

CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-" CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

ECCLESIASITCAL CALENDER.

October, 1878. October, 1878. Saturday, 12.—Office of the Immaculate Conception, Semi-duplex, Vespers of the Maturity of the B. V. M. Sunday, 13. —Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost, Feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Double Major. Epistle (Ecclus, xxiv, 22-31, Gospel-Luke II, 43-52). Last Gospel (Matt. X, 1-8). Ves-pers of the feast.

pers of the feast. Monday, 14.—St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr. Tuesday, 15.—St. Teresa, Virgin, double. Wednesday, 16.—St. Edward, King and Confessor emi-double. Thursday, 17.-St. Hedwige, widow; semi-double. Friday 18 -St. Luke, Evangelist; double 2nd class. Saturday, 19.-St. Peter of Alcantara; double.

The Dying Child.

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

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

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

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

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 immoral literature. 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-

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

pavable 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.-DEAR SIR :

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 journal, 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 necessary 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.

THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Chicago Times.

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

cessarily a hidden life, and the manifold beauties of character which shine in the cloister are rarely known in or exposed to the gaze of the world. Of course it is possible to speak only of those quali-ties of mind and character which were made manifest in the intercourse and business which as Sup-eriors these venerated ladies were, in the nature of

things, obliged to hold with worldings. Both possessed the spirit of their religion and of their institute, but each manifested it in different though characteristic qualities. One exhibited exceptional womanly energy, the

other rare feminine gentleness. One manifested a force of character and an administrative ability, which made her capable of everything great and afraid of nothing. The other equally accomplished wonders by that

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

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

The Areuterform and she in turn was superseded by Mme. Bourke, who continued in charge from 1873 until 1876, when she was transferred to the Con-vent of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's, Kansas, where she still resides. The present Superior of the Taylor street convent is Mme. Freret, under whose adminiistration extensive changes and improvements to the convent buildings have been begun and are still

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

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

The Northside school is intended for a day school only, and the new convent will be conducted accord-ingly. So far the school has met with gratifying success and every indication points to a like pro-

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

Meanwhile the Taylor street convent, which it undergoing an extensive transformation. sides changes and modifications in the interior of the present building which will give greater advantages of light and air in the study halls, an addition far considerable in size and extent than the already known convent is now in progress of erection, and promises to be an imposing addition to the present edifice. It will embrace rooms for a large chapel, library, chemistry rooms, music hall, and study rooms. When completed it will be by far the most pre entions educational establishment on the west side Many parents find fault with the rule which exem and all the rest of the great public from ludes th the exhibitions or annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the hardships involved in many cases by the eniorcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusive ness of these occasions was not hastily or inconsider ately laid down. Many grave objections were felt to weigh against the vulgar publicity given ta the ordinary school exhibitions, and which it was believed more than counteracted the consideration due to parental pride and friendly interest in the publicity of these annual shows. At all events, the rule is not revocable by the authorities in this country. The law is laid down in France at the parent house and governs all alike the convents in America as in Europe. For manifest reasons it would be indelicate to refer in more particular terms to the administration of the present esteemed Superior in charge of the ariate, or the local Superiors, past and Vie present Their record is their works, and the till living. sufficiently for the present testify to their respective characters and capacities. The time, happily, has not yet come for other and more fitting eulogies.

the new scientific marvel, which, he says, will make the new scientific marvel, which, he says, will make the use of gas for illuminating a thing of the past. Mr. Edison, besides his power of organization, has the faculty of developing the ideas and me-chanical construction of others. He visited the

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

IT WILL DIVIDE THE LIGHT

IT WILL DIVIDE THE LIGHT of the electricity produced into but ten separate lights. These being equal in power to 4,000 can-dles, their impracticability for general purposes is apparent. Each of these lights is in a substantial metal frame, capable of holding in a horizontal position two carbon plates, each twelve inches long, two and a-half wide and one-half thick. The upper and lower parts of the frame are insulated from each other, and one of the conducting wires is connected with each carbon. In the centre, and above the upper carbon, is an electro-magnet in the cir-cuit, with an armature, by means of which the upeuch, with an armature, by means of which the hp-per car on is separated from the lower as far as de-sired. Wires from the source of electricity are placed in the binding posts. The carbons being to-gether, the circuit is closed, the electro-magnet acts, the carbons are nearest together. If from any cause the light goes out the circuit is broken, and the electric magnet ceases to act. Instantly the up-per magnet falls, the circuit is closed. it relights and parates the carbon again. Edison, after returning home after his visit to

Ansonia, studied and experimented with electric lights. On Friday last his efforts were crowned with

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

I CAN PRODUCE A THOUSAND-AYE, TEN THOUSANDfrom one machine. Indeed, the number may be said to be infinite. When the brilliancy and cheap-ness of the lights are made known to the public ness of the lights are made known to the public— which will be in a few weeks, or just as soon as I can throroughly protect the process—illumination by carburetted hydrogen gas will be discarded. With fifteen or twenty of the dynamo-electric ma-chines recently perfected by Mr. Wallace I can light the entire lower part of New York City, using a five hundred horse-power engine. I propose to establish one of these light centres in Nassau street, whence wirse can be run un town as far as the

In 1867 a n-aster stated in the New York Shipping List that he had been at sea twenty-eight years and town as far as th

NO. 2.

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MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

A LASTING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A BELOVED BISHOP.

From the Hamilton Times.

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

His Lordship, the present Bishop has addressed a a circular to his clergy and people urging their co-operation and assistance in raising means in their respective churches to erect in St. Mary's Cathedral raising and lowering the upper carbon enough to give a bright light. The light moves towards the opposite end from which it starts, then changes and name will be held in veneration in the hearts of his a substantial monument to be of large dimensions people.

THE USE OF OIL AT SEA.

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

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

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lationship 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 the nurnose, i opes to meet such encouragement from the public as will enable him to carry out the work with effici-

ency 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 re ligious 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 gladness.

In politics it will be independent : still it v " iealously 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 recommenda-

the lamented Mme, Gallwey in 1858, and the convent and academy were temporarily established in a house on Wabash avenue, which had been rented for

Later, it was transferred to the fine mansion and family seat of W. S. Johnston, Esq., corner of Rush and Illinois streets, where the academy was retained until 1859. In that year the present convent on West Taylor street, adjoining Vernon Park, was completed, and the establishment on the North side completed, and the establishment on the North side was then transferred to the present well-known in-stitution. Recognizing the importance and advan-tages which Chicago presented as an educational centre, Mme, Gallwey made the Chicago convent de blich of the principle of the methods of which the chief of the vicariate of the northwest, of which

the enter of the vicinities of the northwest, of which she herself was the head, and transferred here also the novitiate, which, previous to this, had been es-tablished in St. Louis. Mme, Gallwey's wonder-ful tact and energy soon established her Chi-cago convents and schools on a solidly successful basis. She possessed the spirit of true Chicago en-terprise, and was never at rest, but always engaged great enterprises and undertakings. The convent ere in Chicago, the noble institutions at Maryville

in the Southern part of St. Louis, the grand edifice of Kenwood, in Albany, N. Y., which latter she built when she retired from the vicariate of the west, these various establishments serve to show west, these various establishments serve to snow that she was a woman of broad and generous views, and therefore singularly well adapted to the great work for which she was appointed, the government of the western provinces. This function and auof the western provinces. This function and au-thority she held until 1869, although she was replaced here as local Superior by Mme. Gauthreaux

in 1866. Upon the transfer of Mme. Gallwey to the east in 1869-70, Mme. Gauthreaux was ap-pointed to succeed her as Vicar, and continued in that office until her lamented death, which occurred in this city March 16, 1872. By a singular coinci-dence, the foundress of the Chicago House was destined also to close her earthly career in Chicago, the city whose spirit of progress and enterprise she followed and in when ensemth and advances

ment she felt a natural pride. She died in the

er 21, 1873 The earthly remains of the two Superiors are laid

EDISON'S NEWEST MARVEL.

SENDING CHEAP LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER BY ELECTRICITY-ILLUMINATING GAS TO BE SU-PERSEDED-EDISON SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF DIVIDING THE TOO GREAT BRILLIANCY FROM AN ELECTRIC MACHINE.

[From the New York Sun.]

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

RESERVED FOR MR. EDISON

to solve the difficult problem desired. This, he kindly favored us with the following recommenda-tory letter, which we trust will be a sufficient guvrantee to the clergy and laity of the Province

Cooper Institute, down to the Battery, and both rivers. These wires must be insulated, and laid in the ground in the same manner as gas-pipes. I also propose to utilize the gas-burners and chande-I also propose to utilize the gas-bitnets and characteriliers now in use. In each house I can place a light meter, whence these wires will pass through the house, tapping small metallic contrivances that may be placed over each burner. Then housekeepers be placed over each burner. Then housekeepers may turn off their gas, and send their meter back to the companies whence they came. Whenever it is desired to light a jet it will only be necessary to touch a little spring near it. No matches are re quired.

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

IT WILL ONLY BE NECESSARY

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

une amount of light that is given by 1,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas now used in this city, and for which from \$2.50 to \$3 is paid, may be obtained for from twelve to fffteen cents. Edi-son will soon give a public exhibition of his new in vention.

Good ADVICE .- While we, as Protestants, are continually criticising Catholicism, in one thing we might do well to take pattern after Catholics, and that, might do well to take pattern after Catholes, and that, too, in the greatest graces of the Christian character —Charity. Only a few days ago a Southern fami-ly felt the scourge of yellow fever. The wife and mother took ill and died. The father started with the first for the first bard. In this city one of the children took ill, and the father was prevailed upon to leave it at the yellow fever hospital here, and with the other five he went on. At Cincinnati he stopped at a hotel, and was there stricken down with the same frightful disease. He was taken to the hospital, which left the five little children to the charity of strangers. The landlord ordered them from the hotel, when they were placed in a wagon and an effort made to get them a shelter somewhere antil the recovery or death of their parent. Asylum after Asylum refused them, until application was

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

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

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

six children for the North.

Oblation.

BY THOMAS L. CLEARY. Take, Lord divine, ev'ry thought and action, Take, gentle Christ, ev'ry tear and sigh! Almighty God, take Thy meed of homage, The hours I live and the hour I'll die.

Alas, I'm poor ; not a single virtue Have I to offer before Thy throne ; I seek a gift, but I find with sorrow "Tis but my sins I can call my own.

Didst Thou not give me a precious treasure Of life to hold for a fleeting day? And I have solied it ; but, Lord, remember That I'm of earth and my hands are clay.

Ask when Thou will, I shall freely render All thou hast given, though stained it be: It bears the marks of my evil nature: Its cleansing, Lord, I must leave to Thee.

If Thou'lt accept of a soul disfigured, Till give—I'll give it with free accord; And, though 'tis blurred by the breath of passion, 'Twas once Thy likeness—then take it, Lord!

If eyes bedimmed by earth's tears and shadows Can bear the tears of eternal bliss; If lips that ultered the praise of idols Can meet Thy brow in penitent kiss;

If hands grown stiff in Thine enemy's service Can e'er be folded to praise and pray: Can ever be folded to praise and pray; If feet tired wand'ring through vales of error Can learn no more from. Thy paths to stray; Ruinart, tom. i).

before her servants.

gasi than she had ever before subserved. The tears started into her eyes through the smart of the wound, from which the blood gushed in a stream. Fabiola was in a moment ashamed of her cruel, though unintentional, ac⁴, and felt more humbled hadren how expands

Accept them, Lord-they are Thine, Thine only : Accept them, cleanse them, make them w And take the wish that I'd more to offer Than sin-stained gifts and an erring soul.

FABIOLA;

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"How delighted I should be, most noble mistress," said the black slave, "if I could only be in the triclinium (the dining hall) this evening as you enter in, to observe the brilliant effect of this new stibium (black antimony applied on the cyclashes) on your guests! It has cost me many trials before I could obtain it so perfect: I am sure nothing like it, has been ever seen in Rome." his evening."

been ever seen in Rome." "As for me," interrupted the wily Greek, "I should not presume to aspire to so high an honor. I should be satisfied to look from outside the door, I should be satisfied to look from outside the door, and see the magnificent effect of this wonderful sik tunic, which came with the last remittance of gold from Asia. Nothing can equal its beauty; nor, I may add, is its arrangement, the result of my study, unworthy of the materials." "And you, Syra," interposed the mistress, with a contemptuous smile, "what would you desire ? and what have you to praise of your own doing?" "Nothing to desire, noble lady, but that you may be even happy; nothing to praise of my own doing?" CHAPTER V.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Most noble mistress, far superior are you to me in place, and power, and learning, and genius, and in all that enriches and embellishes life; and in every grace of form and lineament, and in every charm of act and speech, high are you raised above all rivalry, and far removed from envious thought from one so lowly and so insignificant as I. But if I must answer simple truth to your authoritative question"—she paused, as faltering; but an inperi-ous gesture from her mistress bade her continue— "them I put it to your own judgment whether a poor slave, who holds an unquenchable conscious-ness of possessing within her a spiritual and living intelligence, whose measure of existence is immor-ality, whose only rightful prototype is the Deity, ean hold herself inferior in moral dignity, or lower in sphere of thought, than one who, however gifted, owns, that she claims no higher destiny, recognises in herself no sublimer end, than what awaits the pretty irrational songsters that beat, without hope of liberty, against the gilded bars of that cage." (See the noble answer of Evalpistus, an imperial slave, to the judge, in the Acts of St. Justin, ap. Ruinart, tom. i). "Most noble mistress, far superior are you to me

move, to act, to think, or to feel, except as it suits their masters, or is for *their* advantage." "Come, come," said Agnes, with her sweetest tones, "do not let us get into a warm discussion. You are too candid and honorable not to feel, and to be ready to acknowledge, that to-day you have been outdone by a slave in all that you most admire,—in mind, in reasoning, in truthfulness, and in heroic fortitude. Do not answer me; I see it in that tear, But, dearest cousin. I will save you from a reacti But, dearest cousin, I will save you from a repeti-tion of your pain. Will you grant me my request ?"

Ruinart, tom. i). Fabiola's eyes flashed with fury; she felt herself, for the first time in her life, rebuked, humbled by a slave. She grasped the style in her right hand, and made an almost blind thrust at the unflinching handmaid. Syra instinctively put forward her arm to save her person, and received the point, which, aimed upwards from the couch, inflicted a deeper gash than she had ever before suffered. The tears started into her eves through the smart of the

stranger things have come to pass; and at any rate, if aught so dreadful had to happen. Syra would just be the sort of person one would like to see near one; so you really must let me have her." "For Heaven's sake, Agnes, do not take my words

so seriously. I assure you they were spoken in jest. I have too high an opinion of your good sense to believe such a calamity possible. But as to Syra's devotedness, you are right. When last summer you were away, and I was so dangerously ill of con-tagious fever, it required the last to make the other slaves approach me; while that poor thing would hardly leave me, but watched by me, and nursed me day and night, and I really believe greatly promoted my recovery."

organization. Thus far you will admit, at any rate, to go no higher. Then they form part of the same family; and if God, from whom comes our life, is thereby our Father, He is theirs as much, and conse-quently they are our prethrem." "A slave my brother or sister, Agnes? The gods; and I have no notion of their being allowed to move, to act, to think, or to feel, except as it suits their masters, or is for their advantage." "Come, come," said Agnes, with her sweetest tones, "do not let usget into a warm discussion.

and generous thoughts; strong and brave, without a particle of pride or display about him. particle of pride or display about him. Quite a contrast to him was the last guest, already alluded to by Fabiola, the new star of society, Ful-vius. Young, and almost effeminate in look, dress-ed with most elaborate elegance, with brilliant rings on every finger, and jewels in his dress, affected in his speech, which had a slightly foreign accent, over-strained in his courtesy of manners, but apparently good-natured and obliging, he had in a short time quietly pushed his way into the highest society of Rome. This was, indeed, owing partly to his having been seen at the imperial court, and partly to the fascination of his manner. He had arrived in Rome accompanied by a single elderly attendant, evident-Bui, dearest cousin, I will save you from a repeti-tion of your pain. Will you grant me my request t? "Any in my power." "Then it is, that you will allow me to purchase Syra—I think that is her name. You will not like to see her about you." "Yon are mistaken, Agnes. I will master pride for once, and own, that I shall now esteem her, perhaps almost almine her. It is a new feeling in me towards one in her station." "But I think, Fabiola, I could make her happier " But I think, Fabiola, I could make her happier " No doubt, dear Agnes; you have the power of making everybody happy about you. I never saw such a household as yours. You seem to earry out in practice that strange philosophy which Syra alluded to, in which there is no distinction of free-man and slave. Every body in your house is always smiling, and cheerfully anxious to discharge lis duty. And there seems to be no one who thinks of commanding. Come, tell me your secret." (Agnes smiled.) " I suspect, you little magician, that in that nysterious chamber, which you will never open for me, you keep your charms and potoms by which you make every body and every thing love you. If you were a Christian, and were exposed to the anaphitheatre, I am sure the you will never open for me, you keep your charms and why do you look so serious, child ! You know I as mondy joking." Agnes seemed absorbed; and bent forward that keen and tender look which we have mentioned, as though she saw before her, nay, as if is he heard to pasking to her, some one delicately beloved. If has astange things have come to pass; and at any rate; if aught so dreadful had to happen, Syra would just

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.]

