

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL 1

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

NO. 2.

ECCLIASICAL CALENDAR.

October, 1878.
Saturday, 12.—Office of the Immaculate Conception, Semidouble. Vespers of the Maturity of the B. V. M.
Sunday, 13.—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Maturity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Double Major. Epistle (Leviticus, xxvii. 23-24). Gospel—(Luk. ii. 41-52). Last Gospel (Matt. ix. 18.) Vespers of the feast.
Monday, 14.—St. Callistus, Pope and Martyr.
Tuesday, 15.—St. Teresa, Virgin, double.
Wednesday, 16.—St. Edward, King and Confessor; semidouble.
Thursday, 17.—St. Hedwige, widow; semidouble.
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 oak tree tops,
And strews their leaves around."
And dimmer grew his heavy eyes,
His face more deadly fair,
And down a drop from his infant hand
His look 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 misrepresented, 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 newspapers which will bring them into more direct relationship with the catholic world, which will tell them what their brethren 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 glorious mission to fulfil in this country, and it should be encouraged and fostered by all who have the sacred interests of the church at heart."

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

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

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

Each issue will contain one or more chapters of a serial story by a first-class author; one or two religious articles specially directed to the enunciation of Catholic truths; editorials on current topics of the day, with a general synopsis of occurrences both religious and secular, not only of the Diocese 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 will zealously 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 recommendatory letter, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to the clergy and laity of the Province

that we will carry out the promises which we make in this prospectus. We hope, therefore, that they will aid us in every way to increase our subscription list.

We shall always be happy to receive communications of interests from all parts, and particularly the local news from the different parishes.

The Weekly Record will appear on the first Friday in October, being the 4th day of that month.

The subscription price will be \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Communications to be addressed to the Publisher, at the office of the CATHOLIC RECORD, 288 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 understood as 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 Mm. Duchesne was intrusted the responsible charge of establishing in this—at the time comparatively unknown land, the first foundation of the Sacred Heart. The earliest convent of the order in the United States was that opened in St. Charles, Mo., where now lie the venerated remains of the brave-hearted lady who, with her four companions, pioneered the great work of her institute in 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 the lamented Mm. Galloway in 1858, and the convent and academy were temporarily established in a house on Walsh avenue, which had been rented for the purpose.

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 was then transferred to the present well-known institution. Recognizing the importance and advantages which Chicago presented as an educational centre, Mm. Galloway made the Chicago convent the chief of the vicariate of the northwest, of which she herself was the head, and transferred here also the novitiate, which, previous to this, had been established in St. Louis. Mm. Galloway's wonderful tact and energy soon established her Chicago convents and schools on a solidly successful basis. She possessed the spirit of true Chicago enterprise, and was never at rest, but always engaged in great enterprises and undertakings. The convent here 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 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 authority she held until 1869, although she was replaced here as local Superior by Mm. Gaultreux, in 1866. Upon the transfer of Mm. Galloway to the east in 1869-70, Mm. Gaultreux was appointed 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 coincidence, 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 so fully shared, and in whose growth and advancement she felt a natural pride.

She died in the convent on Taylor street, December 21, 1873.

The earthly remains of the two Superiors are laid side by side. Kindred by office and in religious life, they were likewise akin in great and noble qualities of mind and heart. The life of a religious

is necessarily 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 qualities of mind and character which were made manifest in the intercourse and business which as Superiors these venerated ladies were, in the nature of things, obliged to hold with worldly.

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 the 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 delicate tact and gentleness which won the hearts of the aged religious as of the tenderest hearts. No wonder, therefore, that the memory of both these ladies is held in veneration 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 Mm. Gaultreux, the headquarters of the vicariate was restored to St. Louis, where it still remains.

Mm. Niederkom succeeded to the charge of the Chicago convent, and she in turn was superseded by Mm. Bourke, who continued in charge from 1873 until 1876, when she was transferred to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's, Kansas, where she still resides. The present Superior of the Taylor convent, Mm. Fretet, under whose administration extensive changes and improvements to the convent buildings have been begun and are still in progress.

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 speculations 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 it 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 Superior of the new foundation, Mm. Tucker, who, up to the time of her assignment, had been the Superior of the western vicariate, a position since and now held by Mm. Boudreaux, who is, at the present, directing and superintending the extensive additions and improvements now in progress at both the Chicago convents. The North-side house was 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 approaching 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.

The North-side school is intended for a day school only, and the new convent will be conducted accordingly. So far the school has met with gratifying success and every indication points to a like prospect in the future.

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

Whilst the Taylor street convent, which it will be understood is the mother house in Chicago, is undergoing an extensive transformation. Besides 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 more considerable in size and extent than the already known convent is now in progress of construction. This new building is not hastily or inconsiderately laid down. Many grave objections were felt to weigh against the vulgar publicity given to 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 now to give the exhibitions and annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the handshakes involved in many cases by the enforcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusiveness of these occasions is not hastily or inconsiderately laid down. Many grave objections were felt to weigh against the vulgar publicity given to 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 now to give the exhibitions and annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the handshakes involved in many cases by the enforcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusiveness of these occasions is not hastily or inconsiderately laid down.

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 pretentious educational establishment on the west side. Many parents had built with the rule which excludes these occasions from the publicity of the exhibitions or annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the handshakes involved in many cases by the enforcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusiveness of these occasions is not hastily or inconsiderately laid down. Many grave objections were felt to weigh against the vulgar publicity given to 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 now to give the exhibitions and annual distributions which crown and close the school year. There is not a little of more or less well-founded complaint against the handshakes involved in many cases by the enforcement of this arbitrary rule, but it is perhaps enough to say that the restriction as to the privacy and exclusiveness of these occasions is not hastily or inconsiderately laid down.

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 Vicariate, or the local Superiors, past and present, still living. Their record is their work, and these sufficiently for the present testify to their respective characters and capacities. The time, happily, has not yet come for other and more fitting eulogies.

EDISON'S NEWEST MARVEL.

SENDING CHEAP LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER BY ELECTRICITY—ILLUMINATING GAS TO BE SUPERSEDED—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 illuminating 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 many small lights was a puzzle. Gramme, Siemens, 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 and save large foundries, mills and workshops. It has been

RESERVED FOR MR. EDISON to solve the difficult problem desired. This, he says, he has done within a few days. His experience with the telephone, however, has taught him to be cautious, and he is exerting himself to protect

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 mechanical construction of others. He visited the Roosevelt piano factory in this city, and, while examining the component parts of the instruments made four suggestions so valuable that they have been patented. While in the vicinity of the West, recently, he devised a means of determining the presence of gold below the surface without resorting to costly and laborious soring and blasting. While on a visit to William 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 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

of the electricity produced into but ten separate lights. These being equal in power to 2,000 candles, their inventiveness 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 center, and above the upper carbon, is an electro-magnet in the circuit, with an armature, by means of which the upper carbon is separated from the lower as far as desired. Wires from the source of electricity are placed in the binding posts. The carbons being together, the circuit is closed, the electro-magnet acts, 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 goes back, always moving toward the place where 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 upper magnet falls, the circuit is closed, it relights and separates 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 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's industrial coil in his laboratory at Menlo Park, "and singularly 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, every body 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 just discovered

I CAN PRODUCE A THOUSAND—AYE, TEN THOUSAND—FROM ONE MACHINE. Indeed, the number may be said to be infinite. When the brilliancy and cheapness of the lights are made known to the public—which will be in a few weeks, or just as soon as I can thoroughly protect the process—illumination by carburated hydrogen gas will be discarded. With fifteen or twenty of the dynamo-electric machines 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 wires can be run up town as far as the Cooper Institute, down to the Battery, and across 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 chandeliers now in use. In each house I can place a light meter, whence these wires will pass as soon as I can thoroughly protect the process—illumination by carburated hydrogen gas will be discarded. With fifteen or twenty of the dynamo-electric machines 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 wires can be run up town as far as the Cooper Institute, down to the Battery, and across 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 chandeliers now in use. In each house I can place a light meter, whence these wires will pass as soon as I can thoroughly protect the process—illumination by carburated hydrogen gas will be discarded. 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Oration.

