Catholic Record.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

NO. 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1878.

Sunday, 24—Twenty-fourth and last Sunday after Pente-cost. — Feast of St. John of the Cross, confess-or; double.

Monday, 25—St. Catherine. Virgin and martyr double.
Taesday, 26—St., Gregory Thaumaturgus, Semi-double.
Wednesday, 27—Office of the feria.
Thursday, 28—Sts. Irenaeus and companions, martyrs;
double. Gouble.

Friday, 29—Vigil of St. Andrew, commemoration of St. Laturninus.

Saturday, 30—St. Andrew, apostle; double, 2nd class.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

In Memoriam of Margaret Sweeney, who died at Hamilton, Sept. 6th, 1878, aged 25 years.

1878, aged 25 years.

Thy beaming eyes, alas! are dark,
Thy lovely bloom has fled,
Evanished is the vital spark,
And thou art with the dead,
But thou, who o'er thy friend's low bier,
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,
Pray that a brighter, happier sphere,
Will give her to thine arms again,
Her body rests awhile, neath earths green sod!
Her soul all glorious appears before its God,
Yes, thou art gone, we mourn thy loss,
Thou sleepest in an early tomb;
God give us grace to bear this cross,
And look to him alone,
Heav'n witness! tho, the strokelthat nips,
Thy blossom in him do may pain,
Other hearts by kindred thes bound nearer,
Dear to my thoughts thy memory will remain.
Hamilton, Nov. 6th., 1878.

A FRIEND.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

ST. PETER'S PALACE,

London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese

> I am yours, Sincerely in Christ, + JOHN WALSH. Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers Toronto, writes :- "We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Lockport Catholic Visitor.

We are pleased to notice the establishment of a new paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD-at London, Ontario. Walter Locke is the publisher. It is a large well printed sheet, and offered at \$2 a year. We wish the RECORD success.

Hamilton Times.

"THE CATHOLIC RECORD. "-This is the title of a new religious weekly paper published in London, which was found to be a long felt want in the dioceses of Western Ontario. The first number came out on October 4th last, and is an eight page sheet of creditable appearance and much promise. One page is devoted to editorial matter, and able writers have charge of that department. We wish the RECORD a prosperous career.

New York Tablet.

NT.

WHAT EVEN A SECULAR JOURNAL CAN SEE OF CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN AMERICA. EMINENT NAMES IN LETTERS, ARTS, AND SCIENCES, IN WAR AND PEACE. The New York Graphic taking the opening of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, New York, as the text of a review of Catholic progress in America, collects together many interesting notes on the Catholic Church It has required twenty years of work and the expenditure of a very large sum of money to bring the new Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, to its present stage of completion. The edifice is roofed in ; the windows are glazed, some of them with extremely handsome stained glass pictures, the works of eminent foreign artists; a temporary floor has been laid down; and during the next two weeks the great fair, for which elaborate preparations have been made, will be held there, commencing to-night. It is not Catholic money alone which has thus far been contributed to the erection of this really magnificent temple. Citizens of almost every shade of religious belief have contributed largely towards its cost; and they must feel a solid satisfaction now in looking at the result. It will be long ere the Cathedral can be completed; indeed, in one sense, great cathedrals like this are never wholly finished: there is always something to be added-a new altar here, or an additional chapel there. But already the building is beautiful and an honor to the city. It is not faultless, but it is the finest ecclesiastical structure in the New World. The opening of this cathedral reminds us that the death of Pius IX. and eatherlai remnes us that the death of the A. A. and the election of his successor have been followed by a series of events that at least make possible the realization of the hope, or the fear, that the Roman Catholic Church may renew its youth, and once more place itself at the head of the army of progress. This thought gives fresh interest and significance to a question that has long been deemed important by non-Catholic Americans who endeavor to look beyond the ignorant present into the pregnant future. What is the true strength of the Roman Catholic Church in this Republic; what, if any, is the actual progress it is making here? There are abundant evidences of a certain material advance annually achieved by this Church in America; the statistics now before us—and of which we shall give the substance in the course of this article-show a steady increase in the number of her adherents, her places of worship, her religious houses, her educational and charitable establishments. But to what extent, if charitable establishments. But to what extent, if any, do these outward and tangible evidences of growth represent what may be called the intellectual and spiritual advance of American Catholicism.—its success in strengthening and widening its direct or indirect influence upon the art, the science, the morals, the politics, the literature and the social life of the community? The Catholic Church in the DIGENE OF HAMILTON, No. 5th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR,—Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this dioces. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is when redelion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so amount. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,

1 remain, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

+ P. F. CRINNON,
Bishop of Hamilton.

Bishop of Ham own motion. No Catholic has yet sat in the Presentation of the Supreme Court has been of the Supreme Court has a Dr. Brownson, Dr. Ives, Archbishop of Boltmore; Father Hecker, Father Hec

works of art worthy of very careful study and of high praise. We are obliged to confess that these are chiefly the productions of foreign artists, and this remark will apply to the interior artistic attractions of the Catholic churches generally, but art knows no country. The art galleries of the United States, public and private, if lumped together, would not equal the treaures of sculpture and of painting that may be found in the principle Catholic. painting that may be found in the principle Catholic churches throughout the country. It is not in the largest of the churches, however, that the finest and most notable of these works are always to be seen; many of the most beautiful of them are hidden the most beautiful of them are hidden to the most beautiful of the most beautiful away, so to speak, in comparatively small and obscure buildings, and are seen only by the people of the parish or by an occasional visitor. But "the people of the parish" do see them, and this too, not rely once a week, but often every day; and in this fact we may find the first answer to one of our questions. Without dwelling on this point, we may say that, as schools of art, the Catholic churches exercise a powerful, quiet, extensive and ceaseless clevating and refining influence. As for the music in the Catholic churches so much cannot be said. Too the Catholic churches so much cannot be said. Too often it is open to severe criticism. In the German churches and in those which belong to the various religious houses, the music at High Mass, at Vespers, and at Benedictson is often excellent—that is, it is and at Benedictson is often excellent—that is, it is solemn, majestic and simple—sweetly melodious without frivolity. But in many of the parish churches and even in some of the cathedrals the music distracts rather than soothes or elevates the mind; a vile practice prevails of giving at a High Mass or a Missa Cantata a Kyrie Eleison from one composer, a Gloria from another, a Credo from a third, and an Agnus Dei from a fourth; there is a straining after effect, and an absence of perfectness straining after effect, and an absence of perfectness and congruity which is painful. This fault is not so glaring as it once was; many of the bishops have set glaring as it once was; many of the bisnops have set their faces against florid music; the cultivation of the Gregorian chant—which, when perfectly ren-dered, is the perfection of sacred melody—is assid-uously pursued. For the rest it may be added that those services of the Catholic Church which are con-ducted without music and in almost perfect silence are really the most impressive and seducing to the imagination and the heart of even the non-Catholic imagination and the heart of even the non-Catholic observer. An eloquent Methodist Bishop has lately paid a curious tribute of praise to those "whose feet go elattering by our houses the cold winter mornings before daylight, who fill their churches to worship God while we are in our beds." There are few more striking scenes than that which may be witnessed any Sunday morning at five or six o'clock, for instance, in the Church of St. Stephen. Twenty-sicht, and Twenty-ninth streets. The immense eight and Twenty-muth streets. The immense church, holding 4,000 or 5,000 people, is filled with devout worshippers; they are of all classes in society, although the greater number are workingmen and working-women; the sun has not risen, and the throng is only dimly seen by the imperfect light of and Twenty-ninth streets. The immense throng is only dimity seen by the imperiect again of the gas burners; at the altar there is a single priest, with two acolytes. Not a word is heard, save by those very near the altar, who may distinguish the low voice of the priest as he reads the invocations addressed to God and not to man; a little bell tinkles thrice; every head is bowed to the ground; every hand smites the breast; every heart is lifted up in silent adoration and supplication. Of the thousands there assembled, every one believes that God has descended from heaven, attended by an that

It has a staff of 40 professors, and about 250 staff-ents. Its present president, Rev. Patrick S. Healey, S. J., a scholar of very high rank, is an American; so are many of its professors, among whom a num-ber have distinguished themselves in science and literature. Among its presidents—there have been twenty-two of them—three have since become bis-hops. Mount St. Mary's College, Enamettsburg, has also been the Alma Mater of some of the most distinguished Catholics in America, among them Cardinal M'Closkey. It has at present 193 students. St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Mo., has seventeen professors and 353 students. This institution also—as well as St. Joseph's College, in Alabama, with tweuty professors and 120 students; St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, with seventeen professors and 250 students, and St. John's College, Fordham, where the proof important of all—is under the and 250 students, and St. John's College, Fordham, perhaps the most important of all—is under the control of the Jesuits. So are the College of the Holy Cross, Worchester, Mass.; College of St. Francis Xavier, in this city, and Santa Clara College, Calfornia. The Jesuits, indeed, have their full share in the education of Apparient Cathalian and what in the education of American Catholies; and what-ever else may be said of these priests, it must be ad-mitted that they are excellent and thorough teachers in the languages, the sciences, logic and meta-physics. Good as these colleges are, however, none of them, any more than any of our Protestant inof them, any more than any of our Protestant Institutions of learning, are entitled to the name of university, in the true sense of that word. It is a cherished hope of the prelates, the clergy, and many of the laity, that such an institution may be built up, and Bishop Becker, in the American Catholic Quarterly, has made a strong appeal in favor of that gigantic undertaking. Universities, however, like great eathedrals, are scarcely built, they grow, and their growth is the work of centuries. To the education of women the Catholic female teaching orders cation of women the Catholic female teaching orders have paid great attention in this country, and there are more than 400 Catholic academics, many of them of a very high grade, for the education of young ladies, besides over 250 select schools in which young girls receive a superior education. The quality of the education given in the academies excellent; a fact so well known that many of the pupils are the daughters of Protestant parents. In twenty of the principle of these academics—of which the one attached to the Presentation Convent in San Francisco is the largest-there are 413 teachers and 3,304 pupils. What, however, is the position of the Catholies towards the literature, the art, the science, the philosophy and the journalism of the country, what eminent jurists, scientists, physicians, and authors have they produced, what books have they written, what magazines and journalf are they publishing? For a hundred years they have been free to acomplish what they liked here; there has been nothing against them, save a prejudice, which has long since pretty well died out in the minds of the intelligent, and the early poverty of the majority of their number. Have they all things considered, made as much progress in these channels of influnence as could have been expected? The question is rather a difficult one to answer. In the first place, the United States has not been prolific of men eminent in the higher sciences. "There is of men eminent in the higher sciences. "There is not to-day in this Republic," says a Catholic writer, "two scientists, Catholic or Protestant, of such established reputation that their names will be well remembered one hundred years hence." Nor have the Catholics yet been able to establish a great daily newspaper in their interest. The attempt has been made, we believe, in more than one instance, but it has not succeeded. There is, indeed, a daily Catholic journal published in Cincinnati, but it is printed in German, and is read only by the German Catholics. A few years ago a large sum of money was subscribed in New York for the establishment of a carried into effect. We are not certain that there is any necessity for such a journal. Catholics often complain, and with reason, that the daily press sometimes displays an amusing but annoying ignor-ance, sometimes an unbecoming spirit of rancor, in But, on the whole we think they have little cause for complaint against the daily press. There is not a daily journal of any importance in this city which has not Roman Cath-olics on its staff; if they are men of influence and choose to exert themselves, they can keep the man-aging editors from unnecessary blundering in this direction. In the field of weekly journalism, how-ever, and in that of monthly and quarterly magaz-ines, the Catholies have made their mark. In their eckly journals a most remarable improvement has weekly journals a most remarable improvement has been observed during the lost five or six years. We may take, as the best type of the existing Catholic weeklies, "the Catholic review" of this city, a pub-lication now in its seventh year. Instead of a sheet

Father Weninger, Rev. James Kent Stone, the late Archbishop and the present Bishop Spalding, Dr. Brownson, Dr. Cummings, Bishops Rosecrans, McGill, Hewit, Ives, Monahan, Burnet, Muller, and Tissot. In poetry, McGee, Savage, Miles Ryan, Rouquette, Mrs. Ford, O'Reilly, Howard, Collins, Colonel O'Hara, Williams and Scanlan. Colonel O'Hara was the author of that admirable poem, "The Bivouac of the dead," written on the occasion of depositing the remains of the Kentucky soldiers who fell in the Mexican war beneath a monument erected in their Father Weninger, Rev. James Kent Stone, the late Mexican war beneath a monument erected in their honor. We may be pardoned for giving the first stanza :

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat,
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shail meet,
That brave and fallen few;
On Fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivonae of the dead "

We gather, then, from this review of our subject, that the Catholic Church in the Republic is making some advance in the fields indicated. Whether this progress is as great as might be expected is not so certain. It is probably true that the work of the Roman Church in this country has up to this time been one of preparation. She has sowed much seed; the harvest is to be reaped hereafter; it may be great or it may be dissappointingly small.

AGES OF ANIMALS.

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years, a wolf twenty, a fox fouteen or six-teen; lions are long-lived, one named Pompey, lived teen; lions are long-lived, one named Pompey, lived to the age of seventy. The average of cats is four-teen years, a squirrel and hare seven or eight years, rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very valiantly for the king, named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, has dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found three hundred and fifty-four years after. dedicated Ajax to the sun. This countries found three hundred and fifty-four years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years, the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been years, the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty to twenty-five. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived; sheep the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of ten; cowslive about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live to the age of one thousand. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens have frequently reached the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mollerton has the skelleton of a swan that attained the age of two skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred and ninety years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.

