and any last works of art. The communion her and are both works of art. her and are both works of art. The communion rails are of worked iron, representing a vine branch, beautifully executed, and surmounted with substan-tial stained pitch pine coping. The stained-glass windows are by Meyer of Munich, the donor being Mr. William Hannon, Banagher. The magnificent clock which ornaments the tower and spire is by Mr. Dobbyn, Dublin, and was erected by public sub-scription, Protestants and Catholics alike contribuscription, Protestants and Catholics alike contribu-ting. The tower and spire, recently erected at a cost of £1,200, are of Gothic design, and testify in a marked degree the religious zeal which prevades the well-disposed Catholics of Banagher and neighbor-hood. The entrance and windows are of handsome cut-stone, surmounted by a gilt cross. The interior of the deach law recently and recently and the of the church has recently undergone considerable of the church has recently undergone considerable renovation, and can boast of much harmony and beauty in all its proportions. At the celebration of the High Mass, which commenced at 12 o'clock, the Rev. E. O'Reilly, C. C., was celebrant; deacon, Rev. Mr. Byrne, Eyrecourt; sub-deacon, Rev. F. Coneyfrey, St., Mel's, Longford; mastar of ceremonies, Rev. James O'Farrell, C. C., Banagher. At the consubscription was taken up and a handsome um realized. The music of the Mass was rendered effectively by the local choir assisted by a local brass band. In the evening there was a grand procession around the church, after which vespers and another sermon was given. The evening ceremony concluded by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacra-

Leitram has a case of ejectment and forcible possession, and intense excitement exists in and about Milford in consequence of the summary ejectment of the Widow Algoe and her two sons from the house and farm at Burlin, near Milford, from which she wes evicted two years ago by the late Lord Leitrim, and of which she took forcible possession on the 5th inst. On Tuesday evening Captain Dopping, agent to the Earl of Leitrim, accompanied Dopping, agent to the Eartor Lettrin, accompanied by several bailiffs, proceeded to the house reoccu-pied by Mrs. Algoe and her two sons, when a bailiff named Harrison broke open the door with a crow-bar. A rush was mand into the house by the other bailiffs in a body. They were opposed by the bailiffs in a body. They were opposed by the brothers Algoe, who struck the bailiffs on entering, but after a desperate, well-sustained mined resistance, they were overpowered, and along mined resistance, they were overpowered, and along with their mother ejected from the house, which remains in occupation of several bailiffs, well armed. Robert and John Algoe were arrested by the police, several of whom were present, and were brought before the magistrates at Milford petty sessions. Thursday, and committed for trial. When the case came up before Capt. Peel, R. M., at the Milford petty sessions Robert Algoe was ordered to be interested to be interested. came up before Capt. reel, R. M., at the Millore petty sessions, Robert Algoe was ordered to be imprisoned for a month for the asaault on Captain Dopping, and fined in 10s. for asaaulting Harrison, and John Algoe was fined 10s. for asaaulting Harrison. The month's imprisonment was changed to a fine afterwards, the brothers undertaking that they are their waster would give no forther small. they and their mother would give no further trouble in reference to the house and farm. The fine was

At Limerick, on September 12th, the completion At Limerick, on September 12th, the completion of the tower and spire of the Redemptorist Church, erected at the cost of Alderman Quinn, was celebrated by a procession with suitable vocal and instrumental music, during which a cross of colossal proportions was erected on the tower. There a large attendance of the citizens and others. peal of bells is being cast by a well-known Dub-lin hosue, which, when placed, will make the structure and its chimes cost the Alderman something very close upon £12,000.

Three candidates have been nominated for the Irishtown Ward in the room of the late Mr. Michael Ryan, T. C. The names of the candidates are Mr. John Nolan, William street; Mr. Ryan (son of the John Nolan, William street; Mr. Ryan (son of the deceased); and Mr. L. O'Meara, commission agent. Reports from Mayo chronicle the arrival in Castlebar of the Rev. Joseph McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Duluth, Ill., U. S., on a visit to his father, Mr. Edward McMahon, T. C. It is now fifteen years since Father McMahon (then an ecclesiastical student,) left his native town.

An election for Westport was held on Sept. 12th. at the Harbor Office. Messrs, George P. Louden, Mr. Francis Messrs. Patrick O'Dowd, Francis Molloy, and Mr. Wm. Livingston, were re-elected without opposi-

A Queen's County report says:—Consequent upon the Government's determination to discontinue Spike I-land, Cork Harbor, as a great central prison for convicts, and which is about being turned into for convicts, and which is about being turned into account for naval purposes, some of the more fitting prisons throughout the country are about being made convict depots, and arranged like that of Maryborough. Two drafts of convicts, one numbering 24, and the other 22, and accompanied by their own wardens from Spike Island, have arraved there and have been lodged in jail, where there is ample room for them, the state of crime in the Queen's County being fortunately so low, that the number of local prisoners is small. The prison there, from its style of building and good healthy situation, has been reported favorably Government Inspector, and it is rumored that it is intended to increase its size for the further accom-modation of convicts and the soldiers who will be also drafted into the military barracks.

The wife of Mr. Ivary, residing near Kildare, has, within the last eleven months given birth to five children, four girls and a boy. Early in the month of October last she presented him with twins, two girls, and a few days ago she gave birth to three children, two girls and a boy—all of whom are alive, and, if report speak truly, are doing well.

Roscommon has been marching her constabulary around, whether for the benefit of their health for the safety of the public peace I cannot say.

The following transfers, &c., have taken place in the counties of Galway and Roscommon:—Sub-constable Brennan has been transferred from Laurencetown to Kiltormer (in the Ballinasloe district); Sub-constable McCellearny has been trans-ferred from Cloonark, county Roscommon, to Croghan, in Boyle district of same county; Sub-constable Bennett has been transferred from Tulsk (in Strokestown district) to Roscommon; Sub-constable Vaughan has been transferred from Culliagh (in Strokestown district) to Strokestown district; Sub-constable Daly has been transferred from Monieva to Rossmore, county Gal-way; Sub-constable Donovan has been transferred from Monieva to Derrybrian.

The Wexford United Agricultural Society's unnual show took place at the large field in George's street, Wexford, on Sept. 10th, under favorable auspices. The weather was fine, the attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, far exceeded that of former years. The entries of horses were far in former years. The entries of horses were far in advance of last year, whilst the character of the stock fully maintained the prestige of the model county, and the entrprising gentlemen who have devoted their time, talent and capital to bring their herds to the perfection which Wexford has exhibited in many a closely fought contest in this and the sister county. The Wexford Militia Band was in attendance, and played numerous select airs during the day. Lord Waterford acted as judge in the horse section, assisted by Messrs. Murrough (late Master of the Ward Hounds), and S. stewards. Colonel Fisher, Castle Grogan and Mr.

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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

## RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-ive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-s and Catholies generally, which will be inserted ien not in conflict with our own views as to their aformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the dersigned accompanied by the full name and adso of the writer, not necessalily for publication, but aguarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1878.

Mr. Denis McCarthy is the authorized agent and collector of the CATHOLIC RECORD for London and vicinity, to whom subscriptions and other payments due this office may

It is reported by telegram to the associated press, that in consequence of representations from Cardinal McCloskey, the Holy Father will immediately take measures for a very considerable developement of Catholicity in America. Later telegrams state that the Cardinal's Secretary says that he is not aware of the movement; so the news may be taken for what it is worth.

We are being complimented on all sides and from all quarters on the handsome appearance of the CATHOLIC RECORD. We cannot take everything to ourselves without mentioning as deserving of no small amount of this praise, the Dominion Type Foundry Co., of Montreal and Toronto, from whom the type for this paper was purchased.

We are in receipt of the Home Journal, published in Detroit, marked for exchange. We cordially comply with this request, but would say to the editor of our contemporary that our chance of ultimate influence in the field of journalism would be small, and our title to the chair we occupy as disputable as that of R.B. Hayes to his, if the suggestion contained in the editorial notice vouchsafed was necessary, or if the editor of the paper making it, is to be regarded as a sort of censor of the press whose views as to the length of editorials and questions discussed is to be binding by the fraternity.

# 1 com TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are still receiving complaints from a few of our subscribers that they have not received the second number of the CATHOLIC RECORD, or that the delivery of it has been much delayed. We again ask forbearance from all such, and promise on our part to use the utmost diligence in mailing. We cannot at present account for the omission or delay, and what astonishes us the most is that we have not had a single complaint from subscribers outside the city and vicinity. Our subscribers would lay us under an obligation by at once informing per mail, or personal call, of all omissions in the futute, when they will at once receive the copies required.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE "GROTTO" OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

On Sunday last at 3:30 o'clock p.m. the benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lordship the Bishop in the Grotto Chapel at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in memory of its being the anniversary day of the dedication, twelve months ago. The day was fine, though appearances were somewhat threatening, and the attendance was large, manifesting the devoted piety of our people, which cannot be too much lauded.

The Rev. J. Connolly, and Rev. W. Dillon assisted as Deacon and Sab-Deacon, besides whom His Lordship was assisted in the office of the benediction by the Rev. Fathers M. J. Tiernan and G. R. Northgraves.

His Lordship preached a very impressive sermon on devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the necessity of which he proved by the intimate relations which necessarily exist between the Son, who is our blessed Lord and Saviour, and His Immaculate Mother. In honoring the Mother, we honor the Son, and in invoking the Mother we propitiate the Son, who at the marriage feast of Cana of Galilee wrought at her request his first recorded miracle, even anticipating his hour, for the purpose of making manifest the influence of His Blessed

The eloquent sermon of His Lordship was listened to with the greatest attention, and storms, and has witnessed the triumphs which Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was lot. given by His Lordship from the entry.

#### THOUGHTS ON THE CHURCH.

When our divine Lord was laying the foundations of His Church. He laid them on an unshaken rock, this being the significance of the word Peter, the new name which He gave to the chief of the Apostles, when He built His Church upon him, saying, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church.' This mighty structure was meant by Him to last throughout the ages, proof against the blighting influences of time, the storm of human passions, the thunder of human force and hostility, and the seductions of error.

The pyramids of Egypt, standing permanently amid the shifting sands, were but feeble types of what the Church of Christ was to be, amid the mutations and ever-recurring vicissitudes of time. Therefore also does our Lord say to His Apostles, "Behold I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world," and "the gates of hell shall not prevail against her," i. e. the Church. (St. Matt. xxviii. 20 and xvi. 18.)

Our Blessed Saviour is the wise man spoken of in the Gospel, who built his house, not upon the sand, where it could not endure the storms that beat against it, but upon a rock, and when the rain fell and the floods came. and the winds blew and beat upon that house, it fell not because it was founded upon a rock. The grand characteristic, therefore, of this in store for them at the time when as mere creation of the God-Man-His holy Church- youths they took their glass with impunity, is permanency: stability amid the changes and trials and persecutions of the world, whilst the frail structures of error raised by man on foundations of sand are sure to fall into ruin ly the Catholic youth, to adopt the rule of before the combined violence of the rain and floods and tempests. The Catholic Church is when to do so involves no sacrifice or struggle, the only institution known to history, that and thereby spare themselves the agonies of possesses the stability and the undying life that were to be essential characteristics of the Church of Christ, and it is therefore divine. ly depend upon their making it at later date In other words the Church of Christ is per- when an appetite shall have been acquired manent and undying; but the Catholic Church is the only Church which history tells of, possessing these characteristics. therefore, the Catholic Church is the Church of God.

The life of the Church also, was to be a faithful copy of the life our Blessed Lord led on general principles should be arbitrarily whilst on earth: a life of sorrows and humil-enforced. We believe that persons of certain iations, to be followed by the most glorious physical temperament are temporarily sustriumphs. Our Lord suffered the humilia- tained under severe str. in if not permanently tions of His Passion before entering into His benefited by an occasional use of mild glory. He descended into the darkness of liquors, but we would say to all the tomb, before rising in the bright effulg- such that they cannot too carefully ence of His Resurrection. And uch, our guard themselves from the consequences of Lord foretold, should be the inheritance of the growth of a habit of indulgence, and His Church, viz.: trials and triumphs. would caution them that all of the countless Amen, amen, I say to you, that you shall millions whose lives, temporal and spiritual, lament and weep; but the world shall rejoice: have been blasted through habitual inebriaand you shall be sorrowful; but your sorrow tion were once moderate drinkers. Who that shall be turned into joy." (St. Jno. xvi. 20.) has witnessed the spectacle of a comely, When Christ founded the Church, the world decently dressed young man dragged by a was organized iuto one vast empire, of which heartless officer to the lock-up does not ex-Lord appeared, was but a distant and despised province of that mighty organization. The men whom He appointed to teach the world were obscure, and illiterate. The truths they were to teach had never before been heard on earth. They we do seem to the men who has not witnessed such a scene, or still worse, the same case reversing the sex of the unfortunate. We will go further and recall to the many hundreds of our readers the hardships, privations and heart-burnings where to teach had never before been heard on earth. They we do seem to the distinct of the world with that establishment. He had every reason to know that the young ladies who went forth from that college were delighted to return whenever they had an opportunity of manifesting an affection for the institution. He had most heartily to congraulate all concerned on the progress of the establishment, as he was daily more and more convinced of a people who, reasonably or unreasonably with that establishment. He had every reason to know that the young ladies who went forth from that college were delighted to return whenever they had an opportunity of manifesting an affection for the institution. He had most heartily to congraulate all concerned on the progress of the establishment, as he was daily more and more convinced of a people who, reasonably or unreasonably or un earth. They made war on human passion, and ran directly counter to man's most cherished prejudices: and hence the Apostles were met with opposition, hatred and persecution, even in the commencement of their mission, in their first attempts "to preach and its inmates of innocent pleasures, and the Gospel to every creature." They were transform the same into an earthly hell, to despised and hated in Jerusalem, and scourged by legal authority. It was amid such storms the bark of Peter was first launched Can we estimate the terrible load of responupon the deep, and such were the prospects sibility so incurred. Perhaps a son has fallen of what it would have to encounter on it passage over the ocean of time! During the three centuries of persecution to which the Church was subjected in the very beginning of her career, the promises of our Lord were literally verified, and many a raging tempest. and many a mountain billow threatened the brave vessel of the Church with utter destruction, while she was making her eventful passage. In the face of this prospect, the Apostles go forth to fulfil their mission. The Prince of the Apostles undertakes to evangelize Rome itself: and in the course of a short Rome succumbs to that of Christian truth: its superstitions, its riches, its pride, its learning yield to the power of the cross, or melt away before the light that emanates therefrom. The cross itself, before an emblem of degradation, becomes the acknowledged symbol of Christ's triumph, and is publicly recognized as such on the very spot where the triumphs of false deities were most complete. Truly such facts as these show how completely the words of our Lord regarding the trials and the life of the Church; and as a fulfillment of tery, and he lose the control over himself of from extended sway, England is sustained by the His prophecy they form an adequate testi- which he is at present wont to boast. mony to the divinity of His institution. The Catholic alone can claim this evidence of divine establishment; for she alone has preserved existence during all the centuries since the divine promises were made, she alone has continued the battle against human passions and vices, she alone has encountered the