BY THOMAS L. CLEARY. Take, Lord, divine, every thought and action, Take, gentle Christ, every tear and sigh, Almighty God, take Thy meek and lowly, The hours I live and the hour I die.

FABIOLA; OR 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 eyelashes) 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."

"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, and see the magnificent effect of this wonderful silk tunic, which came with the last remittance of gold as 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, Syria," 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 ever happy; nothing to praise of my own doing, for I am not conscious of having done more than my duty," was the modest and sincere reply.

"It did not please the haughty lady, who said, 'Mechinks, slave, that you are not over given to praise. One seldom hears a soft word from your mouth.' "And what would it be from me," answered Fabiola, "from a poor servant to a noble dame, accustomed to hear it all day long from eloquent and polished lips? Do you believe it when you hear it from them? Do you not despise it when you receive it from me?"

"A look of spite was darted at her from her two companions. Fabiola too was angry at what she thought a reproach. A lofty sentiment in slave! "Have you yet to learn then," she answered haughtily, "that you are vain and have been bought by me at a high price, that you might serve me as I please! I have as good a right to the service of your tongue as of your arms; and if it please me to be praised, and flattered, and sung to, by you, do it if you shall, whether you like it or not. A new idea, indeed, that a slave has to have any will but that of her mistress, when her very life belongs to her!"

"True," replied the haughty lady, calmly but with dignity, "my life belongs to you, and so does all else that ends with life—time, health, vigor, body, and breath. All this you have bought with your gold, and it has become your property. But I still hold as my own what no emperor's wealth can purchase, no chains of slavery fetter, no limit of life contain. "And pray, what is that?"

"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 eloquence, and in every charm of act and speech, high are you raised above all rivalry, and far removed from envious thoughts 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 imperious gesture from her mistress bade her continue—"then I put it to your own judgment, whether a poor slave, who holds an unchangeable consciousness of possessing within her a spiritual and living intelligence, whose measure of existence is immortality, whose only true place of dwelling is above the skies, whose only rightful prototype is the Deity, can hold herself inferior in moral dignity, or lower in sphere of thought, than one who, however gifted, owns, but 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 Eulalius, an imperial slave, to the judge, in the Acts of St. Justin, ap. 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 unfeeling handmaid. Syria 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 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 act, and felt more humbled though her servants.

"Go, go," she said to Syria, who was standing the blood with her handkerchief, "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 turning 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 present to a mental dependant. And on the following Sunday, in the title (Church) of St. Pastor, not far from her home, among the alms collected for the poor was found a valuable emerald ring, which the good priest Polycarp thought must have been the offering of some very rich Roman lady; but which he who watched, with beaming eye, the alms-officers of Jerusalem, and noted the widow's mite, alone saw dropped into the chest, by the languid arm of a foreign female slave.

CHAPTER V. THE VISIT.

During the latter part of the dialogue just recorded, and the catastrophe which closed it, there took place an apparition in Fabiola's room, which, if seen by her, would probably have cut short the one, and prevented the other. The interior chambers in a Roman house were more frequently divided by curtains across their entrances, and thus it was easy, especially during such an excited scene as had just taken place, to enter unobserved. This was the case now; and when Syria turned to leave the room, she was almost startled at seeing standing in the high relief before the deep crimson door curtains, a figure which she had already recognised, but which she would not briefly describe.

It was that of a lady, or rather a child not more than twelve or thirteen years old, dressed in pure and spotless white, without a single ornament about her person. In her countenance might be seen united the simplicity of childhood with the intelligence of a mature age. There need not dwell in her eyes that dove-like innocence, which the sacred poet describes, ("Thy eyes are as those of doves,"—Ovid, i. 14.) but often these beamed from them rather an intensity of pure affection, as though they were looking beyond all surrounding objects, and rested upon one, unseen by all else, but to her really present and existing deity. Her forehead was the very spot of candor, open and bright with undulating truthfulness; a kindly smile played about the lips, and the fresh, youthful features varied their sensitive expression with guileless earnestness, passing rapidly from one feeling to the other, as her warm and cordially direct. Her forehead was her belief; that she never thought of herself but was divided entirely between kindness to those about her and affection for her unseen love.

When Syria saw this beautiful vision, like that of an angel, before her, she passed for a moment. But the child took her hand, and reverently kissed it, saying—"I have some ill news to tell you in the small chamber near the entrance, when I go out."

She then advanced; and as Fabiola saw her, a crimson blush mantled in her cheek; for she feared the child had been witness of her undignified burst of passion. With a cold wave of her hand she dismissed her slaves, and then greeted her kinswoman, for such she was, with cordial affection. We have said that Fabiola's temper made a few exceptions in its violent exercise. One of these was her old nurse and freedwoman Euphrosyne, who directed all her private household; and whose only creed was, that Fabiola was the most perfect of beings, the wisest, most accomplished, most amiable lady in Rome. Another was her young visitor, whom she loved, and ever treated with gentlest affection, and whose society she always coveted.

"This is really kind of you, dear Agnes," said the softened Fabiola, "to come at my sudden request, to join our table to-day. But the fact is, my father has called in one of two or three people to dine, and I was anxious to have some one with whom I could have the excuse of a duty to converse. Yet I own I have some curiosity about one of our new guests. It is Fulvius, of whose grace, wealth, and accomplishments I hear so much; though nobody seems to know who or what he is, or whence he has sprung up."

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 consequently they are our brethren."

"A slave, my brother or sister, Agnes! The gods forbid it! They are our property and our goods; and I have no notion of their being allowed to move, to act, to think, or to feel, except as it suits their master, 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 be ready to acknowledge, that to-day you have been found by a slave in all that you most admire,—in kind, in reasoning, in truthfulness, and in heroic fortitude. Do not answer me; I see it in that tear. But, dearest person, will you save me from a repetition of your pain. Will you grant me my request?"

"Any in my power." "Then it is, that you will allow me to purchase Syria—I think that is her name. You will not like to see her about you."

"Agnes seemed absorbed; and bent forward, as if keen and tender love, which we have mentioned, as though she saw before her, as if she heard speaking to her, some one delicately beloved. It passed away, and she gaily said, "Well, well, Fabiola, stranger things have come to pass; and at any rate, I thought so dreadful had to happen, Syria would just be the sort of person one would like to see near one; so you really must not 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 calumny possible. But as to Syria's being away, and I was so dangerously ill of contagious fever, it required the help 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."

"And did you not love her for this?" "Love her! Love a slave, child! Of course, I took care to reward her generously; though I cannot make out what she does with what I give her. The others tell me she has nothing but pity, and she certainly spends nothing on herself. Nay, I have even heard that she foolishly hares her daily allowance of food with a blind beggar girl. What a strange fancy, to be sure!"

"Dearest Fabiola," exclaimed Agnes, "she must be mine! You promised me my request. Name your price, and let me take her home this evening."

Fabiola and Agnes, was a tribune, a high officer of the imperial or praetorian guard. Though not above thirty years of age, he had already distinguished himself by his valor, and enjoyed the highest favor with the emperor Dioclesian in the East, and Maximilian Heraculus in Rome. He was free from all affectation in manner or dress, though handsome in person; and though most engaging in conversation, he manifestly scorned the foolish topics which generally occupied society. In short, he was a perfect specimen of a noble-hearted youth, full of honor and generous thoughts; strong and brave, without a 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, Fulvius. Young, and almost effeminate in look, dressed 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, overstrained 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, evidently deeply attached to him; whether slave, freedman, or friend, nobody knew. They spoke together, always in a strange tongue, and the swarthy features, keen fiery eye, and unamiable expression of the domestic, inspired a certain amount of fear in his dependants; for Fulvius had taken an apartment in which was called an *insula*, or house let out in parts, with a sufficient bachelor's establishment of slaves. Professor rather than abundance distinguished all his domestic arrangements; and, in the corrupted and debilitated circle of pagan Rome, the obscurity which surrounded the subject of his attention, were soon forgotten in the evidence of his riches, and the charm of his house conversation. A shrewd observer of character, however, would soon notice a wandering restlessness of eye, and an eagerness of attention for all sights and sounds around him, which betrayed an insatiable curiosity; 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 clothed a character of feline malignity.