HOW THEY FIGHT THE "FIRE FIEND" IN THE COUNTRY.

sundared years hence." Nor have been able to establish a great daily interest. The attempt has been in more than one instance, but it. There is, indeed, a daily Cathdard in Cincinnati, but it is printed read only by the Gernan Cathsa go a large sum of money was York for the establishment of a ger, but the enterprise was never. We are not certain that there is such a journal. Catholics often St. Albans (Vt.) Advertiser. then jumping over after it he hauled it to the oppo-site fence, and was about to throw it over, when Mr. Gallagher, who had recovered his breath and got possession of an axe, interfered. "Stop," he said, "you never can throw that calf over that fence! possession of an axe, interfered. "Stop," he said, "you never can throw that calf over that fence! Let me cut the fence down!" But Mr. Plug world not heed him, shied the calf over, followed it, grabbed it and ran it a quarter of a mile to a ditch where bed it and ran it a quarter of a lime to a direct where he dumped it, and where it was found drowned the next day. The barn burned and the house near it was in great danger. Mr. Plug, having got back from rescuing the calf, satisfied that the house would go, and determined to save the furniture, turning to the crowd he asked: "Are we men?" "Yes," radied Limerick and several other boys. "Then ing to the crowd he asked: "Are we men?" "Yes," replied Limerick and several other boys. "Then let us save this house!" He rushed in, upset a large flower stand, breaking the pots and plants on it, threw a bootjack through a window, and, then getting hold of the parlor carpet tore quite a hole in it. Then he started to ascend to the upper story. The starts were parrow, winding and rutch dark. Then he started to ascend to the upper story. The stairs were narrow, winding and pitch dark. He had got about half way up when some one threw a feather bed over the baluster; it came down on his head, and he rolled with it to the foot of the stairs, where Mr. Gallagher, who had just broken the front door from its hinges, grabbed the bed and man and threw them out into the front yard. Then James ascended to the roof and found that the fire was under control and the men coming down. He started ascended to the root and found that the fire was under control and the men coming down. He started
der control and the men coming down. He started
to descend the ladder, and about half-way down met
Limerick, who had a kettle of hot water, which he
insisted that Gallagher should take, though he was
informed that it was not needed. To oblige him
much mand nearly
the start was not needed. To oblige him
much mand nearly
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the start was not needed. To oblige him
he was not needed. To oblige him he was not needed. To oblige him
he was needed him he was not needed. To oblige him he was needed him he was so hot that he immediately dropped it. There were several persons beneath the ladder, and though they several persons beneath the ladder, and though they stood from under with promptidude and profane observation, scarcely any one failed to get a few drops of it. One man thought that it was done on purpose, and had to be held while facts were explain-ed to him. Scarcely had the row been settled when Mr. Pluy came up and accused James of trying to Mr. Plug came up and accused James of trying to smother him in the feather bed. James of course smother him in the feather bed. James of course denied it. At one time a fight seemed imminent, but they were finally taken home by friends, and the next day the man who owned the house and calf sued them for damages.

SCANDAL

comes to us this week. It is a bright, well edited journal, conducted with taste and judgment. It displays in its editorial department much talent, and, if it continues as it has begun, we hesitate not say that it will be successful. It is, apart from the labe manner in which it is edited, Catholic through and through. But have for its future.

Alcinston News.

The Catholic Record, published in London, is on our exchange list. In ago, it is but a triff in advance of the News. It is remarkably well edited, and is evidently under the supervision of an experienced hand. Bevoted almost exchange of the Record, in the archidocese of New York, which cannot be interests of the Roman Catholic Church, in Canada, it is as a bright, well edited in the supervision of an enterty of a century is very creditable. We need only mention a century is very creditable. We need only mention as the last directory is 2,186, and the returns are far from complete. A for higher education, it must switch the supervision of the part of a century is very creditable. We need only mention as century is very creditable. We need only mention as century is very creditable. We need only mention that the last directory is 2,186, and the returns are far from complete. A for higher education, it must switch the subject of a century is very creditable. We need only mention to the last directory is 2,186, and the returns are far from complete. A for higher education, it must switch the subject of a century is very creditable. We need only mention that had a smacking of scandal in it, a small last directory is 2,186, and the returns are far from complete. A for higher education, it must sail through a through the last of the Catholic hards of the Cath

The sound of a low, sweet whisper Floats over a little Bread. And trembles around a chaliee, And the priest bows down his head O'er a sign of White on the Altar, in the cup o'er a sign of Red.

As red as the Red of roses,
As will be as the White of snow—
But the red is the red of a surface
Beneath which a God's blood flows;
And the white is the white of a sunlight
Within which a God's flesh glows.

Ab! Words of Golden Thursday! Ye come from the Far-away; Ye bring us the Friday's Viccim In His own love's olden way! In the hands of the Priest at the Altar His Heart finds a Home each day. There's the sight of a Host uplifted; There's the sliver sound of a bell;

From his hand to his lips that tremble, From his lips to his heart a thrill, Goes the little Host on Its love-path, Still doing the Father's Will; And over the rim of the challee The Blood flows forth to fill.

The heart of the man anointed With the waves of a wondrous grace, A slience falls on the Altar And awe on each bended face; For the Heart that bled on Calvary Still beats in the Holy-Place.

The Priest comes down to the railing Where brows are boxed in prayer.
In the tender clusp of his flugers
A Host lies pure and fair,
And the nearts of Christ and the Christian
Meet there—and only there.

On! Love that is deep and depthless! On! Faith that is strong and grand! On! Hope that will shine forever On the waste of a weary land! Christ's Heart finds an earthly Heaven In the paim of the Priest's pure hand.

FABIOLA;

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

No Greek or Roman philosopher's. They are either very false or very true, either sublime morality or base degradation. Does any one practice this doctrine, or is it a splendid paradox? I will trouble myself no more on the subject. Or rather I will ask Syra about it; it sounds very mutch like one of her beautiful, but impracticable, theories. No; it is better not. She overpowers me by her sublime views, so impossible for me, though they seem easy to her. My mind wants rest. The shortest way is to get rid of the cause of my perplexity, and forcet

Syn about it is sounds even yunch like one of the boundful, but impacticable, theories. Ne; it is better not. She overpowers me by her adult and held be beat the boundful, but impacticable, theories. Ne; it is better not. She overpowers me by her adult she was all and held be beat the beat of the boundful she was in possible for me, the boundful she was in possible for me, the properly and held he beat the beat of the boundful she was in possible for me, the properly and held he beat the properly and the server of the she was in the server of the server of

fixed on his departing son.

As the villa was not on the high road, this modest quadrupedal conveyance had been hired to take him across the country to Fundi (now Fondi), as the nearest point where he could for prosecuting his journey. Fabiola's purse, however, had set him very much at ease on that score.

The road by which he travelled was varied in its beauties. Semetimes it wound along the banks of

the Liris, gay with villas, and cattages, plunged into a miniature ravine, in the ski Apennines, walled in by rocks, matted with aloes, and the wild vine, and st which wh shone like spots of snow; while beside gurgled, and wrigled on, a tiny brook, wh to have worked itself into the bright conce

Fabiola landed him a purse abundantly supplied, not only for his journey, but for an ample freeomperse. He received it with smiling readines, and disappeared by a side alley. There was something in his manner which made a disagreeable impression; she could not think he was fit company for her dear old friend. If Chromatius had witnessed the transaction, he would have seen a fixeness to Judas, in that eager cuttedhing of the purse. Public, however, was not sorry to have discharged, by a sum of money, once for all, any obligation she might have contracted by making him her messenger. She threfore drew out her memorandum to destroy it as useless, when she perceived that the other side of the vellum was written on; as the transaction of the book, which she saw put by, had just commenced its continuation on that sheet. Only a few sentence however, had been written, and she proceeded to read them. Then for the first time she permediate the following words from a book unknown to herr—

"Laay to yon, love your emenies; do good to the middle of the vellum was written, and she proceeded to read them. Then for the first time she permediate the following words from a book unknown to herr—

"Laay to yon, love your enemies; do good to the middle of the vellum was written, and she proceeded to read them. Then for the first time she permediate the following words from a book unknown to herr—

"Laay to yon, love your enemies; do good to the word of th flat down and shut his ears and eyes with his hands and held his breath, till he felt the waters gurgling

Fabius, we have said, did not accompany his daughter into the country, and rarely visited her there. The fact was that he had no love for green fields or running brooks; his tastes were for the the gossip and free society of Rome. During the yeak, his daughter's presence was a restraint on his freedom; but when she was gone, with her establishment, into Campania, his house presented scenes and entertained persons, that he would not have

sheen files compared profiles the party brooks but because the compared to the profile of the pr

And, come," he continued in good namer, a treamy thought you were struck by a better charm that evening. I have my eyes open; I saw how your heart was fixed on my little cousin Anges."

Fulvius stared at him, with some amazement; and after a pause replied: "And if it was so, I saw that your daughter made up her mind, that no good should ever come out of it."

"Say you so? Then that explains your constant refusal to come to me again. But Fabiola is a philosopher, and understands nothing of such matters. I wish, indeed, she would give up her books, and think of settling herself in life, instead af preventing others. But I can give you better news than that; Agnes is as much attached to you as you as the total term. "Is it possible. How can you happen to know it?"

"Is it possible. How can you happen to know it is more stricking and bagging the dreadful ophidian."

THE SECRET OF SNAKE-CHARMING.

From the London Telegraph.

From the London Telegraph.

In India the favorite snake for exhibition is the cobra, partly because of its more striking appears ance and partly because of its more striking appears to the uninitiated public the more wonderful. Nor, indeed, she would give up her books, and think of settling herself in life, instead af preventing others. But I can give you better news than that; Agnes is as much attached to you as you as the correct of the Hindoo snake-charmer lose on better acquaintance all their marvelous can be to her."

"Is it possible. How can you happen to know it is not been transferred from Patrick's Hill to Buckingham Place.

"Is it possible. How can you happen to know it is not been transferred from Patrick's Hill to Buckingham Place."

"In India the favorite snake for exhibition is the cobra, partly because of its more striking appears to the uninitiated public the more wonderful. Nor, indicated public the more wonderful

"To you?"
"Yes, to me; those jewels of yours quite won her heart. She told me as much. I knew she could only mean you. Indeed, I am sure she meant you."

Fulvius understand these words of the rich gems which he displayed; while the knight spoke of the jewels which he imagined Agnes had received. She had proved, Fulvius was thinking, an easy prize, in spite of her denurement; and here lay fortune and rank open before him, if he could anly manage his game; when Fabius thus broke in upon his dream:

snake-charmers, however, when put or their

and to dodge lightning successfully requires cotsiderable agility.

The snake-charmers, however, when put of their mettle will grasp the erect cobra with impunity, owing solely to the superior speed of their movements, for by a feint they provoke the repille to strike, and before it can recover its attitude size it below the jaws. In the same way the ichneumon or mongoose secures in contest with venenous snakes a comparative immunity. It was for a long time an article of faith with writers of pepular works on natural history that animal enjoyed complete immunity, but scientific experiment has corrected this fallacy. A mongoose and cobra corfined together fought freely, and, though the latter seemed to the eye to strike his antagonist repeatelly, the mongoose, on being examined after it had killed the snake, was found to be untouched.

Another cobra was then brought on to the seen, and being made to close its fangs on the mongoose leg, the animal confessed its susceptibility to the poison by dying in about four minutes. It was, therefore, by its superior activity alone that in fair fight with the reptile it had escaped unhurt, and to the same cause the snake-charmer owes the immitty that attends his exhibition. But, as in the case of the mongoose, the snake-charmer wen actually bitten dies as rapidly as any other creature, and in spite of all the powers of his charms, bots and snake-stones. The Hindoo spectator refuses to believe this, and enjoys, therefore, by his credity, a pleasure denied to more intelligent audiences for significant that he has really been bitten, and that there are all near the province of the Tubbercurry work-house.

Walter Gray Esq., J.P., died on November 1st, at the root he smelt, the stone he applied to the wound and the charms he muttered were verifully counteracting the magic of the cobra's poison, the spectacle would be of surpassing interest, sine it would be a miracle.

For the cobra's bite there is no remedy exertified to the province of the cobra's poison, the province of the co would be a miracle.

For the cobra's bite there is no remedy except instant amputation, and the snake-charmer himself

knows this well. As a means of general security, he confides in his dextrous sleight of hand, but in case of accidents he carries a broad bladed knife.

The Cork Examiner's Kinsale correspondent, writes:—"The accounts from all the surrounding districts of the state of the root crops are satisfactory in the highest degree, not only from highly cultivated and model farms but even those the most ordinally managed. To find mangolds and swede turnips weighing 10lbs to 12lbs, on an average in fields of several agrees is quiet common." several acres is quiet common.'

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Francis Caldwell, of No. 14, City-quay, in the city of Dublin, gentleman, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

On Oct. 27th a woman named Mary Sweeny, aged 70, of 20 Greek street, Dublin, was found dead in her room. She was found lying on the floor, and appeared to have fallen off a small form which was beside her, and on which she had apparently been sitting. Death seems to have been the result of naural causes.

Mr. Burt's has sent in his resignation to the Dublin Corporation as water balliff of the post.

The cable announces that Lord Justice Christian, of the Court of Appeals in Ireland, has resigned on account of increasing deafness

account of increasing deafness
The Lords of the Treasury have definitely refused to sanction the proposal of the Corporation of Dublin to sell a part of the city estate in Grafton

street.
At Kingstown Police Court, on Oct. 28, a cabinan was fined 2s. 6d. for being dirtily dressed.

A letter-sorter named David Doran, who had been for a considerable time pilfering valuables from letters, was sentenced at the Dublin Commisfrom letters, was sentenced at the Dublin Commission Court on Oct. 26th, to two years' imprison-

WICKLOW.

Dr. James Adams was thrown from his house, near Dalkey, on Oct. 29th, and died the following morning of his injuries. He was only in his 22nd

WEXFORD.

WEXFORD.

Mr. Charles H. Davis, formerly cashier in the branch of the National Bank of Enniscorthy, has been appointed manager of the branch of the Bank of Ireland about to be established in that town.

George Hornidge Porter, F. R. C. S. I., Surgeon to Her Majesty in Ireland, 3 Morrion square, North, Dublin, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Wexford.

KING'S COUNTY.

KING'S COUNTY.

Silvester Rait Kerr, Rathmoyle, Rhode, Edenderry, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the King's County.

A party of men standing near the house of the man named Fanneron, of Shannon Harbor, recently created a riot. Fanneron was in bed, and got up to ascertain the cause of the nocturnal disturbance, when he was suddenly felled by a blow of a stone thrown through his bedroom window. He lay senseless on the floor for some hours, and blood flowed profusely. Dr. Kerans, of Banagher, attended the injured man, and pronounced his lift in danger. A man named Lally was arrested, and brought up at Banagher Petty Sessions, and remanded to Birr Bridewell, pending a certificate from Dr. Kerans certifying Fanneron's life out of danger. QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed James Cole Sheane, Esq., of Manor House, Mountmellick, to be High Sheriff for the Queen's County. William Boate, of Noremount, Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County, farmer, was on the 18th Oct. ad-Judged bankrupt. MEATH.

On Oct. 28th the body of a man named John Dignam, of Brennanstown, County Meath, was found in the Liffey opposite Essex quay, Dublin. The deceased was last seen alive on the 19th. LOUTH.