## TEMPERANCE—ABSTINENCE.

Being Catholic, we are not puritanical, but we lay down the broad principle that for all men temperance is a necessity, and for many men abstinence. We use the word temperance in its literal sense-i.e. moderation. that they should take care that the knowledge they Not writing from personal experience, but imparted and the instruction they gave were sound rather basing our views on close observation of every day incidents, we would earnestly recommend the youth just entering upon manhood to totally abstain from alcoholic liquors in every form, there being possible no good result from indulgence however moderate; while the arguments which might be urged in favor of absolute abstinence number legion. It is true that in numerous exceptional eases men are observed to imbibe for the teachers—they would have to impart reliday after day quantities of spirits sufficient to gious knowledge to the children. Now, he believed prostrate their average fellow-man without apparent effect on them mentally. They proceed about their daily avocations betraying no sign of excessive indulgence. It may safely be asserted, however, that these are the men who ultimately become the sots and wrecks which serve to illustrate the extremity of degradation to which man may be reduced when he gives full reign to his evil appetites. None of the outcasts who daily figure in the police annals of every part of the world contemplated the possibility that such a fate was and could honestly boast that they knew when to stop. Therefore it is that we urge upon the youth of the land, and more especialtotal abstinence at the outset of their careers such sacrifice, and to escape failure when they find that their happiness and salvation entirestronger than reason, and strong enough to overcome the dictates of reason, unless they obtain what is not always vouchsafed, a signal interposition of Divine grace. We do not believe that any rule, however correct, endured by them in consequence of the vielding to this fatal sin of some near and dear one. Perhaps a father is or has been accustomed to reel home periodically in such a state of bestiality as to deprive his home the scandal of those whom he was destined to influence as much by precept as example. into evil ways, and alas! when under the influence of the fatal potion sacrilegiously raises his hand in anger against the author of his being, mayhap the feebler of them; or worse conception still to contemplate beautiful womanhood itself depraved by the foul habit, and she who should be an ornament to her home, a joy to her parents, ultimately a wife and mother, and perhaps even destined to be cedicated to the special service of Our Blessed Saviour himself, affords us the extreme spectacle of human wretchednessfemale depravity. It were profitless to enter Gladstone bids us be prepared, Englishmen will contime in the world's history, the power of pagan upon the discussion of the stock arguments against the liquor traffic; great as the truths they embody may be, they have been worn the doomed Empire; and in the remarkable develthreadbare, and repetition might justly be deemed "stale, flat and unprofitable;" but we do urge with all the earnestness and force which we are capable of conveying through the medium of language, first, on the young told it is so evident that England is falling back to, man to start out in life as an advocate and practical exponent of total abstinence, and to the moderare drinker, to beware lest like alty to the mother-country, and more eager in the a thief in the night when he suspects it not, the arch enemy of mankind obtain the mas-

#### THE MARQUIS OF RIPON ON EDU-CATION.

On the Friday of last week the Marquis of Ripon risited the Training College of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. The Marquis addressed the young ladies, saying that if he might make a few remarks with respect to the work to as the Grotto could not contain the crowd the our Lord so positively declared would be her which the students of the college were about to dedicate their lives, he would be inclined to address which unite her to her children. English colonists

them entirely on three points. In the first place, many persons would be inclined to think that the whole duty of the teachers would be to impart actual instruction to the children placed under their care. With respect to that part of their duty, what he would most earnestly impress upon them was and solid. There was a great advantage in this respect, that the knowledge received by children, whether in elementary or superior schools, could be supplemented. As schoolmistresses, the students of the college would have a very great responsibility cast upon them in the teaching of those who were brought under their charge; but it was not simply as regarded secular instruction alone that they would have to be careful in dealing with children in the schools. There was another and a higher duty and the conviction strengthened and deepened in his mind year after year—that, looking at the matter only as a question of education, no error matter only as a question of education, no error could be greater than the separating of religion from that which was called in our day struction. The two ought to go hand in hand, but religious instruction should be the foundation. The whole instruction of the school would fail, and the intellectual development of the children would be narrowed, if they struck out from their pro-gramme those highest and most important subjects connected with the Catholic faith. As he had already said, many people might think that all the duty of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in cer-tain schools consisted in giving instruction to children without teaching them a knowledge of any branch which was not rendered compulsory; but he was convinced that every effort for the promotion was quelled, and, unlike of real and high education should be accompanied y moral teaching—that teaching by example, that ersonal influence which could be obtained over children, and those refining and civilising influences which they would have if they followed the lessons ven them in that admirable institution. He had ad the pleasure, in .company with Mgr. Fisher, of had the pleasure, in company with Mgr. Fisher, of visiting several of the most important schools of the district, some of them in the poorest parts of the town. There was not sufficient time at their disposal for the examination of the children, but he visited—and whose parents were in the same condi-tion of life—he would say that a great amount of refining and educating and civilising influence had been brought to bear upon the children who were in attendance at the schools. The exercise of such uportant, in his judgment, than the imparting of a knowledge of any amount of literature or ience. By their religious influence on the children et etachers showed what influence religion had on cir own minds, and their object over the companied by a Princess Boyal of Francisco influence on the part of teachers was even far more important, in his judgment, than the imparting of of a knowledge of any amount of literature or by a happy policy selected to be the Governor-Gentheir own minds, and their object ought to be to let the children see that Catholic teaching had made them living examples of Catholic faith. Then they them hving examples of Cathone rath. Therefore, would be doing a noble and glorious work. Another great branch of their work was the training of pupil teachers, who were to be the future Catholic schoolmistresses of this great country. The college was a very successful one, and evidenced the ability, zeal, and devotion of the admirable ladies who presided over it; but there was one feature of who presided over it; but there was one feature of the college that was unique—which was not pos-sessed by any other training college—that was, that a large number of pupil teachers dwelt within its walls, and were under the same influence as the would go forth to the various dioceses of England, and would have under them a number of pupil teachers who had not had the advantages connected with that establishment. He had every reason to sound education. In our days it was almost as im-portant that a child should be taught the elements of knowledge as that it should receive food and cloth-He was convinced that the authorities of the ountry were perfectly willing to deal justly with Catholic elementary schools, and to continue to them the large amount of assistance they were rethem the large amount of assistance they were re-ceiving at the present time; but they would only do so—and it was not reasonable to expect anything else—on one condition. That condition was that their schools should be thoroughly kept up to the general standard of the other schools in the country. It was often very difficult to maintain what were called voluntary schools by the side of Board schools, which had, in many respects, greater advantages No doubt the work was hard and often disheart ening, but it was a noble and a necessary work, and ening, but it was a noble and a necessary work, and was confident that those trained in that distinguished college would not be found wanting in the hour of

CANADA AND IRELAND. From the Weekly Register, Eng. At a time when we are told on high authority that the decadence of the British Empire is approaching, it may afford the patriotic observer some concolation to take note of signs and symptoms that are indicative, at least, of present strength and vigor. However, inevitable may be the fate for which Mr. tinue to rejoice in the contemplation of the rapidlyincreasing prosperity of many a distant portion of opment throughout her Colonies of feelings of attachment to the mother-country, and proud and willing allegiance to the Sovereign. If the Queen's subjects in every part of the world have realized the secondary and inferior position which we are it is the more creditable to their patriotism that they are londer than ever in the expression of their lov assertion of their right to be identified with her fortunes. In the midst of the anxieties inseparable unbought attachment of her Colonies in every part of the world. They are to her a scource of moral and material strength which it would be difficult to over-estimate; and in the enjoyment of the ready allegiance of many free and kindred States, she is but reaping the reward of a just and a wise policy. As sons, who, having attained the age of manhood, and undertaken its responsibilities, are treated by a prudent farher with a wise confidence and respec which, without imparing the child, inspires a grateful and lasting attachment, England, by the liberal extension of constitutional freedom to her Colonies, has drawn closer the bonds

are more demonstrative in the matter of sentiment than Englishmen at home. Cov.'um non anemam mu-tant qui trans mare currunt. The Australian or the Canadian does not often throw off the traditional recanadian does not often throw on the traditional re-serve. But there have not been warting indications from time to time, that if England be ever again en-gaged in a great struggle for the maintenance of her high position, the enthusiasm of her widely-extends ed colonists will not lag behind that of her home

dwelling population.

Perhaps there is no portion of the Empire to which we may look with greater satisfaction than to the Dominion of Canada. Equal loyalty, as com plete in identity of feeling and sentiment, may exist in New Zealand, or in Australia. There may be as vast an area for the development of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, as boundless an horizon of future hopes and destined greatness may exist in these vast islands as in the magnificent extent of territory which boasts itself a part of the British Empire in North America. But in contemplating the present condi-tion of Canada, an Englishman may feel a luxury which is not afforded even by the prospect of young Empire in the Southern Ocean. It is the luxury of contrast. It is the happiness which results not merely from the possession of present good, but also from the delicious sensation of relief from evil that has passed away. And the feeling is en-hanced by the reflection that the happy change has been brought about by our own action, and is reward of a course of conduct dictated by a sense of It was not always in Can right and justice. It was not always in Canada as it is now. Within the recolection of middle-aged men the sounds which reached us from across the Atlantic were not shouts of gratified and exuberant loyalty, but first the echoes of angry and passionate re-monstrance, and then the din and clash of armed re-bellion. We had not in those days mastered the science or acquired the virtue of dealing with our Colonies upon the terms which disarm sedition and conciliate But even then we were in the com-of wisdom. The Canadian rebellion attachment. mencement of wisdom. The was quelled, and, unlike many another rebellion nearer home, so quelled that there was no disposition to renew it. Future insurrection was guarded against, not by merciless punishments, but by the wise removal of the causes of discontent. Mr. Roebuck but a few days since recalled the fact that all the grievances of the Canadians were redressed. Peace and loyalty were secured, not by measures of repression, not by laws contracting the liberty of the subject, but by the establishment of rational freelom on a legal and constitutional basis. As we have sown, so have we reaped. A generation since Car-ada was in rebellion; she is now the most loyal and was struck with the whole aspect of the schools. He was sorry to say that there were a large number of children running about the streets of Liverpool who could not be brought to school either by Her Majesty's inspectors or by the School Board. Now, looking at those children as he saw them in the street, and at the children in the schools he had visited—and whose parents were in the schools he had street and the parents were in the same awall. by the commercial interests of the mother-country. She has a right to adopt a protectionist policy if she please to do so, and, though we may think her wrong, we do not question her power to direct her own af-fairs. But at the very moment when this difference who were of opinion, if not of interest, arises, a striking proof is afforded to the world of the national feeling which

eral of the Dominion, and proceeds to Canada ac-companied by a Princess Royal of England. The news is greeted in Canada with indescribable enthu-siasm. Every man throughout the Dominion feels himself more than ever an Englishman, and his de-votion to the mother-country and the British Em-pire will grow and strengthen in the warnish pire will grow and strengthen in the warmth of the loyal enthusiasm with which he will greet the daughter of his Sovereign.

This is a gratifying spectacle, and it is suggestive of what may be done nearer home then Canada. There has been talk of sending the Duke of Connaught as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland. Why, it is asked should not the son of the Queen be as loyally in Ireland as his sister in America? And what might not be done by the presence of a Royal prince to promote attachment to the empire, and to quell disaffection? Unhappily the parallel between Ireland and Canada is not quite complete. We are far from saying that the Duke of Connaught would ances, and that they have not received a full measure of justice. The loyal enthusiasm of Canada is manifested on the occasion of the coming among them of the Princess Louise, but it is not created by that event. The frank redress of grievances, the concession of complete constitutional freedom, the respectful and cousiderate attention paid to the wants, the feelings, and even to the peculiarities of the people, all preceded by many years the Royal visit, and sowed the seeds of the plant in whose stately and majestic growth the Royal Princess will rejoice. Sincerely as we may lament it, we cannot but acknowledge that, be the fault whose it may, nothing like that has taken place in Ireland. now the loyalty of Ireland is not as the loyalty of Rebellions have been suppressed in Ireland, and from time to time grievances have been redressed. But if insurrections have been crushed, events have too truly proved that the spirit of dis-affection has survived. Much has been done to remedy injustice and remove causes of discontent. But somehow it has happened that the most necessary concessions have been tardily and ungraciously made, and after long and bitter reproaches against those who have demanded them. Much has lone within the last few years for Ireland, and from time to time there has been manifested a conscientious, and even an eager and passionate, desire upon the part of Englishmen to do her justice. But after these fits of generosity there has ever been a tendency to reaction. When an instalment of justice has been paid the old phrase, "Conciliation has reached its limits," begins to make itself heard, and people plume themselves upon the liberality of their gifts to Ireland, as if all that has yet been done, and more that remains to do, were not mere atonement and reparation for wrong and evil done. The concessions to Canada were full and prompt. To Ireland we deal out or dole in fragmentary and insufficient morsels, and then we are annoved and disappointed that she still asks for more. Even now we are hesitating and dallying upon the threshold

of the freedom of education in university and school to the Catholics of Ireland, long since established in

Canada, and we shrink with real or affected mis-

giving from entrusting to Irish artisans the same political franchise which we have bestowed upon our

own. Somehow or other we have failed to impress the Irish with our desire to treat them as our equals

and frankly to admit them to the full privileges of our Constitution. We have not had the tact to

couch our invitation to them to take their due place in our Empire in such hearty and conciliating terms as would make it attractive. And thus,

while our most distant colonies are aflame with loyalty, Ireland has been too often sullen and dis-

affected. We cannot, perhaps, expect a sudden and miraculous change. It is our duty and our interest

miraculous change. It is our duty and our interest to do all we can to bring it about, and when we shall have done all that in us lies, we must trust to

the healing influence of time to effect a thorough re-

conciliation. The disease has been too lengthened and to grevious to admit of a rapid recovery. Yet

we have faith that in time to come, when old wrongs

and hates shall be buried in oblivion, the gallant

Irish race will yield to none other in enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire of which their country will

form a free, a happy and an honored member.

out of this lost thre proveme one thin Crickete fielding batting, has earr any play

OUR MANG

FRIDAY, OCT

NEW CATHOLIC COLI THE CRICKET

I mentioned in Cardinal Howard h of St. Bede. This ago by the purcha modious dwelling l of Alexandra Park to the citizens by was founded to me time supply a pra olics destined to en cial life at an earl and still to the from aquarium which co sides the payment The aquarium after The curious were ments and habits deep and what was of instruction too speculations. The to get rid of th with his usual bu of the land and t £7,000. After ke the public a little tailed a loss the l made the aquarit and recreation ha to witness the lar new college, by h Catholics. The Murphy, wife of cisco, who was a of our Bishop and the college extens by one of our ci has given £6,000 genorosity furnis occasion with sug who is known Manchester accor the Park which change of circu who has felt. the devote so magni others. Another Grace the Duke who also came d sion referred to. Manchester Coll and achieve far the sons of gent which is best c the college a co the professional end and object been established same practical Packard's Am Institute de Co ter as a great tional advanta as possible. T St. Bede's M

> ten years. shown itself s the protege themselves, money which iourney to but victorie never befor quered ther cricket club honor to d remarkable be found i may be no Royle, Ho the victorie the batter. accustomed fall. Ano so temptin sure to air got stump complished seen such wickets, b sights on graceful o great batt fielders. eters, wh tinctions has had n county c

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# OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE FOR MANCHESTER-END OF THE CRICKET SEASON — THE LATE JUSTICE

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Manchester, England, Oct. 3, 1878.