"Who are the first claims of honor, or the palate, had been satisfied, conversation grew more general. "What news to-day at the baths?" asked Calpurnius; "I have no leisure myself to look after such trifles."

"Very interesting news indeed," answered Proculus. "It seems quite certain that orders have been received from the divine Dioclesian, to finish his Thermæ in three years."

"Impossible!" exclaimed Fabius. "I looked in at the works the other day, on my way to Salustius's gardens, and found them very little advanced in the building. There is an immense deal of heavy work to be done, such as carving marbles and shaping columns."

"True," interposed Fulvius; "but I know that orders have been sent to all parts, to forward hither all prisoners, and all persons condemned to the mines, in Spain, Sardinia, and even Chersonesus, who can possibly be spared, to come and labor at the Thermæ. A few thousand Christians, thus set to work, will soon finish it."

"And why Christians better than other criminals?" asked, with some curiosity, Fabiola. "Why, really," said Fulvius, with his most winning smile, "I can hardly give a reason for it; but the fact is so. Among fifty workmen so condemned, I would engage to pick out a single Christian."

"Indeed!" exclaimed several at once; "pray how?" "Ordinary convicts," answered he, "naturally do not work with their hands; and they require the lash at every step to compel them to perform their duty; and when the overseer's eye is off them, no work is done. And, moreover, they are, of course, rude, untidy, quarrelsome, and quarrelsome. But the Christians, when condemned to these public works, seem, on the contrary, to be glad, and are always cheerful and obedient. I have seen young men, who were occupied in Asia, who had never before handled a pickaxe, and whose work shoulers had never borne a weight, yet working hard, and as happy, to all appearance, as when at home. Of course, for all that, the overseers apply the lash and the stick very freely to them; and most justly; because it is the will of the divine emperor, that their lot should be made as hard as possible; but still they never complain."

"Then turning round sharp to his neighbor, he said, bending a keen eye upon his countenance—"A brave soldier like you, Sebastian, must be delighted with the noble spectacles of the amphitheatre, especially when directed against the enemies of the august emperors, and of the republic."

The officer raised himself upon his couch, looked on his interrogator with an unmoved, majestic 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 or woman, 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 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 before me. Remember the words of Cicero—"Magnificent are these games, no doubt; but what 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 tone. "If you do," the soldier replied, "depend upon it, it will be on the side of the defenceless, not on that of the brutes that would destroy them."

"Sebastian is right," exclaimed Fabiola, clapping her hands, "and I close the discussion by my applause. 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. CHAPTER VII. POOR AND RICH. During the latter part of the conversation just recorded, Fabius had been quite abstracted, speculating upon his conversation with Agnes. How quietly she had kept her secret to herself! But who could this favored person be, who had already won her heart? He thought over many, but could find no answer. The gift of rich jewels particularly perplexed him. He knew no young Roman nobleman likely to possess them; and, amassing, as he did, every day into the great shops, he was sure to have heard of any such costly ornaments, had been given. Suddenly the bright idea flashed through his mind, that Fulvius, who daily exhibited new and splendid gems, brought from abroad, could be the only person able to make her such presents. He moreover noticed such occasional looks darted towards his cousin by the hand—some foreboding, as left him no doubt that he was deeply enamoured of her; and if Agnes did not seem conscious of the administration of this course was part of her plan. Once convinced of this important conclusion, he determined to favor the wishes of the two, and astonish his daughter one day by the sagacity he had displayed.

But he must leave our noble guests for more humble scenes, and follow them from the time that she left her young mistress's apartment. When she presented herself to Euphrosyne, the good-natured nurse was shocked at the cruel wound, and uttered an exclamation of pity. But, immediately recognizing in it the work of Fabiola, she was divided between two contending feelings. "Poor thing!" she said, as she went on first washing, then dressing and dressing the gash; "it is a dreadful cut! What did you do to deserve it? How it must have hurt you, my poor girl! But how wicked you must have been to bring it upon yourself! It is a savage wound, yet inflicted by the gentlest of creatures! (You must be faint from loss of blood; take this cordial to support you; and no doubt she found herself obliged to strike."

"No doubt," said Syria, smiling, "it was all my fault; I had no business to argue with my mistress. I spoke with her as though she were a god; who ever heard of a slave arguing with a noble mistress, and such a learned one! Why, Calpurnius himself would be afraid of disputing with her. No wonder, indeed, she was so—agitated, as not to know that she was hurting you. But this must be concealed; I must not be known that you have been so wrong. Have you no seal or morsel of wax that you can round the arm, as if for ornament? All the others, I know, have plenty, given or bought; but you never seem to care for these pretty things. Let us look."

She went into the maid-slaves' dormitory, which was within her room, opened Syria's *cooper*, or box, and after turning over it vainly its scanty contents, she drew forth from the bottom a square kerchief of richest stuff, magnificently embroidered, and even adorned with pearls. Syria blushed deeply, and retreated not to be obliged to wear this most distinguished piece of dress, especially as it was taken of better days, long and painfully preserved. But Euphrosyne, anxious to hide her mistress's fault, was inexorable; and the rich scarf was gratefully fastened round the wounded arm.

It is calculated that star 130,000 persons in France, the south than in the north, tributed to education being that, the sons of a France, as long as exemption from war on account of the defect sire on the part of parents cured of it.

About seven o'clock on a fire broke out in a small cultural Society, Chatham, cated to the Drill Shed, which for the County Fair. The fire put out the fire, but the drill shed was badly damaged; the society say that they workmen immediately to fire not to interfere with the fair.

The Viscountess Kingsland was recently described years of abject destitution, ing days in comparative comfort. She was receiving £125 a week, city, unimpaired, before she should not forfeit the her weekly, her crime being sources. Mr. S. C. Hall, the drop the parish another charity sent the money needed for a a third has invited subscribers widow of the eleventh Viscount to end her days in comparative

BREASTFUL RAILWAY. At Boston, Mass., on Oct. 10, on the Old Colony R.R. Wollaston Heights at 7.00 from Boston. No intelligence given, but it is known at least and about one hundred women returning from Silver Lake persons, who had been out and Davis boat race. At least many carmen and news- Reagen, lover of the infant, Mrs. Faulkner, wife of his M. both were killed, also Charles editor of the *Express*; Stephen J. Hoey, of the Boston *Express*; Boston; John Dag, Canada looking; Mrs. Faulkner's child in-law. Among the injured, the of the Cambridge boat building the Associated Press; Walter *Express*; Mike Mahoney, of the two of General Butler's son seriously hurt. It is stated Manager of the Silver Lake R.R. LATER.—The engineer on the on the wrecked train states caused by a collision with a being switched. The train of time.

Later additions to the list total to 25 or more. In addition, are John Boyle, J. Maurice Green, and Paul Several dead are believed to be

A Fulton, N. Y., man had in front of a buzz saw to fast The saw was going so fast that he seen. His finger was taken looking; Mrs. Faulkner's child down so, answered he, placed as he thought, well away from horror, the saw took that of second joint.

THE GREAT RACE. The long talked of race between rival scullers came off on time, and with posthumous success, and was of brief duration. By this time knots that applauded our great champion, and a half in 56 minutes and being declared by the veteran of St. Johns, N. B., the first in the world. An interview with Handan declared the race won fairly him the hardest work he ever the first row that he (Handan) as he pleased. Handan says he lost with Gouvey's cook, Courtney lost several hundred bet on himself. Handan also challenged him he would believe he can beat Courtney stated that he felt change made against him, and immediately challenge again, and declared the rough water defence choice of the outside course minute on the first mile. A buoy would be marked by an at the turning buoy, it having buoy would be marked by an Courtney declared the current of their course.