The Rev. R. Murphy, Adm., Kilsaran, acknow-ledges the receipt of a cheque of £50 from Mr. John O'Neill, Drogheda, being the first instalment of £100 which he generously promised as his subscription towards the erection of a new church in Stabannon, his native parish.

On Octhber 30th, a respeciable farmer named accidentally falling from his cart whilst on the road home from that day's market in Bandon.

On November 1st a slight fire took place at the stores of Messrs, Lumbam Brothers, in Kemp street, Cork.

Thomas H. Keatinge, of the Grand Parade, in the city of Cork, Pharmaceutical Chemist, was, on the 15th October, adjudged bankrupt.

Capt. Percy Bernard, Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. J. W. Payne, agent of Lord Bantry, are spoken of as probable candidates in the Conservative interest for Baudon at the next

Mr. William John Jackson, of Garden-hill Manse Sligo, is still maintaining the high position he secured on his enterance into Galway College of the Qeen's University some twelve months ago. At the end of last session he obtained the first prize, and first class honors in Greek, Latin, German, and English. He has just now won the first literary scholarship of

the second year on very distinguished answering.

On October 24th the annual harvest festivities took place at Lisadell, the seat of Sir Henry Gore Booth, Bart, Beef, mutton, plumb-pudding, with plenty of ale to wash them down, were supplied in lenty of ale to wash them down, were supplied in abundance. More than 200 of the tenantry and working people were present, and when the edibles were disposed of, dancing commenced and was kept up with great spirit until twelve o'clock. TRELAND'S I

FRIDAY, NO

CATHOLIC

BY THE REV. FAT From the Answer to the q

Catholic Church 1 into a boat his di a great tempest His disciples can ing: Lord save them: Why are Then, rising up, 1 sea, and there for the winds at 23-27). Apology.-The of the Catholic w the fimes in which

ing paper :--The and strength of How will all this the fact that our time calms the be required for particular time fact that at this through heavy to come ere long every day mo olicity and Infi strong and dete destroy the Chu even to discharg could be in so Church, with i head, could b is the guardia fore, to stamp the enemies of against God Hi gates of hell sl To the Cath Ecclesiastical Hoof the struggles give answer eloquent to Catholic Chu must feel in

> Catholic Chu Place, have a Christ that the against her, as that she shall J to all the end Catholic Chur wind of doctr the same—strength av barbour of ref a stern and and, as gold is Church shines God can d cause, but as what appears the Omnipo good. No de

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is equally to to men, and greatest loss usually ext thus Heave When and When dis trouble and Providence body, excit

world, if the had not bee of persecuti

> votion of a the confu "When ar On a l Ninth, in ing words Father repersecuted but the ming the Codestroyed the sacred selves, w and the f

ones of the earth—and many at that time probably imagined that it would spread far more rapidly but for the cruel persections it had to encounter. But we are now looking back at the same epoch, and knowing how the designs of God have been accomknowing how the designs of God have been accomplished can see that these persecutions were in a manner necessary for the planting of Christianity. In the first place, they kept the Christians more united among themselves, and more separated from the evil influences and bad example of the pagan world which surrounded them, and men who were liable at any moment to be called to die for the Faith were eareful to obey its precepts and regulate

their lives by its maxims.

And in the next place, sunk as all the nations of and in the next place, sunx as an the nations of the earth then were in scepticism, worldliness, and sensuality, some powerful means were required to arouse them from their lethargy and draw attention to the consideration of another life. The good example of the Christians, it is true, would have bee a great means to this end; but few, and without interest as they were, their good works would, in general, have escaped the notice, or at best have excited but the passing wonder of a preoccupied world, if there genuine and superhuman character had not been tested and fully displayed in the glare

And what I say of the early ages of the Church And what I say of the say of the charge is equally true of after-times. From what appeared to men, and what in reality were for the time the greatest losses and misfortunes of the Church, God greatest losses and misfortunes of the deliverance, and usually extracted the means of her deliverance, and thus Heaven never ceased to answer the question, "When and How shall the Catholic Church perish?"

When discipline began to be relaxed and morals became corrupt, and men became negligent of their duty, God permitted some persecutions or heresy to arise, which though for a while it might cause trouble and scandal, was ultimately by an all-wise Providence made to conduce to the benefit of the Church. As a little poison will sometimes promote withdrawing all noxious humors from the body, exciting and invigorating the vital powers, so persecution and misfortune have always had the body, excution and misfortune have always had the effect of taking useless and dangerous members from the Church, and of arousing the zeal and devotion of all her faithful children, thus replying to the confusion of her enemies to the question, "When and How shall the Catholic Church perish?"

On a late occasion our Holy Father Pius the Ninth, in replying to a deputation, used the following words, which bear upon this subject. The Holy Father remarked :- "In our days Father remarked:—"In our days Jesus Christ is persecuted in His ministers and in His holy religion; but the modern Pharisees, not content with persecut-ing the Church, would, like those of old, see her urch, would like those of old, see her Against this destruction, the Bishops, the sacred ministers, and the people oppose them-selves, wherefore the sectarians, the unbelievers, and the free-thinkers, seeing the impotence of their efforts, have turned to the powerful for aid, and

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE ATTENDED TO SERVICE AND T

following paragraph: Bat, meantime, though this structure has been built of the free-will offerings of pious Catholics, rivaling in their zeal the religious devotion of the Middle Ages, when their Church had undisputed sway over Europe, religious skepticism prevails both there and here, and ecclesiastical authority has little weight with millions of men. In the dominant literature it is scarcely felt, and science pays no heed to it. The revolt was never so large, so strong, so defiant as now. Ancient religious doctrines, which once had implicit credence among all Christians whomsoever, no matter how great their ecclesiastical differences, and which found few to assail them ven from outside the fold, now provoke criticism, or fail altogether to gain acceptance within the Church itself. And audacious reasoners who reject it authority and demand to be unfettered in their intellectual pursuits, scout them as vain superstitions, or as the clumsy work of intellectual child-

Can St. Patrick's Cathedral check this tendency

of the age ? This is a strange question to put, and yet a sug gestive one. St. Patrick's Cathedral was built first and last for the worship of God. It was not intended to check scepticism, or as a rebuke to scepticisn. It is God's temple, and that is all. Scepticism was never considered in the matter.

As little is or was the Cathedral intended as a sort show-house of religion. The Cathedrai is preeninently the church of all the people, the common lome of the faithful as distinct from the various parish churches. With this view is it large, com-nodious, and now, as in the old days of faith, planted on such a site that it may, if possible, be seen of all the people. It is richer and more mag-tificent than other churches because it embraces all, lanted on such a site that it may, if possible, be seen of all the people. It is richer and more magnificent than other churches because it embraces all, and because all combine to add to the beauty and splendor of the common altar. In this the founder of St. Patrick's only followed the old Catholic tradition and practice.

The rebuke to scepticism, though strong, is alto-

dent for their glorious actions and for the heroism of their patience. The barbarities of the tyrants were the cause of the martyrs who fill the heavens in glorious millions, and whom we venerate on earth."

A CURE FOE RELIGIOUS SCEPTICISM.

The Sun has an interesting and kindly article on the new St. Patrick's Cathedral, that closes with the following paragraph:

Hention to dispatch an embassy to Cabul, but is preparing to back up that embassy, if the current rumor may be believed, by an army which, at the commencement of the cold séason—that is, in six weeks' time—would reach Hassan Abdul, between Rawul Pindee and Attock"—these localities being in the immediate vicinity of Peshawur, in the extreme northwestern corner of India, and at the English end of the Khyber Pass, the gateway into Afghanistan from that direction, and only 180 miles distant from Cabul. It is a significant fact that the Russian force is about the same distance away from Cabul in, the opposite direction. The away from Cabul in, the opposite direction. The English force is stated by the *Times* to consist of three infantry divisions and as many brigades of cavalry, or about 50,000 men. In discussing the strategy of the situation, the *Times* takes the ground that a strong combined division can overthrow force that can be brought against it, and that, as the great difficulty will be the guarding of communica-tions and the supply of provisions, which must be brought up by convoys, each invading column should consist of but two compact brigades of ther convoys, each invading column oughly disciplined troops, armed with breech-loader and supported by the proper proportion of cavalry and artillery. It concludes that to enter Afghanistan it will require three columns of about 14,000 men each, and about 18,000 reserves on the frontier, or a total of 60,000 men.

From McGce's Illustrated Weekly

IN THE KHYBER PASS.

The Khyber Pass may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, ten miles west of Peshawur, and to extend as far as Daka, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village surcounded by a mud wall. There still exists the ruins of an old fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains by the Khalsa army under Hurree Singh. Within one housand vards of Kadam the gorge narrows to one thousand yards of Nation the gorge narrows to one hundred and fifty yards, with steep, precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, distant about fifteen hundred feet in height, slaty, bare, and to all appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies from two hundred and ninety to forty feet. For a distance of two miles and a half beyond Ali Musjid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters Lala Beg Valley, about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being

"She needs no slab of parian marble,
With white and ghastly head,
To tell wanderers in the valley
The virtues of the dead.
Let the lilly be her tombstone,
And the dew drops pure and white,
The epitaphs the angels write
In the stillness of the night."
"R. M. SWEARINGTON."

With respects to friends Botto, Lambert, Eidy and all others, and with hopes of soon hearing from you, I am yours, with respect,

A HUMOROUS LECTUER'S EXPERI-ENCE.

Amusing incidents are apt to occur in the rural districts. I remember on one occasion, after the lecture was over, that the audience, which was made up, for the most part, of farmers and their families seemed disinclined to go, but held their seats, lookseemed disinctined to go, but held their seats, tooking up as if expecting some kind of an after-piece. This was so unlike a city audience, who rush for the door before the last words are out of the speaker's mouth, that I couldn't help remarking the fact to the minister who sat with me in the pulpit.
"Ah, yes," said he, "our people are not accustomed to lectures, and they are expecting the

doxology."
"Then, by all means, let them have it," I said.

uldn't have been more reluctant to pass e couldn't have been interested and passage
All stood up, crowding the aisles and passage
To ways, but no one moved towards the do facilitate matters I seized one old fellow by the hand and gave it a shake, and passed him along, came another, and him I also pump-handled. Then

are cumbrously baggy about the skirts. Average female shoes clumsy and ill-fitting. Sad change from the Parisian grisette in plain black, white collar, low slipper and bare head. But the English Soldier is far beyond the French in build, carriage, uniform and general appearance. Fine animals. Shops for selling cooked food abundant; such as Fine meat, too. For six pence a square meal may be bought and carried home in a paper, also, ed be bought and carried home in a paper, also, cel and kidney pies for a penny. "Noted Eel Pie Houses" all over London. A workingman may buy his steak or chop at the butcher's and have it cooked at the chop house. The sign "No charge for cooking" is common in shop house windows. A cup of tea one penny, coffee ditto. The tea is good; the coffee villainous. This is a plain poor man's living. A penny will give a poor man a meal, viz., bowl of soup and bread. Shops much ornamented with heavy brass mouldings mounted on wood. In this damp climate it's one eternal scrub to keep them bright. They are frequently moveable and are taken within at night, otherwise they are stolen. Singular sight, though, to see a moveaue and are taken within at night, otherwise they are stolen. Singular sight, though, to see a shopman thus disnounting the ornamation of his shop doors and windows. There are miles on miles of small two-story cottages. In these live the working people, Six-story tenements a la New York are unknown. The poor man's street here is narare unknown. The poor man's street here is nar-row and grimy, but the house has more comfort than that of Gotham. Tens of thousands in London have their bit of back yard and strip of front gar-den. Baths, warm and cold are abundant. Cold,

"Then, by all means, let them have it," I said.
"It will do us all good.
"If you, sir," said he, "will stand at the bottom of the steps, the people will be glad to shake hands with you, if you please, as they are going out."
"Certainly," I said, "with much pleasure,"
The minister stood up and told the audience that after singing the Doxology any one who pleased might have the opportunity of shaking hands with the lecturer. Accordingly I took my position near the door, and if I had been a prize bull dog the people couldn't have been more reluctant to pass

Gen. Baths, warm and cold are abundant. Cold, one penny; warm, two pence, including soap and towel. Excellent gin at forty cents per pint. The stuff sold in New York for "Old Tom" at one dollar per bottle is alcohol in comparison. One needs now to visit Europe to learn what good liquor means.

Dirt is abundant on both men and women in East London. For greasy and rotten rags on men and women, London may stand A. I. Thames steam ferry boats cheap, dingy and dirty. Funerals cheap, the proposed of the step in the proposed of the step in the per bottle is alcohol in comparison. One needs now to visit Europe to learn what good liquor means.

Dirt is abundant on both men and women in East London. For greasy and rotten rags on men and women, London may stand A. I. Thames steam ferry boats cheap, dingy and dirty. Funerals cheap. Crape a yard in length dangling from their hats Can be buried for second charging from their hats like a pirate's flag, red noses, black suits, well inked at seams. Don't know who you are, what you are where you come from, or where you're going to. No matter. Will mourn all the same, and after funeral adjourn to nearest public home and pray for another subject to mourn over, the street at night than in New York. bustle and street shows, sucn as "Punch and Judy," band of street negro minstrels, Irish ballad singers, Highland pipers Italian ditto, German bands payement sketching artists with colored chalks, Bible readers, performing dogs, cats, mice and birds, acrobats and tumblers.—Graphic.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line reach subsequent insertion. Advertisements meared in nonpariet type 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve onths, special terms. All advertisements should be inded in not later than Thursday morning. Perms to agents, twelve and a half per cent, on rettances, or one free copy to the getter up of each club ten.

witances, or one free copy to the getter up of each cato of ten.

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 necessally for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER. 368 Richmond Street, London, Ont

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1878.

LOCAL history is sometimes quite as interesting and curious when brought before our notice, as that which relates to the great empires of the earth. In fact it teaches lessons which thoughtful people ought not, nay, cannot overlook. It often shows how the most persistent hobbies of different bodies or societies of men are in a few years frustrated or completely overturned. Such an instance presents itself at the Catholic Parish of Biddulph. The first Catholic who went to reside there was taken by some half dozen Orangemen and carried away to be drowned, so fearful were they, that if they allowed even one "papist" to occupy land in their district more would follow; but he, however escaped. As might be supposed this was an Irishman, and as he and his forefathers had learned how to battle persecution in another land, he determined to stay, and stay he did; and the result is that there are more Catholics in Biddulph to-day than there are Orangemen. Here the visitor will see a sample of the undying energy and persistent faith of the Irish Catholic. They who kept the faith alive in England until it has at last budded into a grand reality again, have here erected a fine church, attached to which is a burial ground kept in splendid order and does credit to the pastor. They have also three or four "separ-"ate" schools in working order in the parish; and last, but by no means the least, a magnificent two-story residence for the priest, which would grace any city in Canada, and which ought rather to be termed a palace. With such splendid results as Biddulph places before our eyes, achieved in a single general tion or lifetime, any observant or thoughtful mind can easily trace the source of this success to the unconquerable vitality of the One True Church.