I mentioned in my last letter that his Eminence Cardinal Howard had been to visit our new College of St. Bede. This College was initiated a few years ago by the purchase by our Bishop of two commodious dwelling houses fronting upon the centre of Alexandra Park-one of the latest parks given to the citizens by the Corporation. This college was founded to meet a local need and at the same time supply a practical want widely felt by Catholics destined to enter upon professional or commercial life at an early age. Adjoining these houses and still to the front was erected some years ago, an aquarium which cost the shareholders £21,000, besides the payment of an annual chief rent of £270. The aquarium after a time ceased to pay its way. The curious were soon satisfied about the movements and habits of the inhabitants of the great deep and what was intended as a permanent means of instruction took the usual fate of sentimental speculations. The shareholders having determined to get rid of their burden, our worthy Bishop, with his usual business tact, purchased the whole of the land and the buildings as they stood for £7,000. After keeping the aquarium open for the public a little time longer and finding it entailed a loss the Bishop disposed of the fishes and he nobly won. made the aquarium into a magnificent exhibition and recreation hall. Last March we were invited to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new college, by his Eminence Cardinal Mannning. There was an excellent muster of the leading Catholics. The second stone was laid by Lady Murphy, wife of Sir D. T. Murphy, of San Francisco, who was also present. He is an old friend of our Bishop and generously gave £1,000 towards the college extension fund. A third stone was laid by one of our citizens, Mr. Lawrence O'Neill, who has given £6,000 for the same object, and whose genorosity furnished many of the speakers on the occasion with suggestive argument. This gentleman, who is known as a devout Catholic, once told a friend of mine that in 1851, when our Queen visited Manchester accompanied by the great Duke of Wellington, he was on duty as a private constable in the Park which the Queen visted. So much for a change of circumstances which will enable a man who has felt. the want of education in his youth to devote so magnificent a sum to aid the education of others. Another great donor to the College is his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who gave £1,000, and who also came down to deliver a speech on the occasion referred to. There is no doubt that St. Bede's Manchester College will in time effect great work and achieve fame, for it is designed to provide for the sons of gentlemen a practical kind of education which is best calculated to insure st ccess in professoinal and commercial life, for in order that the superiors may be the more intimately acquainted with the requirements of the day, the Bishop has associated with himself in the general direction of the college a council composed of representatives of the professional and commercial classes. The special end and object, however, for which the college has been established, is to provide instruction of the same practical and scientific kind as that given in Packard's American Business College, and in the Institute de Commerce of the Continent. Manchester as a great commercial Metroplis presents exceptional advantages and these may be developed as far Ontario. Its editorials are ably written and its selecas possible. They will give a specific character to tions and arrangement of news display judgment St. Bede's Manchester College. In the superior and taste. Politics are subordinated to the higher division young men are prepared for the army, the subjects of Catholic faith and morals. The best law, and the civil service and other competitive Catholic novels are to be reprinted in the columns will supply a want that no other institution of the

With the departure of summer must also be chronicled the termination for the season of our national game of cricket. For the proper carrying out of this game we have had a summer of fine weather, for which we have not had a parallel for weather, to which the Australian team has shown itself so clever that our best clubs have been on their metal. The Australians have done well for the protege of cricket and they have done well for themselves, for they have netted an amount themselves, for they have hered an amount of money which must make them ever regard their journey to England profitable as well as famous. In taking a review of our own country cricketers for the last four months, we have scarcely anthing but victories to record. Lancashire may be said to have placed herself at the top of the tree—so many honors has she scored during the season. She has never before met so many formidable foes nor conquered them with such distinguished success. Any cricket club would deem it now the greatest possible honor to defeat Lancashire. A few of the most remarkable cricketers of the present day are now to be found in the Lancashire team. Among these may be named A. G. Steel, Patterson, Vernon, Royle, Hornby and Barlow. Steel is the most extraordinary bowler we have and to him many of the victories are due. His style is most deceptive to the batter. His ball when delivered, most cunningly the batter. His ball when derivered, most claimingly breaks in from the leg, or when the batter has got accustomed to this it suddenly comes in from the off, from which effect the batter is almost sure to fall. Another of his balls would be made to hang so temptingly in the air that the batter would be sure to aim at it and miss it, for which, as a rnle, he got stumped. The oldest cricketers and most accomplished critics state that they have never seen such a bowler. His style of attacking the wickets, ball in hand, is one of the most attractive sights on the field. Patterson is one of the most graceful of batters, while Royle and Hornby, though great batters, yet are renowed as the very best of fielders. Barlow ranks as the most patient of crick-eters, while others of the eleven have special distinctions as fielders or wicket keepers. The country has had no such roll of victories since the club existed. Out of twelve great games played with other county clubs, they have won six, drawn three and lost three. But the year has seen an immense imlost three. But the year has seen an immense improvement in the art of fielding, which is still the one thing where progress can always be shown. Cricketers have begun to realize the fact that bad fielding may lose as many matches as indifferent batting. The fielding of the county team this year is better than ever, while as a wicket keeper Pilling has carried a distinction never before necessited to is better than ever, while as a wicket keeper fulling has earned a distinction never before accorded to any player. One of the drawn games above mentioned was when the opponents of the county were the Australian team, who certainly proved themselves the best players in the match.

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kind has ever attempted to meet.

Intelligence reaches us that Mr. Justice Keegh Intelligence reaches us that Mr. Justice Reogn died on the evening of the 30th ultimo at Binjen on the Rhine. It will still be fresh in your memories how this illustrious judge wounded his valet while in a state of mental aberation. Since that unfortunate occurrence he appears not to have rallied. It is sad to have to record such an untimely lied. It is sad to have to record such an untimely loss, as the judge was only in his sixty-first year, but taking into account the nature of his malady it is perhaps as well that death came so soon to his relief. The late judge was the eldest son of Mr. William Keogh, solicitor, of Corkip, in the County Roscommon, Ireland, and was called to the Bar in the year 1847. He became Solicitor-General in 1850, in which year he entered Parliament and maintained his high reputation for eloquence and independence of spirit. His celebrated attack on Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill won for him the lasting affection of Catholics, His judgment in the Galway election petition met, however, with little favor from his countrymen, while the bigoted press of England from the Times downwards expressed its delight that a son of the Church should speak in such unmeasured censure Church should speak in such unmeasured censure on the political action of the Irish Caiholic clergy. A few years have passed since then but I length. Church should speak in such a trish Caiholic clergy. A few years have passed since then, but Justice Keogh has never seemed to care about reinstating himself in the good opinion of his countrymen. The majesty of the law to him was supreme. He showed no favor to anyone. He turned a Tory out of his corruptly obtained seat in Parliament with as much indifference as a Liberal. Readers of history, however, need not be reminded that a judge's interpretation of the English law, no matter how learned and upright he may be, is often at fault, and that a disagreement among judges themselves is no uncommon occurrence. Justice Keogh selves is no uncommon occurrence. Justice Keogh was a man of great ability and influence, kind in disposition and a devout son of the Catholic Church. disposition and a devout son of the Landon Charlen. His early death was a loss to the legal profession, of which he was so great an ornament and to the relig-ious body which had his sympathics, and whose sons but too rarely obtain the worldly honors which

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Deiroit Home Journal.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD is the name of a paper started at London, Ont., by Walter Locke. It is a forty-column quarto, neatly printed and looks well to begin with. It contains some long editorial articles, which experience will teach the editor to drop, and some excellent selections. We advise more careful attention to details. The paper has our best wishes.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The first number of this new publication lies before us. It is a forty column eight-page, weekly newspaper, published by Mr. Walter Locke, London, and is devoted entirely to the advancement of Roman Catholic interests.

London Advertiser.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—Now that the first number of this weekly has been issued, the geneaal appearance and editorial get-up more than realize all xpectations. We wish the publisher, Mr. Walter Locke, that success he deserves and which appearances indicate he will achieve.

London Free Press.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The new enterprise of Catholic organ for the West is one that has been well received by the public to be specially addressed. According to promise, the RECORD made its appearance yesterday, and justifies the promises made in its prospectus, and the expectations of its friends. The original matter exhibits considerable boldness, and the selections appear to be well suited to the

Stratford Beacon.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.-A new weekly paper, the Catholic Record, has been started in London, under the proprietorship of Mr. Walter Locke. It is an eight page paper, very creditably gotten up, and conducted in the interests of the Catholics of Western examinations. There is no doubt that the college of the RECORD, and on the whole it bids well for the support of those for whom it is published. Cardinal Wiseman's celebrated novel, "Fabiola," is commenced in the first number.

# GLADSTONE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging a copy of a recently published work on" Clergyman's Sore Throat," has addressed a letter to the author, Dr. E. B. Shuldham, on the subject of the management of the voice in public speakeng. "No part of the work," writes Mr. Gladstoe," surprised me more than your occount of the various expedients resorted to by eminent singers. There, if anywhere, we might have anticipated something liked a fixed tradition. But it seems we have learned nothing from experience, and I myself can testify that even in this matter fashion premore than one, was alone, as a rule, resorted gave his name as John NcClarty, and Owen to by members of Parliament requiring aid. Now it is never used. When I have had very lengthened statements to make I have used what is called egg flip-an egg beaten up with a glass of sherry. I think it excellent, but I have much more faith in the egg than in I think it excellent, the alcohol. I never think of employing it unless on the rare occasions when I have expected to go much beyond an hour. One strong reason for using something of the kind is the great exhaustion often consequent on protracted expectoration before speaking."

# NOTICES.

We call attention to the announcement which will be found in our advertising col-umns, of Goldner's Clothing Euporium which will be found replete with everythins which is good, serviceable and cheap. Give him a

One of our druggists was talking learnedly the other day as he was driving up in the street car about the pharmaceutical profession. An honest husbandman in the next seat couldn't help interrupting with "Jes so, sir, jes so; a farm may suit a gal, but how is she to get it?"

#### LOCAL GLEANINGS.

HIGH SCHOOL.-The High School at St. Thomas rapidly approaching completion, and will be an imposing structure.

NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL.—A Separate School is n course of construction in St. Thomas, and is being pushed forward with great energy.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The Water Commis sioners have given notice that parties requiring water should make application for it at once, as they expect to be able to supply it next month.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Saturday afternoon Miss Walker, an elderly sister of Mrs. F. Gallena, was found dead in her chair. She was much respected by all who knew her, being kind and affable with all whom she came in

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A Catholic church i shortly to be erected in Ridgetown, at a cost of between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Already considerable money has been subscribed, and it is thought a sufficient amount will have been raised to proceed with the work next spring.

LECTURE-A lecture in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be delivered by Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, in St. Peters' Cathedral, on Sunday, the 27th October, at 7 p. m. Subject, Temperance. We hope to see an audience as large as such praiseworthy object is entitled to.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are called upon this week to record the sudden death of Mr. Owen Flynn, of St. Thomas, late of this city, which occurred at the former place on Sunday, the 13th inst., heart disease being probable the cause. Mr. Flynn leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end. We heartily sympathise with the family in their sad bereavement.

NEW PATENTS.—The new patents issued to Canadian inventors by the Patent Office at Ottawa up till last week were: Carburetter, G. Lloyd, St. Catharines; mower, D. Crowell, Florence; washing compound, J. Lafontaine, Belleville; carriage top, D. Conboy, Uxbridge; resonant chamber, G. Blatchford, Mitchell; safe, T. Saunders, Toronto; stump elevator, G. Hazelton, Townsend; washer, A. Foster, Essex; furnace, J. Armstrong, Guelph; gas saver, T. Hicks, London; plaiter, T. Wanzer, Hamilton; organ top, E. Draper, Gosfield; boiler cleaner, J. Carter, Blyth.

BENIFIT CONCERT .- On Friday evening last a bene fit was tendered to the widow and family of the late Wm. Insel by the 7th Batt. Band, of which deceased was a member, assisted by several local vocalists; which we are told was fairly successful financially, tickets having been sold previous to the concert, although the attendence was small. Excepting the Overture, which was grandly rendered, the 7th has been heard to better advantage. Miss Henrietta sang a couple of songs in her usual brilliant style while the others who took part acquited themselves well. Mr. St. John Hyttehrauch presided at the piano-forte.

THE HARP-This, the title of a very interesting Catholic Magazine, published by Gillies& Callaham, Montreal, at the low price of \$1.00 per year in advance. The Harp is the only Catholic Magazine published in Canada and as a literary venture it has been eminently suc-cossful. The Harp, is now in its third year and cossful. The Harp, is now in its third year and vesterday for \$25, to be contributed to the Southern essful. The Harp, is now in its third year and bids fair to continue a long and useful career. We most cordially and unhesitatingly re-commend it to our readers as a Magazine worthy of a generous support, and worth three times the subscription price. And is well the subscription price. And is well the actual champion as a second contest. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 15.—The Nova Scotian Govworkty of a generous support from the Catholics of this country.

Horse Thief .- About eight o'clock Nonday Detective Phair was walking along King thirty years. street when he ran across a man who offered to sell him a horse. The detective scrutinized it, and after looking it over believed he had found a horse which was stolen from Owen Sound. He went to the station and read a telegram which had been sent to the Chief on the 8th of the month, and became strengthened in his belief. Returning to King street, he found the man, and telling him he had found a purchaser, led him to the Police Sta-Sound as his abiding place.

IDENTIFIED.-Mr. Wm. McClarty, of Owen Sound, arrived in the city this afternoon, and identified the horse taken in charge by Detective Phair on Monday last, as the one stolen from him about a week ago. He also recognized the man in whose possession the animal was found, as his brother, and attributes the cause of his foolhardy conduct to drink. Prisoner had been partaking pretty freely for some time back, and at the time the horse was stolen, it is alleged, was under the influnce of liquor. Mr. McClarty appeared to feel deeply the crime of his brother.

Stratford, Oct. 15.—Phænix, the Counterfeiter, was committed to Toronto Jail to-day on a second charge of counterfeiting. His trial will come off at the York Assizes next week. The charge against him of altering Dominion notes was not pressed, but an information was laid by Superintendent O'Neil, and will probably be gone into by the Crown Attorney at Toronto.

The famous calculating boy, Mr. George Bidder, died yesterday, at the age of 72.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

AFGHANISTAN.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY THE BRITISH.

London, Oct. 15.—The Indian Civil and Military Gazette states that the British have made a raid upon a wavering bordering village, and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. A despatch from Rasauli states it is reported the

Viceroy will not be content with a simple apology, out will require the Ameer to come to Peshawaur. It is reported that the Commissariat arrangements at Mooltan are at a deadlock.