Montreal, October 4.—The general topic of conversation Courtney's told your correspondent that Courtney, when looking at Courtney's race was feared the race was lost. The receipts from tickets to of Courtney last evening and handsome purse will, it is the speakers at the meeting York *Herald* a lively raking unfounded rumor of the Courtney says he will present, and takes much to be upon his honor. The reception tendered of Toronto on his return was at its conclusion the chair of the University of Toronto, Secretary and Treasurer present the champion with a from His Excellency the Governor the signal for tumult having subsided, Handan felt thanks to Lord Duff and honor done him. The medal, which is of the face of Lord and Lady Dufferin the other His Excellency's coat.

PROFESSOR TAIT'S REPLY. London, Oct. 5.—Dr. P. Physics at the University of a league of Sir Wm. Thomson, *International Review*, of New recent article of Jas. Anthony and Theology. Prof. Tait has comparability between scientific humanity does not require the great majority of Christ; it that from the most absolute independent of all philosophy only religion which can have belief must be suited equally to present and the philosophy, a distinguishing feature of Christ

Rev. Father Farand, S. J., is preparing a dictionary of the Chippewa language which will be published in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

It is calculated that stammering affects 125 in 130,000 persons in France. It is more common in the south than in the north. The difference is attributed to education being 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 accorded on account of the defect there will be little desire on the part of parents to get their children cured of it.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 2nd inst. a fire broke out in a small shed used by the Agricultural Society, Chatham, which soon communicated 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.

The Viscountess Kingsland, whose extreme destitution was recently described, is likely, after forty years of abject destitution, to pass her few remaining days in comparative comfort, though the economical parish officials, when they heard that she was receiving \$125 a week from a benevolent society, summoned her before them to explain why she should not forfeit the 62¢ cents they allowed her weekly, her crime being concealment of resources. Mr. S. C. Hall, the author, induced her to sign a parish pension, and allowed her its equivalent himself; another charitable organization has sent the money needed for furniture and clothing; a third has invited subscriptions, and altogether the widow of the deceased Viscount Kingsland promises to end her days in comparative affluence.

DREAUFUL 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 received, 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 wrecked, including the English coach, in which were many oarsmen and newspaper men. Patrick Reagan, loser of the race to-day, was sitting with Mrs. Faulkner, wife of his old boat partner, and both were killed, also Charles Morgan, son of the editor of the *Express*; Stephen Grady, East Boston; J. Hoey, of the *Boston Express*; Mr. White, South Boston; John Dag, Cambridge; Michael Claffey, Boston; Mrs. Faulkner's child and Reagan's father-in-law. Among the injured are Mrs. Blakie, wife of the Cambridge boat builder; George Kimball, of the *Associated Press*; Walter Sanford, reporter of the *Express*; Mike Mahoney, of the Shawmut crew, and two of General Butler's sons, who are reported seriously hurt. It is stated that James Claffey, Manager of the Silver Lake Regatta, is fatally hurt.

LATER.—The engineer on the leading locomotive on the wrecked train states that the accident was caused by a collision with a freight car which was being switched. The train could not be stopped in time. Later additions to the list of killed will raise the total to 25 or more. In addition to the dead telegraphers, 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 had 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 tooth wrenot to be seen. His finger 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," 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 its second joint.

THE GREAT RACE.

The long talked of race between the two great rival scullers came off on time, though at first threatened with postponement, owing to a storm which arose but was of brief duration. Every Canadian knew 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 Harding, of St. Johns, N. B., the finest he ever witnessed. The New York Herald's Montreal special reports an interview with Hanlan and Courtney. Hanlan declared the race was won, and Courtney gave him the hardest work he ever had to win, and that the first rower that he (Hanlan) could not do with as he pleased. Hanlan says he won just 89 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 declared the rough water defeated him and Hanlan's choice of the 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 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 of their course.

Montreal, October 4.—The boat race is still the general topic of conversation. A companion of Courtney's old year correspondent last evening that Charley said, when looking at Courtney, "You of 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 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 making over for circulating the unfounded rumor of the race having been sold. Courtney says he will prosecute for libel on his return, and takes much to heart the reflections cast upon 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. Mangham, Secretary and Treasurer of the Club, to present the champion with a gold medal, received from His Excellency the Governor-General. This was the signal for tumultuous applause, which, having subsided, Hanlan expressed his heartfelt thanks to Lord Dufferin for the great honor.

The medal, which is of massive gold, has the face of Lord and Lady Dufferin on one side, and on 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 colleague of Sir Wm. Thomson, has transmitted to the *International 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 incompatibility between science and religion; that humanity does not require a new revelation, and the great majority of Christians do not expect it; that from the most absolute and unreserved, 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.

A Philadelphia jury was left together twelve days without being able to agree on a verdict, the division being ten to two, with the two obviously knaves or fools. Judge Allison said: "We are fast approaching a condition of things in Philadelphia, and it is larger, too, that will compel a change in the 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 torpedoes cannot be put down in the Bosphorus, because of some very remarkable currents there, which prevent anything from remaining at one point below the surface, just where torpedoes would have to be placed. Mr. Labouchere recounts in a recent number of the *London Truth* that at one place the current 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 go down the Bosphorus with any current, but 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 himself into the sea. This he did, and we never saw him 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 amounted to 966,682, exclusive of those stillborn, and the deaths to 824,074, so that the increase of population was 132,608 persons. The stillborn numbered 44,680, and the marriages 291,266. 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 132,608, the increase in the latter country reached 295,000, which is nearly double that of France. While in England there is not quite one birth to 36.

NOTE.—Immigration and Emigration 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.

TERRIBLE 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 Xavier'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 word. The assailant would-be assassin then fled from the church, followed 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 abdomen. Her name is Mary Logan, landress of the Hoffman House. The assassin'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 attendant there, intending to kill her, but being half drunk, mistook Mrs. Logan for his wife and plunged the knife into her.

AN ECCENTRIC.

A great number of persons are visiting a house at Collingwood, England, the residence of the late Mr. Bethel Waldron, whose strange and eccentric conduct was revealed by the will suit that occupied so much time in the Probate Court at the early part of this year. The premises are thrown open to the public in consequence of the sale necessary to meet the order of the court for the payment to Lady Janet Waldron and her daughter. The house and grounds are enclosed by a brick wall, a mile in circumference and twelve feet in height. The lawn was converted into rabbit warren, and the garden kept 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 many graves, each having a headstone bearing an inscription giving the name of the animal, the place and date of birth, and the date at which he died. Until the day of his death Mr. Waldron kept in his house the embalmed 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 to the deceased to the premises without special permission for each visit, and the entrance as well as the front of the house was guarded by sentries.

The body of the deceased daughter was kept in his dressing-room, and his own bed-room was fitted up with the view of familiarizing him with death. He slept in a massive canopied Devonshire oak bedstead, on the outboard of which there were three skulls of females fixed. Over each corner of the bed there was a black velvet pillow. 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. He spent the greater portion of the last fifteen years of his life in the study of the laws in which he was involved, and in the pursuit of which he seemed to find enjoyment. It is remarked in the neighborhood that he did not mind who he went to law with or on what subject he fought, and he was regarded as the most expert lawyer in the county. He could only beat his antagonist. On one time and another he employed over forty solicitors, and he requested that in every document he signed, the grandeur 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, says *Meyer's Independent World*, 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 are few now, that Protestants hold no such doctrine—that 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 debated for a time, and then answered in the affirmative. The King, knowing that the Catholic theologians taught that there was no salvation for those who willfully protested against the Catholic Church, resolved 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 safest. In view of the general belief among Protestants that anybody may reach Heaven, no matter what creed he holds, their system of sending out paternal, maternal, and little missionaries to the followers of the "Scarlet woman" in Italy, Spain, and South America, seems needlessly extravagant and absurd. Why risk the lives of the evangelical young men, his evangelical wife, and their orphan children in a long sea voyage, with all the modern improvements, if the benighted Papists in foreign parts can be saved without the assistance of the evangelical family? Where ignorance is bliss, where is the use of disturbing it, if it be 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 striving every nerve to send missionaries abroad for the propagation of that faith, but where the Protestant *raison d'être* for such strenuous efforts at converting Catholics is we fail to see.