The officer raised himself upon his couch, looked on his interrogator with an unmoved, najestic countenance, and answered calmly:— "Fulvius, I should not deserve the title which you give me, could I contemplate with pleasure, in cold blood, the struggle, if it deserve the name, between a brute beast and a helpless child orj women, for such are the spectacles which you call noble. No, I will draw my sword willingly against any enemy of the princes or the state; but I would as readily draw it against the lion or the leopard that should rush, even by imperial order, against the innocent rush, even by imperial order, against the innocent and defenceless." Fulvius was starting up; but Sebastian placed his strong hand upon his arm, and continued...."Hear me out. I am not the first Roman, nor the noblest, who has thought thus be-delight can it be to a refined mind to see either a feeble man torn by a most powerful beast, or a noble animal pierced through by a javelin? I am not ashamed of agreeing with the greatest of Roman orators

"Then shall we never see you in the amphitheatre, Sebastian ?" asked Fulvius, with a bland but taunting

"If you do." the soldier replied, "depend upon it, "If you do," the soluter reprint, "depend upon n, it will be on the side of the defenceless, not on that of the brutes that would destroy them." "Sebastian is right," exclaimed Fabiola, dapping her hands, "and I close the discussion by my ap-

plause. I have never heard Sebastian speak, except on the side of generous and high-minded sentiments.

Fulvius bit his lip in silence, and all rose to depart.

Wandering restressness of eye, and an eagerness of listening attention for all sights and sounds around him, which betrayed an insatiable entriosity; and, in moments of forgetfulness, a dark scowl, under his knit brows, from his flashing eyes, and a curling of the upper lip, which inspired a feeling of mistrust, and gave an idea that his exterior softness only dothed a character of feline malignity.
The guests were soon at table; and as the ladies sat, while men reclined on couches during the repast, Fabiola and Agnes were together on one side, the two young er guests hast described were opposite, and the master, with his two elder friends in the middle—if these terms can be used to describe their position about three parts of a round table, one side being left unencumbered by the sigma, (so called from its resemblance to the letter C or semi-circular couch, for the convenience of serving. And we may observe, in passing, that a table-cloth, a luxury unknown in the times of Horace, was now in ordinary use.
Whon the first daims of luyers enducated here and if any such costly order had been given.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER

NEWS OF AL

It is calculated that star It is calculated that star 130,000 persons in France, the south than n the next tributed to education being the pronunciation more at than in the south of France, as long as exemption from n ed on account of the defect sire on the part of parent cured of it.

About seven o'clock on the About seven o'clock on the a fire broke out in a small i cultural Society, Chatham, cated to the Drill Shed, whi for the County Fair. The in putting out the fire, but the drill shed was badly dam the society car, that the the society say that they workmen immediately to r not to interfere with the fai

The Viscountess Kingsland ion was recently describe years of abject destitution, ing days in comparative con nomical parish officials, wh was receiving \$1.25 a week clety, summoned her befor she should nor forfeit the her weekly, her crime bei sources. Mr. S. C. Hall, the drop the parish pension, an valent himself; another cha sont the main and she sent the money needed for a third has invited subscript

widow of the eleventh Visco

to end her days in comparat

DREADFUL RAILW

At Boston, Mass., on Oct. on the Old Colony R.R. Wollaston Heights at 7 p.n from Boston. No intelliger ceived, but it is known at les and about one hundred woru returning from Silver L persons who had hear cut persons, who had been out and Davis boat race. At lea ed, including the English e many oarsmen and newsy Reagan, loser of the race to Mrs. Faulkner, wife of his o both were killed, also Charles editor of the Farmer State editor of the *Express*; Stephe J. Hoey, of the Boston *Expre* Boston; John Dag, Camb Boston; Mrs. Faulkner's chi in-law. Among the injured of the Cambridge boat builde the Associated Press; Walter Express; Mike Mahoney, of t two of General Butler's so seriously hurt. It is statee Manager of the Silver Lake

LATER.—The engineer on on the wrecked train states caused by a collision with a

being switched. The train c time. Later additions to the list total to 25 or more. In add graphed, are John Boyle, J Maurice Green, and Paul Several dead are believed to

A Fulton, N. Y., man laid n front of a buzz saw to feel The saw was going so fast the be seen. His finger was tak looking at it the foreman cam "How did you do it?" " down so," answered he, placi as he thought, well away fin horror, the saw took that of

second joint.

THE GREAT

The long talked of race 1 rival scullers came off on tim-ened with postponement, or arose, but was of brief dura by this time knows that and laurels of our great champion and a half in 56 minutes and

and a nair in 56 minutes an being declared by the vetera ing, of St. Johns, N. B., the fi The New York *Herald's* 1 an interview with Hanlan a

before her servants. "Go, go," she said to Syra, who was stanching the blood with her handkerchief, "go to Euphrosyne, and have the wound dressed. I did not mean to hurt you so grievously. But stay a moment, I must make you some compensation." Then, after turn-ing over her trinkets on the table, she continued, "Take this ring; and you need not return here-this evening." Fabiola's conscience was quite satisfied; she had made what she considered ample atonement for the injury she had inflicted, in the shape of a costly Injury site had infinited, in the shape of a costly present to a menial dependant. And on the follow-ing Sunday, in the title (Church) of St. Pastor, not far from her house, among the alms collected for the poor was found a valuable emerald ring, which the good priest Polycarp thought must have been the

and the second se

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declared the race won fairl him the hardest work he eve the first rower that he (Hanh as he pleased. Hanlan says bet with Courtney's cook. Courtney lost several hundr bet on himself. Hanlan ac challenged him he would be he believes he can beat Courtney stated that he felt charge made against him, an immediately challenge Han declared the rough water def choice of the outside cours minute on the first mile. A at the turning buoy, it having buoy would e marked by a in fact both flags were Br Courtney declared the curren of their course. Montreal, October 4.—Tl

general topic of conversati Courtney's told your corre that Charley said, when look the course prior to getting feared the race was lost. The receipts from tickets t

of Courtney last evening an handsome purse will, it is The speakers at the meeting l York *Herald* a lively raking unfounded rumor of the 1 Courtney says he will prose turn, and takes much to he npon his honor. Тне reception tendered 1

of Toronto on his return was at its conclusion the chair at its conclusion the Manghan, Secretary and Tre present the champion with a from His Excellency the G was the signal for tumult having subsided, Hanlan felt thanks to Lord D

honor done him. The medal, which is of ma face of Lord and Lady Duffe the other His Excellency's co

PROFESSOR TAIT'S REPLY. PROFESSOR TAIT'S REFLY. London, Oct. 5.—Dr. P. Physics at the University of league of Sir Wm. Thomson, *International Review*, of New recent article of Jas. Anthon and Theology. Prof. Tait h compatibility between scien humanity does not recurie humanity does not require the great majority of Christe it: that from the most absolu independent of all philosoph only religion which can have belief must be suited equal peasant and the philosopher, a distinguishing feature of Chri 2 11.]

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

It is calculated that stammering affects 125 in It is calculated that stammering affects 125 in 130,000 persons in France. It is more common in the south than n the north. This! ifference s at-tributed to education being more widespread and the pronunciation more attended to in the north than in the south of France. It is pointed out that as long as exemption from military service is accord-ed on account of the defect there will be little de-sire on the part of parents to get their children cured of it.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 3rd inst. About seven o'clock on the evening of the 3rd inst. a fire broke out in a small shed used by the Agri-cultural Society. Chatham, which soon communi-cated to the Drill Shed, which was being fitted up for the County Fair. The fire brigade succeeded in putting out the fire, but not before the roof of the drill shed was badly damaged. The directors of the society say that they will put on a force of workmen immediately to repair the damage, so as not to interfere with the fair. not to interfere with the fair

The Viscountess Kingsland, whose extreme destitution was recently described, is likely, after forty years of abject destitution, to pass her few remain-ing days in comparative comfort, though the eco-nomical parish officials, when they head that she was receiving \$1.25 a week from a benevolent society, summoned her before them te explain why she should nor forfeit the 621 cents they allowed she should nor forfeit the 624 cents they anowed her weekly, her crime being concealment of re-sources. Mr. S. C. Hall, the author, induced her to drop the parish pension, and allowed her its equi-valent himself; another charitable organization has sent the money needed for furniture and clothing; a third has invited subscriptions, and altogether the widow of the eleventh Viscount Kingsland promises to and her days in comparative alluence. to end her days in comparative affluence.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. At Boston, Mass., on Oct. 8, an accident occurred on the Old Colony R.R. between Atlantic and Wollaston Heights at 7 p.m., about seven miles from Boston. No intelligent account has been re-ceived, but it is known at least that ten were killed, and about one hundred wounded. The train was returning from Silver Lake with about 1,500 persons, who had been out to witness the Reagan and Davis boat race. At least five cars were wreck-ed, including the English coach, in which were many oarsmen and newspaper men. Patrick Reagan, loser of the race to-day, was sitting with Wrs. Faulkner, wife of his old boating partner, and both were killed, also Charles Morgan, son of the ditor of the *Express*; Stephen Grady, East Boston; Hoey, of the Boston *Express*; Mr. White, South Boston; John Dag, Cambridge; Michael Claftey, Boston; Mrs. Faulkner's child and Reagan's father in the Cambridge boat builder; George Kinball, of the Associated Press; Walter Safford, reporter of the *Express*; Mike Mahoney, of the Shawmut crew, and wo of General Butler's sons, who are reported strunder of the Silver Lake Regata, is fatally hurt. Latren,—The engineer on the leading locomotive of was wecked train states that the accident was availed by a collision with a freight car which was availed by a collision with a freight car which was availed by a collision the the list of killed will raise the

Later additions to the list of killed will raise the Later additions to the list of killed will raise the drunk, mistook Mrs the knife into her. graphed, are John Boyle, John Wright (colored), Maurice Green, and Paul Crowley, brakeman. Several dead are believed to be amidst the wreck.

A Fulton, N. Y., man laid his finger on the table In front of a buzz saw to feel the momentum of air. The saw was going so fast that the teeth were not to be seen. His finger was taken off. While he was bo seed. This happer was taken off. While he was looking at it the foreman came up with the question, "How did you do it ?" "Why, I put my finger down so," answered he, placing the other forefinger, as he thought, well away from the teeth. To his horror, the saw took that one too, clean off at the second citet. second joint.

THE GREAT RACE.

The long talked of race between the two great

A Philadelphia jury was left together twelve days without being able to agree on a verdict, the divi-sion being ten to two, with the two obviously knaves or fools. Judge Allison said : "We are fast ap-proaching a condition of things in Philadelphia, and n. ? large: tics, that will compel a change in 1e law so that it will not be possible for one or two men to stand out against the conviction of a great majority of the jury, and thus prevent the proper consideration of cases."

A London letter says : "It is hinted that torpe-does cannot be put down in the Bosphorus, because of some very remarkable currents there, which pre-vent anything from remaining at one point below the surface, just where torpedoes would have to be placed. Mr. Labouchere recounts in a recent num-ber of the London *Truth* that at one place the cur-rent satting toward the Sea of Marmora suddenly rent setting toward the Sea of Marmora suddenly takes a dip. Anyone swimming near it, and caught at the point of its disappearance, is thrown up dead several hundred yards lower down. At Therapia a swimmer may come down the D. 1 several hundred yards lower down. At Therapia a swimmer may go down the Bosphorus with any current, find another at a particular point, and come back with it. 'There is a theory,' says Labouchere, 'that an under-current perpetually flows from the Sea of Marmora into the Black Sea. One day I was on a ship. There was a sailor on one of the spars. Some one asked him whether he could throw him-self into the sea. This he did, and we never saw him nearin. I suppose he was caucht in some underhim again. I suppose he was caught in some under current." This is very curious, if true.'

A short, general summary of the vital statistics of France for 1876 is published. The births amount-ed to 966,682, exclusive of those stillborn, and the deaths to 834,-074; so that the increase of popula-tion was 132.608 persons. The stillborn numbered A short, general summary of the vital statistics of deaths to 834,-074; so that the increase of popula-tion was 132,608 persons. The stillborn numbered 44,680, and the marriages 291,366. These figures show that while France with a population of 36,-000,000, that is half as much again as England— namely, 24,000,000—had an increase of population amounting to 132,000, the increase in the latter country reached 205,000, half as much again as France. While in England there is not birth to 28 France. While in England there is one birth to 28 inhabitants, in France there is not quite one birth to 36.

Note .- Immigration and Emmigration do not appear to have been taken into account in the above comparison between the two countries. This might make considerable difference in the figures given.

TERRIBEE TRAGEDY IN A NEW YORK CHURCH.

A New York despatch of Oct. 6 says : The worshippers at the eight o'clock mass this morning in St. Francis Xaivier's Church, West Sixteenth street, St. Francis Xaivier's Church, West Sixteenth street, were startled by seeing a man approach a woman in one of the centre pews and plunge a large knife into her body without a moment's warning. The would-be assass in then fied from the church fol-lowed by about a hundred of the congregation. He was at length arrested. The woman was in the meanwhile taken to the hospital and found to be suffering from a severe and deep cut in the abdomeanwhile taken to the hospital and found to be suffering from a severe and deep cut in the abdo-men. Her name is Mary Logan, laundress of the Hoffman House. The prisoner's name is John Carpenter, aged 33, living at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. Carpenter, who has been separated from his wife for some time, went to church this morning, and knowing her to be an at-tendant there, intending to kill her, but being half drunk, mistook Mrs. Logan for his wife and plunged the knife into her.

AN ECCENTRIC.

⁸ much time in the Probate Court at the early part of public in consequence of the sale necessary to meet the order of the court for the payment to Lady Janet Walrond and her daughter. The house and grounds are encircled by a brick wall, a mile in cir-cumference and twelve feet in height. The lawn keeping thousands of a tablic warren of the sale and t grounds are encircled by a brick wall, a mile in cir-cumference and twelve feet in height. The lawn was converted into a rabbit, warren, the deceased keeping thousands of rabbits. His chief companions were his rabbits and his dogs. He held the belief that, on the death of human beings, their souls passed into the bodies of dogs. As these animals died he gave them a funeral, and on the lawn there, are ten waves, each having a head-tone hearing an The long talked of race between the two great rival scullers came off on time, though at first threat-ened with postponement, owing to a storm which arose, but was of brief duration. Every Canadian by this time knows that another was added to the laurels of our great champion who won by a length and a half in 56 minutes and 22 seconds; the race being declared by the veteran referee Sheriff Hat. died he gave them a funeral, and on the lawn there are ten graves, each having a headstone bearing an inscription setting out the name of the auimal, the place and date of birth, and the date at which it died. Until the day of his death Mr. Walrond kept in his house the embalaned body of a daughter whose soul he believed had found a resting-place in the body of one of the dogs. No one was admitted by the deceased to the premises without special per-mission for each visit, and the entrance as well as the front of the house was guarded by a number of gourno. The body of the deceased daughter was kept ln his dressing-room, and his own bed-room was fitted up with the view of familiarizing him with death. He slept in a massive canopid there were three skulls of females fixed. Over each function of the bods of decorated he died. The bed, the in the bods of which there were three skulls of females fixed. Over each in the bods ob decorated he died. The bed, the in the bods of which the there was a black feather plume. In the bods of decorated he died. The bed, the in the bods of which the there was a black feather plume. In the bods of there three skulls of females fixed. Over each in the there were three skulls of females fixed. The bed, the in the bods of there three were three skulls of females fixed. Over each in the the there was a black feather plume. In the bod so decorated he died, The bed, the in the there three shulls of females fixed. Over each in the there was a black feather plume. In the bod so decorated he died, The bed, the induction the three was a black feather plume. In the bod so decorated he died, The bed, the is sold with the other three suites fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three suites fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three suites fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three suites fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three subsciences fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three subsciences fixed. The bed, the is sold with the other three three streams and i and a half in 56 minutes and 22 seconds; the race being declared by the veteran referee Sheriff Hard-ing, of St. Johns, N. B., the finest he ever withesas. The New York *Herald's* Montreal special reports an interview with Hanlan and Courtney. Hanlan declared the race won fairly, that Courtney gave him the hardest work he ever had to win, and was the first rower that he (Hanlan) could not do with is he pleased. Hanlan says he won just \$9 which he bet with Courtney's cook, but he had heard that Courtney lost several hundred which he (Courtney) bet on himself. Hanlan added that if Courtney challenged him he would be obliged to accept, and he believes he can beat Courtney every time. Courtney stated that he felt very bad over the cruel charge made against him, and but for that he would immediately challenge Hanlan to row again. He In the bed so decorated he died. The bed, the drapery of which was crimson and gold, is now to be sold with the other things. The oak furniture is very massive, but most of the fittings show signs of the neglect consequent on the deceased's retirement. declared the rough water defeated him and Hanlan's outside course made a difference of a minute on the first mile. Also that he was delayed at the turning buoy, it having been stated that his He spent the greater portion of the last fifteen years of his life in the study of the lawsuits in which he was involved, and in the pursuit of which he seemed buoy would be marked by an American flag, while in fact both flags were British. As to the finish Courtney declared the current took both rowers out to find enjoyment. It is remarked in the neigh-borhood that he did not mind who he went to law general topic of conversation. A companion of gardless of the amount of money he spent if he fought, and he was re-ducting still your correspondent last evening could only beat his antagonist. At one time and another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of the another he employed over forth when looking at the roughness of the second sec requested that in every document his full title as a grandee of Spain and as a member of various orders should be set down. The extent of the deceased's estate in Devonshire was 3,000 acres. A Protestant would be shocked, say's Magee's Itlustrated Weckly, if you accused him of believing that all Catholics would be damned. He would tell you, unless he were a rigid Calvinist, of whom there an few now, that Protestants hold no such doctrinesthat a Catholic had as good a chance of being saved as any other man. Was it not Henry of Navarre who, calling together the Huguenot preachers of France, asked them if a Catholic could be saved ? They deoated for a time, and then answered in the affirmative. batted for a time, and then answered in the alminative. The King, knowing that the Catholic theologians taught that there was no salvation for those who wilfully protested against the Catholic Church, re-solved to be on the right side. He became a Catholic concluding that, as both sides admitted that he could be saved in the Catholic Church, it was the set of the solved before the catholic church in the solved be solved by the solved be solved by the solved be solved by the solved by th This here thanks to Lord Dutterin for the general belief among Pro-the other His Excellency's coat of arms. PROFESSOR TAIT'S REPLY, TO PROF. FROUDE. London, Oct. 5.—Dr. P. G. Tait, Professor of Physics at the University of Edinburgh, and col-league of Sir Wm. Thomson, has transmitted to the *Intermational Review*, of New York, a reply to a recent article of Jas. Anthony Froude, on Science and Theology. Prof. Tait holds that there is no in-compatibility between science and religion; that humanity does not require a new revelation, the use of disturbing it, if the rewarded as well as knowledge? We Catholics, who believe that faith is necessary for salvation—faith in the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church—are logical in only religion which can have a rational claim on our

SCISSOROLOGY. Being a Choice Selection from the Cream of our

Exchanges.