WE are pleased to state that the Catholic ladies of Ingersoll are now zealously engaged or in the Cabinet; when some member comin preparing for a Bazarr and grand drawing of prizes which is to come off on the 12th,13th and 14th of December. It is hoped that the Catholic people in different parts of the Diocese will avail themselves of this opportunity to help their fellow Catholics of Ingersoll, to bring to a successful completion : work which their pastor the Rev. Father Boubat has devotedly undertaken for the benefit of his people and to the honor of The Sacred Heart of Jesus. Our friends of Ingersoll deserve assistance at the hands of the Catholic body, so much the more as they have themselves subscribed most handsomely to. wards the erection of this noble edifice. Twelve thousand dollars from a congregation by no means large or wealthy evinces a spirit of religion and of generosity which deserves to be encouraged. With our heart we say to the readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD: Of the generasity of your Catholic heart contribute to this good work. Every Catholic should hold it as dear to his heart to have his share in the lasting prayer and offering to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which this Church shall be for ages.

LORD O'HAGAN ON EDUCATION.

Lord O'Hagan, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, spoke at the prize distribution at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, lately. He said that in Ireland they had lost a multitude of schools which in old times instructed the people in classical literature and general knowledge, while the middle-class schools which existed in former days, through the operation of the great State system, had been more or less abolished. Thus a great evil existed in Ireland—a want of intermediate education. In reference to the Government measure to remedy that defect, though he was not associated with that Government, he could promise them that if their measure was a fair and honest one there would not be any party feeling about it and all honest men the Irish had more than their place. The English Catholics had been deprived of those enter the political arena, or aspire to a posi endowments which their fathers gave for the tion that would entitle them to a voice in the on in the tremendous depths of the ocean,

by others. He hoped the Catholics would follow the example of the good old people and make the endowments over again, for it was difficult to say that a college such as that could be absolutely what it ought to be without endowments. It was by education that the Catholics in England might rise to their proper level. There was in the world a flood feeling. of dismal and desolating doctrine which sought to make a negation of the human conscience and to drag the Almighty Himself from His throne. There was a prevalence of infidel opinnions such as never was exhibited adoption of broader views." Very likely the before, and the time had come when there views of the Free Press will become so ex. would be a death-struggle between the truths of Christianity and the falsehoods of Atheism, and he believed that in this struggle the Catholic Church must be the victor. If religion was to be maintained in this country without a vigorous and conscientiously-maintained system of positive dogma, it would be impossible to encounter materialistic influences. It was the duty of Catholics to avail themselves to the fullest extent of institutions such as that which guarded the faith of the child and secured its progress. His Lordship also referred to the high position taken in the rolls of the London University by Stoneyhurst, which was foremost among schools.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

We have lately heard many complaints of the injustice to which Catholics-especially the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion are being subjected by both political parties. The Irish Canadian, after fighting a hard battle for Sir John Macdonald, begins to fear that that right hon. gentleman fails to appreciate the signal service thus rendered. The Montreal Post and True Witness are of the same opinion. We do not pretend to be capable of giving advice on political questions, but we feel satisfied that no Government, Conservative or Reform, can ignore the rights of Catholics with impunity; therefore we fancy it would be just as well to allow Sir John sufficient time to get his house in order before condemning him. It is not half so easy to form a Ministry as it is to write a two-column article upon how it should be constituted. We consider the present Cabinet to be merely an therefore not to be too severely criticized until it assumes a more definite aspect.

The Opposition papers re-echo the complaints of the Canadian and Post, and the Ministerial organs ridicule their pretensions. The Free Press lately took occasion to refer to the editor of the Irish Canadian in a manner far from complimentary. With this, we have nothing to do, but the Free Press treats the subject of Catholic representation so cavalierly that we feel called upon to make a few remarks.

plained once that the Catholics of Ontario in the flesh, nor any person who would dare makes out a schedule in order to show how absurd is the claim for Catholic representation in the Cabinet of Sir John. The Free Press argues that if Catholics claim a certain number of seats in the Cabinet, every Protestant sect would be entitled to make a similar demand. This is mere buncombe. Protestantism is Protestantism no matter what denominational name you call it by, and its most ardent devotees never question what sect an aspirant for Parliamentary honors belongs to so long as they know that he is a sound Protestant, or even a Freethinker, or a Jew, or anything except a Papist. It is quite unnecessary for the various Protestant sects to clamor for repre sentation, because they have already got it. There is not a Protestant denomination of any importance in Canada that has not a representative in Parliament.

The Free Press thinks "ability, fitness and a quarter of a century's experience," should overrule all other considerations. Does the Free Press imagine that the Catholies of Canada are so devoid of common sense, or so palpably ignorant as to expect that a mere nonentity should be elected to Parliament or

was a Catholic? When a Catholie is put forward care is Dr. Bergin and Mr. Costigan as well qualified as certain members of the present Cabinet? If Catholic feeling is not to be considered in Ontario, we would like to know why Protestant it is wrong for Catholics to ask that they be represented in the counsels of State on denominational principles, whose fault is it? Cath- others, except that they are all birds. olies have brains and ambition and patriotism in Ireland would give them their support. In as well as Protestants. In many of the walks competitive examinations in the Civil Service of life there is a fair field and no favor for them in Canada, but when they atempt to is no such thing as a general unity. On the

purpose of education, and which were enjoyed government of the country which they love as well as other people, they find that they are under a ban. When this ban is re moved, and when Protestants of every denomination have cast aside all prejudice against their Catholic fellow citizens, it will be time for the Free Press to say that Cabinets should be formed without regard to religious

The Free Press thinks also that "deference to local interest and Provincial prejudice should not be tolerated any longer than is necessary to educate the people up to the pansive after a while that it may commence educating the people to do away with the local Parliaments.

IDEAS OF A UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

Our excellent contemporary of Strathroy, the Western Dispatch, publishes a lecture by the Rev. S. Beswick, of the new Jerusalem church, which for broadness, charity, speculation and chimera, outrivals anything of the kind that has ever come under our notice. With great ability the rev. lecturer maintains that there is as much difference between sectarian churches and the Church Universal, as there was between the Church of Christ and the Jewish Church.," of course his idea of Universal Church, and the Church of Christ differs from ours, but he has unwittingly committed himself in several parts of his lecture, to a belief in sound Roman Catholic doctrine. This we will endeavor to show further on.

The rev. lecturer believes there is a new Universal Church coming into existance and

"Why should not Christian churches, enter taining different views of religious truth, still thus be united in spirit? Unity of spirit with are willing to sacrifice their very lives if regard and treat each other as brethern, and diversity of belief-unity with variety-this is the order of heaven, and of creation on earth. Let me expand this idea. The most perfect unity is compatible with the greatest variety. The whole created universe is a unit. Look at the sky at night. You see inumerable stars, differing in magnitude and glory, and at different distances from each other. The planets have each their cirles and limits, threading their ways around the sun with a velocity pecular to each. Look at the earth by day. You see it everywhere impromptu one, susceptible of changes, and diversified with hill and dale, mountain and valley, rock and stream, river and lake and sea, etc, etc."

Why those Christian Churches cannot be united is because it is practically impossible. Supposing that all the different Protestant sects agreed upon a basis of union, they would simply form an unwieldly mass which -like a body without a head-would be impotent. When any body of men form themselves into an association the first thing done is to elect a head, or centre of authority whom each individual member must respect When Mr. Mackenzie was in office the and obey. How would it be possible for the Globe and Mr. Dymond scouted the idea of different religious sects to elect such a head? Catholic representation either in Parliament It might be said Christ is the head of all had not one representative in the House of to say that he was His vicegerent on earth, Commons, Mr. Dymond rose to his feet and and could speak with authority, it would only declared that they had eighty-eight. Now, be natural to suppose that each sect would try the Free Press argues in a similar strain and to establish its right to preponderate. One would say that Martin Luther preached and practiced what Christ taught on earth, another would answer that Calvin had just as much authority as Luther; a third would aver that Huss had more authority than either of them; while a fourth would maintain that if ever a man had a divine mission that man was John Wesley; and a fifth would extinguish the whole of them by extolling the virtues of

Knox; and so on ad finitum. That "the most perfect unity is compatible with the greatest variety" in inanimate nature may be true. But it must be borne in mind that this perfect unity is due to the controlling influence exerted by one great Power. In speaking of animated nature the rev. gentleman seems to have been so absorbed in poetic illusions as to have lost sight of actual realities. Referring to birds he says: "Every "bird has a feather different from every other "in the flock." Now we always believed in the good old adge that "birds of a feather "flock together," and although we have no pretensions to being an authority on ornithology we feel safe in saying that in a flock of a hundred crows there are ninety-nine that be taken into the Cabinet simply because he are so nearly alike, that it would be impossible to distinguish one from the other, either by plumage, voice or natural instincts. taken that he is no mere figure head. Are not Further, we know that in the great diversity of the feathered tribe there is anything but a general unity. There is very little amity between the hawk and the lark, or between the eagle and the goose. And it is feeling has to be considered in Quebec? Now if an absolute fact that each species, and even each sub-division of species, keep entirely to themselves and have nothing in common with

The rev. gentleman also uses the fishes the sea as an illustration of "unity with "diversity." In the sea, as upon land, there contrary, there is a continual warfare going

years would amount to a mass of fish as large as this globe.

The rev. gentleman believes that all men must love one another before this Universal Church can be established. This is the doctrine we have been taught from our youth, and we have been taught it by a Church which has been established for eighteen hundred and seventy-eight years, and which has spread throughout all ages and nations, and which, we have the solemn assurance of the damned never ends (it must be always borne in

It seems strange that the rev. gentleman holding such good doctrine, should have to beat about the bush for chickadees, and plunge into the sea for perriwinkles, to illustrate his idea of a Universal Church. Again, he says: "Pure and undefiled religion is to visit the fatherless and the widow; it is less 'intellectual than practical." "The real orthodox man is he who acts most Christlike, who goes about doing good." If the Rev. Mr. Beswick would only open his eyes and look in earnest for this Church of which he dreams, instead of indulging in chimerical speculations, he would very soon discover that it was already a stern reality, and quite in accordance with his views of what a Universal Church should be. He would find it to be a religion that visited the fatherless, aided the weak, and comforted the distressed; a religion whose ministers, or votaries, feared neither war, nor pestilence, nor death, when called to the post of duty; a religion so Christlike in its attributes that all who believe in it necessary, rather than deny Him who founded it upon the rock of eternal salvation. He would find it so universal that it embraces the with diversity as he has not yet dreamt of. Let him picture to himself an immense temple in which are Europeans, Americans, Asiatics, Africans, Australians, New Zealanders and people from the remotest parts of the earth assembled for the purpose of adoring and worshiping the same God, and he will have some idea of the compatibility of unity with diversity. He has read in Scripture how Peter addressed the multitude and they all understood him as speaking in their own ture, he can behold a priest offering up the Sacrifice of the Mass in a universal tongue which all seem to understand. He will see in every act of devotion they perform a universal similitude. The white man and the negro, the Mongolian and Circassian, the Beswick to dream of it, as it would be for us to live in expectation of the day when men will so love one another, that even politicians will sink all minor differences and Sir John embrace the Hon. Geo. Brown.

IS HELL ETERNAL?

It is not a little astonishing that men professing to be Christians should for a moment have any doubt on this subject. That the Atheists of the last century should deny it we can understand. Denying a personal God, they were only logical in denying sin as an offence against God and hell as its punishment. But that any one acknowledging God should deny the eternity of hell is past comprehension. And it is all the more so in Protestants, whom we have not as yet heard denying an eternal heaven. If heaven as a reward for a good life s eternal, why may not hell as a punishment for in be eternal also? If the recompense of the saints s eternal, the punishment of the reprobate ought also to be so too. Justice includes both reward and punishment. The justice of God is equally manifest in the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice. Do these men complain of the eternity of heaven? But if the rewards of a good life or the effects of reconciliation are eternal without ofering violence to the attributes of a divine rewarder why cannot the punishment of a bad life followed by a final impenitence be eternal likewise without offering violence to our idea of a first avenger? To be logical these men must reject heaven as well as hell. But a momentary sin, you object, may suffer an ternal punishment.

eternal punishment.

But the momentary conversion followed by an eternal reward is due to the miracle of Calvar, ap-Exactly; just as a momentary sin followed by an ternal woe is due to the rejection of this mirad

But as a matter of fact no sin is momentary As e theologians express it, the will of sin is eternal. sin may be momentary indeed in its execution A sin may a sin may be momentary indeed in an oment; even the intention of the murder may have been momentary; a blow may have been given in a moment of anger; but all this is not the sin. The sin s the choice of the will electing to deal a murderous blow

and thereby reject God for all eternity. Howthen can such a choice be called momentary? Even in the moment of choosing, it was an eternal choice. But by the very terms of our proposition to

objection is impossible.

Hell is a place of eternal punishment for the unrepentant sinner. However a momentary sin unre-pented of is a continual sin, and therefore your ob-its mellow, radiant sunlight, its scents and sounds of

and this war is said to be an absolute neces sity, for it is estimated that, if fish were all allowed to go on multiplying without interruption that the sea would have become impassable many years ago. Buffon estimated that the produce of two herings in twenty that the produce of twenty that the produce of twenty that the produce of twenty the produce of twenty th present sin. A return to first principles will make the eternity of hell evident. 10 "The greatness of a crime is the measure of its punishment." Now a sin may be great objectively as well as subjectively. Not to speak too much according to the schools—a sin against God is infinite as for as the person offended is concerned. It deserves then an infinite punishment. But this punishment cannot be infinite as far as the pain is concerned because all human pain must of necessity be finite. It remains therefore only that these finite pains shall be infinite in duration. But this is—hell.

2° "The duration of a crime is the measure of a crime is the measure of its punishment.