#### . 400--THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, Oct. 15 .- Yellow fever increasing rapidly at Gretna and abating at Tangiphoa for want of material. At Pass Christian the fever has want of material. At Pass Christian the fever has assumed a more malignant type. At Vicksburg, three deaths to-day. At Cairo, two deaths; three new cases. At Helena, Ark., the physicians disagree as to the nature of the epedemic. The citizens are s to the nature of the epedemic. lying in every direction.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct.—15.—Sixty-six new cases

Memphis, Tenn., Oct.—15.—Sixty-six new cases and thirty-one deaths. At Tuscumbia and Florence the fever has increased rapidly the past few days. Nearly all those who have been taken sick have died. A daily train will be run from Memphis on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to relieve the great destitution prevailing at nearly every point.

City of Mexico, Oct. 7.—The country is quiet and business improving. The trial of General Escobedos has been suspended on account of his illness. The campaign ordered by the Mexican Government campaign ordered by the Mexican Government against the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, whose border raids were especially annoying to the United States, ended successfully after much hard work. President Diaz has ordered similar campaigns against other troublesome tribes of the Sierra De Cirman and Sierra De Los Mescaleroes. These are the most turbulent of the Indian tribes and have shown between teams of a Mexican, then American was no more respect for Mexican than American pro-perty and life.

#### CANADIAN.

CANADIAN.

Clinton, Ont., Oct. 15.—About two o'clock this morning the barn, stable and outhouses adjoining owned by James Cottle, on the base line, about three miles from here, were destroyed by fire caused by lightning; also the contents, consisting of 200 bushels of wheat, 300 of oats, 50 of peas, nine tons of hay, and all the farming implements. Insured in the Hullett & McKellop Insurance Cempany.

Port Burwell, Ont., Oct. 15.—The house of Wm. Freeland, Treasurer of Houghton, living near here, was burnt last night, with \$1,200 in cash.

Wingham, Oct. 15.—A severe thunder storm passed over here this morning. Considerable damage has

Wingham, Oct. 15.—A severe thunder storm passed over here this morning. Considerable damage has been done by lightning, but as yet only one serious case is reported, that of Joseph Henning, Councillor for Turnbury, whose barn was struck and burned, together with stables, outbuildings, crops and machinery. His loss is very heavy. No insurance. Montreal, Oct. 15.—An attempt was made last night by a gang of roughs to rob Dr. W. Burland, as he was on his way home across Fletcher's Field. He was roughly handled, but managed to retain his watch and a sum of money he had in his possession.

vas roughly handled, but managed vastel and a sum of money he had in his possession.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of J. B. Arcon, has been found in the river at Longue Point.

Lord Dufferin arrived in town from Quebec this his possession of the property of th

Lord Dufferin arrived in town from Quebec this morning. His object in coming is said to be to swear in the new Ministry.

A panic occurred on the stock market to-day, principally in Bank of Montreal stock, which fell 12½ per cent. on the declaration of a dividend of five per cent. It is reported that operators in grain have suffered great losses by the fall in prices in Great Britain. Seven additional persons have been arrested for

aking part in the charivari at St. Anne Desplaines taking part in the charivan at St. Anne Desplaines, where Damase Depotie was shot. The Coroner's Jury acquitted Leville, who was first arrested, charged with the murder. City gas stocks fell yesterday 9 per cent, and to-day

If years the secretary spectral and obsains a per cent, owing to the reports of the success of Edison's new electric light.

A lacrosse match between twenty-four hackmen

The Hanlan Club are in active negotiations for

ernment this afternoon tendered their resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor. There was a tremendous rain storm in Cape Breton on Sunday. A large number of bridges were carried away. It was the heaviest freshet known there for

# STABBING NEAR WALKERTON.

TWO BROTHERS ASSAULT A MAN "BECAUSE HE'S AN IRISHMAN."

From the London Advertiser.

Last Thursday night a sad stabbing affray occurred within a few miles of this town, the principal facts of which are as follows:-On the night of the 11th inst, there were three men, a father and two sons, tion and locked him up. The alleged thief named Balt, in a tavern at a place known as Johnstone's Corners, about three miles from Walkerton. They had been drinking and had a quarrel with a man who was an Irishman, and in which there was some fighting; but nothing serious was done. After some time one of the sons threatened to kill the first Irishman who came in, and in a little while an Irishman by the name of Stroud entered the bar.
At this time the two brothers were behind the counter, and seeing this man enter, one of them said, "Here is an Irishman; let us go for him;" and said, "Here is an Irishnan; let us go for him, and saying this he came round the counter and proceeded toward Stroud, but was stopped by a man who was in the bar at the time. He then drew a revolver and threatened to shoot if he was hindered. At this the man let him pass; at the same the other threw a pop bottle at Stroud, and then jumped over the counter and joined. They then attacked Stroud, striking him about the head, and whilst they were striking him about the head, and whilst they were thus employed the old man was seen to pull a large jack-knife from his pocket, with which he sprang forward, and, saying "Let us kill him, boys," and while Strond was bent forward, struck him in the back with the knife, just under the right shoulder. Stroud then called out, "Oh, that's enough," whereupon his assailants left him and then went home. The wounded man then went to a seat and was upon his assailants lett him and then went home. The wounded man then went to a seat and was heard to say, "I am a dead man." The tavern-keeper's wife then washed his wounds and he was carried home by four men, while a doctor was sent for, who discovered that the knife had pierced his widel home. He was also begind about the head for, who discovered that the knife had pierced his right lung. He was also bruised about the head, and it is feared that he will not live. The Balts were taken to jail next morning, where they await their trial their trial,

#### ENGLISH GOSSIP.

London has 700 exhibitors at Paris.

Three hundred addittional workmen were disharged from Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday. charged from Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday, making in all more than 800 who have recently been struck off the dockyard books.

The Rev. Father Scoles, who was ordained to the priesthood on Sunday last at Prior Park, will say his first Mass to-morrow at nine o'clock, in the church at Hammersmith.

The Literary World says:—We regret to announce the stoppage of Mr. Nimmo, publisher, of London and Edinburgh. The liabilities amount to

upwards of £40,000.
Cleopatra's Needle, with the girders and iron jacket, weighs 202 tons, and when it was got into position upon the girders by its trunmons and poised, it was so exactly balanced that with his single strength Mr. John Dixon made the apex describe an arc of several inches. The pivot on which the immense mass was balanced was twenty-seven feet six inches from the lower end of the monument. A calculation made before they the monument. A calculation made before they began to raise it, placed the theoretical centre of gravity at the height of twenty-seven feet three

The "father" of the Manchester City Council, The "father" of the Manchester City Council, Alderman Willert, received on Wendesday the congratulations of a wide circle of friends on the occasion of the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Willert is and has been for many years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation. He entered the Council at the first election under the charter of incorporation, on the 14th December, 1838, was made an alderman in 1841, and he is the only member of the Council who was present at the first meeting in the former year. On the first of only member of the Council who was present at the first meeting in the former year. On the first of November, therefore, Mr. Willert will have been in the service of the ratepayers of Manchester for a period of forty years. During the same long series of years Sir Joseph Heron has held the position of Town Clerk, his appointment dating from the first meeting of the Council in 1838.

meeting of the Council in 1838.

The Bishop of Angers, Mgr. Freppel has recently addressed a letter to M. Gambetta, in wich he has refuted the statements made by the latter relative to the clergy, in his speech at Romans. "You say," says the prelate, "that Jesuitism is always in the ascendant when the fortunes of the country are at a low ebb. A most imprudent expression, Monsieur, one which no one has less right to use than you. For no one has forgotten that it was when the fortunes of France were low that you rose; it was when France was cast to the ground that you made when France was cast to the ground that you made a pedestal of her ruins in order to rise to power. An Alsatian, I have a right to ask from you an account, in the name of my native country, of those sanguinary acts of folly which completed our misfortunes and changed our defeat into an irremetization.

Colonial statistics of a remarkable kind have recently been published, according to annual wont, by the Board of Trade. The Northwest Territory of Canada shows an immense extent of land as compared with a sparse population. The area under cultivation in Australia is about 10,000 square miles pared with a sparse population. The area under cultivation in Australia is about 10,000 square miles out of a total of more than three millions. In the Cape of Good Hope less than 1,000 square miles are under cultivation out of a total area of nearly a quarter of a million. Australia of late years has an increasing death-rate, that of 1875 being as much as 19 per 1,000 persons. In educational statistics the Australian colonies are in advance of the rest, and show about 20 per cent. of the population under instruction in 1875, including all schools and colleges. The export of, gold, the produce of Australia, fell off in 1871-75 to an average of less than eight millions a year, the average in the preceeding five years having exceeded nine millions. There are no complete returns of the export of diamonds from South Africa, the greater portion being sent registered by post; the yield in 1875 has been officially estimated as of the value of two and a half millions sterling.

millions sterling.

# MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Loudon Markets.

Louis						
	GRAIN					
White Wheat, Deihl, P	100 lbs		81	30 1		40
White Wheat, Deini, v	11			30 1		35
" Treatment	**			25		32
Red Fait	44			1 00		20
Spring Wheat	"			0 80		95
Corn	**			0 80		85
Oats	**			0 85		0 94
Peas	++			1 00		1 40
Barley				0 80		0 90
Rye	**			0 00	to !	0 00
Buckwheat	**			0.00	to	0 00
Despe				0 00		
FLOT	RAN	D FEED				
XX Fall Wheat Flour,	49 Cv	vt		2 75		3 00
XX Fall Wheat Flour,	* **			2 50	to	2 70
Fall Flour				2 50	to	2 75
Mixed Flour	.1			2 20	to	2 50
Spring Flour Buckwheat Flour Graham Flour				2 50	to	2 70
Buckwheat Flour	**			22 (30)	to	2 75
Graham Flour				9 50	10	2 75
Cracked Wheat		*****		1.50	to	1 75
Cornmeal				0 60		00 40
Bran, per 100				0 60		00 70
Charte D 100				0 00	er.	00 .0
	PROD	UCF.				
Eggs, Store Lots, & do "Farmers' Butter, Crock				0.17	to	0 18
Poss Store Lots, P do	Z		*****	0 17	to	0 11
Eggs, Store Bond, "				0 10		0 17
Parliners Covered				0 14	to	0 2
Butter, Crock				0 18	to	0 1
					to	
" FIRKINS				. 0 11	to	0 1
" Firkins Cneese, Dairy, P b Factory "				. 0 07	to	0.0
		ANEOUS				
MIS	CELL	ANEOUS		0.00	to	0.0
Mutton, P 1b				. 0 00	10	0 0
Mutton, P 16				. 0 00	to	0.5
Beef, "				. 0 45	to	1 5
Geese, each				. 0 70	to	0 0
Turkeys, each Dried Apples				. 0 06	to	
Dried Apples Onions, ♥ bush				. 0 60	to	0 7
Onions, & bush Hay, to ton				. 8 00	to	
Hay, to ton				. 2 700	to	
Straw, & load				3 50	10	
Live Hogs, & Cwt				4 (H	) to	5 (
Dressed Hogs				0 25	10	
Ducks	******			0 2	5 to	0 :
Ducks. Turnips. Carrots. Cordwood, No. 1 dry, Apples, # bush.				1 27	5 to	0
Carrots				3 0	a te	4
Cordwood, No. 1 dry,	4, core	d		4	o to	0
Apples. & bush					5 10	0 0
Potatoes "				0.5	o te	
Apples, # bush Potatoes "Clover Seed			*****	0.0		
Clovel Escape	INS A	ND HID	ES.			
				0.1	0 t	0 0
Sheepskins, each Calfskins, green, with the dry t				0 (	18 1	0 0
Calfskins, green, V tt				0 1	25 t	0 0
dry "	4 17 19 1			0 1	175	0 0
Hides, green, "		******		0	(8)	0 0
" dry "				0	or t	0 0
1   Tallow rendered "				0	04	0 0
1 Tallow, rendered				0	ot t	. 0

# Refined oil in carload lots, wine gals. " " small " " Benzine " " SGravity Parafine Oil " 1. O. R. Co.'s trans. wa can., \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$. Liverpool Markets.

LONDON OIL MARET.

	10		100		0.1						- 28	7	
		11	4.1	D.	8 1	D.	8. 1	).	4.	D.		D.	
	(10)	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	12	0	12	()	
Flour	. 23			6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	
S. Wheat		9 6	9	- 35	8	10	8	10	8	Dil	8	10	
R. Winter	?	8 1	8	10		10	10	0	9	10	9	10	
White	1		10	0	10	0		4	10	3	10	3	
Club	1	0 3	10	4	10	0	10	6		9	22	9	
		2 9	22	9	22	9	22	9	22	- 17	44		
Corn, new		3 1	- 3	1	3	1	- 55	1	- 6	1	- 0		
Barley		2 6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	- 6	2	6	
Oats		- VI	23	6	83	6	33	6	- 33	3	33	-	
Peas			4.03	0	46	0	46	0	46	0	46		
Pork		16 0		9	36	ő.	36	0	26	0	36		
Lard		5 9	-144	100	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	-	
Beef	1	i7 6		6	07		32		330	0	SI		
Bacon	1	32 6		0	0.2	0			38		38		
Tallow		38 (	88	0	198	6	4.00		1.00	. 0	17		
Tallow		16 1	46	. 0	4	(	40	0	3.	U	30		

Some of the stories told by, as well as of O'Connell, throw a flood of light upon the manners and customs now rapidly passing away. Those who wish to obtain a full idea of what O'Connell had to say will consult his interesting life, by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, that faithful veteran of the Repeal army.

Here, however, we may be permitted to quote one or two, for those who may never have that opportunity. And first, one which focusses an attorney who should have stood in the dock along with his client. He was, however, a clever rascal:—

He was, however, a clever rascal :-

He was, however, a clever rascal:—

"The cleverest attorney that ever I heard," said
O'Connell, "was one Checkley, familiarly known by
the name of Checkley-be-d——d. Checkley was
agent once at the Cork Assizes for a fellow accused of
burglary and aggravated assault committed at Bantry. The noted Jerry Keller was counsel for the
prisoner, against whom the charge was made out by
the clearest circumstantial evidence—so clearly that
it seemed quite impossible to doubt his guilt. When
the case for the prosecution closed, the judge asked
if there were any witnesses for the defence."

"Yes, my lord," said Jerry Keller, "I have three
briefed to me."

"Yes, my lord," said Jerry Keller, "I have three briefed to me."

"'Call them,' said the judge.

"Checkley immediately bustled out of court, and returned at once, leading in a very respectable farmer-like man with a blue coat and gilt buttons, scratch wig, corduroy tights and gaiters."

"'This is a witness to character, my lord,' said "'This is a witness to character, my lord,' said

"Jerry Keller (the counsel) forthwith began to ex

amine the witness."
"After asking his name and residence. "'You know the prisoner in the dock,"

"'Yes, your honor, ever since he was a gossoon.'
"'And what is his general character?'
"'Ogh! the divil a worse.'
"'Why, what sort of a witness is this you've brought?' cried Keller, passionately flinging down his brief, and looking furiously at Checkley; 'he has ruined us!'

'He may prove an *alibi*, however,' returned exkley. 'Examine him to *alibi* as instructed in Keller accordingly resumed his examination.