A confectioner at La Chatre, France, lately sprink-A contectioner at La Unatre, France, latery spink-led with arsenic some cakes furnished for the com-munion service at a school kept by Dominican nuns. About 60 persons were made siek. The man turned out to be a priest-hater and wished to have it thought the nuns tried to poison the school.

George B. Browning, of Rutland, Vt., was knocked down and robbed of a watch and \$37 in money, and was so much by that he must die. William H. May, a young fellow who was married on the next morning, and was found to have sold Mr. Browning's watch and bought the wedding ring with the proceeds, has been arrested as the probable murderse murderer

We are glad to learn that the net proceeds of the We are gian to learn that the net proceeds of the late St. Patrick's Bazaar, Hamilton, were over \$5,000, which will be devoted to the funds of the church. Rev. Father Lennon desires it to be stated that the silver set will be drawn for as soon as a sufficient silver set will be drawn for as soon as a sufficient number of tickets have been disposed of. At the rate at which they are being sold, the event will not be delayed beyond a week or two. The drawing for the Bishop's portrait, the Sisters' chair and several other articles, will take place in due time. In re-ference to these drawings full notice will be given.

FROM OTTAWA.

Sir Patrick MacDougall, who will be sworn in as administrator as soon as His Excellency Lord Duf-ferin leaves the country, is expected here about the 12th in-t

ferin leaves the country, is expected in the free Press says Parliament is summoned to meet on the 21st of November, but the proclamation does not say for the despatch of business. It is thought, however, that the section will be called before the Christmas holiday. Dr. Murcot, of this city, was killed to-day at Montreal whilst riding the Squire in a steeplechase.

A few days ago a tramp, who was sparring his devious way along near Reno, Cal., conceived a brilliant idea for raising the wind. He knew that the Wells-Fargo stage would pass along that road in about half an hour, so he took off his coat, tore his birt and the back at what any distribution of the dust and shirt and pockets, rolled around in the dust, and finally tied himself, with much difficulty, to a tree. His intention was to relate to the stage passengers how he had been foully dealt with by highwaymen, and have a subscription to repair his losses taken up on the spot. The stage, however, took a short cut by a new road that day, and didn't go by at all. After waiting until dusk, the disgusted tramp con-cluded to remove his bonds, but before he got the first knot loose a grizzly came down out of the mountain and pickicked off the greater part of his

A remarkable instance of the freaks of natural electricity, when not battled or harnessed for man's convenience, occurred in Jersey City. One move-ment of the fiery fluid, during an electric storm, was to violently open the circuit of Station No. 3 and entirely destroy the connections in the house of H. & L. Co. No. 3, and of Boxes Nos. 42 and 43, and her the similar and her desed new wires had and before the circuit could be closed new wires had to be put into position. All the batteries in the fire-alarm telegraph were so completely absorbed by

A despatch from Parkhill, Ont., dated Oct. 6, says; A destructive fire occurred here about two o'clock this morning, which laid a large portion of the busi-ness part of the town in ashes. The fire is supposed to have started in the rear of McNeil's stationery store. It soon spread to the post office block, and in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. It spread rapidly both east and west taking McInnes'

THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

CONDON AND MELODY.

EXTACTS FROM THE LETTER SENT HOME BY MELODY TO HIS UNCLE.

We left the prison about 9 a. m., 17th ult. The Governor saw us to the gate; shaking us cordialy by the hand, he expressed his best wishes for our future welfare. Driving in a close carriage to Weymouth, we took train for Southampton, where we arrived at noon, put up at Bradley's hotel, op-posite the station, to await arrival of one of Lloyd's German steamers. About midnight we were in-formed it was time to proceed to the docks. So in the darkness of the night we stumbled along, tum-bling over chains and rails and bales of goods. The flickering lamplights could never reveal obstruc-tions until we went sprawling over them, We flickering lamplights could never reveal obstruc-tions until we went sprawling over them, We reached the vessel at last, which proved to be the Mosel, of Bremen. While awaiting the weighing of hosel, burners received the "free pardon" which Mosel, of Bremen. While awaiting the weighing of the anchor we received the "free pardon" which had been read to me when I was last writing to you, September 14. It is a tremendous skin of parchment about the size of a map of the two hemispheres, with an enormous cake of very red sealing-wax shining like the man from the north-castern extremity, which is, I suppose, the great seal of England. The effigy of the Empress of India is seated upon a throne, with a globe surmounted is seated upon a throne, with a globe surmounted by a cross in her left hand, and a sceptre in her right, a crown on her head, and two attendants at ier most gracious feet, gazing up in devout admiration at the face of their mistress; the one on the west supports a book (the Bible, I suppose) on her knee with the left hand, and carries a crozier over the right shoulder; the nymph on the other side has her left arm most gracfully reclining upon the hilt of a sword, whose blade is buried in the royal robes of a sword, whose blade is burned in the royal robes of our gracious sovereign. I can't make out what this damsel bears in her right mawley, something like a child's rattle, I think; around these figures is the following inscription: "Victoria Dei Gratia Deigenbergen and the second state of the second state of the second s the following inscription : "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarium Regina Fidei Defensor." The serrated edges point like rays shedding a mellow glow over this rigmarole. A TEXT OF THE PARDON.

Now, my dear uncle, if you are not tired, I am, so you must parton my ending abruptly, but I must tell you we received (\pounds 7) seven pounds gratuitously from the Government and also (\pounds 20) twenty pounds each which had been deposited by Mr. Ryan. This gentleman and Mr. Collins very kindly visited me twice; the last time they left a most excellent suit of clothes for each of us. I cannot sufficiently ex-press the deep sense of my gratitude to the gentlepress the deep sense of my gratitude to the gentie-men of the political Prisoners' Visiting Committee; those visits I received from them did me more good than any other display of regard could possibly ac-complish. Honor to him who originated and organ-ized the Visiting Committee. We were accompan-ined on board the Mosel by Captain Corbet, Deputy Concerner, Mr. Brocks, Chief Warder, and Mr. Hae-President Hayes. Edward Condon had the honor of an interview with him yesterday, so you see that if we have been treated as murderers in England's dungeons, now we are honored as Irish patriots. course, all this tends to elevate my thoughts and make me feel proud of suffering for such a country as my dear old Erin. Though I may not be permit-ted to touch its beloved shores, yet you will rejoice at the reception accorded to your unfortunate norbor nephew.

The Arghan difficulty is no nearer adjustment than at the date of our last issue as the following late despatches will show : London, October 9.—An Allahadad despatch states that on the appearance of a strong Afghan force in a threatening attitude near Jamrood, the garrison of the latter place was reinforced to seven infantry reignents and three batteries. Gen, Ross commanding at Jamrood, was preparing to clear the lower pass and assant! Ali Musjid, when he was ordered to await reinforcements. A Calcutta despatch says by command of the Supreme Government the troops of the Maharajah of Cashmere have occupied the Baroghil and Kar-ions. A Vienuna despatch says St. Petersburg advices indicate that a Russian corps of observation of 20,000 will probably be stationed on the northern frontier of Afghan envoy usged the Sultan to conclude an alliance with Russia. Russian officer from Central Asia declare that a understanding exists between the Ameer and Russia that an Anglo-Russian war is certain. [Sensational.] CONDON AND MELODY.

SPANISH TENDERNESS AND GENER-

funned dove: All this is intered, day after day, in an agony of tears. Human tenderness, divine love, are blended in a graceful yet, to English ears per-haps, incongruous melody, in the phraseology and manners of this the most passionately fond race upon earth. The next feature to be observed is the excessive generosity engendered by common suffering and the living together under a common roof. In the Spain of to-day the whole middle class is now in a state of suffering; the lady of gentle birth has fallen in fortune, and the tears of genile birth has fallen in fortune, and the tears of regret for the past and anxiety for the future course down her powdered checks (violet powder is the rule—even your servant powders her face), as she shows you her file of pawn-tickets. Her husband died; he was a general in the army; he had a pens-ion. Yes, but the pension was never paid—is never paid; and the poor lady parts little by little with all the jewelry that her husband once laid at her tiny feet when she was a lovely Spanish girl; and all the furmiture that has been treasured in the family feet when she was a lovely Spanish girl; and all the furniture that has been treasured in the family for twice fifty years. For Spain is the land of heirlooms, and to lose your furniture is to many like the loss of life itself. "What matters it to me to like the loss of life itself. "What matters it to me to live; to-day I have sold my locket and my coffer." Both rich and poor live, for the most part, a gregar-ious life; there are few villages, and all flock into the towns. In one house, each room is occupied by a family, or by a separate tenant. All suffer daily from the decadence of all things; all feel the heavy and oppressive taxation of the present government; and all join in curses not lond, but very, very deep, against the rules of the country ! One paper, and and only one—probably the Imparcial(for all middle class Spain is Radical and Liberal to the core(—is taken, and passed around from room to room. And so a warm fellow-feeling is engenderéd, and, as we all know from bitter experience, "a common love from know from bitter experience, "a common love from common suffering springs."-[Temple Bar.

. THE INTERCESSION OF PIUS IX.

The following is a literal translation of a letter written by his Eminence Cardinal Luigi di Canossa, Verona, to the Director of the L'Unita Cattolica, in which he relates a most singular grace obtained in his diocese through the intercession of Pius IX. in the instantaneous and truly miraculous cure of a child afflicted with violent epilepsy. It was well known that the Holy Pontiff himself

when a young man may most saily afflicted with the disease, so much so that fears were entertained that he could never be admitted to the priesthood, from the Immaculate Virgin announced to him by Pius IX. Now, behold ! the Divine Providence by Prus IA. Now, behold ! the Divine Providence glorifying His Pontiff, by imparting the same grace to others through his intercession, as the Cardinal Bishop of Verona relates in the following letter to the very distinguished Director of the Unita Cattolica :

" VERONA, July 19, 1878.

"With due respect to all the restrictions and rules in reference to this matter, established by the Holy See, but to the glory and honor of the holy and revered memory of our late immortal Pontiff Pius IX., I communicate to you the following prodigious fact wrought by his intercession, and which I abridge from the history of it sent to me on the 14th of this month by the Very Rev. Archpriest and Vicar Forrane, Don Antonio Balzani. "In Bovolone, a large town in my diocese, there "In Bovolone, a large town in my diocese, there lives a boy named Victor Basili, born on the 18th March, 1872, of Philip and Beatrice Maria, who for two years has been violently attacked by epilepsy. At first the attacks were not so frequent, but later on they increased so enormously that he was seized by them and cast to the earth about one hundred times a day. Needless to any how more sended times a day. Needless to say how many remedies the afflicted parents tried in order to cure their child, whom they saw approaching each day more rapidly to the grave. In their desolation they had recourse to my archpriest afore-mentioned, begging him to suggest some efficacious remedy. He suddenly felt, as it were, inspired to propose to them to offer a Novena to the Holy Father, Pio Nono, on one day them to offer a of which they were to approach the Sacraments, and to apply to the breast of the boy a piece of the gar-The hey provide of the boy a piece of the gar-ment worn by him. This they promised to do, and returned home full of joy and hope. They per-formed their promise, and placed the relie on the breast of the boy, and oh, prodigy ! from that mo-ment he was perfectly cured, to the immense joy of his friends and all. A full month has been allowed to page the prove the mission due to to pass, to prove the miracle; the boy gets on splendidly, grows stronger each day, and not even a shadow or trace of his disease remains. Oh, mercy of God ! oh power of His great and faithful servant Pins the Ninth, to whom even while alive, the pious parents (of the boy) were most devoted ! "What saith the impious and unhappy Renan ? "What saith the implous and unhappy Renand To prove a miracle, he requires that a committee of inquiry be present. Behold ! there are more than 4,000 souls in Bovolone. There is, therefore, an abundance of witnesses. The friends and acquaint-ances and the family are willing and ready to be sworn. Oh ! that the incredulous and the wavering sword. On that the increditions and the wavering would open their eyes to the shining light of such interpositions of the Omnipotence of God, who glorifies His servants, sanctions their work, renews the proofs of the truth of our most holy religion, and give to believe used and gives to believers, without hesitancy and human

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to the re the held in The came came as that in the ew her unten-would es had

the course prior to getting into his boat that he feared the race was lost. The receipts from tickets to the concert in behalf of Courtney of Courtney last evening amounted to \$255, and a handsome purse will, it is thought, be given him. The speakers at the meeting last night gave the New York *Herald* a lively raking over for enculating the unfounded rumor of the rave having been sold. Courtney says he will prosecute for libel on his re-turn, and takes much to heart the reflections cast npon his honor. The reception tendered Hanlan by the citizens

of Toronto on his return was most enthusiastic, and at its conclusion the chairman called upon Mr. at its conclusion the channel cancel of the Club, to Manghan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Club, to present the champion with a gold medal, received from His Excellency the Governor-General. Thi was the signal for tunultuous applause, which, having subsided, Hanlan expressed his heart-felt thanks to Lord Dufferin for the great

PROFESSOR TAIT'S REPLY, TO PROF. FROUDE.

most able geographer of the age, who is reported to have died on Sept. 27th from a stroke of apoplexy, committed suicide by hanging. The report causes no little excitement in Germany. Everything, it is believed, will be done by the friends of the deceased to prevent any investigation as to the truth of the mat ter being made, as they naturally object to the scandal incidental to such a proceeding.

It is now whispered that the assassination of Me-It is now whispered that the assassination of Me-hemet Ali was arranged in Constantinople. The correspondent of the London Times at Vienna gives the following account of the Field Marshal's death at Jachova :— "Two Catholic companies, merely numbering about two hundred men, along with a few gendarmes, remained true to the Mushir. After a fierce encounter between the rebels and this little band of followers the beaus into which the little band of followers, the house into which the illustri Abdullah Pasha killed. Mehemet Ali then took refuge in a strong tower belonging to the same building; but this, too, was set on fire about 6 in the evening, and the doomed man, rushing forth and exclaiming. Here I am for you !' was ruthlessly cut down with the rest of his attendants."

A mason in a country town had, by industrious practices, progressed sufficiently to commence business on his own account. One morning when in his small office with a customer, he felt his dignity as a master-mason somewhat compromised by daughter coming in and informing him that his porrage was ready. When his visitor had gone he daughter coming in and informing him that his porrage was ready. When his visitor had gone he explained to his daughter that in his new position it was not befitting that such a fact should be commu-nicated to him in the presence of gentlennen calling on business, and that in future, when sent on such an errand, if she found him so engaged she should rather say "A gentleman wishes to speak to you," or something to that effect, and he would under-stand. His daughter promised obedience, and it was not long till she fulfilled her promise to the let-ter. Appearing before him when engaged with an-other customer, she informed him that a gentleman ter. Appearing before him when engage other customer, she informed him that a gentleman Har father informed her he ould come directly, but being detained longer than he anticipated, his daughter after waiting a considerable time, again walked into the office, and said, "Father, ye main try an' come for the gentle man's getting cauld."