2° "The duration of a crime is the measure of the duration of its punishment." If then the sin of which, we have the solemn assurance of mind that the impenitent sinner is alone condemned to hell) the punishment likewise should never end. But in the case of those who die in despair or final impenitence, what is then to make the crime cease that is there to efface it l—to reform our manners to to render the soul pure? Once the soul crosses that precise line which divided time from eternity, the thoughts, habits, the feelings she brings with her are eternalized with her and she stands immutable before her God either in holiness or iniquity as the case may be. Since then the crime will be eternal, the punishment also must be so too. But this is

3° It is repugnant to right reason to suppose that an infinitely just God can consort with sinners. But once in hell what is there to change the sinner. to a saint? The length of the punishment cannot do it, because it is already deservedly eternal and eternity never ends. Another redemption cannot do it, because even if the danned were capable of redemption as a matter of fact no divine Son has yet offered or promised to offer. Our friends have suppose many very violent suppositions before ey arrive at their non-eternal hell. Besides; to bring the unrepentant sinner to heaven would be to frustrate exactly all these people wish in his favour. Where would be the use in admitting him to heaven? Where would be the use in admitting him to heaven? He would not be happy there. As he would find nothing there to gratify his passions he would only serve to disturb others without being happy himself. Heaven would still be a hell to him. Would our friends bring him out of the fryingpan into the fire? And would they have God as foolish as themselves?

(To be Continued.)

VISIT TO THE HOUSE OF PRO-VIDENCE, TORONTO.

(Special Correspondence of the Catholic Record.) Through the sunlit October air, rich and sweet with the breath of dying flower and foliage, under the autumn sky, so soft, so tender in its azure depths, we drove through this fair Canadian city, Toronto, seeing much to admire, and perhaps much to wonder at. How fast she has grown-this young Forest Queen! How full of life, and vigor and enterprise! What may we not prophecy for her future, if she advances as steadily as she has done

for the last quarter of a century? We visited the grey, picturesque University, which looks as if it were transplanted here from some grand old park in "Merrie England;" the tongue. Here, he will see this verified. In Normal School, of which the good citizens of Tothis temple which we have asked him to pie ronto are justly proud; Osgoode Hall, and the many stately temples to the living God, that rise in still, calm beauty, among the busy haunts of commerce. Last of all (and my mind is so full of this last that I needs must write of it now), we drew up at the "House of Providence," an ancient-looking turretted structure, on one side of which a bright new "wing," built in modern style, contrasts Indian and the Esquimaux all worshiping at strangely with the medieaval appearance of the the same altar, after the same manner, and main building. Subsequent observations led us with the same faith. Outside of the Catholic to conclude that the development of a similar wing on the other side would be a desideratum, not only found, and it is about as idle for Rev. Mr. as regards the symmetry of the edifice, but also the growing wants of the institution. What a monument of charity is this House of Providence? Who can calculate the amount of good this noble work achieves? In this home of the homeless are gathered between four and five bundred destitute persons, ranging from the little child just entering the untried paths of this world of sorrow and sin, to the old man tottering feebly to the grave. Surely 'tis a noble mission to tend and care for these-God's poor! These helpless ones, whom the busy world has cast from her. How little we think of the quiet heroism of these good Sisters of St. Joseph, who devote their lives to this work. One of them led us through the house, explaining, and giving us all the information we asked as we went along.

Through the long airy corridors we went, into the boys' school-rooms, where were assembled over one hundred orphan boys, who rose simultaneously as we entered. We were agreeably surprised at the healthful appearance of the little fellows and their neat dress. At a signal from the Sister they sang, in good time and tune, a song whose bright nelody haunts us even yet, not the usual mournful ditty of the orphanage, but a ringing, joyous air, that seemed to us an escapement of the mirth of young hearts. We then passed into a wide bright hall in the new wing, and were greeted by one hundred and twenty-three orphan girls all clad in pretty, comfortable dresses, all tidy, happy and healthy-looking, from the little toddling lassies who seemed special pets of the house, to the studious girl in her teens, ambitious of winning her share of prizes at healthful appearance of the little fellows and their teens, ambitious of winning her share of prizes at the Christmas examinations. They sang for us, and we remarked with pleasure the evidences of careful training in the taste and expression with which they rendered the simple ballads chosen for

Across the corridor, half the length of the wing, is spacious apartment, called the "Women's Worka spacious apartment, called the "Women's Work-rooms." Here we found about sixty women, under the supervision of a Sister, sewing, knitting, mending, spinning, etc. In a similar room on the next flat are the older orphan girls employed in

waking dresses, etc., for the younger ones.
We were conducted to the infirmaries, four in number, where are over seventy sick women. s misery in almost every form, attended and soothed by these good Sisters. Here is helpless old age, where utterances betray second childhood. Here are sufferers from cancer, tumor, paralysis, blind-ness, consumption, etc. Ah! It saddens one's heart to be brought thus face to face with human suffering to be brought thus face to face with human suffering—human misery. It brings a lesson, an evangel home to that thoughtless, selfish heart. It is a silent sermon, more eloquent than the grandest pulpit oratory. What sad thoughst are evoked from our startled souls by the sight of these poor sufferers, whose "days go on" so fraught with pain here in this quiet infirmary, 4ll uncheered by the gladness and glory of the beautiful world without, with We de whom w crutches, waited u a cup of ticed on and woe. from thi place, n charity s

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summer life, its song of bird, its rustling golden words, and the tender, holy azure of the sky over

all!
We were shown through the dormitories; and very dainty and pretty the girls' beds looked in their snowy counterpanes and pillows. All the dormitories are large, and well ventilated, clean and comfortable. Truly these children, so well and kindly cared for, have reason to thank God daily for the friends He has raised up for them in their loneliness.

ness.

We descended from the sleeping-rooms, and were shown the Chapel, Surgery, Recreation-room, and Boys' Infirmary. Lastly, we were conducted to the adjoining buildings, set apart for the men, of whom we found over fifty, almost all of them inwhites Some old men were walking about on valids. Some old men were walking about on crutches, a few were sitting out on the platform in the sun. Those in the sick wards are watched and waited upon by those kind and skillful nurses whose sole reward is the promise of their Master that even a cup of cold water given in His name shall not go

"Remember the poor" was the legend we noticed on the walls of the vestibule as we passed out.

Remember the poor!—these desolate children of want, and woe, and misery—these saddened souls, who, from this sanctuary of charity look out upon the great busy world, and feel that therein they have no place, no home, no heart-ties to bind them to their place, no home, no heart-ties to bind them to their fellow-man! Surely the golden bond of Christian charity should unite us to these afflicted ones.

Let us then remember the poor, that the words of the Saviour may haunt our hearts, not as a reproach between the poor, it is a proposed in the saviour may have done if

but as a blessing. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these little ones, ye have done it also unto Me."

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

GONE EAST .- Mr. John Scandrett, of 175 Dundas street, has gone to the Eastern markets to purchase his Christmas stock of groceries.

THE CROSSINGS.—The crossings on the principal streets have been kept pretty free from mud and slush for the past few days, thanks to the attention of the street Commisioner, but still there are some others want looking after.

Our townsman, Mr. H. A. Wilkins, the celebrated sculptor, has been engaged by His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton to finish the memorial of the late Bishop Farrell, and it appears that our friend has received such encouragement as to make it probable that he will remain permanently in the ambitious city. The works at present entrusted to him are, the grand memorial portrait statue of the late Bishop Farrell, the colossal statue of St. Patrick for the new St. Patrick's Church, and the \$1,200 Goring Monument. While wishing Mr. Wilkins every success, we feel sorry that London is unable to sufficiently encourage high art in sculpture.

WHAT NEXT ?-We learn by telegraph from Montreal that a female Orange lodge has been organized ander the name of "Princess Louise Benevolent Orange Society." Her Royal Highness will feel flattered on her arrival at the Commercial Capital when the Orangewomen in full regalia present her with an adress and a sworn declaration to defend her against all her enemies. She will also be highly impressed with the elevated tone of Canadian society as dis-played by the lady-like deportment of the Montreal Orangewomen. Rev. Mrs. Doudiet is the Grand

LAST week the Tizer treated its readers to an original essay on law concerning the stealing of a piece of meat by a lawyer's dog. The story has at least the merit of being ancient, for we remember least the merit of being ancient, for we remember linearnate Word. Hence is our worship and their's least the merit of being ancient, for we remember hearing it before we got into our teens, and we are quite a while out of them now. We have wrestled for some time with a crooked question of a similar nature, and having failed so far in arriving at a satfactory solution we submit it to the *Tizer* man for analysis. analysis.

Supposing two men owned two boats down on the river, one of which was named "Free Trade" and the other "Protection alias N. P. A bull and a goat happened to meet just where the boats were moored, and after scrutinizing the letters com menced a series of genuflections which both evidently understood. The bull seemed to be getting angry, and the goat popped into the "Free Trade' in order the more fully to evince his political leanings. The boat being moored by a rotten cordwhich the bull got round his horns, and snapped in twain-soon drifted out to sea, and getting into the centre of the current was carried rapidly down stream and dashed to pieces over a dam, the goat having previously committed suicide by jumping out and getting drowned. Meantime, the bull stepped into "Protection" alias N. P., but on account of his enormous weight the bottom fell out of the boat and he dropped through and was drowned. Required: Whether should the owners of the boats pay for the auimals, or the owners of the animals pay for the boats? or the public at large pay for the whole damage?

MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

were brought out. The dangers to the Indian Empire, were Russia to get a foothold in Afghanistan, the absolute necessity for England to take pos session of Afaghanistan in order to be able to present an efficient barrier to the advance of Russia, and the causes which lead to the impending rupture between England and Afghanistan, were well dis-

cussed. At the conclusion of the debate, the chairman, after carefully summing up the arguments on each side, decided in favor of the affirmative.

For next Thursday evening the subject for debate is, "Resolved, that women have been of greater benefit to the world than men." Each side is evenly matched and quite competent to give the subject a thorough examination, hence a very instructive and entertring debate is promised.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are no responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

FLASHES FROM BIDDULPH.

[To Editor of the Catholic Record.] DEAR SIR,-One interested in the circulation of the "Catholic Record" recently asked me to occassionally contribute an article-say once a month only -to a Catholic paper that would use its energies to do justice to all. I replied I would ; but, that I, would not bind myself to once a month or once a year: but, that when occasion offered, I would take time by the forelock and contribute my mite of uniting to the "Catholic Record." So, dear Editor, don't scold! You know quite well, the old adage. It is better late-than never. Well, to begin! Father William, O. S. F. appeared in our midst on Sunday, Nov. 10th to begin as his divine master did before him, the work of saving souls. To attain the end he had in view, he decided, at the wish of our kind Bishop, to have recourse to the "Forty Hours Devotion." It was Father William who opened this sweet and thrilling devotion; but he had not the honor of closing it. His Lordship, the Bishop of London, arrived here on Wednesday-it was some body's birthday. With that humility so characteristic of the true Franciscan, he resigned to his lordship the task of finishing what he had so well begun, Father William, however, remaining at his post of

who knows, but it may prove of interest to some one of your many readers.

The "Forty Hours" exposition of the Blessed sacrament was first instituted at Milan about the year 1534. The favors bestowed by heaven, in consequence of its establishment, on the inhabitants of that city and its environs, were so varied and so signal, that St. Philip Neri, that great servant of signal, that St. Philip Nerl, that great servances of God and the ardent promoter of this devotion, had it introduced into Rome. At Rome, it received the warmest approval of Pope Clement VIII. and also another's most cordial sanction, in the year 1592, on account, as the same Holy Father writes, of the troubled state of christendom, and the sufferings of the church.

But as in treating a subject such as this, so sacred

But as in treating a subject such as this, so sacred and so sublime, I feel I am treading on holy ground; therefore, would it not be more becoming for me to content myself with giving the opinions of two of the most distinguished ecclesiastics that ever adorned the Catholic Church in England—namely, the ever to be lamented Cardinal Wiseman and the learned and accomplished Father Faber.

Speaking of the ineffable benefits conferred upon mankind by the mystery of the Incarnation His Eminence beautifully says: "In this mystery, our flesh has penetrated into the sanctuary of God's light inaccessible. For in the very midst and centre of that dazzling radiance towards which blissful spirits bend gazing and adoring, it is to be seen the of that dazzling radiance towards which observed spirits bend gazing and adoring, it is to be seen the gentle "likeness of the "Son of man" in all things resembling us. And, in return, heaven has bestowed upon earth, not merely communion between us, and its happy citizens, but the permanent dwelling of God among us, who under the name of "God with us" lives ever in the midst of His church, to be the direct object of our adoration and love. the direct object of our adoration and love.

And so it comes that heaven worships now the nature of man indivisibly united with the God-head, and earth adores the Deity, joined becomes difficult to determine whether he there beheld counterparts to what the church has already established upon earth, or types which served her, under Apostolic guidance for the framing of her Ritual. But, rather would we say that the same divine instinct taught angels in heaven and Saints on earth, to adore and love with the same outward approximation. And the whole forms but one church expression. And the whole forms but one church, one worship. There is one altar in both, beneath which the slain for Christ rest, and on that which the same Victim Lamb reposes; one censor from which prayer rises fragrant, from minister's to angel's hands; one bench of memorable elders, that sit or fall prostrate in array around; one choir, one

song one voice, one heart, one life.

"In one only respect would these services appear to differ, namely; theirs is perpetual, uninterrupted, uneasing: that the thrice repeated "Holy" echoes ever through these golden vaults; while we, only at brief and distant periods, can unite in formal worship. But even here the Spouse of Christ on earth would not be outdone, and wishful to rival the very sleepless and deathless watchfulness of those eyes that sparkle all over the cherubim around the throne of God, she has instituted, at different periods, modes of imitating the unfailing worship of heaven. In early days she taught her Religious, in desert and in monastery, to divide themselves into choirs, that day and night kept up the praises of God in uninterrupted psalmody; and in our own days she has instituted this perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, of Him whom in Heaven they so worship, with us present truly as with

At the last meeting of the Literary Club of this Society, held on Thursday evening, November 14th, a very interesting debate took place. The subject: "Resolved that the demands made by England of Afghanistan are not justifiable," was well handled, pro and con.