SCISSOROLGY.

Being a Choice Selection from the Cream of our Exchanges.

A confectioner at La Chatre, France, lately sprinkled with arsenic some cakes furnished for the communion service at a school kept by Dominican nuns. About 60 persons were made sick. The man himself was not 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 hurt 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 murderer.

We are glad 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 number of tickets have been 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 reference to these drawings full notice will be given.

FROM OTTAWA.

Sir Patrick MacDonnell, who will be sworn in as administrator as soon as His Excellency Lord Dufferin leaves the country, is expected here about the 12th inst.

The *Five Press* says Parliament is summoned to meet on the 21st of November, but the proclamation is not yet for the despatch of business. It is thought, however, that the session will be called before the Christmas holidays.

Dr. Muroot, 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 shirt and pockets, rolled around in the dust, and finally tied himself, with much difficulty, to a tree. The Wells-Fargo stage, with its highway men, and a heavy 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 concluded to remove his bonds, but before he got the first knot loose a grizzly came down out of the mountain and picked off the greater part of his leg.

A remarkable instance of the freaks of natural electricity, when not battled or hampered by man's convenience, occurred in Jersey City. One movement 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. 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 the careering fluid in its second attack that the batteries for creating the artificial article had to be taken down and renewed. While the lightning had possession of the wires, it caused the alarm bell to ring, and set all the gongs in the city striking, but not according to the regulations of the Fire Department. The firemen were thereby called to see the difference between tame and untamed lightning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

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 business part of the town in ashes. The fire is supposed to have started in the rear of McNeil's stationary store. It soon spread to the post office block, and in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. It spread rapidly to both east and west taking McNeil's grocery and dwelling Mrs. Davidson's millinery shop and dwelling, Fletcher's confectionery and dwelling, McKimmon's shoe shop, Dickson's dry goods store and dwelling, Ried's butcher shop and the Montreal Telegraph office. The brick building occupied by McTegart's bank was only saved by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, at which place the fire was stopped. The insurance companies merely light. All the merchants had their stocks insured. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

SUICIDE OF A DISTINGUISHED GERMAN GEOGRAPHER.

A report is current, and generally believed in Germany that Dr. August Heinrich Petermann, the 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 matter, so before the friends of the deceased to the scandal incidental to such a proceeding.

It is now whispered that the assassination of Mehemet 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 German, remained true to the Muslin. After a fierce encounter between the rebels and this little band of followers, the house into which the illustrious victim had retired was first with petroleum, and then with a strong tower belonging to the same building; but this, too, was set on fire about 6 1/2 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 man 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 his daughter coming in and informing him that his porridge 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 communicated to him in the presence of gentlemen calling on business, and that in future, when sent on such an errand, if she found him engaged she should rather say "A gentleman wishes to speak to you," or something to that effect, and he would understand. His daughter promised obedience, and it was not long till she fulfilled her promise to the letter. Appearing before him when engaged with another customer, she informed him that a gentleman desired to see him. Her father informed her he would 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 manny try an' come for the gentleman's getting called."

There are some scenes almost too pure and sacred to be viewed by the thoughtless world. One of them is a two hundred pound woman with a mole on her chin "talking baby" to an ounce and a half embryo child in a bass cage.

THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The Afghan difficulty is no nearer adjustment than at the date of our last issue as the following late despatches will show:

London, October 9.—An Allahabad despatch states that on the appearance of a strong Afghan force in a threatening attitude near Jamroor, the garrison of the latter place was reinforced to seven infantry regiments and three batteries. Gen. Ross, commanding at Jamroor, was preparing to clear the lower pass and assault 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 Parogul and Karanior Passes, leading towards the Russian dominions.

A Vienna despatch says St. Petersburg advices indicate that a Russian corps of observation of 20,000 will probably be stationed on the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

A Pera correspondent states that he is authorized to deny that the Afghan envoy urged the Sultan to conclude an alliance with Russia. Russian officers from Central Asia declare that an understanding between the Ameer and Russia that an Anglo-Russian war is certain. [Sensational.]

CONDON AND MELODY.

EXTRACTS 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 cordially 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 got the station, to their mutual surprise, on the German steamers. About midnight we were informed it was time to proceed to the docks. So in the darkness of the night we stumbled along, tumbling over chains and rails and bales of goods. The flickering lamplights could never reveal obstructions until we were sprawling over them. We reached the vessel at the pier, where we were met by the 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-eastern 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 by a cross in her left hand, and a sceptre in her right, a crown on her head, and two attendants at her feet. Her graceful form, gazing up in devout admiration at the face of her Majesty, 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 gracefully reclining upon the hilt of a sword, whose blade is buried in the royal robes of our gracious sovereign. I can't make out what this damned bears in her right paw, something like a child's rattle, I think, though it is inscribed the following inscription: "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor." The serrated edges point like rays shedding a mellow glow over this rignature.

A TEXT OF THE PARDON.

Now, my dear uncle, if you are not tired, I am, so you must pardon my ending abruptly, but I must tell you we received (27) seven pounds gratuitously from the Government and also (230) twenty pounds each which had been deposited by Mr. Ryan, the 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 express the deep sense of my gratitude to the gentlemen of the political Prisoners' Visiting Committee; those visits I received from them did me more good than any other display of regard could possibly accomplish. Honor to him who originated and organized the Visiting Committee. We were accompanied on board the Mosel by Captain Corbet, Deputy Governor, Mr. Brooks, Chief Warder, and Mr. Haekert, Principal Warder. I did not leave the vessel until I received a letter from Mr. Ryan, a telegram for you and a letter for my brother. I suffered most intensely. I was sea-sick nearly all the passage and thought I would never reach American soil alive. The crew were nearly all Germans. Edward Condon is a good German scholar, so we got on very well. We had a first-class cabin and enjoyed the exquisite music of Mr. Gilmore's celebrated band. He himself is a most kind and courteous gentleman; and himself by my heart relating his adventures in dear old Dublin. When we entered New York Bay we were taken on board the United States revenue cutter, an honor that made me feel about ten inches taller, and we were indebted to the courtesy of President Hayes, and to the honor of the honor of an interview with him yesterday, so you see that we have been treated as murderers in England's dungeons, now we are honored as Irish patriots. Of 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 permitted to touch it, my beloved shores, yet you will rejoice at the reception accorded to your unfortunate nephew.

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 domesticated, 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.

When in June and July of last year the victorious Russians were threatening Constantinople, the conquered Turks became enraged against the Christians, 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, which was carried thither by the Rev. Father Alphonsus, of the Capuchin monastery at Paris, who preached the Lenten sermons at the Turkish capital.

Women are naturally gifted with quicker wit, better judgment, greater self-possession than men, 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, by one of us as follows:—"No jack here big nuff to fit dem feet. Jacks couldn't pull 'em off, massa, without fracturing de leg. Yaw letter go back about five miles to de forks in de road an' pull 'em off dar."

SPANISH TENDERNESS AND GENEROSITY.

The first feature worthy of notice in treating of illness in Spain is the exceedingly human tenderness which it brings forth. I say human; but surely the human cannot be separated from the divine, for ancient story and sacred story tell us that the two were once joined together, never to be parted. So what you want is not a nurse, but a Christian. Spanish peasant women may or may not be a skilled nurse; her one rule—and to me it appears a good rule—is: "Give the patient whatever he likes, whatever he asks for." Both nurse and doctor believe that the patient, after all, is the best guide, and that given guide, and one to be therefore trusted. So what you want is not a nurse, but a Christian. Spanish peasant women may or may not be a skilled nurse; her one rule—and to me it appears a good rule—is: "Give the patient whatever he likes, whatever he asks for." Both nurse and doctor believe that the patient, after all, is the best guide, and that given guide, and one to be therefore trusted. 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THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

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

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Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

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We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to receive contributions on subjects of interest to our readers 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 undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER.

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1878.

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

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.

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 winter.

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.

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.

TO OUR READERS.