"'Where was the prisoner on the 10th instant? "'He was near Castlemartyr,' answered the wit-

ness.

"'Are you sure of that?"

"'Quite sure, counsellor.'

"'How do you know with such certainty?"

"Because upon that very night I was returning from the fair, and when I got near my own house I saw the prisoner a little way on before me—I'd swear to him anywhere. He was dodging about, and I knew it could be for no good end. So I stepped into the field and turned off my horse to grass; and while I was watching the lad from behind the ditch, I saw him pop across the wall into grass; and while I was watching the lad from behind the ditch, I saw him pop across the wall into my garden and steal a lot of parsnips and carrots, and what I thought a great deal worse of, he stole a brand new English spade I had got from my landled Lad Land Shannon. So faix I cut away after him; lord, Lord Shannon. So faix I cut away after him; but as I was tired from my day's labor, and he being fresh and nimble, I was not able to catch him. But next day my spade was seen, surely, in his house; and that's the same rogue in the dock. I wish I had a hoult of him.'

"'It is quite evident,' said the judge, 'that we must acquit the prisoner; the witness has clearly established an alibi for him. Castlemartyr is nearly sixty miles from Bantry, and he certainly is anything but a partizan of his. Pray friend, address-

ing but a partizan of his. Fray friend, addressing the witness, 'will you swear information against
the prisoner for his robbery of your property?'

"'Troth I will, my lord! with all the pleasure in
life, if your lordship thinks I can get any satisfaction out of him. I'm told I can for the spade, but
not for the carrots and parsairs? not for the carrots and parsnips.'
"'Go to the crown offlee and swear information,

said the judge.
"The prisoner was of course discharged, the alibi having been clearly established. In an hour's time some inquiry was made as to whether Checkley's rural witness had sworn information in the crown office. That gentleman was not to be heard of; the prisoner also had vanished immediately on being prisoner also had vanished immediately on being discharged, and of course, resumed his malpractice forthwith. It needs hardly be told that Lord Shannon's soi-disant tenant, dealt a little in fiction, and that the story of his farm from that nobleman, and of the spade and the vegetables, was a pleasant de vice of Mr. Checkley's. I told this story to a coteri of English barristers, with whom I dined and it was most amusing to witness their astonishment at Mr. Checkley's unprincipled ingenuity. Stephen Rice declared he would walk fifty miles to see Checkley.

Perhaps it was the existance of such a fellow as Checkley that gave a barrister named Parsons that horror for attorneys which O'Connell relates so hu-

mourously : "There was a barrister of the name of Parsons a the bar in my earlier practices," said O'Connell
"who had a good deal of humor. Parsons hated the whole tribe of attorneys; perhips they had not treated him well—but his prejudice against them was eternally presenting itself. One day, in the hall of eternally presenting itself. One day, in the hall of the Four Courts, an attorney came up to him to beg a subscription toward burying a brother attorney who had died in distressed circumstances. Parsons took out a pound note." "Oh! Mr. Parsons,' said the applicant, 'I do not want so much; I only ask a shilling from each con-tributer.

"Oh, take it—take it,' replied Parsons; 'I would

most willingly subscribe money any day to put an attorney under ground.'

"But really, Mr. Parsons, I have limited myself to

a shilling from each person."
"For pity sake, my good sir, take the pound—and bury twenty of them."
But of all the stories that he told, there is not person.

But of all the stories that he told, there is not perhaps another so comically exquisite as that which relates a droll mistake of a judge, who was not posted in the popular idiom. O'Counell says:

"One of the most curious things I remember in my bar experience, is Judge Foster's charging for the acquital of a homicide named Denis Halligan, who was tried with four others, at the Limerick assigns many years are. Foster totally mistake the sizes many years ago. Foster totally mistook the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution. The offence charged was aggravated manslaughter, committed on some poor wretch whose name I for get. The first four prisoners were shown to be criminally abetting; but the fifth, Denis Halligan, was proved to have inflicted the fatal blow. The

given in these we "I saw Denis Halligan, my lord (he that's in the dock there) take a racency (aim) at the poor soul that's kilt, and gave him a wipe with a cleh-alpeen,

(Shilela) and lay him down as quiet as a child. The judge charged against the first four prisoners and sentenced them to seven year's imprisonment each; then proceeding to the fifth, the rascal who really committed the homicide, he addressed him

"Denis Halligan, I have purposely reserved the consideration of your case for the last. Your crime, as being a participator in the affray, is doubtless of a grievous nature; yet I cannot avoid taking into consideration the mitigating circumstances that attend it. By the evidence of the witness it clearly appears that you were the only one of the party who showed any mercy to the unfortunate deceased. You took him to a vacant seat, and you wiped him with a napkin, and (to use the affecting and poetic language of the witness) you laid him down with the gentleness one shows to a little child. In consome of their head men over as hostages.—Register,

sideration of these circumstances, which considerably mitigates your offence, the only imprisonment I shall inflict on you is an imprisonment of three

shair inflict on your week's duration."
"So Denis Halligan got off by Foster's mistaking a vacanty for a vacant seat, and a cleh-alpeen for a chan pankin."

His reminiscences of the witty men who flourish-

His reminiscences of the witty men who flourished in his early days are interesting—he considered Curran as perhaps the wittiest, but others were bright of intellect.

"Holmes," said he, "has a great share of very clever sarcasm. \* \* \* Plunket had great wit; he was a creature of exquisite genius. Nothing could be happier than his hit in reply to Lord Redesdale about the kites. In a speech before Redesdale, Plunket had occasion to use the phrase kites very frequently, as designating fraqudulent bills kites very frequently, as designating fraudulent bills and promissory notes. Lord Redesdale, to whom the phrase was quite new, at length interrupted him, saving :

"I don't understand your meaning, Mr. Plunket. In England kites are paper playthings used by boys

in Ireland they seem to mean some species of monetary transaction."

"'There is another difference, my lord,' said Plunket. 'In England the wind raises the kites; in Ireland, the kites raise the wind.' 'Curran was once defending an attorney's bill of

costs before Lord Clare.

"'Here now,' said Lord Clare, 'is a sagacious imposition; how can you defend this item, Mr. Curran? 'To writing innumerable letters, £100.'

position, its position in the property of the

"'And Curran's reply to Judge Robinson is exquisite in its way.
"'I'll commit you, sir,' said the judge.
"'I hope you'll never commit a worse thing, my lord,' retorted Curran.
"Wilson Crocker, too," said O'Connell, "had humor. When the crier wanted to expel the dwarf O'Leary, who was about three feet four inches high, from the jury box in Tralee, Crocker said:
"'Let him stay where he is—De minimis now.

"'Let him stay where he is—De minimis non cuaat lex' (Law cares not for small things.) "And when Tom Goold got retainers from both "'Keep them both,' said Crocker; 'you may

conscientiously do so. You can be counsel for one side, and of use to the other.' Speaking of Judge Daly while he was yet alive, O'Connell said:

O'Connell said:

"No man would take more pains to serve a friend, but as a judge they could scarcely have placed a less efficient man upon the bench. \* \*

He once said to me at the Cork assizes:

Mr. O'Connell, I must not allow you to make a speech; the fact is I am always of opinion with the last speaker and therefore I will not be you see

ast speaker, and therefore I will not let you say one "My lord," said I, "that is precisely the reason why I'll let nobody have the last word but myself it

I can help it."

"I had the last word, and Daly charged in favo Thad the last word, and Daly charged in layor of my client. Daly was made judge in 1798. He had been chairman of Kilmainham, with a salary of £1,200 a year. When he got on the Bench, Bully Egan got the chairmanship."

"Was Bully Egan a good lawyer?" asked Mr.

Daunt. "He was Bully a successful one; his bullying helped him through. He was a desperate duellist. One of his duels was fought with Mr. O'Reilly, who fired before the word was given; the shot did not

take effect. "'Well, at any rate, my honor is safe,' said O'Reilly.

it so,' said Egan-'egad, I'll take a slap at our honor for all that.' your honor for all that."

"And Egan deliberately held his pistol pointed for full five minutes at O'Reilly, whom he kept for that period in the agonies of mortal suspense."

"'Did he kill him?"

"Not he," replied O'Connell; "he couldn't hit a have task if former.

haystack. If courage applied to duelling, he cer-tainly possessed it. But in everything else he was the most timid man alive."

# THE KYBER PASS.

The Kyber Pass is mainly known as the formidable entrance to Afghanistan. It is still thought of with a shudder, from the recollection of Elphinstone's retreat to Gundamuck. And, as the Observer remarks, there is something rather humiliating in thinking that, although we have practically commanded the Peshawur end of the pass since 1849, a British officer is to this day powerless to thread it except at rhe head of an army, or by bribing the awless ruffians who are perched along its crags like birds of prey. It is a fact, however, and one that s well noted in the bazaars of the Punjaub, that the Soobhadar of the great Maharanee cannot send a Vadeel, even at the head of five or six hundred horsemen, to the Cabulee Ameer without making a "bundabus" or bargain with the Kyberree "budmashes," or blackguards. Thirteen miles from the cantonment of Peshawur stands the old fort of Jumrood, our frontier post towards the Kyber. Two miles further we cross the border line and enter the defile, but we do it at the peril of our lives without a safe conduct from the head man of the neighbor-ing district and without an escort of his truculeut clansmen. The entrance to the gorge is between two cliffs, about twelve bundred feet in height, and for the first few miles there is a good road, con-structed by our sappers in 1841, and flanked on each side by cindrous-looking rocks, piled in interminable confusion, without a sign of vegetation, and as brown and forbidding-looking as the cut-throats that clamber over them. These worthies, clad in poshteens swarming with vermin, of the true Kyberree breed, with greasy puggarrees round their nextee looks and a superior with their partial looks and a superior with the property of the control of their matted locks, and a complete arsenal of mur-derous weapons disposed about their persons, may be seen any day about the fort of Jumrood, when be seen any day about the fort of Jumrood, when not otherwise engaged in "chuppaos" and "shub-khoous" against each other. Their sole formula of existence is "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." If one of them is killed, his family or friends carry on a vendetta which would appal even a Corsican. They acknowledge no law except that of their head man, only as long as it suits them, and even then they are as independent of Shere Ali as they are of the Kaisar-i-Hind. We have, however, evidence of the principal witness against him, was had to give them so many sharp lessons in recent years by expeditions against their villages, or by establishing a blockade to starve them into surrender, that they have begun to have a wholesome dread of the British Baj. Hence, they now rarely venture to make raids on the villages upon our side of the frontier, but as some compensation for this forced abstinence they have redoubled their forays against each other's villages. Like the Koods of the Hakkiarri Mountains, even when engaged in tilling the ground they hold the plough with one hand and a matchlock with the other, on "the constant stoop for their incessant prey," or in equally constant ex-pectation of every rock or bush concealing an enemy. It may truly be said that from the cradle to the grave war, murder, and rapine seem to be both the business and pleasure of their lives. Such are the guardians of the Kyber, who agreed with the Commissioner of Peshawur for a handsome present to

#### RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

The universal life preserver-bread. The lap of luxury-a cat eating cream.

Did you ever see a cart blanche or a wag on No one needs so much watching as he who is al-

ays watching others. No other girl's nose itches so much as that of the ne who wears a diamond ring.

"The Beautiful Snow" is a production of F. L. ke. Why discuss the matter further. If beauty is a fatal gift to woman, what shall be aid of whistling that is given to the boy.

The Shah of Persia has ninety wives. No wonder hat he lies awake and chews tobacco in bed An Arkansas constable's pistol being stolen, he ad-certised that, if the thief would return it, he would

ive him the contents. There is no use of rising at four or five o'clock with the hope of getting an early breakfast; you cannot have your meal before it is 8.

"Find out your child's specialty" is the urgent adice of a phrenologist. We have tried this and find it not so easy. Sometimes rock candy seems to be the favorite and then again there is a marked ten-

Is there a scientific man in the country tell, after a sock gets a hole in it, what becomes of the material that once took the place of the aperture.

It is not good for any man to be alone under any circumstances, but when he falls into a ten-foot cellar on his way home at 2 o'clock in the morning, he feels that even the companionship of a step ladder would add wonderfully to the comfort of the occa-

Young America has been always noted for its en Toung America has been always noted for its enquiring minds. One of the many budding Presidents now resident in Chicago was told the other day by his "school marm" the story of William Tell's famous shooting feat. The only comment the boy made upon the story of the patriotic parent was: "Who ate the apple afterward?

The following may be seen on a tombstone in a own near Dublin :— Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found.

"Look at the baste, wid his two toothpicks stick-ng out av his mouth!" was how the first sight of an elephant affected Bridget Muldoon. It is now an established fact that the female mo

uito only bites; the male does the sitting on the ail and growling about the hard times. Manners are more esteemed in society than virtues, though the one are artificial, like false brilliants, and the other pure, like real jewels.

Good nature, like a bee, collects its honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

A man went down town the other day and sat about half through for a portrait. Then he went to a picnic with his thin pants on and got a cold, which swelled his jaw so that when he went again his picture didn't fit.

A Winona county farmer went on a big drunk while his neighbors sowed their wheat and had just got around to harvest a big crop that escaped the bad weather.

There is no moral attached to a confounded incident like this. A man sentenced to be hung was visited by his wife, who said: "My dear would you like the children to see you executed?" "No" replied he. That's just like you, 'said she, "for you never want-

ted the children to have any enjoyment." A young lawyer, who had been admitted about a A young lawyer, who had been admitted about a year was asked by a friend "How do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My Profession is much better than my practice."

Boston has a "lady magician." She dosen't make use of the looking glass in any of her illusions, since, being a woman, she would not be able to keep away from the front of it.

Ladies Maid—"And remember, granny, when the duchess comes you must say 'your Grace.' Do you understand?" Granny—"Yes, yes I understand. For what I am about to receive the Lord may make truly thankful."

Actual fact ! A pious man was going through the sters "playing marbles." "Boys!

A missionary rebuked a South Sea Islander for polygamy, whereat the heathen was much grieved. In a day or two he came back to the missionary with a face radiant with joy. 'Me very good Christian, now," said he. "One

"What did you do with the other?" asked the

missionary.
"Me eat her up!"

Our daughter never dances out of her own set, said a proud dame at one of those nondescript entertainments got up at a certain watering-place.

"Is it a blue set or a pink set?" some one asked, and the good lady colored up and could make no reply. It turned out that this exclusive person was the results person was the worthy mate of a dealer in moder china. A six-year-old child, who was in the habit of say

A six-year-od clinid, who was in the naout of saying the Lord's prayer only in the morning, said the other evening: "Mamma, I think I'll say the Lord's Prayer to-night, too, I can just leave out 'Give us this day our daily bread;' and, instead, I'll say what the ministers say, 'Keep us O Lord, from the prevailing diseases."

"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 scarcely know, I never saw him. He was away on a vacation last summer, and now he has started on his lecturing tour for the win-ter. I may get acquainted with him nextspring."