Many interesting points bearing on the Afghan-English wars, the social condition of the Afandis, and Russian and English intrigues in Afghanistan were brought out. The dangers to the Indian Here, Father Faber sweetly chimes in, in that of childlike white we are to gaze?
"First. It is our Creator.—The end of all creation

"First. It is our Creator.—The end of all creation was His own glory in obtaining our love. He knows our weakness. He has known us from all eternity. He seeks our love. He values it above ten thousand stars. Think of Him during the seven days—think of Him when choosing our souls out of possible souls—think of Him burning up the world at last and saving not our souls only, but our bodies from the conflagration. from the conflagration.

from the conflagration.
"Second. It is the Son of Mary.—Of like nature with us, not the less the Creator, though part of His own creation. All Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and Calvary, are there;—the memories are in His soul—the wounds are in His hands. We had a place in that Sacred Heart during the agony, we have a place there now. He woos us to enter more deeply in. We are only men who meet together at our "Forty Hours Devotion" to worship our fellowman, who is our God as well.

never had a beginning who leans on none, has none to lean upon, unchangeable, and yet unspeakably changed. He loved us eternally—there never was a changed. He loved us eternally—there never was a time when we did not exist in His love; how over-whelming is this thought! He loves each one of us in church, and changes not, though we have done so much to forfeit His exceeding love. In the "Forty Hours" He invites all to spend the rest of

"Forty Hours" He invites all to spend the rest of eternity with Him. He comes to give graces. He for that object spends human hours of His long eternity in a special way with us, to fit us for our eternity with Him."

Osweet thought! O comforting, sustaining truth! The years as they go by so quietly, and yet so swiftly, are drawing us fast into His eternity, when He will, we trust, welcome us to His home, and press us to His heart, and put aside His veil, and show us His face, and take the sight of it away from us no more. Jesus is the eternal riches of the us no more. Jesus is the eternal riches of the Father. He has been His Father's delight from all eternity as He, judging from all 1 saw, was the de-light of Biddulph last week. His congregation here, seem to have appreciated the fact that they nere, seem to have appreciated the fact that they held one of the warmest, coziest corners in the Sacred Heart—at least I should judge so from the number of communicants—it being no less a number than 561. Then again, their anxiety to be sure to have rosaries, and crosses for poor Father William to bless,—and remember, by the way of no harm, he was fertigued after doing all the work of the to bless,—and remember, by the way of no harm he was fatigued after doing all the work of the he was fatigued after doing all the work of the forty hours, Preaching, Hearing confessions, etc, etc, —was both edifying and amusing. It was edifying to witness their faith accompanying their wants—rather their faith going hand in hand with their works. It was amusing too, for it made Father William almost ubiquitous. But what wonder? He came from the States; and any man from that side is, I believe, capable, of working wonders of labour, toil, and difficulties.

Now I cannot leave the work of our esteemed

Father William, however, remaining at his post of duty. By the way, upon the Bishop's arrival some were heard to say that he was a Bishop who feared neither roads nor weather; for at that time both were bad. Still before entering on details, it may not be amiss on my part to make a bold beginning, by venturing to give to the readers of the "Record" an explanation of this Devotion a devotion, that is as beautiful in itself, as it is marvellous in its results. Who knows, but it may prove of interest to some of your many readers.

The "Forty Hours" exposition of the Blessed sacrament was first instituted at Milan about the year 1534. The favors bestowed by heaven, in consequence of its establishment, on the inhabitants of that city and its environs, were so varied and so signal, that St. Philip Neri, that great servant of God and the ardent promoter of this devotion, had

His Lordship, I am confident left well pleased with us, as we parted well pleased with him. The above mentioned Rt. Rev. Bishop and Francis-can Father were ably assisted by Rev. Father Kelley, P. P. of Mount Carmel, and also by Fathers Dillon and O'Connor of London. Each and all in their and o'Colinio o' I are specified positions, seem to have worked with a will and a way—Hence their success.

Now then, Dear Editor, it strikes me you think the brakes on this

Now then, Dear Editor, it strikes me you think it is about time for me to put the brakes on this little tongue of mine. Well I will now do so. But, dreaming or no, methinks! I hear you ask who is this correspondent of ours in Biddulph, I will not tell you. You editors are as a general rule overwise; consequently; were I to tell you who I am, I would only make you wiser still—and that I wont do. Suffice it te say some thrice or four years ago I was christened "Little Pluckie." That name has clung to me ever since. So wishing you every success in your noble endeavor of providing us Catholics a good "Catholic Record."

I remain as ever. "LITTLE PLUCKIE."

WOODSTOCK.

Nov. 17th, 1878. RENEFIT CONCERT.

The concert in aid of the Active B. B. C., held in the Town Hall on Friday evening last was one of the most successful of the season; a long and varied programme had been prepared, and served to fill the hall to its utmost capacity. Mrs. Yuill of Clinton, and Miss Nolan of Brantford, rendered several choice selections in fine style, for which, they reclosed beauty encopes. Miss Nolan possesses asweet

8100,000 EXPENDED! ceived hearty encores. Miss Nolan possesses a sweet voice, which has been well cultivated, and her rendition of a selection of "Judith" was a treat to the lovers of good music.

The Club, we are pleased to learn, will be considerably in pocket from the receipts of their con cert. They speak of giving another concert some time during the present winter and we have no doubt but it will be as successful as on Friday last. ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday of last week a young man named Robert Ross was taking a load of cheese from the Harrington factory, when he fall from the wagon, inflicting serious and painful injuries about the head.

NARROW ESCAPE. Two of the men employed in the erection of the

Two of the men employed in the crection of the new bridge on Mill street, had a narrow escape from a painful death on Tue-day afternoon. At the time of the accident they were engaged at the spile driver, the weight of which was been raised. From an unexplained cause the rope to which it was attached became unfastened, precipitating the heavy weight downward, in the fall the iron became disengaged, striking one of the horses at work and disengaged, striking one of the horses at work and injuring it in such a manner that it had to be shot. Mr. George Hayward was thrown about twenty feet by the shock but escaped with only a few bruises, but Mr. S. Worthington had three of his ribs broken and otherwise badly injured. The contractor for the spile driving is Mr. W. Chambers, to whom no blame whatever is attached for the accident

CRIMINAL COURT.

Last Friday afternoon at the County Judge's Criminal Court John McDonald charged with stealing a horse and buggy from a Mr. West, residing south of Sweaburg, was tried and found guilty, he is already under sentence for three years, and the sentence for the above crime and for stealing clother from Steaher, Speeder of West Oxford, and Steaher Speeder of West Oxford, and Steaher Speeder of West Oxford, and Steaher Speeder of West Oxford and Speeder of sentence for the above crime and for steaming crothes from Stephen Snyder of West Oxford, was even years in the Penitentiary, to run concurrently with the three previously imposed. Thomas Hatton tried on a charge of assulting his wife was found guilty and sentenced to twenty three months in the Penitentiary.

About two hundred Mennonites passed through here on Monday last on their way to Manitoba, they went via. the Great Western Railway.

BIDDULPH.

September 18th, 1878.

Wednesday the 13th inst., being the Anniversary

"Third. It is the Eternal.-He is coming who and several other Divines who were attending a re- ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE treat here. The hospitality and kindness of Father Lotz on this occasion was no less than it always has been since he first took the pastoral charge of this parish. After treating his uninvited and unexpected Humbert of Italy by a man named Giovanni visitors to luncheon he then treated them to a feast of his vocal and instrumental music, which was highly appreciated. The serenaders then discoursed some vocal and instrumental pieces and finished with an Are Marris Stella in honour of our Blessed

PARKHILL.

PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE VERSUS CATHOLIC LIBER

ALITY.
[To the Editor of the Catholic Record.] DEAR SIR .-- It may seem strange to your readers that I should head this communication in the above manner. I am writing from no bigoted point of view, but to let the readers of the RECORD see how truly liberal the Roman Catholies of the Dominion are when compared with their Protestant neighbours Travel where you may in Ontario, and especially in the Diocese of London, you will invariably find ome Protestant organ in the hands of Catholics, uch as the London Herald, Stratford Herald, St. Mary's Journal, or the Mitchell Advocate. But will you find the Montreal True Witness or the CATHOLIC RECORD? By no means. It is true that some orangemen for political purposes, not for love, may have taken the Irish Canadia

Is it not time then that the Catholics of the Diocese of London should arouse themselves from their gross indifference and apathy, as regards the supporting of orange organs when they can get wholesome and moral teaching from their own organ ? What benefit can the rising Catholic youth derive from reading the proceedings of their orange neighbours in their halls? Or from the reports about the orders of Oddfellows or the Masonic

The fact is, that some Catholics are growing s The fact is, that some Catholies are growing so independent and so lukewarm that they are almost ashamed to speak before their Protestant friends and neighbors of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; that instead of saying first Mass or second Mass, they ape the language of the conventicle and, say "first service," and "second service." Had such Catholies not been in the habit of reading vicious and even filthy communications they would not, nor could not be so careless about the faith of their fathers, and instead of procuring sound and healthy reading and instead of procuring sound and healthy reading for themselves and their young families, they with airs of independent indifference subscribe for Pro-testant organs, often full of abominable stuff, very often ridiculing themselves and their country and faith. Then I want to remind the Record and all faith. Then I want to remind the Record and all other Catholics that if Protestants have such a hatred and aversion to Catholic organs, it is high time that all good Catholics should take a leaf out of their Protestant neighbours book, and allow Protestants to support and read their own organs. Surely the extensive and populous Diocese of London is quite able to maintain a decent and respectable organ of their own. Had Catholics only an independent spirit they could support a paper that would be a credit to the Diocese, to themselves and to all concerned; and nine tenths of the filthy sheets would die out for want of support, and the country would be relieved of that vile contamination which floods it at present.

floods it at present.

Hoping that some abler pen than mine will continue to bring this matter before the public with more force and energy, and that the Catholics of this diocese will be roused and stimulated to a sense of their long neglected duty, by paying proper attention to the suggestions thrown out in this comnunication, that is to avoid coming in contact with filthy papers, and embrace the opportunity of presenting to their youthful families the sound teaching of the Record and other kindred organs.

I remain yours truly, A CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER. INGERSOLL'S PROSPERITY.

We this week present our readers with a complete and reliable list of the buildings which have been erected in Ingersoil during the past year or are in course of erection, as has been our custom for some years past. The amount of money expended this year will compare favorably with past years, and shows that Ingersoll still continues to grow and prosper in spite of the hard times, which is the cry throughout the whole country.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic Church, which is being erected on Thames street, north of the river, to be known as "Sacred Heart of Jesus" will be the finest church in the County of Oxford, and one of the finest in Ontario. It is built of beautiful white brick, with slate roof. Its appearance is both handsome and imposing. The dimensions are as follows:—140 feet long, width 55 feet; Gothic structure; tower with spire in northeast corner, to the height of 146 feet; three front entrances; Gothic windows, being elaborately worked. Estinated cost, \$20,000. The land cost \$2,700. The structure is under the elaborately worked. Estimated cost, \$20,000. The land cost \$2,700. The structure is under the supervision of Rev. Father Boubat and his foreman, Mr. Hobberlin. The interior contains three aisles, with arched ceilings. To the right of the main entrance there is a baptistry, to the left a way to the gallery by an iron spiral stairway. The gallery is formed of three compartments, the centre to be used formed of three compartments, the centre to be used exclusively for singing and choir purposes only; the other two to be used for devotional purposes. The chancel also comprises three parts. The centre for the main altar of the Sacred Heart, on each side a chapel for altar of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Jost Lord. for the main altar of the Bacred Heart, on each side a chapel for altar of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Joseph. A peculiarity to this chancel is a cluster of six fine windows, rising high up around the main altar. It is intended to put in them some fine stained glass representing various religious subjects. Height of chancel, 45 feet; width of main chancel, 25 feet. The height of side aisles, 24 feet; width of side aisles 14 feet. The roof, which is supported by interior columns, dividing the aisles, will be covered with slate, arranged in handsome patterns of black, green, and purple. The contract for slating was given to Mr. George Riddell, of London. The structure, on the whole, reflects much credit on its architect, Mr. G. F. Durand, of London, and will, when completed, be no doubt one of the handsomest churches in any town in Ontario. The facing is of Ohio Stone, cut by town in Ontario. The facing is of Ohio Stone, cut by Mr. Stillwell, of London. The vestry is at the extreme west end, which is to be used as a morning treme west end, which is to be used as a norming chapel; size, 24x28. The attention of the onlooker is drawn to the front by the lofty appearance. The centre is particularly attractive by the elegance of the traced Gothic window in centre of front, on each Wednesday the 13th inst., being the Anniversary of the Birthday of our worthy pastor, Father Lotz, the choir of St. Patrick's Church assisted by other young ladies and gentlemen, took advantage of the occasion in serenading his Reverence as a token of the kindly feelings and good wishes entertained by them and the congregation in general for his welfare.

The party entered his residence quite unexpectedly, playing and singing and no doubt took him greatly by surprise; also His Lordship Bishop Walsh

KING OF ITALY.

An attempt has been made to assassinate King Passanti. While the King was driving through Naples in a carriage the would-be assassin attacked him with a stiletto. The King struck him on the head with his sheathed sword and Signor Cairoli grappled with him and received a wound. Con-gratulatory telegrams have been received from all

gratulatory telegrams have been received from all parts.

The following is the Pope's telegram: Having heard of the deplorable attempt made against the life of your majesty, I express my extreme concern and at the same time my congratulations that you have escaped this grave danger. I pray to God for the preservation of your majesty's health.

Naples, November 19.—Signor Melillo, editor of the Censor newspaper, has been arrested. He was formerly an associate of Passanante and was arrested with him in 1870 for posting revolutionary placards. The shopkeeper who sold Passanante the knife with which he attempted to kill the King has also been arrested.

knife with which he attempted to kill the King has also been arrested.

The Emperor of Germany, deeply moved on hearing of the attempted assassination of King Humbert, immediately telegraphed to King Humbert, thanking God for his escape. Prince Bismarck likewise telegraphed. A general belief prevails here of the existence of a wide-spread international plot against the lives of leading sovereigns. Many distinguished men have urged the necessity of strengthening the guards at the Royal Palace.

TO ALL AGENTS.