The second number of the CATHOLIC RECORD is now before our readers, and our undertaking entered upon some months since has been brought to a successful issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In another column will be found the second letter from our Manchester correspondent which treats largely of the apparently irrepressible conflict, at least in the English manufacturing districts, between labor and capital.

ploring the condition of things at present existing 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.

THE PROTESTANT BIBLE REVISION 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.

All Christians, none more freely than Protestants, 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."

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."

FAITH IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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.

it so, it is such a case. You see Catholics fall arose from r opened their so to speak, of No, Scripture (impossible); opened the believing spi pose; they w they not anti they should with Catholic will and disol tasy. This, t reason why th dren the liber world. He w not imagine t shake his fai faith; and th a sort of tyr children of h shows they d is the case; it a man case self her child. LOC —Saturday's nouncement: t try, to be Adj Wainwright G Lt., Colonels, v —An affec those presen turday, on th a preposess seventeen, o her fellow-s being in the sides in the girl, who w to fully real pleaded guilt intended to her first fall holds the ca be hoped wi eny in this. NOTE.—S has been sen of a few day —Edward a similar ch circumstance Having rec ployer, too his work as pose of the and upon t ing been ar —On Th which the friends we a somewhat at the West ished dimm the greet room, a sal tered, and vacated, r tion: "Well, I find mys of a squar "Indeed, next nee looking yo "Not at all city in my "Bless May I ask you travel mit to suc "Well, tion it, bu to be affe ness of yo you that The dy tinized th for a mor definite o of the lat a second minute o sloped, as the im ner with enced a p period, o to displa within t sight-see cated by dialogue no sens than a r lid. If I w salute the God; bu Kessed th you see me who h

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 unbelief spirit, and for an unbelief 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 self-will 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 a man cease to inquire, or cease to call himself her child.

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Saturday's Gazette contains the following announcement: 7th Battalion, London Light Infantry, to be Adjutant, with rank of Captain, Griffiths 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 advisement, 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, having been arrested in the act.

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 greatest rush prevailed in the dining-room, a sallow and sad-visaged individual entered, and taking a seat which had just been vacated, remarked with a sigh of satisfaction:

"Well, after four days of virtual abstinence I find myself face to face with the prospect of a square meal."

"Indeed," sympathetically remarked his next neighbor, a watery-eyed dispeptic-looking young man. "Digestionderanged?"

"Not at all. Never experienced such voracity 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."

The dyspeptic-looking youth deeply scrutinized the immobile features of his neighbor for a moment, when apparently arriving at a definite conclusion as to the bona fide nature of the latter's statement, he abruptly declined a second cup of tea which he had ordered a 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 eyelid.

If I were to meet a priest and an angel, I should salute the priest first. The angel 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.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

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

(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 proper understanding between employers and employees. 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 Haslingden, 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, if 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 alive the spirit of animosity which was lately so injurious 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 labor," that "servant was only a euphemism name for slave." He said he might be asked if he wanted 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 clamor 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 do not go out on strike as they do with us, thus making bad times even worse. In speaking of the Pacific Mills at the city of Lawrence, which are said to be the largest in the world, he says that the owners have always endeavored to do the best they could for the workpeople and gives many interesting particulars of the schemes adopted by them for the social and intellectual wants of the people. The Pacific Company (and employers are generally joint stock companies and not private firms as with us) have been most successful in maintaining harmony between employer and workpeople, for since it has been organized there has been nothing like a strike in their works. When difficulties have arisen they have been amicably arranged by their resident agent. This correspondent gives Massachusetts as the greatest State in the Union for the manufacture of textile and other fabrics and gives the number of operatives as 74,000, who are 60 per cent. of the fifth section of females, and it is interesting to learn that 60 per cent. of the people employed are foreigners. The most improved English machinery and looms are used in the manufacture even of carpets at Merrimack, which has the finest mills in the States for this purpose. Some of the cotton mills he states as dating from 1822. The tract 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 April, making the fifth section since 1873—down in all 45 per cent. After this information he scarcely needed to be told that members of the trade rarely improved their position by emigrating to America. The information he gives about cotton manufacturing in America will, I hope, have its influence upon our operatives, who are so sorely embittered against all the class of capitalists, and who are too ready to believe that "foreign fields are green."

Laying the month we have been very much exercised by the consideration to us of two very important questions—the Sunday opening of our public libraries, and the Thirlmere 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 puritanical habits was met with strong opposition. All the stock reasons were given why we should not initiate our Continental neighbors in providing means of restoration, amusement or even instruction 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 various religious bodies in this city, and yet they were agreed in supporting a measure which they thought would offer the means of reducing the temptations to an ill-spent Sunday. The Mayor, who is a Unitarian, presented the original memorial, and a Congregationalist opened the debate in support of it. A petition in its favor was also entrusted to an Alderman, who is a very high churchman, and he was supported by a Quaker, while two very Scottish Scotchmen spoke strongly in favor of the measure, acknowledging that the Sabbatarianism of their own country had developed many evils. You will thus see that our council 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 "Continental Sunday" as their forefathers were. The Sunday opening has been successful. Each Sunday the numbers have increased, sufficiently indicating 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 petition-

ing that the same boon may be accorded to it likewise.

The Thirlmere scheme has not been so easily settled, though now by the votes of the ratepayers 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 and Salford Corporation, and it was thought unless some other scheme was at once decided upon the extension of water mains beyond a certain radius would have to cease in about two years. The utmost 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 increasing. Hence the necessity to purchase one of the celebrated Cumberland lakes. Thirlmere 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 £2,250,000. It has been calculated by the Corporation that this purchase will involve an extra rate upon the city of Manchester of 1d. per gallon, and it showed the 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 Corporation 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 asked to vote for the purchase of Thirlmere at 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 representatives in the Council. The result of the poll was published on the 12th inst., and it showed that but a few thousands of the ratepayers were against the scheme. We may now rest happy for all future time about our water supply, as Thirlmere 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, or other sources will meet the entire cost and interest involved.

His Eminence Cardinal Howard has been here as the guest of His Lordship, the Bishop of Salford. He has visited some of our churches, and on Tuesday last was presented at St. Beale's College 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 growing wealth of France, displayed in the readiness with which all requests for loans are met, has prompted the Republicans to recommence the Napoleonic policy of borrowing money for public works. The Minister of the Department, M. D'Freycinet, has obtained the sanction of the Assembly and the Senate to a plan of expending 20,000,000 francs a year for ten years, to be raised by loans on harbors, canals, and rural railways. It is believed that all these works will pay, and M. Leon Say, in a speech at Boulogne—where a new port has been sanctioned, than at any time in the past thirty-five years, and the people are complaining that they do not get interest enough. Whatever the other consequences of the law of equal partition in France, it certainly has developed the passion of industry to an unprecedented degree. The French peasant, owning his land, works and sows, certainly not the English, from the possession of property the instinct of thrift. Twenty years hence, if peace can be maintained, France will only feel her taxation as a whip, stimulating an industry which, if it reaped its full reward, might flag from plethora.

RUSSIAN CONVICTS.

A Russian convict never knows until he reaches Siberia what sort of 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 money or influential friends, he had better use the time between his sentence and transportation in buying a large lot of goods, for when he is sent to the mines he will inevitably be sent under earth, and never again see the sky until he is laid out 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 by mounted Cossacks, armed with pistols, lances and long whips; and behind them jolt a long string of springless tumbrils, to carry those who fall lame or ill on the way.

The start is always made in the night, and care 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 mess-tin, and a wooden spoon at his girdle.

The women have black doaks with hoods, and march in gangs by themselves, with an escort of soldiers, like the men, and two or three female wardens, who travel in carts. Each man is dressed in a heavy coat, with a brass numbered plate fastened to the breast and knee-boots, and a sheepskin bonnet. He carries a rug strapped to his back, a mess-tin, and a wooden spoon at his girdle.

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SIGHTS IN VIENNA.