An Ohio yonug lady committed suicide on Sunday because her father would not consent to her marriage with his hired man. Now an Indiana girl would have simply left a note, saying "Deer father, we hav flew; furgiv yur Tilda."

What a piece of work is man! How noble is reason! How infinite in faculties; In form and moving, how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like God!" And yet, somehow he never looks, that when he is backed up to a peanut stand taking in a tail pocket cargo of peanuts. cargo of peanuts.

A funny street incident is related by a pap about a dog which, being bothered by a bee one hot day, as he was dozing by a grocer's door, incautiously snapped it up in his mouth. He made a sudden spring to his feet as if he had just thought of something that he had to do in a hurry, and the hair all over him raised on end as if he had been had to do yet him raised on end as if he had been electrified. Then he pranced around a moment, shaking his head frantically as if he was worrying a rat. A little black object dropped from his mouth, which he looked at inquiringly for a brief instant, and then started off in haste to see a man around the corner, howling dismally as he went. The man was not there, and the dog came back, and once more made an inspection of the little black object that lay on the sidewalk, and poked it timidly with its paw. He perhaps wanted to be able to recognize one of those little things if he should ever encountered.

#### THE IRISH AND SCOTCH ELEMENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

From MacMillan's Magazin There are crimes done in the dark hour of strife, and amid the blaze of man's passions, that sometimes make the blood run cold as we read of them; but they are not so terrible in their red-handed venture. gance as the cold malignity of a civilized law, which permits a brave and noble race to disapear by the operation of its legalized injustice. To convert the Highland glens into vast wastes, untenanted by human beings; to drive forth to distant and inhospitable shores men whose forefathers held their own among these hills despite Roman legion, Saxon archer, or Norman chivalry; men whose sons died freely for England's honour, through those wide do-minions their bravery had won for her—such was the work of law framed in a cruel mockery of name by the Commons of England. It might have been imagined that at a time when every recruit was worth to the State the sum of £40, some means might have been found to stay the hand of the cottage-clearers, to protect, from motives of State policy, if not of patriotism, the men who were literally the life blood of the nation. But it was not so. Had these been slaves or serfs, they would, as chattel property. have been the objects of solicitude, the part of their owners and of their gov ernments; but they were free men, and therefore could be more freely destroyed. Nay, the very war in which so many of their sons were bearing part was indirectly the cause of the expulsion of the Highlanders from their homes. Sheep and oxen be-came of unprecedented value through the increased demand for food supplies, and the cottage beneath whose roof-tree half-a-dozen soldier's sons had demand for lood supplies, and the cottage beneath whose roof-tree half-a-dozen soldier's sons had sprung to life had to give place to a waste wherein a Highland ox could browse in freedom. Those who imagine that such destruction of men could not be repeated in our day are but little acquainted with the real working of the law of landlord and with the real working of the law of landford and tenant. It has been repeated in our own time in all save the disappearance of a soldier race; but that final disappearance was not prevented by any law framed to prevent such a catastrophe, but rather because an outraged and infuriated peasantry had, in many instances, summarily avenged the wrong m many instances, summarily avenged the wrong which the law permitted. Thus it was, that, about the year 1809, the stream of Highland soldiery, which had been gradually ebbing, gave symptoms of running completely dry. Recruits for the Highland regiments could not be obtained, for the simple reason that the Highlands had been depopulated. Six regiments, which from the date of their foundation had worn the kilt and bonnet, were ordered to lay aside their distinctive uniform, and henceforth became merged into the ordinary line corps. From the mainland the work of destruction passed rapidly to the isles. These remote resting places of the Celt were quickly cleared. During the first ten years of the great war Skye had given 4,000 of her sons to the army. It is computed that 1,600 Skye men stood in the ranks at Waterloo. To-day, in Skye, as far as the eye can reach, nothing but a

bare brown waste is to be seen, where still the mounds and ruined gables rise over the melancholy landscape, sole vestage of a soldier-race forever passed away. We have already stated that the ob-solute prohibitions against the enlistment of Roman Catholic soldiers was only removed in 1880. As may be supposed, however, the removal of that prohibiion was not accompanied by any favour to that re ligion, save its barest toleration; and yet we find that in the fourteen years following not less than 100,000 Irish recruits offered for the army. Nearly forty years of peace followed Waterloo. It was a grand time for the people who held that the country o have any enjoyment."

r, who had been admitted about a friend "How do you like your machinery and men. The broad acres were made broader by levelling cottages and fences; the narrow garrets were made narrower by the conversion of farmers into factory hands, and the substitution of sheep for shillings; the picturesque people, too, said the country looked better; under the new order of things, vast areas, where men and women had lived, were turned into deer forests and grouse moors, with a tenth of the outery and far more injustice towards man than accompanied the Conquer-er's famous New Forest appropriations. A dreader's famous New Forest appropriations. A dread-ful famine came to aid the cause of the peasant clearers in Ireland. It became easier to throw down a cottage while its inmates were weakened by hun-ger; the Irish peasant could be starved into the cap-itulation of the hovel which, fully potato fed, he would have registed to the Justice. Ver they have would have resisted to the death. Yet that lo period of peace had its military glories, and Celtic blood had freely flowed to extend the boundaries of our Indian Empire to the foot-hills of the snowy range. In 1840, the Line Infantry of Great Britian held in the total of its 90,000 rank and file In 1840, the Line Infantry of Great 35,000 Irishmen and 12,000 Scotch. In 1853, on the eve of the Russian war, the numbers stood—effective strength of Line Infantry, 103,000; Irish, 32,-840; Scotch, 12,512.

# CURIOUS PROPHECIES.

"MOTHER SHIPTON'S" FINALE GETLING NEAR ENOUGH TO BE INTERESTING.

Perhaps it is well enough just now to print a few of the old political prophecies. The following lines are supposed to have been published before the Crimean war of 1853, some "authorities" giving the date of publication 1453 ·

In twice two hundred years the Bear The Crescent shall assall;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.
But look! in twice ten years again—
But look! in twice ten years again—
It Islam know and fear—
Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear."

Grow pale and disappear."

"Twice two hundred years" from 1453 brings us to 1853. This was the beginning of the "Crimean war." France (the "cock") and England (the "bull") declared war in alliance with Turkey (Islam) against Russia (the "bear"), in March, 1854. In 1856 peace was concluded by congress at Paris.
"The bear did not prevail." "Twice ten years" from this paried beings us 1876 during which were "The bear did not prevail." "Twice ten years" from this period brings us to 1876, during which year disturbances commenced in Herzegovina, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Servia, which finally involved the Porte in a war with the last two named provinces, and although attempts at compromises and maliciation was also be the compromises. provinces, and although attempts at compromises and mediation were made by the congress which assembled at Constantinople in the fall of 1876, Servia alone yielded to Turkish authority. Mon-tenegro refused all overtures looking to submission, and Russia, having completed preparations for the war, made haste to take such action as has already given assurance that

"The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane, Grow pale and disappear." "Mother Shipton's" remarkable prophecy was

published in 1488, and republished in 1641. All the events predicted in it, save the last, have come to

"Carriages without horses shall go,
"Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of the eye.
Water shall yet more a onders do,
Now strange, yet shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree,
Through hills men shall rive,
And not horse or ass shall be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat,
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not yet known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England at last shall admit a Jew,
The world to an end fhall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

# PUZZLER'S CORNER



"Aye! be as merry as you can."

To the Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD:-

DEAR FRIENDS,-The proprietor of the CATHOLIC RECORD has given us charge of a corner in the new journal, which will be known as "The Puzzler's Corner." We propose to make this corner both instructive and amusing to many of our readers, and with the help of witty friends who will contribute to it, we are confident that the Puzzler's Corner will be not the least welcomed column of the RECORD at many firesides. We cordially invite riddlers, mathematicians and

we cordially invite radders, mathematicians and puzzlers generally to send us, as far as possible, original communications suited to the "corner."

Problems, riddles, &c., will appear every week, and will become more interesting as we shall find it requisite in order to meet the wishes of our contributors. To give sufficient time for solutions, the answers will be given in each case, two weeks after the augerance of each wealther. the appearance of each problem. Solutions should reach us by the Monday previous to their proposed publication. In every case the real name and address of the contributor should be made known to us; and the solutions should accompany all original problems. Communications intended for this corner should be addressed

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

### PRIZES TO PUZZLERS.

We intend to award on next St. Patricks' day, in honor of the day, four valuable prizes to our best puzzlers, of which two only can be gained by competitors above eighteen years of age. This arrangement will secure to our young friends the certainty of at least two prizes. Our young friends will therefore be able to compete for the best places, but they will be sure of at least two prizes out of four.

1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value, \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year.

For this purpose all problems will be counted as one good mark; but the solutions must be correct. More difficult problems than usual will have special values attached.

Of the problems which have, to date, appeared in the RECORD, the following will have special values:
-Nos. 1, 2, 7, 11, 14, valued at 2; No. 12, valued at 1 for a correct solution, and at 2 for a complete solution No. 13 valued at 3.

We have as yet received but few solutions: therefore to give a fair start to all in the race for prizes, we defer for a week the publication of the first set of answers, repeating to-day last week's problems, and adding two new ones. Hurry your solutions, dear friends, and secure the prizes!

# 7. ENIGMA.

The following sentences contain the names of as many Canadian rivers:—

1. When Eath a messmate of mine so betrayed 2. Dissever none of the ties which bind you to

3. My compatriot rented a valuable farm. 4. The plaintiff's suit was gained in a legatine adience after much discussion.

5. Thou hast led me to kill him, O irascible and uncontrollable temper of mine!

6. The persistent dun orders immediate payment.
7. I report Neufchatel to be an important Swiss

8. The address of your letter, Elmira, Michigan, is 9. The Pottawatomie tribes dwell west of the

# 8. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

An instrument for house cleaning.
 A name of the Tuscan river Ombrone.
 The relation between two numbers.

A negative adverb of time.
 An important river of France.

These five words form a square, and their initials and finals form the names of two immortal poets of the British Isles.

# 9. CHARADE.

My first when travelling you will use, When rapid transit you may choose, When rapid transit you may choose, My second is a favorite, Not always so because of merit. My total covers many a floor, Paced by my second o'er and o'er. You travellers who much have seen Will know me by these lines, I ween.

My first is myself; and free from strife,
My second I do when in joyful mood;
My third is a maiden full of life:
I hope that in naming her I'm not rude.
My total is made from parts of a fish,
And is used in the making of wines as you'd wish. 11. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

A friend came into the RECORD Office a few days ago to pay a debt of 20 cents. Unfortunately he had in his pocket only French Louis d'or valued at \$4.56 each, while the proprietor had in his till only sovereigns to give in exchange, valued at \$4.86\frac{2}{3} cents each. The "Puzzler" has been asked to tell how the debt is to be paid; so he invites his friends through the country to help him in solving the

What number of 3 digits will have the digits reersed on adding 99 to it? 13.

My library consists of 7 sets of books of 3 volumes All florary consists of 7 sets of books of 3 volumes each, 4 of 4 volumes, 5 of 5 volumes, and 8 of 6 volumes each. I have five shelves, each of which will hold 22 volumes. How shall I arrange the books so that the volumes of no one work shall be streament from each other. separated from each other?

14. In how many different ways may the letters of the word "London" be arranged? 15.

The difference of the squares of two consecutive odd numbers is 88; find the numbers.

—When trees are planted in villages they are generally left with the soil packed hard about them, generally left with the soil packed hard about them, or it is allowed to become grassed over. If the trees are carefully planted in deep, wide holes, well filled with rich soil, the roots carefully spread out and the surface kept loose and mellow about them, it is hardly possible that they would fail to grow and thrive. Without knowing how they have been treated it is difficult to offer any suggestion that may not be wide of the mark, may not be wide of the mark.

FRIDAY, OCT

LADIES'

PARIS AN

Mrs. J. J Short costumes d made principally, in The following is a and black Scotch flounce simply stite long as the skirt) with a very wide by vet, slightly drape the left side. Lon ing a vest in front Scotch plaid like the ā waterproof is wo there is added to the same material, qui

Most of the cost gant style at all, an waistcoat. Those sity of silks or bro this style are made plain cashmere, m A very pretty bourrette and plai cipal part of the d of a skirt rather sl bands of blue ca-with an added-on with flat button bodice of the bour fallows adjusters.

A pretty specim side, is a coarse wl velvet, with an A it is edged with a Ostrich feather is A material mu

of blue cashmere, of the bourrette.

Hats with long

rimmed with stil in a similar or The polonaise is by bands and stitched at the ed these dresses, and of charming cost these are trimme great discretion No one could happy thought sweet revelation But she appeared

ting in the excite lutations of gr felt hat that just t lovely ?" Ladies who holding out to would break a s

joy with some ahead, and rush

esitate much a

flour, a small te half teaspoonfolively yeast; enough to make warm place to batter may be soda in a little are not sweet, batter; add a the cakes-the ufficiently. perfectly clear

two of bucky tablespoonful mix with eno set it to rise of sufficient to n the griddle. QUEEN OF one quart of 1 of two, one chake, and the

the two white

with a piece of fork. Butter

wheat cakes:

SALLY'S BU

TRANSPARI and of but pound of light eggs we with lemon; and serve col NICE PLU one pound of pound of all cup of flou flavoring to flour to be r and boiling

> quarter pou lemons first the juice fro tard. Put ten minutes time. This GREEN ' tomatoes sl pepper and fuls of grou one and a l quarts of v all together

all the lump

ing the ingre

LEMON P

A dilapi pile of wat grocery un to remark ner: "I wish haven't ta

The ge had his m "I tho melon?" "So I o and after whiskey a show to Nothing Free Press PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skffington, Editress.

Mrs. J. J. skifington, Editress.

Short costumes designed for the street will be made principally, if not invariably, of Scotch plaids. The following is a type:—Round skirt of marron and black Scotch plaid, trimmed with a pleated flounce simply stitched. Long overskirt (almost as long as the skirt) of the same material, bordered with a very wide bias fold of marron English velvet, slightly draped and caught up rather high on the left side. Long corsage of marron velvet, form. vet, slightly draped and caught up father the test side. Long corsage of marron velvet, forming a vest in front, over which opens a jacket of Scotch plaid like the dress material. In case of rain a waterproof is worn, and to provide against cold there is added to the waterproof a long cape of the same material, quilted and lined with silk.

Most of the costumes we see this fall, if of an elegant style at all, are made with the coat, jacket and gant style at an, are made with the coat, Jacket and waistcoat. Those can be made without the neces-sity of silks or brocade. Very pretty costumes of this style are made of fancy woollen goods and plain cashmere, merino or beige.

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A very pretty dress is composed of iron-grey bourrette and plaid navy-blue cashmere. The prin-cipal part of the dress is of cashmere, and consisting of a skirt rather short in front, trimmed across with bands of blue cashmere, and semi-trained behind, with an added-on drapery of the same, caught up with flat buttons of dark Burgos pearl. Jacket bodice of the bourrette; waistcoat and long sleeves of blue cashmere, the latter trimmed with bias-bands of the bourrette.