All our agents are hereby authorized to state that we will give the Record for the remainder of this year FREE to all who pay up their subscriptions in full, for the year 1879. Agents in taking subscriptions will date receipts from January, 1879. We want good agents in several important towns, villages and townships, and we hope our friends will exert themselves in behalf of this the best Catholic paper in Ontario.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, handpicked, winter apples, which I can sell at 82.50 per barrel. A. Mountjoy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

Selling Out .- By reference to our advertisement columns it will be seen that J. Goldner is about giving up business. This is no humbug, but a genuine sale. A full stock of ready-made clothing, cloths, hats, caps and turnishings, will be disposed of without reserve.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

	Lone	den M	arkets.			
١.	White Wheat, Deihl,	100 lb	š	\$1 40	to	1 50
1	" Treadwe	11 44		1 40	to	1 45
١.	Red Fall	44		1 49		1 46
1	Spring Wheat	44		1 10		1 40
ı	Corn	44		0 80		0 90
	Oats	4.6		0 85		0 90
				0 80		0 95
	Peas	44		1 00		1 50
	Barley			0 80		0.85
1	Rye	**		0 80		0 90
1	Buckwheat	**		1 00		1 25
1	Beans			1 00	10	1 20
1	FLO	UR AN	D FEED.			
1	Fall Wheat Flour,		wt			2 75
1	Mixed Flour	**		2 25	to	2 75
1	Spring Flour	44	*******	2 00	to	
		44		2 2		2 50
. 1	Graham Flour	"		2 2		2 50
-	Cracked Wheat			2 2	to	2 50
	Cornmeal	**		1 50		1 75
. 1	Bran, per ton			9 00) to	10 00
1	Shorts, P "			12 0	10	16 00
	SHOTES, C	PROD				
	Eggs, Store Lots, & d	loz		0 1	5 10	0 16
	" Farmers' "			0.1	s to	0 20
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	" Rolls			0.1	5 10	0 18
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1	MI	ISCELL	ANEOUS.			
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0	Torkeys, each			0 :	x) to	
	Dried Apples			0 :	75 to	
r	Onions, # bush			0 (60 to	
6	Hay, to ton			8	00 to	
.,	They, to bear			• • • •		. 40

Hay, b ton
Straw, \$\psi\$ toad
Live Hogs, \$\psi\$ cwt.
Dressed Hogs,
Chickens, \$\psi\$ pair
Ducks.
Turnips.
Carrots.
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, \$\psi\$ cord
Apples, \$\psi\$ hush.
Potatoes
Clover Seed. Liverpool Markets. Nov Nov

Toronto Street Market.

Barley, 40c. to 85c. Wheat—Spring, 65c. to 85c; red winter, 80c. to 85c; Treadwell, 83c, to 87c; Delhl, 75c, to 92c, Oats, 28c, to 30c, Peas, 50c, to 60c. Hogs, \$3, 50. Flour—Superfine, \$3, 25; Spring extra, \$3, 75; superior, \$4, 10. Butter, 4c. to 10c.

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ralysis, blind-ens one's heart uman suffering on, an evangel heart. It is a n the grandest re evoked from ese poor suffer-with pain here d by the glad-d without, with te and sounds of THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

STRICE ON DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION AS A CONTROLLED TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

STRICE ON DESCRIPTION DESCRIP

cares with which his own nation had surrounded him, he had never been forgetful of the sufferings of In the hard related the states are prelate, great as a state-man, generous as a benefactor, he had devoted his life to the service of his Creator; and now that h had been called away to enjoy the reward of his labors, many nations outside France world mourn his loss, and among these not the least in the sincerity of its sorrow would be Ireland. Father Ashlin touchingly referred to the death of Father Riordan. a native of the diocese of Cloyne, who while attend-ing the sick in one of the plague-stricken districts of America was carried off by the contagion.

On Wednesday night week the mission inaugurated at St. Patrick's pro-Cathedral, Fermoy, early this month, was brought to a close. It was conducted by the reverend rector of the Redemptorist Order of Limerick, Father O'Donnell, and the Rev. Father Frohen, of the same order, who was exiled from Germany by the operation of the Falk Laws, and whose command of the English language is ex traordinary considering his foreign birth, and his comparatively short sojonrn in this country. The devotions, which were exclusively for women, were very numerously attended. In the Holy Family for females, which had been established by the Fathers, a great number has been enrolled; and when the confraternity is taken into account, more than half the adult population of the parish is found to be enrolled under the banner of Jesus, Mary

The following clergymen from the diocese of Down and Connor have returned home after a visit of some duration to the Eternal City: Very Rev. J. of some duration to the Eternal City: Very Rev. J. McErlain, P. P., Ballymoney: Very Rev. P. O'Kane, Downpatrick: Rev. E. Kelly, P. P., Lisburn; and Rev. W. Dempsey, P. P., Braid. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Condjutor Bishop of

Kildare and Leighlin, who is at present on a visit to Dr. McEvily, Lord Bishop of Galway, preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday in the pro-eathedral of St. Nicholas, Galway, after twelve o'clock Mass, on the dedication of the Irish churches. There was a very large congregation, who listened most attentively to His Lordship's eloquent and impres-

sive sermon.

The Rev. P. Higgins, C.C., St. Jobn's, Limerick, The Key, P. Higgins, C. C., St. John's, Limerick, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Limerick. The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of the

diocese, has translated the Rev. George Quaid, C.C., from St. John's, Limerick, to Shanagolden. The Rev. William Carroll, the curate of Donoughmore, is translated to St. John's, and the Rev. M. McCoy. C. C., recently ordained, is appointed to Donough

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., a deputation from the parish of Ballingarry, County Limerick, waited on the Rev. R. O'Kennedy, at his father's residence, Corbally Cottage, and presented him with an address full of kindly feelings and esteem. A hand-

some testimonial accompanied the address.

On the feast of Our Lady of Succor, at the Con vent of Mercy, Newtownforbes, County Miss Mary Agnes Frost (in religion Sister Mary Magdalen), eldest daughter of Mr. John Frost, Magdalen), eldest daughter of Mr. John Frost, coroner, of Clonmoney, Bunratty, county of Clare, made her final profession.

later, in 1876, there were six and a half millions of Catholics in the United States, showing a ratio of increase which is unprecedented. In the New Eng-land States, where the Catholics are almost exclu-sively of Irish birth or descent, the rate of their in-crease is such that it will not be very many years before they will be the dominant element in num-

When that time comes, New England will be much more appropriately styled "Young Ireland." The grand Cathedral of St. Patrick—Ireland's patron saint-erected in New York, and to be completed sant—erected in New York, and to be completed by next Easter, a magnificent temple of God, is also a splendid monument of the faith and works of Catholies in America, and representative of their power and influence. The present condition and future prospects of the true Church in our country is a source of joy and perfound, cardinula to the a a source of joy and profound gratitude to every latholic heart.—Louisville Advecate.

GERMAN CATHOLIC PROSPECTS.

The three great countries of the world in which Catholicism has to contend agasnst Protestantism are England, Germany, and the United States, and in all of them Catholicism is now gaining the upper hand, though under different conditions and opportunities. In England the war of the Church is not so much against convictions as against prejudice, tradition, and a married clergy. In the United States it is a war mainly against Puritanism. In Germany it is a war mainly against rationalism. But in Germany the civil power, having persecuted Catholicism, has given to it a magnificent energy so that both on its own merits and on the merits of its sufferings it now enjoys the highest admiration. The rationalists, "caring for none of these things, and the Evangelicals being socially eclipsed, Cath olicism is the one-throned representative of both principle and moral stability. The greatest blessing that could have happened to German Catholics was the having Prince Bismarck for their enemy; he has been the German Catholies greatest friend. The superb cohesion and unanimity of the clergy, combined with the same virtue in the laity, has made them more than a match for the cowardice which put priests and laymen in prison. The grand vicput priests and laymen in prison. The grand vic-tory of the Catholics has been chiefly seen in this: that having the Chancellor of the Empire for their enemy, they have beaten the Chancellor of the Empire. Our German correspondent—to whose letters we may refer as being always full of point and information—has told us, week by week, how consistently German Catholies have fought, inch by rinch, and have gained ground. The very fact that Prince Bismarck expressed his willingness to meet, and actually has met, the Pope's delegate, was in itself the complete triumph of Catholic resistance over proud and unprincipled persecution. Yet this triumph was associated with the obviously approaching decrease of Bismarck's political power in the empire. The returns of the late elections have been empire. The returns of the late elections have been conclusive; they have been conclusive because the increase of Catholic power is in itself the complete victory over the Chancellor. The degree of that in-

is an (assumed) weapon against the spread of Catholicism; it is urged by all clases of Protestants as an arguement against Catholic logic; but in Germany the Evangelicals, if earnest, are not esteemed as either scholarly or high-bred. So that it must be said the contest of the Church is almost singly with the rationalist state. That contest is approaching to an issue. Success has almost touched the point of triumph. It has touched it politically; and that it will touch it nationally we entertain the most sanguine expectations. Prince Bismarck thought to crush out the Church. But as M. Louis Veuillot abserved, in one of his humorous satires. "A greater observed, in one of his humorous satires, "A greater than Prince Bismarck has tried to do *that* for eighteen hundred years; but he is no nearer to success no than he was at first."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

HOW TO PICKLE PORK.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives that paper his plan of curing his pork as follows: The first essential is a good, sweet barrel, made from well-seasoned white oak staves without any sap in them. If there is any sap in the staves the brine will leak through and the pork will be spoiled with rust. Good salt is another requisite for pickling pork. Salt known in the West as "ground alum," or the salt made at Syracuse, N. Y., is good.

When the hogs are killed and the flesh perfectly cold (not frozen), lay the hog on his side and cut straight down the centre of the back until the knife strikes the bone. Then turn him on his back and cut through the ribs close to the back-bone, so as to meet the cut made from the other side. Cut off the head, and your pig will be in halves; cut the leaf lard from the ribs; cut off the shoulder and ham; cut out all the lean meat from the side; then cut the side in strips about three inches wide, cutting across

from back to belly. When you have your sides all cut in this way, take your barrel and cover the bottom three fourths of an inch deep with salt; then take your pieces of pork and set them on edge, the skin next to the barrel, and bind them around in the barrel, making the circle smaller and smaller, until you have a perfect layer and as close together as you can well presseach piece with the hand; then fill an open space each piece with the hand; then fill an open space with salt. Then with a square ended stick or maul, pound the pork down until it is smooth on the top. Then cover with salt about five-eighths of an inch deep. Then proceed with another layer, as before, and so on, until the barrel is filled to within three or four inches of the top.

or four inches of the top.

Then make a brine as strong as can be made, with salt and boiling soft water; skim the brine and When cold, put it on the meat until the barrel is filled to within two inches of the top. Put a board, cut to fit the inside of the barrel, on top of the pork, and lay upon it a "nigger-head" rock weighing about forty pounds. Keep the barrel in a cool place if you have one; if not, keep it almost anywhere out of the sun, and you will have good vickled book as long as you keep it sun.

When she had mailed the card her face lighted up with a cute smile, and she went out chuckling:
"When any post-office beats me out of nine c
I want to know it!"

"Do you believe in ghosts, Mrs. Partington?" was asked of the old lady, somewhat timidly. "To be sure I do, replied she. "As much as I believe that bright fulminary there will rise in the yeast tomorrow, if we live and nothing happens. Two apprehensions have sartintly appeared in our family. Why, I saw my dear Paul, a fortnight before he died, with my own eyes, jest as plain as I see you now; and it turned out arterward to be a rose-bush now; and it turned out arterwand to be a rose-bush with a night-cap on it. I shall always think, to the day of my desolation, that it was a forerunner sent to me. Tother one came in the night, when we were a leep, and carried away three candles and a pint of spirits that we kept in the house for an embarkation. Believe in ghosts, indeed! I guess I do. And he must be a dreadful styptic as doesn't."

A VERY EXACT DENIAL.

The nephew was the typical nephew of the come dies and novels; the uncle, the typical uncle. The former got himself into debt; the latter had to help him out of debt.

help him out of debt.

But the most long-suffering of men mus, at last lose patience, and one fine day the uncle writes to his dear nephew that all is over between them.

Not another penny.

The nephew flies down to his uncle's country The nephew thes down to his uncles country seat, and falls at his venerable relative's gotty feet.

"Uncle Peter, dear Uncle Peter, just this once. Aid me to straighten out this snarl in my finances, and I will never, never come to you again."

"Oh, Roland, I know you too well. My sister's son—my only sister's son," says the old man, wiping against the full of the straightful of the straigh

away a furtive tear.
"Ah, your heart is touched; you will asist me

"All, your heart is young man.
"Listen," said his aged relative; "have you a

"A which ?"

"A rule—a foot rule?"
"Why should I have one? I ain't a carpenter." "Go and find one immediately."

The young man, puzzled but hopeful, goes, and at the end of half an hour returns and says:

"Uncle, dear, here is the foot rule."
"Very well; measure this room, length, breadth and height, so as to ascertain its dimensions. The young man, more puzzled than ever, set about his task, and at last makes his report.

"Uncle, the room contains 3.040 cubic feet."
"You are sure of that?" "Absolutely.

"Very well," says the old gentleman, rising to his feet and speaking in a tone of thunder; "and now, sir, if this room, which contains 3,040 cubic feet, were filled with double eagles, packed so tightly that you couldn't ram, jam or cram a three-cent pice into it, I wouldn't give you a penny. Git!" New York Herald.



-2 x-2

answer, and so on in A. P.

30. Let no. lilies =x ... no. of roses, amaranths,

would give a negative ans. for the no. of roses x = 41 = 0 of lilies. x = 41 = 0 of lilies. x = 40 on of roses x = 40 amaranths 33; pinks 47: x = 40

anths 33; pinks 47: Ans.

Anica's solution of 25. Let the nos. be $x, x+y, x+2, y, x+3y, \dots x+1, x+y+6, x+2y+19, x+3y+48$ are in G. P. But the consecutive differences of a G. P. are in G. P. $\therefore y+5, y+13, y+29$ are in G. P. $\therefore (y+5) (y+29)=(y+13)^2 \therefore$ Simplify, y=3. Substitute this value in the 1st. 3 terms of the signal G. P. $\Rightarrow x+1, x+9, x+25$ are in G. P.

J. C. sends a good solution of 29. It resembles much

to have you continue; but send us your name. Fila solves correctly 27, 28, 2 points. Thanks for the original problems. We shall make use of them. It will be seen that though we do not allow special points for the original problems, however, indirectly there will be points counted when points are credited for the solu-

New Ologies-Buyology, how to get great bargains at sales. Electro-buyology, how to purchase the best substitute for silver. Comparative fizzyology, moselle after champagne. fillology, how to make a good dinner. ology, how to find your way when four roads



29. The number sought is one less than some multiple of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. But the L. C. multiple of these is 60. \therefore if x=wh, (a whole number,) the number sought $=60 \times -1$. Similarly, if y signify wh, the no. required = 7 y. \therefore 60 x-1=7 y \therefore y=
60x-1 4x-1 4x-1 8x-2 $\frac{60x-1}{7} = 8x + \frac{4x-1}{7} \cdot \frac{4x-1}{7} = wh \text{ and } \frac{8x-2}{7} = wh = \frac{x-2}{7} = wh = \frac{x-2}{7} = \frac{x-2}{7$

 $x + \frac{x-2}{7} \cdot \frac{x-2}{7} = wh$; say equal $p \cdot x = 7p+2$; and the least value of p which will answer the con-

ditions is, p=0 \therefore x=2 \therefore the no. sought = 60x-1 = 119 = Ans. If p=1, we obtain 539 as second

y=3. Since the original G. P. x+1, x+9, x+25 are in G. P. ∴ (x+1) (x+25)=(x+9)²: Simplify ∴ x=7 ∴ the nos. in G. P. are 8, 16, 32, 64, and those in A. P. are 7, 10, 13, 16: Ans.