Nowadays you need not make an expedition to the Prater to look on at the lines of carriages and ostentations. You have the seductive shops, showing in their plate-glass windows the variety of articles de luxe which Vienna has always been famous. You may admire the substantial yet graceful furniture, with its artistic carvings of flowers, fruit, and game, to the manufacture of which a whole quarter is devoted. Then you have the display of knock-knacks in Morocco and Russian leather, which seem ridiculously cheap. At the corner, even in the establishments of no fashionable er, even. And there are the delicately wrought

meerschmanns, with their mouth-pieces of clouded amber, and, for which that city of smoking connoisseurs is celebrated; and there are the opals from the Carpathian mountains, and corals from the Levant, among the masterpieces in gold and gems, that show the taste of the Austrian jewelers. There are rare carpets and hangings, woven in the Moravian and Bohemian looms, that vie in the softness of their 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 coruscations 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 the Alps, and the heads of the wild boar from the mountains of the Danube. Next you are dazzled by the coruscations 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 the Alps, and the heads of the wild boar from the mountains of the Danube. Next you are dazzled by the coruscations 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 the Alps, and the heads of the wild boar from the mountains of the Danube. Next you are dazzled by the coruscations 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 the Alps, and the heads of the wild boar from the mountains of the Danube.

MURDER AND SOMNAMBULISM.

The discovery of a murder in a very extraordinary 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 its occupants a family consisting of Mr. John D. Simms, grocer by trade, his wife and stepson. Mr. and Mrs. Simms are said to have lived on bad terms for some time past, frequent noisy discussions between them having been overheard by the neighbors while passing the house. Mr. Simms, for his wife's sake, constantly endeavored to keep such disturbances from Mrs. Simms' passionate fondness for her son, Alfred Doolittle, aged twenty-four, and Mr. Simms' profound aversion to that same young gentleman. Alfred is described as having been a shiftless, worthless fellow, and many people declare that rather than having treated him severely, Mr. Simms, for his wife's sake, constantly endeavored to keep such disturbances from Mrs. Simms' passionate fondness for her son, Alfred Doolittle, aged twenty-four, and Mr. Simms' profound aversion to that same young gentleman. Alfred is described as having been a shiftless, worthless fellow, and many people declare that rather than having treated him severely, Mr. Simms, for his wife's sake, constantly endeavored to keep such disturbances from Mrs. Simms' passionate fondness for her son, Alfred Doolittle, aged twenty-four, and Mr. Simms' profound aversion to that same young gentleman.

NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

As certain unscrupulous parties are circulating a paper that is false, as can be shown by sworn affidavits 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, Pe. 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 said bills, but also being afraid of being punished by law.

ROBT. C. HICKOK, 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. About a year ago he shot a deputy sheriff named Cleary in order to escape arrest. Cleary had died, and it was only within a few weeks that he recovered completely. He at once set about discovering Whitehouse, 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 nominations are published in the Houston Telegram, with an appeal to their admirers to vote early and often, at ten cents a ballot. The money is to go to a charity. Young men are actively canvassing the city, and as the ballot-box is not to be opened until the counting of the votes, there is an exciting uncertainty.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

London Markets.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and PRODUCE, listing various commodities and their prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing various commodities such as Butter, Eggs, and other goods with their respective prices.

SKINS AND HIDES.

Table listing various types of skins and hides with their prices.

LONDON OIL MARKET.

Table listing various oil products and their prices.

Liverpool Markets.

Table listing various commodities such as Flour, Sugar, and other goods with their prices.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Selected and compiled for the CATHOLIC RECORD by Mrs. J. J. SKILLINGTON, 193 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

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 silks 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 walking-skirts.

A rich costume is of plain prune and rich, prune, and old gold striped silk. The front of the skirt is of striped silk with narrow faded draperies caught up by loops of prune and old gold satin ribbon.

Another home-dress worn this fall is of two shades of bronze striped muslin; the reverse cuffs and collar are of silk of the darker shade trimmed with silk embroidery of the lighter; the tunic is draped under bows of satin ribbon of the two shades.

A Berlin hat, with somewhat wide brim, turned up on one side, lined with black velvet and edged with narrow gold cord. Outside, two curled black cat ears and a butterfly of gold filigree.

Another hat is of white straw, the border lined with garnet-colored velvet, and trimmed with a golden cord. Outside, a large cluster of carnation roses and buds of cream-white satin.

Also a hat of black straw turned up with black velvet, trimmed with black cock's feathers and a crimson wing.

The following is a new style of walking-dress: Soft brown serge, with a skirt has a deep kilted flounce; the bodice is trimmed with scallops and a womanly tassel of fringe. Paletot of black cloth, ornamented with passementerie; throat and sleeve trimmings of fur. White felt bonnet trimmed with Sultan-satin, white feathers, and verbenae blossoms, a star of white beads ornaments the centre of the face trimmings.

HOUSEWIFE'S CORNER.

Breakfast Bolls.—Mix half an ounce of sifted white sugar in two pounds of the finest flour; make a hole in the centre, and put in about two tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast, mixed with a little water; let it stand all night; in the morning add the yolk of two eggs, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and sufficient warm milk to make it a right consistency; divide into rolls (about twelve or fourteen), bake half an hour in brisk oven.

Steamed Indian Bread.—Three cups of butter-milk, three cups of sweet milk, three cups of meal, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of soda; put in a greased pan and steam three hours.

Cottage Pudding.—One cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three eggs, four tablespoonfuls of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in one loaf.

Cream for the pudding: One egg, one cup of sugar, half a cup of flour, one pint of milk; boil until thick; flavor both pudding and cream with lemon or vanilla.

French Tapioca Pudding.—Take two ounces of tapioca and boil it in half a pint of water until it begins to swell, then add half a pint of milk by degrees, and boil until the tapioca becomes very thick; add a well-beaten egg, sugar and flouring to taste, and bake gently for three-quarters of an hour. This preparation of tapioca is superior to any other and is suitable for delicate children.

Steamed Apples and Rice.—Peel good baking apples, take out the cores with a scoop so as not to injure the shape of the apples; put them in a deep baking-dish and pour over them a syrup made by boiling sugar in the proportion of one pound to a pint of water; put a little piece of shred lichen inside each apple and let them bake very slowly until done, but not in the least broken. If the syrup is thin, boil it until it is thick enough; take out the lemon-peel, and put a little jam inside each apple, and between them little heaps of well-soaked rice. This dish may be served either hot or cold.

Eliza's Soup.—Have an earthen pipkin with a close fitting lid; put into it my 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; carrots, turnips, potatoes, all cut fine, a little barley, a blade or two of mace, pepper, salt, a teaspoonful 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-oup for many a cold and hungry child may be comforted.

We hear of all sides that hydrophobia is likely to be very rare among young dogs during the hot weather. The following recipe for the prevention of that fatal malady is most efficacious.—On the tenth day after birth remove the nipples from the mother, tie 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 puppies will never have hydrophobia.

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

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

An extraordinary will was sent from Marin county 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 \$35,000. By one half to his wife, being common property, and the other half to his young son, John Ward Wilson, subject to certain 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 established, and in which no person in authority is a Roman Catholic. He is empowered to give his mother \$500 per year for her support, or after his death, 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 use tobacco, alcohol, wine, beer or cider as beverages, he shall forfeit all rights under the will or pass a month and a day in no other than bread and water, and each time he commits the offense the penance must be repeated. If after his death 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 receive. If he becomes a Catholic, or after his death, if he becomes a Catholic priest, or even layman, he shall forfeit his estate. The will considerably adds, however, that he may give small sums, not exceeding \$5 each, to really destitute persons without making any extensive inquiries as to whether they are Catholics or not. The estate consists of personal property, \$429,234; a lot in San Francisco, \$15,000 and three lots in Petaluma, \$9,000.

EARL DUFFERIN.

ADDRESS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Earl Dufferin by the Archbishop and Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto: The Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K. G. K. P., Governor-General of Canada, etc., etc.

We, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, cannot permit your much regretted departure from us without our giving expression to the high appreciation in which we hold your Excellency, not only as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, but also as a distinguished nobleman, who has reflected honor on his native country and on the Irish race.