Prof. Rolleston, in a lecture on the history of the domestication of animals, gave it as his opinion that the mammals were domesticated long before birds, and that of the mammals the dog was the first do-mesticated, the pig the second, the ox the third : in other words, that the first animal domesticated was domesticated as an ally of the hunter, the second for purposes of food, and the third as a beast of burden, though one which was afterward found more useful for purposes of food when his place as a beast of burden had been supplied by the horse.

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When in June and July of last year the victorious When in June and July of last year the victorious Russians were threatening Constantinople, the con-quered Turks became enraged against the Christ-ians, and great fears prevailed that a massacre might take place. In this emergency the Catholics of the city invoked the intercession of Our Lady of Lourdes, and were spared the horrors of a persecution. In token of this protection they have sent a beautiful banner to the Church of Our Lady at Lourdes In beautiful which was carried thither by the Rev. Father Alphonse, of the Capuchin monastery at Paris, who preached the Lenten sermons at the Turkish capital.

Women is naturally gifted with quicker wit better judgment, grater self-possession than man, but there are very, very few women who can appear at ease and look pleasant when unexpected callers suddenly surprise them with a set of teeth in each hand and none in her mouth.

A Mississippi boatman with immense feet, stopping at a public house on the levee, asked the porter for a boot-jack to pull off his boots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows:—"No jack here big nuff to fit dem feets. Jackass couldn't pull 'em off, massa, wident fracturing du law. It that from the most absolute common sense view, independent of all philosophy and speculation, the only religion which can have a rational claim on our belief must be suited equally to the wants of the peasant and the philosopher, and this is the specially distinguishing feature of Christianity. That is necessary for such streamons even in the one, the propagation of that faith, but where the Pro-testant raison d'effer for such streamons efforts at converting Catholics is we fail to see. There are some scenes almost too pute and sacréd the viewed by the thoughtless world. One of the propagation of that faith, but where the Pro-testant raison d'effer for such streamons efforts at converting Catholics is we fail to see.

and gives to benevers, without nestancy and human fear, and thus to scene the conquest of Heaven.
 "Viva Pio Nono !
 "Accept, Mr. Editor, the esteem of yours, most obediently and affectionately, LUIGI CARD DI CANNOSSA, Bishop.
 "Un Sacerdote."

"Yes," said a venerable and benovelent-looking "Yes," said a venerable and benovelent-looking old man. "I've always really enjoyed living in an unhealthy climate." "That's queer," said a bystand-er. "What's the reason?" "I rather think," re-sponded the venerable and benovolent-looking old man, "that it's because I'm a physician."

The subject was in regard to horse-racing. The subject was in regard to norse-racing. Said a hack-driver who was present:—"Talk about your fast time! Why, I've seen a horse trot a mile in 1:90." "Impossible!" said the cigar store pro-prietor. "The best time I ever heard of was 2:144." "Well," said the hackman, "isn't 1:90 two minutes and thirty seconds ?"

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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

\$2 00 RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements mea-sured in nonpariei type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

Terms to agents, twelve and a half per cent. on re-nitances, or one free copy to the getter up of each, club

We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to re-ceive contributions on subjects of interest to our read-ers and Catholics generally, which will be inserted when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the dersigned accompanied by the full name and ad-ess of the writer, not necessa. Ily for publication, but a guarantee of good faith. WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1878.

The Catholic Record

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 be made.

We have received some complaints of the non-receipt of the RECORD by local subscribers, and it is possible that there may have been oversights in mailing our country lists. It is hoped that our arrangements as now perfected will obviate such annovance to our patrons in future, and we request all who have failed to receive their paper to date, or who may fail the future, to promptly notify us of the fact.

IN MEMORIAM.

We note with pleasure the inauguration of a movement under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, for the erection of a suitable memorial to his lamented predecessor the Rt. Rev. Dr. Farrell, the first Bishop of that Diocese. Dr. Farrell was endeared to all within his extensive jurisdiction by his great piety, his long and faithful care of his charge and by the recollection of the many sufferings and privations borne by him in their service, particularly during the earlier years of his ministry. As will be seen elsewhere measures have been taken to insure the erection of a monument suitably commemorative of the virtues and services of Hamilton's late venerated Bishop.

ALWAYS WITH YOU.

On Nov. 7th there will take place in St. Mary's School-house, London, a prize drawing under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, of this city, the proceeds of which will be mainly devoted to the relief of the poor during the approaching extended. We ask each of our subscribers to winter. The simple announcement of such a

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE. The sensation-monger is abroad again, and now comes a report to the effect that the Fenians are plotting the assassination of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne. We have little patience with such stories, and still less with their lying disseminators. The result of their periodical circulations, if any result there be, will be identical with that which followed the repeated ill-founded alarms of the shepherd boy, whose predeliction for crying wolf we all remember as one of the stock tales of our childhood. Should the time ever really come when the misguided members of the Irish revolutionary societies in the United States actually attempt another invasion of the Dominion, it will be found that timely warn-

ing will be unheeded and discredited. In short, the propagation of these canards is apt to impare rather than advance the cause in which they are overzealous. The Government will doubtless be slow to enter upon the expensive and ridiculous warlike preparations again, which made it the laughing-stock of all sensible people last spring.

TO OUR READERS.

The second number of the CATHOLIC RE-CORD is now before our readers, and our undertaking entered upon some months since has been brought to a successful issue. Few persons can form even an approximately correct idea of the amount of labor and anxiety involved in the prosecution of such an enterprise. Such of our friends as have been seen since the appearance of the first number, have expressed themselves in the most flattering terms of approval both as regards its appearance and contents, while those of our contemporaries which have reached us since mailing our exchange list, have been especially kind in their criticism. On the whole, we hazard the assertion that the CATHOLIC RECORD is all that we pledged ourselves to make it - a first-class non-political, Catholic, family newspaper. As it is already in its infancy conceded to be one of the best papers of its class, it is our ambition to make it the very best in Canada, in this respect Excelsior being our motto. What degree of suc cess may attend our efforts must to a great extent depend upon the measure of support received from Catholics throughout the Province, but more especially those of this diocese. Many times has the projector of this journal listened to the consoling prophecy that, however well conducted, a Catholic paper would seek in vain the general and generous support of the Catholic body. That his own views differed widely from these is sufficiently shown by the evidence in the hands of the reader. We have the fullest confidence that the liberal patronage essential to firmly establish and ably conduct a paper of this class will not be withheld, this confidence being fully sustained by reports received from our agents, the number of whom is increasing rapidly, and their field of labor being daily

ing in Lancashire, as described in the letter we speak of, we are not prepared or disposed to enter upon a discussion of the abstract questions involved, and take this occasion to state that while our columns will be at all times open for proper discussion of questions even remotely affecting the interests of any class of our readers we shall in all cases, as in this, disclaim any accountability for the views expressed by our correspondents unless the same be specifically endorsed editorially, nor must anything herein be construed as a relinquishment of the right to revise and prune all communications so as to bring them into accord with our views as to their fitness for publication.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

Within a couple of years past a new agency for good has been developed by our co-religionists in the United States, the beneficent results of which have already been great, and prospectively must prove incalculable. We refer to the settlement of whole townships by Catholics exclusively, which is being and has been done during the past two years, under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ireland Bishop of St. Paul, Minn. Knowing that vast tracts of unoccupied land in different sections of that State were held by Railroad Companies under legislative grant, and the anxiety of those companies to attract population to the sections tapped by their lines, the Bishop had long cherished the design of utilizing these conditions to the advantage of Catholics and the Church. There were, however, many difficulties to encounter in seeking to obtain the most favorable possible terms from the corporations controlling the sites of projected colonies, and the elaboration of the admirable system under which business is so transacted that the trouble and expense attending emigration is reduced to the minimum figure, was not accomplished without long, patient and no doubt prayerful consideration. Accomplished it was, however, and under its operation several hundred families, including representatives from every one of the older States in the Union, have located in one of the richest agricultural secions of the State not inaptly termed the garden State of the Northwest. These emigrants have been divided into three distinct settlements, each of which has had its church and priest from the beginning, and also necesary provision for the education, religious and secular, of the youth of the communities. What a blessing to these latter that while yet uncontaminated by the prevalent vices, hereies, and infidelity so unhappily more or less prevalent in all older communities, they have been removed far from all danger from these ources, and surrounded by influences and conditions of life calculated to develop the rood which is in them and neutralize the oad. Under these conditions there is, thereore, being formed the nucleus of communities destined without a question to unprecidentedly rapid growth, both in population and wealth, and which it may well be expecttod will afford a striking contrast in the mat ter of public and private morality to those from which the first settlers sprung. In the majority of instances these lands, some hundreds of thousands of acres of which are by special contract controled by Bishop Ireland for a limited period, have been sold to the heads of families on the most favorable terms as to time, at from \$1.50 to \$7.50 per acre, according to the location and contiguity to railways. Not content, however, with the good accomplished in this way the Bishop is engaged in perfecting arrangements which will make it possible for even the verypoorestpeople, those having no means whatever, to secure homesteads, and provision for their own and family's future support and independence. Surely this is a noble field for Christian endeavor. Surely the reward of its Right Reverend discoverer, who has been so indefatigable in his efforts to secure its occupation and the blessing attendant thereon to thousands of his fellow-men who otherwise might never have acquired homes that might have been called their own. Surely his reward will be passing great. Our object in calling attention to this subject has been to suggest the feasability of adopting similar measures on this side of the line, to secure such co-operation among Catholic emigrants to our North-western territories, of whom there are large numbers yearly, as will secure for them the blessings and advantages a few only of which have been enumerated, enjoyed by their brethren in the States. Apart from the religious aspect of the case the most liberal concessions in terms of purchase could under such an arrangement be effected; but perhaps the strongest argument which can be used in support of such an arrangement from a temporal point of view of view is that it robs emigration of its greatest terror to many and greatest hardship to all-isolation. It gives the emigrant from the outset congenial society, it obviates the sudden suspension of the habits of a lifetime and in many cases prevents the sundering of precious ties. Who will do for Canadian Catholics what has been done for their neighboring the welfare of their fellow-men at heart, de- brethren?

plore the condition of things at present exist- | THE PROTESTANT BIBLE REVI-SION SOCIETY.

The existence of the English and of the American Bible Revision Society is not the least among the many remarkable facts with which the present enlightened century teems. This is the age of progress; the word of God must be made subject to the general law! The above-mentioned association is but a link in the chain of Protestant testimonies that go to prove what Catholics have not ceased to charge them with, viz., the corruptions of the Protestant version of the Scripture, and consequently the sad, the truly awful condition in which those are who must slake their thirst for divine truth at such muddy, poisoned fountains.

testants, admit the necessity of divine faith for the attainment of eternal salvation. This is in accordance with holy writ, "Without faith it is impossible to please God," and " He that believeth not shall be condemned." Few also will deny that faith is not a mere opinion or plausible conjecture, but that on the contrary it is a firm, absolute assent of the mind to the truths revealed by God; or, in other words, that the mind when exercising an act of divine faith is perfectly convinced that in doing so it is not in the slightest danger of assenting to what is not true. St. Paul shows the necessity of this certitude of faith when he says: "Though we or an angel from Heaven preach a gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema," Ad. Gal. i. 8. Hence, the Pro testant Bishop Pearson defines faith "an assent to the revealed articles with a certain full assurance of their revealed truth." Primate Wake says : "When I assent to what God has revealed. I do it, not only with a certain assurance that what I believe is true, but with an absolute security that it cannot be false." It is clear, then, how all-important, nay, how absolutely necessary a pure, unadulterated version of Scripture is to Protestants who profess to derive their faith from the Scriptures alone. For how can they give a firm, absolute assent that what they read in the Bible is God's word alone, pure, uncorrupted, not intermixed with the errors and adulterations introduced culpably or not, by fallible, prejudiced translators? Have they such a security? Have they a pure version themselves reply, for they are good authority when testifying to the truth against their out by Matthew Parker in 1568, commonly known as the Bishop's Bible, was so faithless, and contained such glaring, barefaced corruptions as to raise a universal crv against it. even amongst Protestants themselves. It is sufficient for our purpose to show what Protestants thought and do think of their own versions of the Scriptures. The translations of Tyndale and Coverdale, and the Bishop's Bible (tho last according to Home, having been to which more than a thousand ministers the original.

[FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

and incorrect even in matters of the highest importance." And MacKnight, a Protestant, in the general preface to his translation of the Epistles says: "Even that which is called the King's translation is not a little faulty." Hence it is that intelligent Protestants, seeing the necessity of a more correct translation, have organized the aforesaid society to effect a new revision, but time will prove that this version also will want to be revised, and revised again, and that the work of revision will go on until the day of doom, before Protestants can get what they wanta translation from which they can derive with certainty their faith. Of these reformers of the word of God it may well be said, Dirimunt, adificant, mutant, quadrata rotundis. How then, we repeat, can the great majority All Christians, none more freely than Proof English-speaking Protestants, for whom the Scripture in the original tongue is a sealed book, exercise faith in view of these facts? It is no wonder that many of them are fast wending their way towards the verge of Christianity, and many crossing the boundaries, step forth into the dreary waste of infidelity. But we are told the version that is to be brought out by the English and American Revision Society will reach the acme of perfection, and will quickly dissipate the darkness of error. We fear these flattering expectations are doomed to bitter disappointment. The Church of the living God is the pillar and ground of truth, the only sure, because divinely appointed guide to lead men certainly and infallibly into the correct knowl-

FAITH IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

edge of God's revelation.

The following remarks of the illustrious Dr. Newman are worthy of serious consideration

It is perfectly true that the Church does not allow her children to entertain any doubt of her teaching; and that, first of all, simply for this reason, because they are Catholics only while they have faith, and faith is incompatible with doubt. No one can be a Catholic without a simple faith. That what the Church declares in God's name is God's word, and therefore true. A man must simply believe that the Church is the oracle of God, he must be as certain of her mission as he is of the mission of the Apostles. Now, would anyone ever call him certain that the of the Holy Scriptures? Let Protestants Apostles came from God if, after professing his certainty, he added that, for what he knew, he might doubt one day about their dearest interests. The translation brought mission? Such an anticipation would be a real, though latent doubt, betraying that he was not certain of it at present. A person who says, "I believe just at this moment, but perhaps I am excited without knowing it, and I cannot answer for myself that I shall believe to-morrow," does not believe. A man who says, "Perhaps I am in a kind of a delusion, which will one day pass away from me, and leave me as I was before ; " or, "I believe as far as I can tell, but there may be arguments used for forty years in the Churches), were in the background which will change my so faithless, and contained so many glaring view," such a man has not faith at all. When, corruptions as to raise a universal outcry then, Protestants quarrel with us for saying against them, even amongst Protestants that those who join us must give up all ideas themselves. The famous Millenary Petition, of ever doubting the Church in time to come. they do nothing else but quarrel with us for subscribed, besought His Majesty King James insisting on the necessity of faith in her. Let that the Bible be newly translated, such them speak plainly; our offence is that of detranslations as are extant not answering to manding faith in the Holy Catholic Church; it is this, and nothing else. I must insist upon this; faith implies a confidence in a man's The ministers of the Lincoln Diocese premind, that the thing believed in really true : but, if it is once true, it never can be false. If it is true that God became man, what is the meaning of my anticipating a time when perhaps I shall not believe that God became man? This is nothing short of anticipating a time when I shall disbelieve a truth. And if I believe, or to doubt, that God became man, I disbelieve, what is an eternal truth. I do not see the privilege of such a permission at all, or the meaning of wishing to secure it; if at present I have no doubt whatever about it, then I am but asking leave to fall into error; if at present I have doubts about it, then I do not believe it at present, that is, I have not faith. But I cannot both really believe it now and yet look forward to a time when perhaps I shall not believe it; to make provision for future doubt, is to doubt at present. It proves I am not in a fit state to become a Catholic now. I may love by halves, I may obey by halves; I cannot believe by halves: either I have faith, or I have it not. And so, again when a man has become a Catholic, were he to set about following out a doubt which has occurred to him, he has already disbelieved. I have not to warn him against losing his faith, he is not merely in danger of losing it, he has lost it; from the nature of the case, he has deliberately determined to pursue his doubt. No one can determine to doubt what he is sure of; but if he is not sure that the Church is from God he does not believe it. It is not I who forbid him to doubt; he has taken the matter into his own hands when he determined on asking for leave; he

FRIDAY,

it so, it is such case. You so Catholics fall arose from 1 opened their so to speak, o No, Scripture (impossible): opened the] believing spi pose; they v they not antie they should with Catholi will and diso tasy. This, t reason why t dren the liber word. He w not imagine t shake his fai faith; and th a sort of tyra children of h shows they d is the case; i a man cease

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-Saturday' nouncement : try, to be Adju Wainwright G Lt.-Colonels, V

> -An affe those presen turday, on th a prepossess seventeen, o her fellow-se being in the sides in the girl, who we to fully real pleaded guil intended to her first fall holds the c be hoped w ency in this

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fact should suffice to secure a generous patronage from all classes of people, for the So- for the paper, and this being done every ciety knows no religious distinction, its chief aim being the amelioration of the miseries of mankind, "for sweet charity's sake." Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from urging all who have been blessed by Divine Providence with the means of doing so, to aid this noble work by purchasing one or more tickets. The price for the same has been fixed at 25 cents, a pressible conflict, at least in the English sum which there are comparatively few who cannot spare for so good an object. Remember that charity covers a multitude of sins, and that the giver of but a single cup of water in the Blessed name of our Saviour shall verily have its reward.