Hats with long ostrich feathers are very fashion-

A pretty specimen of hat, with brim raised on one A pretty specimen of hat, with brim raised on one side, is a coarse white felt, lined with garnet-colored velvet, with an Alsatian brim of the same outside; it is edged with a thick gold cord. A large undyed Ostrich feather is thrown across the crown.

A material much employed for travelling tumes is a very light tweed in very small checks, trimmed with stitched bands of the same material in a similar or darker shade of the same color. in a similar or darker shade of the same color. The polonaise is ornamented and fastened in front by bands and buckles of the darker material stitched at the edge. There are several varieties of these dresses, and all are tailor made. A number of charming costumes are made of serge; some of these are trimmed with tartan, which is used with great discretion and admirable effect.

MISCELLANEOUS. No one could fail to see that some unusually happy thought was on her mind, doubtless some sweet revelation long hoped for had just been made. But she appeared to be in a little hurry to share her joy with somebody. At last she spied a friend ahead, and rushing on she approached her, forgetting in the excitement of the moment the common salutations of greeting: "Did you see that lovely felt hat that just went by ?" "Yes 1 did; wasn't it lovely?" No one could fail to see that some unusually

Ladies who carry their pocketbooks in their hands do not know what a temptation they are holding out to the impecunious. The man who would break a street lamp for his dinner would not be interested in the control of hesitate much about snatching a nice fat pocket-

## HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER.

Buckwheat Cares.—One quart of buckwheat flour, a small teacupful of Indian meal, one and a-half teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonsful good lively yeast; mix with milk and tepid water enough to make it the consistency of multin batter; then been will for fifteen minutes, and set in a then beat well for fifteen minutes, and set in a warm place to rise over night. In the morning the batter may be sour; if so, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a little warm water and stir in; if the cakes soda in a little warm water and stir in; if the cakes are not sweet, add more saleratus; do not beat the batter; add a tablespoonful of molasses to brown the cakes—the milk does not always brown them sufficiently. Bake on a well-heated griddle that is perfectly clean; an iron griddle should be greased with a piece of rind of ham or fat salt pork on a fork. Butter and syrup are best to eat with buckwheat cakes: maple syrup is also good.

over night. In the morning add water sufficient to make the butter run when poured on

QUEEN of Puddings.—One pint of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, four eggs, leaving out the whites of two, one cup of sugar, butter the size of an egg; bake, and then on the top put one cup of jelly and the two whites; to be cater cold.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING .- Beat to a cream half a nd of butter and half a pound of sugar; stir in pound of butter and han a property pound of butter and han a property light eggs well beaten, a grated nutmeg; flavor with lemon; bake in a buttered dish one-half hour,

NICE PLUM CAKE.—One pint of boiling water, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of all fat salt pork, three cups of sugar, light cup of flour, one tablespoonful of baking soda, flavoring to taste. Currants, raisins, sugar and flour to be mixed together. Chop the pork until it becomes the consistency of cream, then add soda and boiling water, stirring all together thoroughly. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Be sure and take all the lumps and strings out of the pork before adding the ingredients.

LEMON PASTE.—Six lemons, the yolks of six eggs and the whites of two, one pound of brown sugar, quarter pound of butter. Grate the rind off the lemons first and then cut them in half and squeeze the juice from them. Beat the eggs as for a custard. Put the grated rind, juice and all the rest into a brass pan and stir until it boils. Let it boil ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, stirring all the time. This will keep any length of time.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.— One gallon green tomatoes sliced, one tablespoonful each of ground pepper and cinnamon, two and a half tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, half a tablespoonful cloves, one and a half gills of mustard seed, one and a half quarts of vinegar, half a pound brown sugar. Boil all together until tomatoes are quite soft.

# WHY HE CHANGED.

A dilapidated individual stood gazing at a huge pile of watermelons in front of a Woodward avenue grocery until his mouth watered, and he made bold to remark to a man who was selecting one for din-

ner:
"I wish I had five cents to get a small melon; I haven't tasted of melon for over two years.

The gentleman promptly handed over a nickel and went on with his selection. About the time he had his melon picked out he saw the vagrant coming out of a soloon near by and he called out: "I thought you wanted that money to by a

"So I did," was the very courteous answer, "I told you I hadn't tasted melon for over two years, and after reflecting a little I found I hadn't tasted whiskey for over three. Therefore, I gave whiskey a show to catch up with melon, and start off square, Nothing mean about me' sir—good bye !"—Detroit

GRATITUDE TO GOD.

FATHER BOURKE'S SERMON AT KINGSCOURT.

On Sunday, September 8th, accompanied by circumstances that lent great distinction to the ccasion, attended by an immense congregation of the faithful, the ceremonials of the new church of Kingscourt and the appeal made within its walls will be long remembered by those who had the happiness of being present. It is now some eight ears since the church, dedicated to the Immaculate onception, was commenced. The edifice which it replaces and beside which it stands was of its kind most admirable. This old church, standing upon a great elevation just outside the town, was long the admiration of the people, but as time advanced, a the people prospered, and as the district rose in importance it was found that, suitable enough as the edifice was in the old days, its limited space was too small for the requirements of those who crowded to its portals, and furthermore, that a new and larger temple must, if possible, be erected. No sooner had the idea occurred to the present venerated parish priest, Father Peter O'Reilly, than he set about carrying it into execution. With the vigor, energy, and earnestness in the cause of religion for which Father O'Reilly has ever been distinguished, he at once urged forward the good work. Subscriptions were asked for, and flowed in most generously. Mr. William Hague, the eminent architect, was consulted, and plans were prepared by him. The church now rises grandly upon the eminence beside the old and unroofed building, and it forms the the old and unroofed building, and it forms the most striking and beautiful object crowning the natural loveliness of the landscape. It is not, however, finished. Internally there is still much to be done to accomplish its completion, and the spire rising over the great tower has not been erected. There was a considerable debt due in respect to the work already done and these was a considerable. work already done, and there was a sore need there-fore of money to clear off this, as well as to bring to a worthy conclusion the work so splendidly com-

At half-past eleven o'clock the ceremonies com-At half-past eleven o'clock the ceremonies commenced. There was an extremely large attendance of the clergy and laity from all the surrounding districts. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, presided. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. James O'Brien, P.P., Levinstown; the deacon being the Rev. Father O'Neill, Professor of St. Finian's Seminary, Navan, and the sub-deacon, the Rev. Father Duff, Professor, Navan, St. Finians. The master of the ceremonies was the Rev. D. Hig. gins, President of the Navan Seminary. The Mass gins, President of the Navan Seminary. The Mass music was magnificently sung. The choir included Miss Kate Croft and Mr. Alban Croft (who presided). It need scarcely be added that the singing of Miss Croft was good; her beautiful voice told with great effect in the new church, and any little shortcomngs of the male singers were amply compensated for by her exquisite and most devotional rendering

of the charming sacred music.

The Very Rev. Father Burke ascended the pulpit

at the first Gospel and preached from the 17th chapter of St. Luke—"At that time, as Jesus was going to Jerusalem, He passed through the midst of Samaria and Gallilee, and as he entered into a certain town there met him ten men that were lepers, who stood afar off, and lifted their voices saying, 'Jesus, Master, have mercy on us,' whom when He saw He said, 'Go show yourselves to the priests.' And it came to pass that as they went they were made clean, and one of them, when he saw that he was made clean, and one of them, when he saw that he was made clean, went back, with a loud voice, glorifying God, and he fell on his face before His feet, giving thanks; and this was a Samaritan. And Jesus, answering, said, 'Were there not ten made clean? and where are the nine? There is no one found to return and give glory to God but this stranger.' And he said to him, 'Arise, go thy way, thy faith has made thee whole.'" In this gospel they found our Lord expressing indignant surprise because of the ingratitude of those who, having received a great benefit at His hands, refused to return and give thanks to God, and this, because to be grateful to God in word and in act is one of the wheat cakes: maple syrup is also good.

Sally's Buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one two of buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one two of buckwheat flour, and one of yeast; one thankful to God, not only for the personal benefits tablespoonful of sugar, and salt according to taste; which each and every one of us had received from mix with enough water to make a stiff batter and God, but for the great glory of God Himself, as it was in Him, and as it was reflected and communi-cated to us. The glory of God mainly consisted in the four attributes of Almighty God—namely, His the four attributes of Almighty God—namely, His infinite power, His essential life, and His eternity. Now the Church of God, recognizing these attributes adored Him. But He vouchsafed to communicate these gifts and make us sharers in His great glory by giving us His holiness, power, life, and immortality, and for this the Church of God not only adored Him, but expressed her gratitude. Father Burke explained first how the four great attributes of God were given to us in the Blessed Virgin, and secondly in the Holy Roman Catholic Church of God, and he concluded—Dearly beloved. Virgin, and secondly in the Holy Roman Catholic Church of God, and he concluded—Dearly beloved, for all this we must be grateful to God; power, for He gave us the power to be the sons of God through Him who is the life of the Church, and of whom the Apostle says—Christ—wherever He is—Christ, whether He be on the altar of the Catholic Church, in her tabernacle, or in the bosom of the faithful child of that Church in Holy Communion. Christ has been to day and the same forever—has been yesterday, to-day, and the same forever—has been made unto us, and for us, peace and justice, power and empire before God; that He has given to us in and empire before God; that He has given to us in His Church life and immortality; and if you want a proof of that immortality to excite your gratitude to-day, in word, in thought, and in action, all you have to do is to look around you here and to look upon the vestige of the past which is there in front of the Church, and looking around you here behold the stateliness of this tenule of God, behold the the stateliness of this temple of God, behold the solidity of every arch, and yet a solidity coupled with a grace; behold the grandeur of the materials, see here that combination of the materials, see here that combination of strength and beauty see here that combination of strength and beauty so rarely found among the works of man, yet pre-dicted of the Church of God,—"The valiant woman, her clothing is strength and beauty combined"— behold the grandeur of its proportions, picture to yourselves what it shall be in the day when the rich wourselves what it shall be in the day when the red marble of the altar will rise up there and the golden gates fold lovingly over the Lord God enthroned there, what it will be when from those win-dows silently will look forth as if about to speak in the language of heaven, the pic-tures of the saints and the angels of God, will be nares of the saints and the angels of God, will be made the medium of preaching the mysteries and the truths of God in the storied pane, when not only will the ear hear the word, but the eye will be-hold the word in the beauty of color; when the lofty spire climbing up into the clouds will seem by its aspiration to say no spot on earth is too high lotty spire climbing up into the clouds will seem by its aspiration to say no spot on earth is too high, to glorious, to uphold the cross of Jesus Christ: and here, from this hill-top, the saving shadow of that rood will be flung like the first rays of the eastern sun rising in the morning, flung over your morning slumbers when you wake unto God and the blessed day and here from that sairs will go, forth three

deemed, so that what Mary heard in the closet in

her inner ear will be preached upon the house-top. And now, while we delight in the beauty of that which is already done—while, with David, who

loved the glories not yet existing, but in his own fervid thought and pious mind; while we also revel in thought at contemplating the perfect and consum-mated beauty of this Church of God as it shall be some day—let us look out beyond these stately walls and see the ruin of the past. How lovely was its past, how poor, how unpretending, how inadequate to meet the wants of a congregation such as are assembled here te-day, and how unfitted to speak to the world in the language of faith the glories of that God who dwelt upon the lowly taber-nacle for many a year, and yet in its day that poor little church was accounted one of the riches glories of the Catholic Church of Ireland. church represents the miserable cabin—thatched, built with mud—which went before it, and that represented the wild moor on the mountain side, here hastily, and while the scouts were around to where hastily, and while the scouts were around to announce the approach of danger, the Lord God came among His people, with no shelter but the canopy of heaven and no altar but the rugged rock. These things have passed away, and yet these things were the Church of God. But the beauty of the Church's teaching in that day of desolation was not there. No sound of bell proclaimed her faith and mystery; no lighted altar waited for her Lord; no realize overage durant the same of invariant the nopealing organ charmed the senses or inspired the de-votions of her children; no, even rude, roof cov-ered them from the inclemency of the storm, and yet the church was there, and to-day she rises that poverty—from that misery so aptly represented by the humble and shattered ruins of the church of this town, which rises into this glory. Tell me, did you ever reflect how faithfully the Catholic Church represents the life of Jesus Christ! On Good Friday evening he was taken down from the cross, all disfigured with many a ghastly wound. There was no light in His eyes; the thorns sunk deep in His head; and when His dead body, dried from the excessive agony, was laid, all red and incrusted with blood, in the arms of His Virgin mother, with tenderest arms she removed thorn after thorn from His brow, with her copious tears she washed His holy countenance—with trembling hands she unfolded countenance—with trembing hands she unfolded the matted hair, and He was laid in the garden, and in the tomb in the garden, a dead Man, a disfigured Man from whom all beauty, nay, life itself, had de-parted, this was the Man of Good Friday. Behold the same Man on that Easter morning, which the in the East and, exulting, hastened its coming, that it in the East and, exulting, hastened its coming, that it me Man on that Easter morning, when the sun ros in the East and, exulting, hastened its coming, that it might beam in upon an empty tomb. Oh, how transfigured He is, every vestige of suffering and persecution is departed from Him, every disfigurement is absorbed in the glory of His immortal life. He was taken back the life He had laid down, but He has taken it back in a far fairer and grander form—the form of the glory of His immortality. He shines brighter than the sun. He rises into the mid-air by His own power, and the earth and hell shrink into nothing in their importance before Him. Does not the ruined little church without remind you of the Man of Good Friday? Behold Him in His risen glory, behold the Church that never can

die; she springs out of the lonely ruins into a new form, greater, more glorious, more majestic than ever, and she proves by this resurection that she is of God. Behold, then, how the holiness, the power, the life, and the immortality of God come home to is and reveal themselves to us, and become our own In this Church of God, for al this, let us to-day make our act of gratitude. How are we ro make it? laying our gifts down—laying our gifts copiously, generously, rich and poor alike, all giving whatever we can, and more than we can, to make perfect this house of God, to aid the venerable, the straight, pure-minded, simple-minded priest who took upon min tins tremendous task, and who, upheld by Al-mighty God's own hands, has brought it so near its crowning perfection—to aid him whom a long life has proved to be worthy of the altar upon which he ministers, and whose actions and words have ever proved him a true lover of the faithful land in which he was horn, to show your greatifule to the for Hi im this tremendous task, and who, upheld by Al-

he was born, to show your gratitude to God for Higgreat glory, that the glory of God may be made per great giory, that the giory of God may be made per-fect, and as sure as you deal generously with God to-day for the honor, the glory, and the majesty of His temple, so surely will the hand of God, as the hand of a very architect, devise and build up for your souls a place of immortal glory, where Mary and all the saints of God are with Jesus Christ for ever in Heaven. ever in Heaven.