Your Excellency's splendid administrative abilities, your kind and genial bearing towards all Irish Majesty's subjects, your munificence and true Irish hospitality, your unflinching courage, which touches the best chords of our nature and aways our noblest impulses; your kind words and acts, spoken and performed in times past, to promote the welfare of the Irish people, have won for you our Excellency universal admiration and esteem. In fine, you have added lustre to the high offices which you have adorned by the able exercise of which you have as a Governor-General of so important a colony, which the Governor-General of so important a colony as Canada is called upon to fulfill. Whilst paying your Excellency this tribute of praise, we wish also to express our admiration of the womanly virtues and graceful dignity and the kind, good heart of the noble Countess of Dufferin, who has so graciously assisted you in the successful performance of the duties of a good Governor-General.

Your Excellency will assure her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on our Christian loyalty, and that of our Catholic people, towards her person and Throne, and that we shall feel great pleasure in giving a most hearty welcome to your Excellency, and his Princess consort, Your Excellency, we are sure, will bear with you a kindly remembrance of your sojourn in Canada, and when occasion may require you will use your powerful influence on behalf of a mode of government which has succeeded in securing to us all the blessing of liberty without despotism, and in winning the devoted affection of a people composed of various races and professing different forms of religious belief. Such loyalty becomes a pleasure as well as a duty, and is secured with facility when the religious and civil rights of all are equally respected and protected.

We pray that our good God may bless and prolong your Excellency's life, which will enrich our noble Country and Canada with His choicest gifts, and that He may enable you, if called upon to govern elsewhere, to do so with the beneficent and happy results which have characterized your enlightened rule in this country.

We have the honor to remain, with profound respect, Your Excellency's devoted well-wishers and sincere friends.

- JOHN JOSEPH LENCH, Archbishop of Toronto. JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. JOHN F. JAMOT, Bishop of Srepeia, V. A. N., of Canada. PETER FRANKLIN CURRY, Bishop of Hamilton. JOHN O'BRIEN, Bishop of Kingston.

Your Grace and my Lords: I can assure you that with feelings of the very deepest satisfaction that I acknowledge the address with which you have honored me. I am well aware that throughout Canada there does not exist a more patriotic body, one more devoted to the interests of the country, than that great ecclesiastical community to which you preside as its spiritual pastor, and I thank you for the advice and confidence and guidance it should be so ready, as on all occasions I have found it, to acknowledge the justice and benignity of her Majesty's rule in Canada. That persons in your exalted position should address me personally in such flattering terms is very gratifying to my feelings, and I shall ever retain the most grateful recollection of the courtesy I have always received at the hands of the Catholic hierarchy of Canada. I shall have great pleasure in conveying to Her Majesty the sentiments of loyalty to her throne and affection for her person you have requested me to repeat in your behalf. In leaving Canada I carry away with me an increased appreciation of what can be done to superintend a sentiment of good will and content among a population composed of different religious convictions by the administration of equal laws and impartial justice.

A celebrated wine importer recently had his pocketbook, containing a large sum of money, cut from his pocket while entering church. A few days subsequently 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.

Samuel C. Field, a promising young lawyer of Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky., and editor of the Woodford Star, 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 hammer, was discharged, the ball passing through Mr. Field's left carotid artery and killing him instantly.

THE LATE REV. JOHN HENRY BECKERS, OF LEXINGTON, KY.

[AVE MARIA.]

A great misfortune has befallen the Catholics of Lexington, Ky., in the death of their beloved pastor, Rev. Father Beckers, which sad event occurred at the Sisters' hospital in Louisville on the 12th ult. Father Beckers, as we learn from the Louisville Advocate was born April 22, 1821, at Deuten, province of Guelderland, Holland. He acquired a good education, 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 Bresla, 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 Kentucky. He belonged to the diocese of Bresla, Holland, where he was charged with the care of its principal congregation. His Bishop, while giving his consent to his proposed removal to America, was loth to part with him. Father Beckers, in company with Bishop Spalding, reached Kentucky in 1853, and after a sojourn of a few months at Lexington, where he was engaged in studying the English language, he was named assistant pastor of the Cathedral, Louisville. This post he retained until 1861, and we think we will be expressing the universal conviction of those who were the witnesses of his actions when we say that a more energetic and devoted pastor we never saw in our diocese. He was especially successful in drawing into the Church persons who had been reared outside of its pale. In 1871 or 1872 he gave missions, wonderful for their fruits, in Union, and others of the lower counties of the State. Upon the death of the Rev. J. J. Vital, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame du Port, Portland, he was appointed to succeed him in the rectoryship. In 1873 he visited his native country, and on his return, with the consent of his Bishop, attached himself to the diocese of Covington. He was immediately named pastor of Lexington, a position he retained to the day of his death. His work in Lexington will live after him. The Church of St. Paul, the largest and most beautiful church in Lexington, stands a monument to his life. He established schools for both sexes and bought a home for the clergy of the parish. He converted many from error, and more from indifference. Such as had been neglectful of the Sacraments were neglected no longer. The men of the parish were brought together in the St. Vincent school in Lexington, stands a monument to his life. He established schools for both sexes and bought a home for the clergy of the parish. He converted many from error, and more from indifference. Such as had been neglectful of the Sacraments were neglected no longer. The men of the parish were brought together in the St. Vincent school in Lexington, stands a monument to his life. He established schools for both sexes and bought a home for the clergy of the parish. 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MRS. BROWN'S HUSBANDS.

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 Wilt, so that he could post himself about the situation.

FOREST CITY GROCERY!

The patronage extended to the above store by the public have induced us to retail our goods at wholesale prices.

L. C. LEONARD'S.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

TO GET THE BEST GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, FLOUR, HAM AND BACON, FINEST TEAS, PURE COFFEE, ETC., AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WILSON & CRUICKSHANK, 350 RICHMOND STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK, LONDON.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

A CHOICE AND COMPLETE STOCK JUST OPENED OUT J. J. GIBBONS. CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 199 DUNDAS STREET.

FALL MILLINERY!

A full stock of Fall Millinery in the very latest styles and at prices to suit the times. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WOOLS, BERLIN, FLEECE, ZEYPHER, GERMAN TWIST.

THE LONDON BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP IS GOOD ADVICE. FACTS. The reasons why Philip Cook is enabled to sell better goods at lower prices than any other Boot and Shoe Store in town are these:

D. REGAN

BEATS ALL CREATION! CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES

R. DENNIS,

MANUFACTURER OF BOLTS FOR BUILDING AND BRIDGE PURPOSES. ORNAMENTAL FENCING FOR FENCES AND HOUSE FRONTS MADE TO ORDER.

RECEIVED!

THIS WEEK, 1,000 CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, ASSORTED AT 25C., 50C., 75C., \$1.00, ETC., NEW, LARGE TYPE, BRYCE'S, 108 DUNDAS STREET.

E. E. HARGREAVES, GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER YARD, YORK STREET, NO. 230.

T & J. THOMPSON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY

SOUTANS, SOUTANELLES, CASSOCKS, AND ALL OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL GARMENTS.

WM. J. TRAHER, 82 CLARENCE STREET, SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF DUNDAS STREET, EAST SIDE.

G. POWELL & SON MARBLE WORKS. MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, AND MANTEL-Pieces in variety. 408, KING & RICHMOND STREETS, LONDON, ONT.

C. J. WHITNEY & CO.'S MUSIC HOUSE, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BUILDING, 220 DUNDAS STREET.

ESTY ORGANS, Hallet Davis & Co., McCammon and WHITNEY & CO. PIANOS.

THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY, 422 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Board, Tuition, Washing, Stationery and Bedding, \$75 per session of five months, payable in advance.

Day Pupils, Senior Department, \$10. Junior Department, over seven years, \$8.

MUSIC, DRAWING AND PAINTING EXTRA The French Language, Plain Sewing, Lace and Fancy Work, Embroidery, etc., etc., free of Charge.

P. O'DWYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Etc., CUTTEN HOUSE BLOCK, FRONT ST., STRATHROY.

J. D. DEWAN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, Etc., FRONT STREET, STRATHROY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

C. M'CALLUM, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST, RICHMOND STREET.

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