WE cannot allow the opportunity to pass of expressing our deep sympathy with the losers by the recent fire at Park Hill, and more particularly for Mr. John McNeil, in whose premises the fire originated. We are array ourselves on either side of the issue, under special obligations to this gentlemen, in view of his disinterested efforts to extend our circulation, for which service he not only re fused to accept any compensation, but would if permitted, have paid for even the sample copies furnished to facilitate his efforts in our interest. We feel assured, and indeed are informed, that persons with whom Mr. McNeil had business relations will consider in the adjustment of his aflairs the probity which has characterized his business career, and we have more than a hope that he will shortly be reestablished in business, the result of which cannot fail in view of his character and energy to recoup the losses sustained by his late misforfune. As he remarked to us yesterday, he bowed to the will of God, and was thankful for the possession of health and strength and undiminished credit, and while reverently acknowledging his trust in the Almighty, declares that he has the fullest confidence in his ability to retrieve his great loss. It should not be necessary to suggest to all parties indebted to Mr. McNeil that immediate settlement will greatly facilitate his While we in common with all persons having resumption of business.

consider himself our canvasser: to obtain that all Catholics in his vicinity subscribe pledge which we have made herein will be more than redeemed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In another column will be found the second letter from ouv Manchester correspondent which treats largely of the apparently irremanufacturing districts, between labor and capital. The people of Cauada, belong they to which class they may, are little able to realize the bitterness which has for some time past characterized the relations between employer and employee in England, in view of the fact that equity and good will governs the conduct of the same sections of society here.

It is not our intention to discuss the comprehensive and far-reaching questions of political economy involved in this dispute, still less to but as our correspondent's expressed views are evidently strongly biased we feel called upon, without endorsing or condemning them, to disclaim any responsibility for them. We feel, however, that common justice requires that we should say that in the city and country from which he writes, conditions unknown here exist. Vast industries, in comparison with which the greatest of ours sink into insignificance, are and have been for several years past in a state of great depression which involves much hardship and privation to many thousands of operrtives and absolute destitution to not a few. Persons on the spot, especially those as intelligent and observant as our correspondent, should be better able to form a just opinion on the merits of the dispute between employers and their hands than we at a distance. For ourselves, without stultifying our previous disclaimer of intention to take sides, we may say that there is much to be said on both sides of the question. and that considerable concessions might profitably be made by each of the parties thereto.

sented a petition to the King in 1604, complaining that the Book of Common Prayer appoints such a translation of Scripture to be used in the Churches as in some places is absurd, in others, takes from, perverts, obscures and falsifies the word of God. Innumerable other Protestant testimonies could be adduced, but surely the joint testimony of a bargain to be allowed in time to come not to thousand ministers and that of the ministers of a whole diocese, ought to be sufficient to am but asking to be allowed to doubt, or to prove to the most incredulous that the English Protestant versions of the Bible that preceded King James' translation were notoriously corrupt, erroneous, and consequently that the people using them were following guides who led them, not into that easy way in which fools could not err, but into a way overhung with worse than Egyptian darkness, and set with snares and pitfalls. Well then might King James say: "I profess I could never yet see a Bible well translated in English." With this conviction full upon him, His Majesty determined that he should not depart until he should see the Bible well translated into English, and accordingly appointed fifty-four translators for the execution of this important task. This new translation appeared in 1611; the seventh year after its commencement. His Majesty was pleased to think that he had reason to cry Eureka! But alas! the lot of man is always subject to disappointment. This translation did not give satisfaction. Critics attacked it with the greatest violence. Hence its admirer and advocate, Home, says, referring to Protestants : " Of late years, however, this admirable version, the guide and solace of the sincere Christian, has been attacked with no common virulence, and arraigned as being deficient in has begun, not ended, in unbelief; his very fidelity, perspicuity and elegance, ambiguous wish, his purpose, is his sin. I do not make room, a sa tered, and vacated, 1 tion: "Well,: I find my of a squar " Indee next nei looking v " Not at city in m " Bless May I as you trave mit to sue "Well,

tion it, bu to be affe ness of y you that The dy tinized th for a mor definite (of the lat a second minute sloped. as the in ner with enced a period, o to displa within sight-see cated by dialogue no sens than a 1

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lid.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.]

it so, it is such from the very state of the case. You sometimes hear, for example, of Catholics falling away, who will tell you it arose from reading the Scriptures, which opened their eyes to the "unscripturalness," so to speak, of the Church of the Living God. No, Scriptures did not make them disbelieve, (impossible): they disbelieved when they opened the Bible; they opened it in an un believing spirit, and for an unbelieving purpose; they would not have opened it had they not anticipated, I might say, hoped, that they should find things there inconsistent with Catholic teaching. They begin in selfwill and disobedience, and they end in apostasy. This, then, is the direct and obvious reason why the Church cannot allow her children the liberty of doubting the truth of her word. He who really believes in it now cannot imagine the future discovery of reasons to shake his faith; if he imagines it he has not faith; and that so many Protestants think it a sort of tyranny in the Church to forbid any children of hers to doubt her teaching, only shows they do not know what faith is, which is the case; it is a strange idea to them. Let self her child.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

-Saturday's Gazette contains the following antry, to be Adjutant, with rank of Captain, Griffiths for slave." He said he might be asked if he wanted Wainwright Griffiths, M. S., from the retired list of Lt.-Colonels, vice Gorman, promoted Major.

-An affecting scene was witnessed by those present in the Police Court on last Saturday, on the occasion of the arraignment of a prepossessing, intelligent-looking girl of seventeen, on a charge of larceny of \$5 from her fellow-servant, Minnie McGinnis, both being in the employ of Mrs. Henry; who resides in the Market Square. The unfortunate girl, who was greatly affected by, and seemed to fully realize the ignominy of her position, pleaded guilty, tearfully protesting that she intended to return the money, and that it was her first fall from rectitude. The Magistrate holds the case under advisment, and it is to be hoped will feel justified in extending clemency in this rather exceptional case.

Note .- Since writing the above the girl has been sentenced to the nominal punishment of a few days imprisonment.

-Edward Lang was placed in the dock on a similar charge, but without the extenuating circumstances apparent in the previous case. Having received, on the order of his employer, tools necessary for the performance of his work as a carpenter, he endeavored to dispose of the same for a ridiculously small sum, and upon the testimony was remanded, hav-ing been arrested in the act. pose of the same for a ridiculously small sum.

-On Thursday of last week, the day on which the greatest number of our country friends were in London to see the big show a somewhat ludicrous occurrence took place at the Western Hotel, which on that day furnished dinner to six hundred people. Just as

THE TRADE TROUBLES CONTINUED --- A GRAND SCHEME FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER SUPPLY, ETC., ETC.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Manchester, England, 25th Sept., 1878. The labor question, as it concerns.our cotton operatives, is still being well ventilated by the press. It is hoped that out of it all there will come a pro per understanding between employers and employ-

ees. It would seem, however, that the operatives are not at all anxious to alter the convictions already formed by them. Their leaders are still held in the highest respect, though uttering language as fierce and uncompromising as ever. Their regret is that funds were so soon gone, and urge the operatives to renewed efforts by subscriptions in maintaining their independence. The chairman of a recent meeting of the operatives at Haslingder, after giving the number of 484,000 as that of the operatives in Lancashire and the neighboring counties, blamed them for their recent defeat, which was because of their miserable support to the "Unions." In his opinion, is they had more funds, the struggle against the employers might still exist. This is clearly throwing dust into the eyes of the operatives, besides keeping a man cease to inquire, or cease to call him- alive the spirit of animosity which was lately so njurious in its results. Another speaker hailing from London then delivered an address, which clearly showed, if it showed anything at all, that the day of clap-trap oratory and bombastic nonsense was still in our midst. He maintained to a willing audience that "capital reigned despotically over nouncement : 7th Battalion, London Light Infan-labor," that "servant was only a euphonius name

to make the people discontented, and his reply was, yes! He asked them one and all to rise in their might and majesty to throw off the yoke; for what were the paltry tens of thousands against them when they were millions? Drunkenness he regarded as one of the results of excessive labor and overwork. Another speaker maintained that the present calm was not peace, for not an operative was content with the reduction of ten per cent., and they mean to have it back again. He seemed to glory in the thought that the employers were no better with the ten per cent. reduction. These remarks are very wide of the cause at issue. The reduction in wages has helped to lessen the employers losses in trade. That the operatives should be in love with the reduction is against all our knowledge of human nature. The speaker, who alluded to drunkenness, must have known how the vice extended in the manufacturing districts immediately wages became higher-coupled with shorter hours of labor. This happened nine years ago, The vice, however, still remains. I hope the Lancashire operatives have read the articles just published in the Times, and which have been written by a special correspondent who has been travelling through the manufacturing districts of America. He clearly shows how deplorable is the present state of the cotton trade in America, and how, also, wages have tended gradually downwards until now they are very low. It is the want of demand for such articles of commerce which has brought about this state of things, and the operatives know it. They

canical habits was met with strong opposition.

means of restoration, anusement or even instruc-tion for the people, except what the churches afford.

The question was, of course, made a religious one. However, the members of our Council are very

important people with varius religious bodies in this eity, and yet they were agreed in supporting a mea-sure which they thought would offer the means of

reducing the temptations to an ill-spent Sunday. The Mayor, who is a Unitarian, presented the origi-nal memorial, and a Congregationalist opened the

debate in support of it. A petition in its favor was

debate in support of it. A period in its avery high also entrusted to an Alderman, who is a very high churchman, and he was supported by a Quaker, while two very Scottish Scotehmen spoke strongly

lating an industry which, if it reaped its full reployers have always endeavored to do the best they could for the workpeople and gives many interestward, might flag from plethora. ary manner has recently taken place in Hamilton, Illinois, causing considerable excitement throughout that quiet and respectable town. In one of the principal streets are two wooden houses, closely adjacent to each other. One of these houses has for ing particulars of the schemes adopted by them for the social and intellectual wants of the people. The Pacific Company (and employers are generally RUSSIAN CONVICTS. The Pacific Company (and employers are generally joint stock companies and not private firms as with us) have been most successful in maintaining har-mony between employers and their workpeople, for since it has been organized there has been nothing like a strike in their works. When difficulties have A Russian convict never knows until he reache A finishin control a life is in store for him; for in pronouncing sentence of hard labor the judge makes no mention of mines. If the convict has makes no mention of mines. If the convict has money or influential friends, he had better use the the greatest rush prevailed in the dining-room, a sallow and sad-visaged individual en-tered, and taking a seat which had just been vacated, remarked with a sigh of satisfac-tion: "Well, after four days of virtual abstinence I find myself face to face with the prospect of a square meal." time between his sentence and transportation in buying a warrant which consigns him to the higher kinds of labor above ground : otherwise he will inevitably be sent under earth, and never again see the sky until he is hauled up to die in an infirmary. The convicts are forwarded to Siberia in convoys. which start at the commencement of Spring, just after the snows have melted and left the ground dry. They perform the whole journey on foot, escorted with pistols, has the finest nills in the States for this purpose. Some of the cotton mills he states as dating back to by mounted Cossacks, armed with pistols, lances and long whips ; and behind them jolts a long string of springless tumbrils, to carry those who fall 1822. The trade at Lowell he describes as being depressed, yet the mills are running full time of 10 hours a day. In his visit to Fall River he found matters very bad. He found many of the mills shut down, and a large percentage of the population idle. Even those who were in work could barely earn a living, for wages were reduced 15 per cent. in Anni making the fifth reduction since 1872— 1822. The trade at Lowell he describes as being une or ill on the way. The start is always made in the night, and care is The start is always made in the high, and call is taken that the convoys shall pass through the towns on their road only after dark. Each man is dressed in a gray kaftan, having a brass numbered plate fastened to the breast and knee-boots, and a sheepskin bonnet. He carries a rug strapped to his back, a in April, making the fifth reduction since 1873— in all 45 per cent. After this information he scarcely needed to be told that members of the trade rarely ress-tin, and a wooden spoon at his girdle. The women have black cloaks with hoods, and improved their position by emigrating to America. The information he gives about cotton manufactur-ing in America will, I hope, have its influence upon

ing that the same boon may be accorded to it likewise. The Thirlemere scheme has not been so easily settled, though now by the votes of the ratepayers we may consider the question as virtually at rest. The majority of the Council have long considered that in about ten years from the present time Manchester will have more need of water for its own requirements and for the other townships which it supplies. At the present date over thirty townships are supplied with water by the Manchester Corporation, and it was thought unless some other scheme mains beyond a certain radius would have to cease in about two years. The unnost that we could get from our present source is about 24,500,000 gallons. texture and the subdued harmony of their tints with those specimens from Turkey and Persia alongside of them, which are imported by Trieste or the Danube. Next you are dazzled by the corusca-tions from the stands of Bohemian glass; and then you come upon a gunmaker's whose admirably finished arms of precision are adjusted in trophies under the spoils of the chase—mighty stag's antlers from the Carpathians, chamois-heads from Syria or the Sattzkammergut. In short, you lounge through a fancy-fair or permanent imperial exhibition, In about two years. The throws that we could get from our present source is about 24,500,000 gallons per day, and it is believed that this limit will be reached in about ten years, as the demand is in-creasing. Hence the resolve to purchase one of the celebrated Cumberland lakes. Thirlemere was fixed a fancy-fair or permanent imperial exhibition, which shows the visitor the ornamental productions celebrated Cumberland lakes. Infriemere was fixed upon as the best for the purpose. The total cost of the purchase, including interest and expenses in bringing it to Manchester, will be about $\pounds 2,250,000$: It has been calculated by the Corporation that this purchase will involve no extra rates upon the city, but this statement has been disputed by two of the most proving the out of our aldement both ex-Maxors ing, as you may easily be, for the distances are great, and the air is apt to be relaxing, you have only to drop into a *cde* and take up your position at one of the windows. These *cafes* are so numerous that they are never over-crowded, except possibly two or three of the most frequented in the fashionable hours of the afternoon. You call for your *melange*, or your "*Ca puciner*"—White, black, or brown coffee, as you prefer it, light your eigar, lie hack in a cushionedcorner, and hook out mon the most prominent of our aldermen-both ex-Mayors most prominent of our aldermen—both ex-Mayors —whose opposition has led to an end of trouble and agitation, and whose efforts at last forced the Cor-poration to carry the scheme before Parliament. A small minority, therefore, in the Council have been permitted by law to demand a poll on the question, and consequently the ratepayers have been put to the expense of £1,600 in order to declare their opinion for or against the scheme. Whereas, it was well known that the people of Manchester trusted implicitly in the opinions and wishes of their trusted implicitly in the opinions and wishes of their representatives in the Council. The result of the usted implicitly in the optimil. The result of the presentatives in the Council. The result of the oll was published on the 12th inst., and it showed hat but a few thousands of the ratepayers were gainst the scheme. We may now rest happy for gainst the scheme. We may now rest happy for against the scheme. against the scheme. We may now rest happy for all future time about our water supply, as Thirle-mere alone is calculated to yield us 50,000,000 gallons per day. Whether the ratepayers will in future feel the direct effects in taxes of the new purchase I cannot tell, but the corporate officials consider that the profits from water and other sources will meet the entire cost and interest in-

volved. His Eminence Cardinal Howard has been here as the guest of His Lordship, the Bishop of Sal-ford. He has visited some of our churches, and on Tuesday last was presented at St. Bede's College with on a labor with an address from the professors and students. I may allude to this visit again in my next letter.

THE GROWING WEALTH OF FRANCE.

From the London Spectator.

the largest landed proprietor in the empire; there is the palace of the ex-king of Hanover, who has hap-pily managed to retire on a comfortable income, although the Prussians have laid an embargo on re-The growing wealth of France, displayed in the The growing weath all requests for loans are met, has prompted the Republicans to recommence the Napoleonih policy of enormous public works. The Minister of the Department, M. DeFreycinet, has admister of the Department, M. Der revenet, has obtained the sanction of the Assembly and the Sen-ate to a plan of expending 20,000,000 franes a year for ten years, to be raised by loans, on harbors, canals, and rural railways. It is believed that all in luxurious exile, one of the ex-archdukes of northern Italy. So that the *nouveaux* riches, who greatly affect the quarter, find themselves in eminently ar.stoeratic company. On the other hand, but a gunshot or so from the Burg Ring, the for ten years, to be raised by loans, on narbors, canals, and rural railways. It is believed that all these works will pay, and M. Leon Say, in a speech these works will pay, and M. Leon Say, in a speech at Boulogne—where a new port has been sanctioned as one of the first of these works—stated his full be-lief that the money could easily be raised. So great are the savings of the people, that more than $\pounds 10$, 000,000 has been deposited in the savings banks in the past seven months, and the credit of France, as shown in the last effort to recently a subsequence. shown in the last effort to negotiate redeemable 3 per cents, is slowly approaching that of England, The Government can obtain money more cheaply than at any time in the past thirty-five years, and the people are complaining that they do not get in the people are complianing that they do not get hi-terest enough. Whatever the other consequences of the law of equal partition in France, it certainly has developed the passion of industry to an unpre-cedented degree. The French peasant, owning his land, works and saves, certainly not the English-man, who, though industrions, has not acquired from the possesion of property the instinct of thrift. Twenty reals hence if hence can be maintained. Twenty years hence, if peace can be maintained, France will only feel her taxation as a whip, stimu-

some time past been occupied by a quarrelsome family, consisting of Mr. John D. Simms, grocer by

NOTIOES. TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Co.,) 222 Dundas, Street, London, Oct. 11, 1878.