#### A PAPAL BULL TRANSLATED INTO FOUR HUNDRED LANGUAGES.

A correspondent of the Pilot writes from Paris the following interesting description :- I hasten to give you a sketch of the department of jewely of Monsieur Christolphe-a department which is inspected by crowds every hour. This is the stand wherein the translation of the Bull of the Immaculate Conception into four hundred languages can be observed. It was only recently I saw it for the first time, although, of course, I was before that, aware of its existence. The sight of this work amazes very many. The amount of toil that must have been expended on its erection exceeds conception. This enterprise has been undertaken and carried out with success by M. L'Abbe Seer, Professor of Scripture in the Seminary de St. Sulpice, in this city. On examination it can be found that the city. On examination it can be found that the workmanship of the case has a perfection about it that one cannot shut his eyes to. It is some six feet in height by twenty in length. Above, it is surmounted by a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, whom the Church has always venerated, but whom our own age, in the pontificate of Pio Nono, crowned with a diadem in the proclamation of her purity. Side by side with this is a painting representing the Prefessor of St. Sulpice, this same Monsieur L'Abbe Seer, presenting a copy of the translation of this Bull to its author Pope Pius IX. Among the translations of this book there are two in the language of the Gael—fruits, it may be supposed, of the activity lations of this book there are two in the language of the Gael—fruits, it may be supposed, of the activity of the Society for the preservation of that tongue now flourishing in Dublin. The first is by the Rev. Alick Bourke, M.R.I.A., a scholar of merit in the knowledge of Ireland's language, and President of St. Jarlath's College at Tuam. The other is from St. Jarlath's College at Tuam. The other the pen of an incognita. The authoress is no Report, however, say that she is a French lady of Irish extraction. The translation she has made does her credit, and the Dublin Council should immediately use measures with the view to have a copy of her document taken and published in the newspapers throughout the country, just to show the people how even in the lands of the stranger—here, as in the Universities of Germany, their tongue has votaries. Speaking of the translations altogether, and the case in which they are exposed, there can be no doubt that nothing can surpass the sense of taste displayed in the arrangements of this undertaking, while no idea can be formed of the amount of labor the clergyman I have named entailed upon himself to augment, in these days of infidelity, the glory of the Mother of God.

# JUDGE KEOGH.

day, and here from that spire will go forth three times a day the Angelus, the voice resounding and filling hill and dale with the glad tidings that in a moment of God's mercy the Archangel came, and Mary spoke and God became Man, and man was released to the the theta Mary heard in the alegat in The leader of the "Brass Band" is dead. After endeavoring to cut his country's throat he went mad, tried to cut his servant's throat and then his own. He was-but as Horace

" Nil de mortuis nisi bonum "; which Daniel O'Connell translates: "When a rogue dies let all the world bemoan 'em."

#### THE SCOTISH CHURCH.

An interesting statistical record has just been published at Glasgow. "In order," as it states, "to preserve a memorandum of the arrangements and the statistics of the Catholic Church in Scotland Catholic Church in Scotland previous to the division into six diocese, made in March, 1878, the following paper has been drawn up. It is a faithful record of the ecclesiastical ar-March, 1878, the following paper has been drawn up. It is a faithful record of the ecclesiastical arrangements at the close of the year 1877." The first portion gives things as they were, the second part things as they now are, edited, we presume, by his Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow. It may not be out of place here to refer to an old statistical record, published by Spottiswoode, and quoted by the Rev. James Carruthers in his Catholic History of Scotland. It gives a history of all the religious houses, &c., before the Reformation, and some of the facts brought out are rather peculiar. There were 32 collegiate churches, of which 14 were in Berwickshire and the Lothians; 28 hospitals; 27 houses of the Canons Regulars of St. Augustine, mostly in Argyll, Perth, and Fife shires; 17 Franciscan, 16 Cistercian, 15 Dominican, 13 Benedictine, 13 Red or Trinity Friars, 9 Carmelite, 7 Templar, 6 Premonstatensian, I Gilbertine, 1 Fathers of St. Anthony. Three of the Templars' houses were on the Decside. Of Nuns' convents there were only to the test of the part of the Anthony. Three of the Templars' houses were on the Deeside. Of Nuns' convents there were only 19, but 13 of them were Cistercian, and 10 thereof in Berwick and the Lothians, 2 Benedictine, 2 Poor Clare, 1 Canonesses of St. Agustine, 1 Dominican. In Stothert's Catholic Memorials of Edinburgh, he says that the succession of Priors of the Carmelites of Greenside, Edinburgh, one of the last established (1626), was still kept up at Rome. The collegiate churches do not, of course, refer to the universities; they were served by priests under a Dean or were served by priests under a Dean or

#### BRITISH DUKES.

All things considered, the Dukes of England, Ire land and Scotland, twenty-eight in number, are decidedly above the average of twenty-eight gentle; men in point of character and attainments. There

s only one now who is considered as a marvais sujet the Duke of Newcastle, a ruined gambler whose estate is in the hands of trustees, appointed under his father's will, and who subsists on the fortune of his wife, heiress of the late Mr. Hope, of the great Dutch house. His cousin, the Duke of Hamilton, Dutch house. His cousin, the Dake of rammon, having sown a plentiful crop of wild oats, has married a sister of Lord Mandeville's, and turned over a new leaf. The ablest of English Dukes is probably his grace of Devonshire, a high wrangler of Cambridge, a consummate man of business, and perhaps as much respected by men of all sorts and conditions as it is possible for man to be. The Duke of Sutherland is devoted to mechanical science and of Stuherland is devoted the business. The Duke of St. Albans is very bright. The Duke of Duke of St. Albans is very bright. The Duke of Cleveland is regarded as a man of very high character, and a remarkably clear-sighted politician. The Dukes of Northumberland, Westminister and Bedford are admirable country gentlemen, and always among the foremost in assisting any good and liberal work. The Duke of Buckingham is a hard-working consideration, efficient and the Duke of Medical West, and the Duke of Medical Research and the Research and Research and the Research and the Research and the Research and Research and the Research and at work. The Duke of Euckingham is a hard-working conscientious official, and the Duke of Marlborough is the same. The Duke of Norfolk is a deeply religious, but not bigoted, and munificent son of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the Scotch, the ablest are Buccleuch and Argyll. The former manages his vast estates with a judiciousness, kindness and sagacity, which have made him the idol of tenantry, and the Duke af Argyll's ability is well-known to all educated Americans. The two Irish Dukes, Leinster and Abercorn, are, in widely ways, superior men.

#### LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR IN GLASGOW.

The Edinburgh Evening News of Friday, September 13th, contained the following paragraph:

"The Glasgow Magistrates' Committee had a meet-"The Glasgow Magistrates Committee had a factoring yesterday, when a deputation representing a section of Protestants, waited on their honors in order to present a petition with reference to begging nuns. The Lord Provest occupied the chair. The petition was read by Mr. Lang, clerk to the Police Committee, and Messrs, M'Intyre and Murry were heard in ort of it. but in consequence of a tained in it, to the effect that the Lord Provost and magistrates 'apparently connived' at begging by the nuns, their honors declined to receive the petition.

nuns, their honors declined to receive the perition, and recommended the deputation to reconstruct it. The deputation then withdrew."

Upon which incident the editor thus comments;

"One of the most contemptible exhibitions of Protestant bigotry that has been seen of late years, took place yesterday in Glasgow. A deputation of two from a meeting of 'Protestant Workingmen' haid before the magistrates a memorial craving that the Police Act of 1856 should be put in force against the 'Little Sisters of the Poor' as being troublesome the Tattle Sisters of the Poor as being troubesome beggars. The Christian memorialists consider it a 'nuisance,' a 'pubic scandal and an outrage upon the very idea of fair play, that a poor, naked, hun-gry and shivering woman' should be taken into cus-tody, while the 'well-fed and well-clothed' nuns are not interfered with. The whole tone of the memo rial is simply disgraceful in its utter disregard of truth and common courtesy. To strengthen their case, the farmers talk about 'naked' beggars, creatures known only to themselves, and affirm that the 'Little Sisters of the Poor' 'overstep the impudence of all other beggars.' It is not unusual to hear distorted representations from zealously 'Protestant' associations, but it is painful to see workingmen, as such, identifying themselves with a policy of despicable intolerence. Everybody knows that dozens of charitable societies solicit subscriptions in precisely the same way as the Little Sisters. Do the memorial in the present the product of the product of the product of the present of the product of the present of the pre Sisters of the Poor' 'overstep the impudence rialists propose to agitate against them likewise! To class these charitable women with public beggars is device unworthy of men who can read and write a device unworthy of men who can read and write. If argument were needed in refutation, it would be sufficient to point out the decisive distinction between promoters of public charities whose character is above suspicion, and beggars who may be and often are worthless imposters. But to argue in deoften are worthless imposters. fence of the 'Little Sisters' is to do them almost an injustice. If these ladies in Glasgow ever behave impudently, their conduct there must be very different from that of their Sisters elsewhere; but hon-est people will have little hesitation in discarding such an allegation from such a source. Protestants well informed on the subject have been heard to assert that in Edinburgh, at least, more zeal is shown in laboring among the poor of all denomina-tions in the lowest slums, by the Little Sisters of the Poor and Papists generally than by the Protestant sect. Pity it is that so often when the name Protestant' comes prominently before the public, it should be synonymous with 'unchristian.'

The John Bull says:—"it appears to be no secret among members of the congregation of St. Albans, Holborn, that the living of St. James's, Hatcham. has been offered by Mr. Robert Tooth, to the Rev, A. H. Stanton, of St. Albans, Holborn, and that he has accepted the vicarship. It is stated that Mr. Stanton will adopt the full ritual which was in use when Mr. Tooth was the vicar. There appears to be no doubt as to the Bishop of Rochester's consenting to institute the new vicar-elect, and it is reported that a legal action will probably be the result of

#### A CLERICAL TRANSACTION.

A case, brought before Aldermbn Knight, at Guildhall on Friday, concerning the despatch of diseased meat to the Central Meat Market, elicited some emphatic expressions of opinion from his worship—expressions which will find an echo in most readers' The fact is that the Rev. W. Hooper. minds. of Chilfrom, near Dorchester, Eng., sold a cow which he knew to be diseased to a butcher for the sum of £2, that the butcher sold the carcase of the animal to a fellow-butcher, who was prosecuted by the Commissioners of Sewers for sending bad meat to the market. When all the points had been elucidated, Alderman Knight said he had been watching the case with anxiety, hoping that some feature would be indicated that might render the conduct of the clergyman less blameworthy. But no such feature made itself noticeable.

The reverend gentleman was, ominously, not present to defend himself, and appearances by evidence were so strongly against him that it was impossible to refrain from forming the worst opinion of his transaction. The Alderman declared that he had never before heard of a "person of position, a clergyman," and "supposed to be a gentleman, selling a diseased cow to a butcher, without inquiring what the butcher intended to do with it. When clergymen were not more conscientious, it was not to be wondered at if needy men, struggling for a living, did these things-

Persons of position do strange things at times, we may observe; strange things that, if done by poor folk, would be called bad, even criminal. In this case the person of position is a clergyman, and we are glad that is case has come before Alderman Knight. who has spoken boldly and trenchantly his opinion of the transaction. The public would glad of some explanation from the reverend gentleman.

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AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH A FEMALE BOOK AGENT.

The editor of the Santa Clara (Cal.) Echo is happily deaf, and thus tells of his adventure with a female book agent—(the book was not a female, of

We thought everybody in the State knew we were deaf, but once in a while we find one that is not aware of the fact. A female book-peddler came to the office the other day; she wished to dispose of a book. She was alone in the world and had no one to whom she could turn for sympathy or assistance, hence we should buy her book. She was unmarried and had no manly heart into which she could pour her sufferings, therefore we ought to invest in a book. She had received a liberal education, and could not in consequence, receive less than \$2 for a book. We had listened attentively, and here broke

with:

"What did you say? We're deaf."

She started in a loud voice and went through her rigmarole. When she had finished we went and got a roll of paper, and making it into a speaking trumpet, placed one end to our ear and told her to proceed. The nearly broke a blood-vessel in her efforts to make herself heard. She commenced:

"It am alone in the world...."

"It desen't wake the slightest difference to us

"It doesn't make the slightest difference to us.
We are a husband and father. Bigamy is not allowed in this State. We are not eligible to proposals."

als."

"Oh, what a fool the man is!" she said in a low tone; then at the top of her voice, "I don't want to marry you; I wan't to sell a b-o-o-k!"

This last sentence was howled.

"We don't want a cook," we remarked, blandly; "our wife does the cooking, and she wouldn't allow as good-looking a woman as you to stay in the house five minutes. She is very jealous."

She looked at us in despair. Gathering her robes about her, giving us a glance of contempt, she exclaimed:

claimed:

"I do believe if a three-hundred pounder was let off along side that deaf fool's head he'd think that somebody was knocking at the door."

You should have heard her slam the door when she went out. We heard that.

AN EIGHT YEAR OLD MAN.

From the Philadelphia Times.

"Mister, where do you live, please, sir?"

This question was addressed to a gentleman connected with a Market Street mercantile firm as he emerged from the post office the other evening. struck with the oddity of the question, the young man stopped and looked at the questioner—a boy of seven or eight years of age, well dressed and dignified, with none of the "gamin" about him.

"Why do you ask, my friend?"

"Because I thought you might be able to tell me where the Union Street station house is if you lived on Union street."

"I know where that is," said the young man.

"What do you wan't there?"

"I want a might's lodging," said the boy. "At the Central station they told me to go to the Union Street station for it."

The young man was going that way and said he

The young man was going that way and said he would take the boy to it, as they walked along he

would take the boy to it, as they walked along he asked the latter who he was.

"I live in Buffalo, New York," said the little fellow, "and sell pictures upon the steam cars. Mostly small chromos. I get ten cents a piece for them. I pay five cents for them in Buffalo, but heard that I could get them for two cents in Philadelphia. The conductors know me, and let me ride free. Do you know Mr.—— superintendant of free. Do you know Mr.—, superintendant of the — railroad? I do; he is a nice man."

the — railroad? I do; he is a nice man."

"Did you bring any money with you?" asked the young man, smiling at the boy's business air.

"I have two dollars made that way," answered the boy, "but people pay me more in food than in money, so I get more food sometimes than I can manage. I don't like them to pay me in thet way; and you can't blame a man for supporting his and you can't blame a man for supporting his mother, 'can you?' I would rather be paid in

Money."

Struck with the resolute independence of the curious little boy, the young man resolved to take him home with him if he could not be accommodated at the station house, and offered to take care of his money till next day, but with a keen, widenwake look in his eye and a polite "thank you" on his lips, the boy declined the offer. When they arrived at the station house the turnkey said they would take care of the boy and give him a breakfast in the morning.

would take care of the boy and give him a breakfast in the morning.

"What is that?" asked the boy, as he heard some oaths and other not strictly lady-like remarks by a female voice proceeding from a cell.

"A drunken woman we have arrested."

"Will I have to stay in one of those cells down there?" continued the boy.

"That's where all our voluntary lodgers sleep; we have no where else to put them," answered the officer.

"I can't do it," said the boy, firmly; can I sleep

on the bench over there in the corner?" Certainly," said the officer. And on the slate that night was written: "Wm. Green, age 8, Buffalo, New York."

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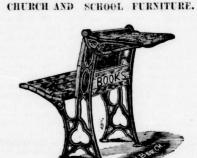
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