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As certain unscrupulous parties are circulating a paper that is false, as can be shown by sworn affldavits of men who are reliable. we would caution the public to beware of these unscrupulous parties. Each machine sold in Ontario, by the Singer Manufacturing Co., is imported by R.C. Hickok, manager for the Company at Toronto, and said machines are shipped direct from the factory, and we can warrant every machine to be new, and challenge anyone to prove otherwise. Yours, etc.,

> The Singer Manufacturing Company, Pr. J. R. HICKOK, Manager for London Office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify, that I am entering at the Custom House, at Toronto, over four hundred. new Singer machines per month direct from the factory. I stand ready at any time to prove the same, and if I cannot do so will give two hundred dollars to any person or persons who may choose to investigate the same. I also caution the public from being induced to buy poor and worthless machines from men who are circulating bills to injure our trade; these bills are circulated by jealous competitors, who know we are selling five machines to their one. Said men not only being ashamed of the dirty business they are at, as is proven by their not putting their names to to said bills, but also being afraid of being punished by law.

Robt. C. Ніскок, Manager for Singer Manufacturing Co.

For Toronto.

Ernest Whitehouse has been celebrated in a dime novel and a play as the Bandit of the Wabash. Although only 21 years old, he has committed more crimes than most men could hope for at 50 a year ago he shot a deputy sheriff named Cleary in order to escape arrest. Cleary almost died, and it was only within a few weeks that he recovered completely. He at once set about discovering White-house, and, after a long search, found him in an obscure bar-room. Whitehouse began firing, and Cleary was hit twice; but the deputy was equally active, and the Bandit of the Wabash is in jail with three bullets in his body.

A May queen was recently chosen by ballot in a. Texas village. Now Houston has a similar contest in the election of a queen of beauty for a festival. Twelve nominationsus are published in the Hous-Twelve nominations are published in the Hous-ton *Telegram*, with an appeal to their admirers to ton *Telegram*, with an appear to then admitted to vote early and often, at ten cents a ballot. The money is to go to a charity. Young men are ac-tively canvassing the city, and as the ballot-box is not o be opened until the counting of the votes, there is an exciting uncertainty.

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MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF COING TO PRESS.

Loudon Markets.

GRAIN. White Wheat, Deihl, P 100 lbs
 1 38
 to
 1 45

 1 38
 to
 1 45

 1 35
 to
 1 40

 1 10
 to
 1 30

 0 95
 to
 0 90
 Red Fall Spring Wheat

the greatest rush prevailed in the dining-

"Indeed," sympathetically remarked his next neighbor, a watery-eyed dispepticlooking young man. "Digestionderanged?" "Not at all. Never experienced such vora-

city in my life."

Bless my soul, how very astonishing May I ask from whence, and on what route you travelled that you were compelled to submit to such privation?"

Well, I don't know that I ought to mention it, but you look like too sensible a fellow to be affected by a belief in the contagiousness of yellow fever, so I don't mind telling you that I came from Memphis."

ing in America with, I nope, nave the initiated against our operatives, who are sorely embilitered against all the class of "capitalists," and who are too ready to believe that "foreign fields are green." During the month we have been very much ex-ercised by the consideration to us of two very im-The dyspeptic-looking youth deeply scruercised by the consideration to us of two very im-portant questions—the Sunday opening of our pub-lic libraries, and the Thirlemere water scheme. On the 8th inst. our city libraries were opened for the first time on Sunday to the public. As you may readily conceive this innovation on our old puritinized the immobile features of his neighbor for a moment, when apparently arriving at a definite conclusion as to the bona fide nature of the latters statement, he abruptly declined a second cup of tea which he had ordered a All the stock reasons were given why we should not imitate our Continental neighbors in providing minute or two before, and incontinently sloped. Nor was he alone in this action, for as the impassive stranger continued his dinner without any evidence of having experienced a humorous episode within any recent period, one by one those in his vicinity began to display a wonderful aversion to desert, any within five minutes a half a dozen hungry sight-seers were ensconced in the places vacated by as many listeners to the foregoing dialogue, the author of this exodus betraying no sense of the result of his remarks other than a momentary drooping of his left eye-

If I were to meet a priest and an angel, I should If I were to inter a price and angle is the friend of Salute the priest first. The angle is the friend of God; but the priest holds His place. St. Teresa kissed the ground where a priest had passed. When you see a priest you should think, "There is he who made me a child of God, and opened heaven to me by holy Baptism."-Cure of Ars.

lid.

march in gangs by themselves, with an escort of soldiers, like the men, and two or three female wardens, who travel in carts. In leaving large cities, like St. Petersburg, all the

prisoners are chained with their hands behind their backs, but their fetters are removed outside the city, except in the case of men who have been marked as dangerous. These have to wear leg-chains of four pounds all the way, and some of the more desperate ones are yoked by threes to a beam of wood, which rests on their shoulders, and is fastened to their necks iron collars.

Nobody may approach the men to inspect them. The Cosacks crack their whips loudly to warn per-sons of, and scamper up and down the line with lanterns tied to their lance-points, which they lower ground at every moment to see if letters have to the been dropped.

Murderers, thieves, conspirators, felon clergymen, mutuerers, timeves, conspirators, feron clergy-men, mutinous soldiers, and patriotic Poles, all tramp together as fast as they can go, and perfectly silent. Then come the women, shivering, sobbing, but not daring to cry out, because of those awful whips.

SIGHTS IN VIENNA.

as his wife testined, had risen in its steep alogone to the window, while crying forth that one word of such fearful significance. He was suffering, it seems from nightmare, a trouble to which he was subject, and dreamed that two burglars had entered his room Nowadays you need not make an expedition to the Prater to look on at the lines of carriages and and equestrians. You have the seductive shops, showing in their plate-glass windows the variety of articles *de luxe* for which Vienna has always been in favor of the measure, acknowledging that the Sabbatarianism of their own country had developed many evils. You will thus see that our counciland were about to shoot him. many evils. You will thus see that out content lors are liberal in their notions, and as many, if not all of them, have travelled on the continent they are not so frightened at the mention of the "Con-tinental Sunday" as their forefathers were. The Sunday opening has been successful. Each Sun-day the numbers have increased, sufficiently indi-The circumstance of his cry having caused the ar-rest of the guilty Doolittle next door seems nothing short of marvellous, and if narrated in a sensational story would be held as ludierously improbable. But that "truth is indeed stranger than fiction" not all of them, have travelled on the continent they are not so frightened at the mention of the "Con-tinental Sunday" as their forefathers were. The Sunday opening has been successful. Each Sun-day the numbers have increased, sufficiently indi-cating that the Council in adopting the scheme have not acted in vain. The result has been so marked that the sister borough of Salford is now petitionfamous. Yon may admire the substantial yet grace has been said a hundred times before. At the forth-coming trial of Doolittle, which is to take place early in November, some very interesting developments may be expected.

Irade, his wife and step-son. Mr. and Mrs. Simms are said to have lived on bad terms for some time past, frequent noisy dissensions between them having been overheard by the neighbors while passing the house. But it is prob-able that the only causes of such disturbances have been Mrs. Simms' passionate fondness for her son Alfred Dolittle, aged twenty-four, and Mr. Simms Affred Dofffie, aged twenty-four, and an similar profound aversion to that same young gentleman. Alfred is described as having been a shiftless, worth-less fellow, and many people declare that rather than having treated him severely. Mr. Simus, for his wife's sake, constantly manifested toward him a very remarkable tolerance. Be this as it may, a tenible unared some to have taken place on the a very remarkance contract is have taken place on the night of the 4th of August last, between step-father and-son. After the quarrel Alred went to his room as usual, but murder was in his heart.

of the empire. And when you are tired of loung

ing, as you may easily be, for the distances are great

back in a cushioned corner, and look out upon the boulevards, as you listen to the murmur of talk

rom the tables around you, though the listening is eldom likely to be indiscreet, thanks to the blend-

ing of unfamiliar dialects. On the Ring or Viennese boulevards you see nothing but modern architecture. Hugh blocks of high-roofed man-

ions, with a general uniformity of ensemble, al

though each has more or less of a distinctive char-acter. Great palaces, with arches almost as lofty in

reportion as the gigantic chasseur or Swiss who stands on guard at the entrance. Palaces, whose stately facades are embellished with those grotesque satyrs and graceful nymphs to which Mr. Tissof makes allusion in his *ucbrsicht* of the city by moon

light. Here and there the lines of the mansions ar

broken by the foliage and flowers of lawns and gar dens like those of the Stadt Park; by the parad

dens like those of the Stadt Park; by the parade ground that surrounds some imposing barrack; by a grand opera house or a sumptuous church. Evything gives you the impression of lavish ex-penditure, of buildings erected to endure, and with every modern convenience. Through some of the archways you look into shady court yards where shruls and flowers are convenient for the

shrubs and flowers are grouped round fountains, reminding you of the *patios* in Seville or Cordova.

Through the open windows you get glimpses at gilded cornices and frescoed ceilings. Sovereigns

and princes have taken up their quarters here. There is the palace of the Archduke Albert, perhaps

venues, which they devote in the meantime to the "reptile fund." At no great distance there lives,

inst gentleman of the empire is content to remain in the unpretending home of his ancestors. Francis

Joseph still inhabits the gloomy palace of the Burg,

Joseph still inhabits the gloony palace of the Burg, and a duller or more thoroughly old-fashioned resi-dence no gentleman of his degree need desire. It is the very embodiment of the favorite style of architecture of the mediæval city. It is large enough and rambling enough in all conscience, and

a blending of the palace, the castle, the convent and the corps de garde. If some of the front windows have a smiling outlook over the Hof Garten, the

views over the sombre courts behind are enough to give any of its inmates the blue devils, even when

they are enjoying a brighter existence than the un-fortunate representative of the Hapsburgs.—*Black*-

MURDER AND SOMNAMBULISM.

The discovery of a murder in a very extraordin

ood's Magazine.

from the tabl

His mother had gone on a visit to a relative in Ohio, and therefore one important obstacle to the carrying out of his fiendish design was un-fortunately removed. He arose in the night, and bearing a terribly destructive knife, glided into his step-father's chamber. There his bloody deed was perpetrated, the poor man scarcely waking from sleep, and being butchered in the most cold-blooded way conceiveable. But while Alfred Doolittle, after having accomplished his hideous act, was preparing for flight from the house, a clear, resonant voice orrified his guilty soul with the repeated cries of "Murder, murder, murder!" He at once perceived that these cries did not issue from his own house, either, but from the one next door. Cowering in fear, he waited. Meanwhile the same cries had been heard by Mr. James B. Lyell, an elderly genbeen heard by Mr. James B. Lyen, an energy gen-tleman, a saddler, who lived directly across the way. Lyell had three strapping, able-bodied sons whom he awoke, and they hurried over to Mr. Simms' residence, supposing, as their father had done, that the cries had emanated from thence, the frequent discords avoid their family making such a helief only too amid that family making such a belief only too natural. The result of their midnight trip was the arrest of Alfred Doolittle, who at once confessed his crime, shaking with cowardly terror as he did so. But now comes the singular and indeed amazing part of the story. It was subsequently ascertained that the cries of

It was subsequently ascertained that the cluss of "murder," which had starthed Mr. Lyell, ringing out as they did upon the midnight stillness, had come from a nervous invalid, Mr. Horace Bell, who resided in the house adjoining Mr. Simms'. Bell, as his wife testified, had risen in his sleep and gone

The circumstance of his cry having caused the ar-

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Apples, ♥ bush Potatoes " Clover Seed.... SKINS AND HIDES Sheepskins, each..... Calfskins, green, P th. dry " Hides, green, " " dry Tallow, rendered " rough,

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

6

"Dearest," he murmured ecstatically, as he in-folded her in his arms for the first time, "let me sample the nectar of your lips." "Take a whole schooner of it," she faintly whispered, "it's all on

"Hurray ! Hurray !" cried a young lawyer, who succeeded to his father's practice, "I've settled that old lawsuit at last." "Settled it !" exclaimed the astonished parent. "Why, we've supported the family on that for the last ten years and might have much longer!

"She'd be prettier were it not that one of her ores is smaller than the other." "Ho! ho!" re-plied Brown. "That's all you know about it. Look more closely next time, and see you'll see that one of her eyes is larger than the other." Joness remerked that he then with he could be be remarked that he thought he couldn't be mistaken.

Hundreds of fat people are made lean without using "anti-fat." They use whisky, and it makes using "anti-fat. them lean-against lamp-posts, houses and things-in less than one-half the time it takes a patent medicine to effect the same result.

They have a pedo-pianist in Nevada, whose pedals are marvelously developed. When she strikes a grand chord with her two great toes, a Thomas orchestra, remarks an exchange, has no business in that neighborhood.

When the modest young man is unexpectedly caught in a parlor full of women, one of whom has roguish eyes, and begins to try to think whether his hair is parted straight or not, the blushes start from has forehead, and creep over the top of his head and down his back until he feels like a nutmeg grater with a tin ear.

A little boy from New York went into the country A fittle boy from New Fork well fitte into the country yisiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated a moment, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replied, smacking his lips:—"Yes, ma; I was wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

The cool, bracing air of autumn, weighed down the cool, oracing air of autumn, weigned down with subtle perfume of languishing flowers, is very nice and cheering in its way, but, at the same time, it isn't a circumstance to the zephyr which meanders from the culinary department to one's bed-room just before breakfast.

"How many people have gone to destruction over those terrific Falls!" said a gentleman to a temper-ance-lecturer at Niagara. "A great many more have been destroyed by the little cask-aids," responded the teetotaller

"Spell the word ferment, and give its definition and an instance of its use," said a teacher to a little girl. "F-e-r-m-e-n-1, ferment, a verb signifying to work, as, I love to ferment in the garden," said the little girl.

An English author once attended a masked ball a little piqued at this slight, approached him and said: "And pray, sir, what character do you as-sume ?" "I appear as a gentleman," said he. "Ah! a capital disguise!" and he withdrew for repairs.

A DILEMMA.—Jones (a big, burly man). "Here Hi! That big brute of yours will kill my dog Call him off!

Call him off !" Brown (who always stammers when at all excited). "He won't b-b-bite him, Sir. He'll only sq-q-qqueeze him a little." Jones. "Call him off, I say. Catch hold of his

tail and pull him off." "If I cate-catch hold of his tail, he'll leave off sq-q-q-u-u-ueezing your dog, and b-b-bite

him instead "Look here, you stammering idiot, I'm Jones. "Lo hanged if I—"

hanged II 1-----Brown. "D-d-d-d-don't c-c-c-call me names, please, or he'll 1-1-leave go of your dog, and c-c-c-c-c-c-c-catch hold of you."

George (who has just engaged himself to the girl of his heart) breaks the happy news to his friend Jack (who has been married some time). Jack:— "Ah, well, my dear fellow, marriage is the best thing in the long run, and I can assure you that after a year or two a man gets used to it and feels just as jolly as if he had never married at all."

When the triangle had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardner arose with his usual sleekness and said:--"Gem'len, if it wasn't for de wheels on a wagin de wagin wouldn't move. When de wheels am on, den what ?" "Grease ?" solemnly exclaimed

Canon Bowles was noted for his absence of mind. Canon Bowles was noted for his absence of mind. It is related that in early life he came to London for the express purpose of waiting on the Archbishop of Canterbury to solicit a vacant living, but omitted to leave his address, and quitting London abruptly, he could not be found when the prelate sought him a few days afterwards. Another time Bowles start-ed from Brenzhill on horseback, to ride to Chippen-ham; he dismounted to walk down a steep hill, ed from Brenhill on horseback, to ride to Chippen-ham; he dismounted to walk down a steep hill, leading the horse by the bridle slung across his arm, and continued to the turpike gate, where he offered to pay the toll and was not a little surprised when the keeper said, "We don't charge nothing for your honor, as you bean't on 'osback." On turning round he perceived the bridle dangling on his arm, but could not descry his horse.

but could not descry his horse. A late Earl of Eglinton was much annoyed by boys climbing and destroying some of the fine trees on his estate, and he gave instructions that they should be prohibited from doing so. One day, however, some boys violated his injunction, and were discovered by the earl himself. They all made their escape except one, who, to avoid detection climbed to the highest branches of the tree, on which he was found. Here the earl observed him, and ordered him to come down The boy demur-red, saying he would thrash him. "Upon my honor," said the earl, "I will not touch you, if you will come down." "I dinna ken what you mean by yer honor," said the boy, "but if you'll say as by yer honor," said the boy, "but if you'll say 'as sure's as death' I'll come down." It is said that the

earl had to comply with this condition before the delinquent could be induced to descend.

IN FRANCE The Vicar-General of Orleans, M. l'Abbe Bougaud, has lately published a pamphlet entitled Le

Grand Peril de l' Eglese de France au XIXe siecle, in which he proves by ascertained figures the present falling off in vocations for the priesthood in France. According to M. Bougaud, the Bishops' Pastorals show that the seminaries are becoming empty ; the Bishop ot Nimes has only thirty-four students in a seminary where there were formerly eighty; at Rheims, Verdun, Sens and Beauvais the state of things is similar: in fact there are only 20 dioceses sufficiently provided, in all the others priests are wanting. Dijon has 51 cures and 6 curacies vacant; Rheims, 107 cures and 10 curacies; Laugres, 60 ures and 45 curacies; Bayeux, 41 cures and 45 uracies; Bcauvais, 86 cures and 8 curacies; Evreux, ures and 112 cures and 14 curacies; Meaux, 92 cures and 17 112 curves and 14 curacies; Meaux, 92 curves and 14 curacies; Soissons, 63 curves and 29 curacies; Ver-sailles, 71 curves and 7 curacies; Bourges, 47 curves and 18 curacies; Digne, 55 curves and 24 curacies; The Bishop of Troyes states that in 1876 91 parishesin Ine fusion of the provide states that in 1876 of parameters his diocese were without priests; out of the three hundred and forty-three priests he had, 48 who were past 70 years old, one hundred and forty-one past 60; and as his seminary furnishes only about eight priests yearly against twelve which the diocese loses, one can almost fix a time when priests will be extinct in the Troyes diocese. . . . It is useless to disguise that diminution of faith in the French people is the principal cause of this depopulation of ecclesiastics. I know, says M. l'Abbe Bougaud, a Bishop who, on arriving in his diocese, determined on knowing how many out of his flock of 400,000 had made their Easter. He found 37,000 had done so. How, after eleven years of striving, 55,000 had done so. I know a town parish priest who has 17,000 in his congregation, and there are 3,000 who made their

Easter. Amongst men of a certain amount of refinement and culture, self-respect, straightforward rectitude, eneficence, tenderness towards the little and the weak, and respectful treatment of fundamental truths are to be met with, unaccompanied by any form of religious conviction. One might say that philosophy produces a kind of saint, but after all how hav refined intellects and cultivated minds are com-pletely preserved by their dilettantism from evil

thoughts and acts ! We defy the enemies of clericalism to prove to the ignorant wretches they make their dupes that Catholicism can in any way offend the moral sense, fetter

ohersm can in any way oftend the moral sense, letter middling intellects that have no leisure to doubt, dream or discuss problems, or interfere with this re-public to which so much importance is attached. Let us answer their tissues of commonplace lies by repeating that, far from threatening modern civilizanothing to take its place; and that the system of balanced minds, is only to be obtained by other classes from the teachings and practices of an established form of religion ; that consequently we are drifting into dangers very great, even to a State governed by Utilitarians--Paris Figaro. ...

OUR SPECIAL IRISH CORRESPONDENCE. ITEMISED NEWS FROM THE EMERALD ISLE, COMPILED

EXPRESSLY FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] Dublin, Sept. 28, 1878.

Without having received any assurance of the receipt of my first, I transmit herewith my second batch of Irish news.

The widow of the late Dr. Donovan, of Skibbereen, has received a communication informing her that Lord Beaconsfield will recommend hername for a donation of \$200 from the Royal Bounty Fund and Special Service Fund, in consideration of the humane and successful efforts of her husband during the famine of 1846.

In an article on the consecration of Dr. J. J. Keane as Bishop of Richmond, the Freeman says:-"We have no fears that the new prelate will in any way fall short of the high hopes which his elevation to the Episcopacy has created throughout the American Church. He has splendid examples to guide him-he has in his birthland an inheritance of great traditions, and he has the inspirations as well as the aspirations of a young church to stir him, if they were needed, into zeal, energy and perseverance. THE GREAT PERIL OF THE CHURCH Truly, a marvellous history has this old land of ours in the work of Catholic missions, not alone in the present, but perhaps still more significantly in the past. It seems almost incredible, but yet it is the fact, that Germany has on its ecclesiastical calendar the names of one hundred and sixty-five Irish saints, all of whom lived, and preached and died there, and of whom thirty-six have reddened its soil with their martyr blood. Nearly fifty Irish saints are revered in France for the sublime work they did there, and there is scarcely one of the quaint and quiet old cities that to-day are such glories in the Kindom of Belgium that has not the name of some Irish missionary or martyr perpetuated in one or other of its ancient churches. It is nearly the same in Austria and even in Italy, with its wealth of native piety, Irish names stand out in remarkable splendor on some of the brightestranges of its hagiology. In the present Ireland is, by pre-eminence, the bearer of Catholic faith to the new regions that have been springing into existence. In America the Irish have borne the faith over mountain, river and prairie, and have fixed it in the farthest and most desolate spots of their emigrant searching. In Australia they nave mainly built up its glittering cities, and, thanks to their efforts, Catholicity is as vigorous in that young and distant continent as it ever was in the most sacred of the cities that once flourished in the now dark and infidel East. Nor is it likely that the missionary spirit of Irish Catholicity will soon decay. It is giving almost daily evidences of its strong vitality, and the consecration of Bishop Keane in the Cathedral of Richmond, in Virginia, is nothing more than the latest proof of its abiding life and unconquerable earnestness.

> On Sunday, September 15th, at the Holy Cros Retreat of the Passionist Order at Belfast, it being the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Bassett, Vicar officiating ; Rev. Father Camilus, Deacon ; Rev. Father Leonard, Subdeacon. Immediately after the first Gospel, the Very Rev. Father Pacificus, Rector, preached a most impressive sermon suited to the occasion to a very large congregation. At the conclusion of the sacred function an illuminated address accompanied by an album of rich design was presented to Father Pacificus. At the foot of the illuminated addres was an admirable painting of the Passionist College and Church at Mount Argus, and at the sides are introduced a medallion badge of the Order of the Passion, and a number of ecclesiastical emblems. The address from the members of the Young Men's Confraternity of the Most Holy Cross A book has been recently published, "The Time and Passion, Mount Argus, Dublin, with whom the nd the Climate of Rome," in which the author en Very Rev. Father Pacificus was associated for many deavors to show that Mr. Gullenya, the well-known years as their spiritual director. The Very Rev. Times correspondent, has been induced from per-sonal motives to speak ill of the historic city as a place of sojourn. The writer on the other hand, Father, who seemed much moved by the affectionate feeling which the address conveyed to him, sindefends it as a most wholesome place of abode, and cerely thanked the members collectively and indi-vidually for this evidence of their great affection. The year round. Rather unhappily for the corroboration of his arguments, we are informed by a statement prefixed to the work that the author has The deputation were afterwards entertained at a magnificent repast. It is announced from Belfast that the tram-cars in that eity will henceforth run on Sundays as on week days. Old women of both sexes, who clutch is o lavinely their ancient Sabbatarianism, have been magnificent repast. so lovingly their ancient Sabbatarianism, have been horrified at the intimation, and predict the downfall of the throne and constitution. The sensible portion of the population are delighted at the change. to do so. He gave him sixpence, and said, "With the odd threepence you may buy one of those cakes for yourself." After a considerable interval the boy That terrible disease, the small pox, which hus nade so long a stay in Dublin, is at last steadily defor yourself." After a considerable interval the boy returned, and laid three pennies on his master? clining. The hospitals where it was treated are nearly empty of small-pox cases, and it has nearly table disappeared from the homes of the humbler classes, "It is your threepence, sir; the baker, I found, had but one of those cakes." here it made great ravages. At Limerick, on Friday, September 13th, the great majority of the citizens heard with grief of the advertised for a boy to assist in his office, and death of the Rev. Daniel O'Kennedy, the gifted, nearly fifty applicants presented themselves large-hearted parish priest of St. Munchin's. The to him. One of the whole number he in a melancholy event took place on the previous night short time selected and dismissed the rest. at Kilydsart, County Clare, whither the Rev. gentleman had repaired a short time back to recruit his what ground you selected that boy who had health. Since his assuming the charge of St. Munnot a single recommendation.' chin's there has been no more popular clergyman in Limerick. There was, besides this, a no more distinguished Irish scholar living. The deceased had attained his 70th year, the greater part of his life having been spent as a clergyman in several parishes off his hat when he came in, and answered of the county. The interment took place on Monday. The Very Rev. Dr. Morgan, P.P., V.G., parish of laid upon the floor, and replaced it on the Seagoe, diocese of Dromore, Ireland, died on Friday morning, Sept. 13, at his residence, near Derry macash, Lurgan. The deceased elergyman was in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was ordained in the year 1827. The death is also announced of the Very Rev. Richard MacHale, P.P., V.F., of Clarremorris, Ireland, nephew of the illustrious as white as milk; and when he wrote his Archbishop of Tuam. The deceased priest was comparatively young in years, vigorous in constitution and ripe in intellect, and his death is widely

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

In an article of the Timee newspaper upon Sir Charles Dilke's motion respecting the money to be voted for the Duke of Connaught, there are some voted for the Duke of Connaught, there are some most extraordinary statements respecting the num-ber of Englishmen who have £25,000 a year. It is allowed that to the "workingman" such an income would be a dream; but the writer adds that it is "within the reach of the professions," and forms but a portion of the incomes enjoyed by our great manufacturers. Now I have spoken to several per-sons of authority upon this question—professional men in very large practice, and men who are at the head of their respective branches of commerce—and they all agree that the statement of the writer in the *Times* is monstrous and extravagant. I am even the Times is monstrous and extravagant. I am even told that no professional man has in England at any told that no professional man has in England at any time—even for a few years—made £25,000 a year. while the number of merchant princes who are in receipt of that income and above it is exceedingly small. It may be necessary, for aught I know, to give all royal personages the sum per annum in question, but it can not be necessary to advocate give all royal personages the sum per annum in question, but it can not be necessary to advocate question, but it can not be necessary to account their claims by an argument which has no foundation

The Midland Railway gives notice of supplying iced water "free gratis, for nothing," to its thirsty passengers. This is not only humane and liberal, here water incomparison only humane and liberal, passengers. This is not only humane and liberal, but may lead to the most beneficial public results. It is a most lamentable fact that while the poorest, as I understand, in the United States, can have iced water for the asking, only quite the upper classes in England are habitually accustomed to it, and even our hotels (all but the first-class ones) charge for the use of it. Who can wonder that the artisan in the og-days turns from the flat and lukewarm beverage dog-days turns from the hat and lukewarm beverage that our temperance advocates would fain present to his lips in disgust and yells for beer ? If we could only accustom him to the delight of iced water, the poor Britisher wauld be a better and richer man ; but as it is, there is nothing he knows less about.

in fact.

less about. The poor bicylists have been presenting a humble petition to the Home Secretary to have their griev-ances redressed. They would cheerfully pay the turnpike dues, it seems, if their machines could only be considered as "wheeled carriages;" but as it is they are "ruled against" by every bench of magis-trates, and find every body's hand—and generally with a tick in it is account on over with a stick in it—against them. They do run over a good many people, but these are chiefly the poor and aged, and, besides, it is only with one wheel. There are nearly two hundred bicycle manufacturers, it seems, in England, with a capital invested in the trade of almost a million, whereas a few years ago trade of armost a minion, whereas a few years ago there was only one company, and that turned out but five bicycles a week. I don't know what are the politics of bicyclists, but it is certain that the man they want in office to redress their wrongs is M. Do the there is the bickles had be done of the second Mr. Robert Lowe. It is doubtless hard on them to be told that "they have no more right on the high-road than a bullock," and that if they go on the foot-path it is a clear case of trespass. The reason, however, why they fail to obtain a hearing is not that their bicycles have India rubber tires, but because they are only used for purposes of pleasure. If they had but the ingenuity to utilize their invention, opposition would soon cease.

Here is a charming story iliustrative of the competition among that class of proprietary clubs in London each of which aspires "to supply an obvi-ous void in our social life," and also of the ease with which people get into them. Mr. Jones, who has which people get international sone a very club-newly come to live in town, and is not a very club-able individual, applies to an acquaintance, Brown, to "put him up" for the Megatherium. " My dear Jones," he replies, diplomatically, "our list is very full at present, and though I should be ne to live in town, and is not a very club-

delighted to see you among us, it could not be for five years. I would recommend you, if you don't like to wait so long, to try some proprietary club." The next day Jones meets Brown in the street, and ays, "Come and dine with me at my club." "What, already !" cries Brown. "Why, what is

"Oh, it's the Novelty-a first-rate establishment,

I do assure you." "But how did you get in ?"

What is this for, my lad ?"

....

"But how did you get in ?" "Get in ? Oh, nothing could be easier : I walked in and inquired for the secretary. Then I said, 'I should like to belong to this club, please.' 'Very good, sir: it is ten guineas entrance, and three guiaeas subscription.' I put the money down, which he very readily took up, and only just as I was leaving the room observed, 'By-the-by, sir,—it's merely a matter of form—but would you be good enough to favor me with your name and address " ough to favor me with your name and addres

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.] 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 puzzlers generally to send us, as far as possible, original communications suited to the "corner." 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 contri-butors. To give sufficient time for solutions, the answers will be given in each case, two weeks after the appearance of each weaklem. Solutions should answers will be given in each case, two weeks after the appearance of each problem. Solutions should reach us by the Monday previous to their proposed publication. In every case the real name and ad-dress of the contributor should be made known to us; and the solutions should accompany all original problems. Communications intended for this problems. Communicatio corner should be addressed

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

We have already received a correct answer to our 6th problem. It is, as printed, a problem worthy of consideration, but as a really difficult matheof consideration, but as a rearry united mathematical problem, a certain omission needs to be cor-rected. A few words were left out which, if in-serted, would have changed the character of the problem entirely. While, therefore, we have left the problem as it appeared, No. 6, we have left the problem as it appeared, No. 6, in its present shape, we present in this issue the problem as we intended it to appear. It will be found, in its present form, to be well worthy of the attention of our mathematical readers. It is No. 13 in to-day's issue.

> 7. ENIGMA. Te following sentences contain the names of as

many Canadian rivers : 1. When hath a messmate of mine so betrayed onfidence ?

2. Dissever none of the ties which bind you to religion 3. My compatriot rented a valuable farm.

4. The plaintiff's suit was gained in a legatine udience 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,

s a mistake. 9. The Pottawatomie tribes dwell west of the Mississippi. 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

and finals form the the Bititish Isles. 9. CHARADE.

LADIE PARIS

FRIDAY.

Selected and co Mrs. J. J. Sk Ontario. The majority ne street. No the street. without a short Fancy brocad olors, are show and water color

The polished been a mania, silver and bras

The new im bright and sho strongly contra Nearly all th names from DI garnet, ruby,

Madame De ery practical the present sty should be short boots, that pol trained skirts a ing-skirts. D some seasons p tively going to only offer a sul the front and s

only appearanties and decorat A rich costu and old gold s of striped silk up by loops of The sides hav bows of silk at The Louis XV chased gold bu straight, and t

straight, and t is cut away at three plaits of each side. The and plain silk

A very fash the skirt is tri polonaise with

bows of cardin Another h hades of brot

and collar are with silk emb drapped und shades.

A Berlin ha up on one sid with narrow athers and

Another ha with garnet-golden cable

mine roses at Also a hat velvet, trimn

crimson wing The follow Soft brown flounce ; the woollen tosse

namented w trimmings of star of whi

white sugarable make a he

walnut, a

consistency teen), bake

two cups

Cottage I flour, three

teaspoonsfu Cream fo

sugar, half until thick

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tapioca and begins to m

grees, and add a wel

preparation is suitable f

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French 'l

Steamed

the old man Toots. "K-rect!" whispered the presi-dent, softly, rubbing his hands together. "We hez de wagin an' de wheels. We will now pass de hat aroun' for de grease."

The dinner-horn is the oldest and most sakred horn there iz. It iz set tew musik and plays "Home, Sweet Home" about noon. It has been listened tew with more rapturous delite than ever any band haz. Yu can hear it further than yu kan one ov Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrant. It kan out-foot any other noize. It kauses the deaf tew hear and the dum tew shout for joy. Glorious old instru-ment! long may your lungs last !—Josh Billings.

Good religious people who like style in the pulpi Good rengious people who like style in the pulpit and in the pews, and wouldn't consent to worship their Creator unless permitted to do it *a la mode*, will appreciate the Rev. Dr. Lane, an English rector, and his methods. He preached what he is pleased to call an "annual flower lecture," and in advertising it says : "Gentlemen will please wear a flower in their button-hole. Ladies know best where to arrange them. Subject—'Lessons from Flowers. Carriages and cabs at 8.15."

BEFORE the adoption of the Police Act in Airdrie a worthy named Geordie had the surveillance of the town. One night a drunken, obstreperous hishman was lodged in the cells, and this being rather against his inclination he made a tremendous noise by kicking the cell-door with his heavy boots. Geordie was equal to the occasion, for he went to the cell, and opening the door a little, said. "Mon, Geordie was equal to the ye micht put off yer buits, an' I'll gie them a bit rub, so that ye'll be resfectable like when ye gang rub, so that ye'n be restectable into when ye gaing before the bailie in the morning." The prisoner at once compliant with the request, and saw his mis-take only when Geordie shut the door upon him, saying, "Ye can kick awa' noo as lang as ye like."

THF Earl of Buchan and Laird of Dryburg, THE Earl of Buchan and Land of Drybling, well-known during tha lattar part of the last cen-tury as an enthusiast in Scottish history and anti-quities, was very eccentric, but was full of energy. An anusing incident occurred at his funeral. Sir David Brewster and Sir Walter Scott were both present. The chapel in Dryburg Abbey runs from present. east to west; the grave was made accordingly, and the foot of the coffln should, in the usual way have been carried in first. The former saw this was not being done, and said. "We have brought in the earl's head in the wrong way." "Never mind," not being done, and shit. If we have build in the earl's head in the wrong way." "Never mind," replied Sir walter, "his lordship's head was turned when he was alive, and it's not worth our while to shift it now."

During an action of Admiral Rodney's with the French, a woman assisted at one of the guns on the main deck, and being asked by the Admiral what she did there, she replied, "Please your honor, my husband is sent down to the cock-pit wounded, and I am here to supply his place. Do you think, your honor, I am afraid of the French?" After the nonor, I am arrand of the renear? After the action Lord Rodney called her aft, told her she had been guilty of a breach of order by being on board, but rewarded her with ten guineas for so gallantly supplying the place of her husband.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION IN FRANCE.

General Ambert, in a speech lately made at Drenx on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes in the schools directed by the Freres de la Doctrine Chretienne of that eity, made the follow-ing remarks : "The most eminent men have been and are agreed that religion should be the basis of and are agreed that religion should be the basis of instruction. To prove this," General Ambert con-tinued, "I will cite one or two instances of men whose names are worthy of respect: When the first consul raised up the fallen altars, the celebrated Portalis said to him in the presence of the Council of States. It is time that theories should give place to facts. There is no instruction without

ion, and no education without morality and reli-gion. For the last ten years professors have preached in the desert because it has been foolishly preached in the desert because it has been foolishly said that religion must not be spoken of in the schools. Children have no idea of the divinity ; no schools. Children have no idea of the divinity; no notien of what is just or unjust. Hence barbarous manners; hence a ferocious people. Consequently, the interests of France call for religion to come to the aid of morality and society.' De Maistre, that great thinker, said : 'Every system of education which rests not upon religion will fall in the twink-ling of an eye, and will spread only poison through, out the state.' Guivet, a liberal Protestant, also has written the following massare: 'It is not sufficiently arithm the following passage : 'It is not sufficiently believed and understood that instruction without education is worth nothing. To which it must be added that there is no education without religion. added that there is no education without religion. The soul can only form and govern itself in the pre-sence of and under the rule of God, who has created her, and who will also be her judge.' Lasily, Mon-sieur Thiers said in the year 1850 in one of his ablest speeches; 'The school will not be good un-less it flourish under the shadow of the sacristy.' Before such authorities as these and innumerable others which might easily be cited," added the gen-eral, " every honest man must bow his head."

An old seaman, at a religious meeting recently held in New York, in relating his experience, stated that when at sea in storms and tempests he had often derived great consolation from that beautiful passage of Scripture, "Faint heart never won fair lady."

By special request, the Rev. P. J. Sabela, of Bos-ton, and the Rev. H. T. Sabela, of New Mills, Derby-shire, gave two services at Wainfleet (Diocese of Northampton, England), on Sunday. (Sept. 15). These services, the first Catholic services within the last 300 years in that district, drew together large congregations.-Liverpool Catholic Times.

jacket. Don't you call these letters of recommourned. mendation? I do, and I would give more for While the above is not as comprehensive as we what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes promised, it embodies the creme of the news whichh has reached me.

J. R. O'M. | can bring me."

My first when traveling you will use, 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. 10.

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 84.56 each, while the proprietor had in his till only sovereigns to give in exchange, valued at \$4.86 cents each. The "Puzzler" has been asked accustomed to take daily for his lunch a particular to tell how the debt is to be paid ; so he invites his friends through the country to help him in solving description of take and you has taken a particular price of threepence. The other morning he forgot to purchase this, and sent out one of the office-boys the difficulty. 12.

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

My library 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 separated from each other ? RECOMMENDATION OF A BOY .- A gentleman

....

MUCH TOO AGREEABLE .- She was one of those MUCH TOO AGREEABLE.—She was one of those women you couldn't quarter with. She was that agreeable that her old man got tired of it, and tried to have a row for a change. He began by chucking the things about at dinner time, and smashing the plates. But she only smiled like an " I should like to know," said a friend, "on smashing the plates. But she only smiled like an angel, and said, "How lucky I didn't put the best 'You are mistaken," said the gentleman, service on to-day." And the next day she e did put the he had a great many. He wiped his feet best service on, and he remembered it cost him eighteen guineas, and he did'nt care to spoil the set. Then he took to stopping out late and coming home when he came in, and closed the door after drunk; but when he staggered uptsairs she always welcomed him with a smile, and caught him in her arms and kissed him, and said, "I wonder, John, my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he was polite and gentlemanly. He picked up the book which I had purposely arms and kissed him, and sud, "I wonder, John, dear, whatever's been split on your coat; it smells like spirits." He determined he would have a quar-rel somehow or other. So one night he let out strong language and hih her on the head with the table, while all the rest stepped over it and shoved it aside; and he waited patiently for fireirons. She smiled, but she did'nt say anything in particular. She took him by the hand in an affectionate manner, and led him down stairs, and his turn, instead of pushing, showing that he was honest and orderly. When I talked to him noticed that his clothes were carefully into the street, and kissed him, and handed him over to a policeman. And she went down brushed, his hair in nice order and his teeth court next morning and got him six months in such a pretty, agreeable way, the reporters fell quite in love with her. And when she was going away she name, I noticed that his finger-nails were clean instead of being tipped with jet, like those of the h..ndsome little fellow in the blue leant over the dock and kissed him, and said, "Take care of yourself,dear. I'll have a nice dinner for you the day you come out." And the last thing he saw as he went down the steps was his amiable wife kissing her hand to him and smiling away as sweetfor ten minutes than all the fine letters he ly as ever

An ex-spurt .- A dried-up fountain.

minutes, never hav " Conver increasin wrath of known in

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Selected and compiled for the CATHOLIC RECORD by Mrs. J. J. Skiffington, 193 Dundas street, London,

The majority of imported dresses are short for the street. No lady's wardrobe is now complete without a short walking-dress.

Fancy brocade ribbons, with feather edge in solid colors, are shown ; also, reversible ribbons in satin and water colors.

The polished brass ornaments for which there has been a mania, are now rivalled by those of mixed silver and brass.

The new imported silk ties for ladies are in very bright and showy colors; some have two colors strongly contrasting.

Nearly all the new colors, this season, take their names from precious stones. For instance, there is garnet, ruby, topaz, emerald, sapphire, amethyst,

etc. Madame Demorest gives us, this season, some very practical and comfortable hints in regard to the present styles. She tells us that walking-skirts should be short, that is exhibiting the heels of the boots, that polonaises or overskirts to be worn with trained skirts are not suitable to wear over walk-ingeskirt. Draney is appaged higher than in trained skirts are not suitable to wear over walk-ing-skirts. Drapery is arranged higher than in some seasons passed, and that tournures are posi-tively going to be generally adopted, but they will only offer a support to the back of the skirt, and the front and sides will be close to the form, the only appearance of dullness resulting from draper-ies and decorations.

lots in Petaluma, \$9,000,

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A MOST EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

THE LATE REV. JOHN HENRY BEK- WHAT THE CATHOLIC WORLD BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES. KERS, OF LEXINGTON, KY. An extraordinary will was sent from Marin coun

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Cardinal Hohenlohe arrived in Rome at the close A great misfortune has befallen the Catholies of Lexington, Ky., in the death of their beloved pas-tor, Rev. Father Bekkers, which sad event occurred at the Sisters' hospital in Louisville on the 12th ult. Father Bekkers, as we learn from the Louisville Advor month.

An extraordinary will was sent from Marin coun-ty California, to the San Francisco Hall of Records, to be recorded. It was the will of Allan T. Wilson, who left an estate valued at \$35,608 43, one half to his wife, being common property, and the other half to his yong so. John Ward Wilson, subject to cer-tain conditions. The conditions were as follows: If he dies before having a child, the property shall go to the orphan asylum which has been longest to tablished, and in which no person in authority is a Roman Catholic. He is empowered to give his mother \$500 per year for her support, contriving however, that she shall not give any money, not even to the extent of one dollar, to any Catholic priest, church or society. If the son attains the age of ten years, and then uses tobacco, alcohol, wine, beer or cider as beverages, he shall forfeit all rights under the will or pass a month and live on noth-ing but bread and water, and each time he comoth-ing but bread and water, and eac *cate* was born April 22, 1821, at Deuten, province of Guelderland, Holland. He acquired a good educa-tion, and at the age of 15 was well versed in the languages, and began the study of philosophy and theology at the Seminary of Haven, near Breda, in 1844. He had been eight years a priest, when at the solicitation of the late Rt. Rev. M. J. Spalding, he consented to accompany that Prelate to Ken-tucky. He belonged to the diocese of Breda, Hol-land, where he was charged with the care of its principal congregation. His Bishop, while giving eighteen years of age he shall drink or smoke he shall forfeit his estate, or instead, work steadily for a year as a common farm laborer and save one-half of his wages, and he shall so labor as to earn at least two-thirds of the wages farm laborers generally re-ceive. If he becomes a Catholic, or after being eighteen years of age, he shall give any money what-ever to a Catholic priest, or even laymen, he shall forfeit his estate. The will considerably adds, how-ever, that he may give small sums, not exceeding 85 principal congregation. His Bishop, while giving mond. orrent ins estate. The will considerably adds, how-ever, that he may give small sums, not exceeding \$5 each, to really destitute persons without making any extensive inquiries as to whether they are a Catho-lic or not. The estate consists of personal property, \$429 23; a lot in San Francisco, \$18,000 and three lots in Paraleuros \$20,000 language, he was named assistant pastor of the Cathedral, Louisville. This post he retained until 1861, and we think we will be expressing the uni-versal conviction of those who were the witnesses of his actions when we say that a more energetic and devoted pastor no people were ever blessed with. He was especially successful in drawing into the Church persons who had been reared outside of the church persons who had been reared outside of

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Simple announcements under this head will be in-serted for 25 cents.

IS DOING.

Father Stafford has set in operation at the Convent at Lindsay a system by which the young ladies educated there are given instructions both in house-keeping and in cooking. Good !—*Ex.*

MARRIED.

On the 25th Sept., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Tyler, Horton street, by the Rev. D. Camelon, Mr. F. T. Yealland to Ellen 1..., third daughter of Jas. Howie, Esq. DEATHS.

In Westminster, on Sunday, October 6th, Mrs. Isa-bella Killean, aged 82 years; a native of Donegal, Ire-land.

glaries that ever occurred in the city of London took place. The scene of it was W. H. Phillips' keeping and in cooking. Good !-Ex. Monsignor Dupanloup, in a late pastoral on Peter's Pence, once more denies the absurd report that Pius IX. has provided largely for the future of the Church, and that consequently Catholies had no need to trouble themselves about contributions for the new Pontiff. A considerable number of Spanish, French and worth of jewellery stolen. How the entrance was A considerable number of Spanish, French and Italian Bishops have joined in a petition to the Holy See, praying it to confer the title of Doctor of the universal Church on St. Thomas of Villanova, the holy and learned Archbishop of Valencia, surnamed "Father of the poor."

This dish may be served either hot or cold. Eliza's Soup.—Have an earthen pipkin with a close fitting lid; put into it any pieces of cold meats, roast beef bones, the remains of any kind of game or poultry (which may be easily saved in winter for a few days); then add enough water to cover it well; earrots, turnips, polatoes, all cut fine, a little barley, a blade or two of mace, pepper, salt, a tea-spoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar and a little tomatoe catsup. This soup will be found delicious, and in this nothing is wasted, as it can be renewed from day to day. By having this *pot-au feu* many a cold and hungry child may be comfeu many a cold and hungry child may be com-. - 400 .

We hear out all sides that hydrophobia is likely to be very rife among young dogs during the hot weather. The following recipe for the prevention weather. The following recipe for the prevention of that fatal malady is most efficacions:—On the tenth day after birth remove the pulpies from the mother, the their legs gently but firmly together, put them tenderly into a sack, in which you have previously placed several large stones; then take the sack and throw it into the nearest pond, keeping it there for a space of time not exceeding twenty minutes, after which operation the pupples will never have hydrophobia.

..... " Conversions of natives to the Catholic Church are increasing in Central Bengal, and have aroused the wrath of a Church of England missionary not unknown in Calcutta.

A celebrated wine importer recently had his pocketbook, containing a large sum of money, cut from his pocket while entering church. A few days subsequent he received the pocketbook through the mail, postage unpaid, accompanied with a note, in which the writer stated that after spending the money he discovered to his horror that he had been making use of money obtained in the infamous wine traffic. He therefore returned the pocket book, and would do the same by the money should he be able to lay hands on it.

to lay hands on it. Samuel C. Field, a promising young lawyer of Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., and editor of the Woodford Sun, was accidentally shot lately as he was sitting on the Court House steps in Versailles. A pistol dropped from the pocket of an officer, and striking on the hanmer, was discharged, the ball passing through Mr. Field's left carotid artery and passing through Mr. killing him instantly.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MRS. BROWN'S HUSBANDS.

BY MAX ALDER.

BY MAX ALDER. Mr. Mills, the minister, was a stranger in the town, and when called upon to visit. Mrs. Brown, who had just lost her husband, and to console her, he went around to see Deacon Will, so that he could post himself about the situation. "I understand you to say," said Mr. Mills, "that Mrs. Brown has been married three times *l*—or was it four *i*" "I say," replied the deacon, "that she was Mr. Brown's third wife, while he was her fifth husband. But she was the fourth wife of her second husband and the second wife of her first, so that she—"" "Let me see," said the parson, "the second wife of her first and the—well, then, three and five are eight, and four are twelve, and two are fourteen—if

eight, and four are twelve, and two are fourteen—if I get the hang of the thing, Mrs. Brown has been married fourteen times, and Mr. Brown was her

"No you don't understand. Brown was only her

"No you don't understand. Brown was only her fifth husband." "Oh, her fifth. But you said she was the fourth wife of her second husband, and she had three more, so that—four and three are seven—she must have had seven husbands, and where are the other two?" "Why, don't you see ! Her second husband was married three times before he met her. She had been married ance—""

married three times before he met her. She had been married once—"
"How could she be married only once when he was her second husband?"
"Only once before she met him, and when she married him she was his fourth wife, so that while he had had four wives, she had only—"
"Is this Brown you are speaking of?"
"No, no ! Brown was her fifth. He had been married twice before."
"Her second husband had ?"
"I mean Brown, of course. Let me explain.

Hannah and Susan—" "Before he married Mrs. Brown or after?" "Before, Well, thea, Brown married Emma and Matilda, and John married Agnes. Agnes died and John married Mrs. Brown. Then John died and Lulu, Mary, Hannah and Susan died, and then Thomas married Mrs. Brown. Then Thomas died, Jacob's wife died and Jacob married Mrs. Brown. Jacob's wile died and Jacob married ans. Drown, Then Jacob died and William's wife died, and Wil-liam annexed Mrs. Brown, When William died Emma and Matilda died, and then Brown married Mrs. Brown. Everybody came to Mrs. Brown, you see

"I see," said Mr. Mills. "I think I grasp the facts, Pil go right around and see her." Mrs. Brown was at home. And after alluding to the weather and one or two other topics, Mr. Mills said

said:
"I am deeply grieved, Mrs. Brown, to hear of your bereavement. It must be very very terrible, even for a person who is so used to it."
"So used to it! What do you mean, sir?"
"Why, I merely meant to suggest that experience cannot reconcile us to these afflictions. But there is this consolation, dear madam—time dulls the edge of our bitterest grief. You wept for John as if you could not be comforted; but you see you—"
"John! I do not understand you, sir."

"John! I do not understand you, sir." "You wept for John, but Thomas came. When Thomas was taken you thought yourself inconsola-ble; but there was Jacob—he brought new joy. When Jacob was wafted to a better land your heart was nearly broken, but William healed its wounds; and when William drifted off into the unknown, Henry assuaged your grief. Perhaps there are other Henrys, Williams and Thomases to whom this blessed duty will fall again. Perhaps—" "You are talking very strangely, sir," said Mrs. Brown.

Brown.



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