7, 10, 13, 16: Ans.

Geometrician, Amica and Cora answer all the puzzles from 26 to 30, but the solution of 29, though ingenious, is not mathematical; 4; points each. Well done: a spirited contest may be expected for 1st, prize.

Maggir, O. solves 26, 27, 29, correctly: the last, however, not mathematically; 2; points. A good attempt for the first, Maggie. You were confused by the square in 30. Try again next time.

our own.

Subscriber solves 27, 29, 2 points. We should be glad to have you continue; but send us your name.

ns. Kate O. solves 26, 27, 29; 29 by trial. 2] points.

LADIES' DEP PARIS AND AMERIC

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER

Mrs. J. J. Skeffingt Below will be found a pat jacket, from the December Journal. It is not at all diffi-lady friends will find it a us-able pastime those long eve-stay in doors:

KNITTED JACKET Material required: 8 oz. double Berlin wool, tw and a tricot hook No. 7

This jacket is very easy to three stripes, two grey and are joined by a needle and which are made long enoshoulder and form both the cast on twenty-one stitche alternately; always slip the length required, purling the the purled stitches in every a 174 rows will be required. same way, making it half stripes are sewn one each s each is folded and sewn up each is folded and sewn up a sufficient space for the a wool work a stripe of tricot the edge of the stripes wo stitch, four chain, one treble pass over two stitches of the stripe is sewn to the jac serves for the sleeves, work eight stitches. The jacket

DIFFERENT FASHION OF DIFFERENT FAMION OF The "peruke," or periwig, hatr, was much used by all. In the British Museum of which was found in the te the curling and arranging of tention of the modern couff-warr and is placed with th ruquiers do not share of preserving the curl in thousands of years that hav peruke preserves its origin It was anciently the cust ried with the hair dishevel

senting the marriage of the represented by the old VIII. married Anne Boley worn her hair thus; and a tions and the slaves, the pre-The most ancient style two long tresses and wearing down the back or bound plait of three strands is and as it was the first and bably will be the last sty that its return to favor eve

The fashion of cutting the forchead was the style working of Henry III. and E of that monarch, and inde age of the kingdom until this style is visible, as worked to the hair was worn to the lair was worn to the lair to large of the hair was worn to be the fair was worn to be the lair to large a superfection of the hair was worn to be the lair to large a superfection. and rolled in two large an fashion re-appeared in the was then probably introdu HOUSEWIV

BEEF CAKES.—Pound s done with a little fat ba pepper, salt, and a little s make into small cakes the ide and thick: fry then them in a good thick gra SARATOGA POTATOES.-

tatoes required, peel theislices; wash and wipe as a little salt on them wh VINEGAR FROM MILK.— and on the Alps milk w sharpest vinegar. The sharpest vinegar. The having clarified the whey

with some aromatic plant suits the fancy, and then to the sun, where it soo degree of acidity. COFFEE FOR THE TAB should not be ground up you wish to make the liq should be heated, which should be heated, which boiling water, previously The common custom of as all the flavor is extrac Should it, however, be p he only just a minute. shred of isinglass, or, stil white of an egg.

STRENGTHENING BLA. them through a musling fire, with the rind of hal fire, with the rind of hal thin, and two ounces of simmer gently until w the lemon peel, and stir t of three fresh eggs; pour saucepan, and hold it ov-until it begins to thicker and keep it moved with cold; then pour it into in water and set it in a

we can recommend for table generally. STEAMED POTATOES.place it at once over close. It is best not to

are done. They take according to size, ' Kee IRISH PANCAKES.— whites of eggs, strain to a grated nutmeg and sounchs fresh butter on warms pour it on the when the eggs are put most half a pint of flo thin; the first with a

FRENCH BREAD. -A sweet and good, and great degree to this— of baking. They nev ter what the size or more than two-thirds until perfectly cooke the heat strikes throu are placed in the over is stopped, while in t tation continues to g the sweetness is los ing so much crust, the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

COFFEE FOR THE TABLE.— The roasted berries should not be ground until a few minutes before you wish to make the liquid coffee. The coffee-pot should be heated, which may be done by means of boiling water, previously to putting in the coffee. The common custom of boiling water is unnecessary, as all the flavor is extracted by boiling hot water. Should it, however, be placed upon the fire, it should be only just a minute. To clarify the coffee, add a loved of ignorless or still better, a spoonful of the

STEAMED POTATOES.—Peel the potatoes and wash them in cold water. Put them in the steamer, and place it at once over boiling water, covered very close. It is best not to lift the lid till the potatoes are done. They take from thirty to fifty minutes, according to size. 'Keep the water steadily boiling.

IRISH PANCAKES.— Beat eight yolks and four whites of eggs, strain them into a pint of cream, put a grated nutmeg and sagar to your taste; set three ounchs fresh butter on the fire, stir it, and as it warms pour it on the cream which should be warm when the eggs are put to it; then mix smooth almost half a pint of flour. Fry the paneakes very thin; the first with a bit of butter, but not the others. Serve several on one another. others. Serve several on one another.

others. Serve several on one another.

French Bread.—As a rule the bread is always sweet and good, and two things contribute in a great degree to this—that is the manner and form of baking. They never make a thick loaf; no matter what the size or shape, it is always thin, and more than two-thirds crust. They bake their bread until perfectly cooked. The loaves being so thin the heat strikes through them very soon after they are placed in the oven; hence all the fermentation is stopped, while in the case of large loaves fermentation continues to go on after the bread has been ing so much crust, there is a peculiar sweetness given which can be attained in no other way.

on a scaffold in the court of the Grand Chatelet, on the 12th of August, 1729.

BEEF CAKES.—Pound some beef that is underdone with a little fat bacon or ham; season with pepper, salt, and a little shalot; mix them well and make into small cakes three inches long, and half as make into small cakes three inches long, and half as wide and thick; fry them a little brown, and serve them in a good thick gravy.

SARATOGA POTATORS.—Take the number of potatoes required, peel them, and cut in very thin slices; wash and wipe as dry as possible; fry them the same as you would crullers; when well browned place into a colander with a skinamer, and sprinkle a little salt on them while hot.

sin the physical man that the moral as well as the intellectual man lies hid; and it is through the boddly organs that the soul itself works. As wine savores and its through the boddly organs that the soul itself works. As wine savores a tincture from the body through which it works.

At the present day, healthful bodily exercises have somewhat fallen into disreptue, and education has become more exclusively mental; very much to the detriment of the bodily health. But this is an age of scientific progress—an age in which all seem to be swept along with the restless tide of modern invention. Let no one imagine that we wish to hold that the physical man that the moral as well as the intellectual man lies hid; and it is through the boddly organs that the soul itself works. As wine savores and its of the cask wherein it is kept, so the soul receives a tincture from the body through which it works.

At the present day. A brave young chief of the trible became enamored of a beautiful maiden,

With eye as bright, and step as light.

And graceful as the scarled roe;

Whose hair was like the wing of night.

Waved in the sun that the soul and his queen, and this detrimition of the sacred fire would bring ruin if not destruction upon the race.

The sequel of the trialidation.

With eye as bright, and step as light.

And graceful as the startled roe;

Whose hair was like the wing of night.

Waved in the sun that the would have a

BOAT.

you wish to make the liquid coffee. The coffee-pot should be hated, which may be done by means of boiling water, previously to putting in the coffee. The common custom of boiling water is unnecessary, as all the flavor is extracted by boiling hot water. Should it, however, be placed upon the fire, it should be only just a minute. To clarify the coffee, add a shred of isinglass, or, still better, a spoonful of the white of an egg.

STRENGTHENING BLANC-MANGE.— Dissolve in a pint of new milk, half an ounce of isinglass, strain them through a muslin sieve, put it again on the fire, with the rind of half a small lemon, pared very thin, and two ounces of sugar, broken small; let it simmer gently until well-flavored, then take out the lemon peel, and stir the milk to the beaten yolks of three fresh eggs; pour the mixture back into the sancepan, and hold it over the fire, keeping it stirred until it begins to thicken; put it into a deep basin and keep it moved with a spoon until it is nearly cold; then pour it into moulds which have been laid in water and set it in a cool place till firm. This we can recommend for invalids, as well as for the table generally.

STEAMED POTATOES.—Peel the potatoes and wash then in cold water. Put them in the steamer, and [From the Chicago Times, Nov. 9.]

a buck weighing almost 300 pounds. Capt. Green-haigh has preserved the hide and head as a souvenir of his exciting and novel deer hunt.

EXECUTING A PRINCE.

When a prince of the blood royal of France would not grant a pardon, though eagerly solicited to do so by a deputation from the pended their sentence until the royal pleasure pended their sentence until the royal pleasure should be known. "My lords and counselous," said the King, "return to your chamber of justice and promulgate your decree."

"Consider," said the First President, "that the unhappy prince has your Majesty's blood in his veins." "Yes," said the King, "but that blood has become impure, and justice demands that it should be let out; nor would be made to the contemporary does not pretend to give more than the notable personage; nevertheless the array than the notable personage; nevertheless the array than the notable personage; nevertheless the array the names of the Sun and Queen of the Su

PHYSICAL CULTURE. A LEGEND OF THE NATCHEZ TRIBE. HAMILTON CATHOLIC LITERARY AS. L. MODONALD.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skemington, Editress.

Below will be found a pattern of a lady's wool jacket, from the December number of the Y. L. Journal. It is not at all difficult, and I am sure our lady friends will find it a useful as well as enjoy able pastime those long evenings when obliged to stay in doors:

In education there is not only required the training of the most interesting of the fast fading traditions of the Indian tribes, is a favorite theme to-day among the few surjivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians were of a higher type of intelligence of the most interesting of the fast fading traditions of the Indian tribes, is a favorite theme to-day among the few surjivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians were of a higher type of intelligence of the most interesting of the fast fading traditions of the Indian tribes, is a favorite theme to-day among the few surjivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians were of a higher type of intelligence of the most interesting of the fast fading traditions of the indian tribes, is a favorite theme to-day among the few surjivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians were of a higher type of intelligence of the fast fading traditions of the first fading traditions of the indian tribes, is a fading traditions of the indian tribes.

SOCIATION.

The first of their series of entertainments for the value favorite theme to-day among the few surjivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians tribes, is a fading traditions of the fast fading traditions of the fast fading traditions of the indian tribes, is a fading traditions of the fast fading traditions of

VINEMAR FROM MILK.—In several parts of France and on the Alps milk whey is used to make the sharpest vinegar. The process is simple. After having clarified the whey it is poured into a cask, with some aromatic plants or elder blossoms, as it suits the fancy, and then exposed in the open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of acidity.

OFFER PUN DOWN

The young lover's passion was ardently returned, but cruel parents opposed them, and the mental training of youth is wefully neglected at the present day, and particularly throughout our chightened land of liberty. But, as we have before stated, to form the complete man requires not only the cultivation of the moral or intellectual powers, but that of the physical powers also,—[Notre Dame]

Scholastic.

A DEER RUN DOWN

The young lover's passion was ardently returned, but cruel parents opposed them, and their interviews were stolen, and few and five between. The young chief was at times a watcher of the sacred fire, and on one occasion, while thus engaged, he heard the plaintive and melancholy song of a bird. Hastening into the neighboring grove he was overjoyed to find his beloved mistress. These descriptions are presented as a substantial parents opposed them, and their interviews were stolen, and few and five between. The young lover's passion was ardently returned, but cruel parents opposed them, and the mental training of youth is wefully neglected at the present day, and particularly throughout our chightened land of liberty. But, as we have before stated, to form the complete man requires not only them in the preview were stolen, and their interviews were stolen, and their interviews were stolen, and the preview and five between. The young lover's passion was ardently returned, but cruel parents opposed them, and the mental training of youth is wefully neglected at the parents opposed them, and the mental training of youth is wefully neglected at the parents opposed them, and the mental training of youth is wefully neglected at the pare were the happiest of mortal beings. When he returned to the temple, the young man disovered, to his horror, that the sacred flame had expired, and that the altar, which had for centuries glowed with living fire, was dark and When the sun again illuminated the hills, there was no response of the sacred smoke, and the priests hastened to the temple to learn the cause. As soon as they knew the truth, the maiden whose beauty had been the main cause of this terrible catastrophe was slain, a propitiatory sacrifice to the offended gods. The young chief was spared, but he of fasting and prayer, after which, with solemn and imposing ceremonies, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the centre of the great mound of fasting and prayer, after which, with solemn

The chief supposed that this would be an No. 3. easy task, since he could produce fire by the easy task, since he could produce fire by the No. 4. friction of two pieces of wood, a practice common among the people. But, overcome by No. 6. religious fear, his strength of arm appeared to have departed; and when, after long and patient labor, the fire was about to come, a oar of regret for his sacificed mistress would No. 9. fall upon the just-igniting wood, and leave his interminable task for another renewal. Although centuries have passed away

this tragic event, old men among the Natchez in their day-dreams often speak reverentially disgraced himself by committing robbery and murder in the streets of Paris, Louis XV. of the young chief, whom they believe to be still in the great mound, engaged in his sorrowstill in the great mound, engaged in his sorrowful labor; and they confidently assert that when solicited to do so by a deputation from the Parliament of Paris, who tried him, and susting the altar, that the sacrificed maiden will rise in splendor as priestess of the Sun and Queen

the heat strikes through them
are placed in the oven; hence all the fermentation
are placed in the oven; hence all the fermentation
are placed in the oven; hence all the fermentation
are placed in the oven for some time, and of course much of
in the oven for some time, and of course much of
in the oven for some time, and of course much of
the sweetness is lost. Then, in baking so long, havthe sweetness is lost. Then, in baking so long, havon a scaffold in the court of the Grand Chateon a scaffold in the court of the Grand Chatethe sweetness is lost. Then, in baking so long, havon the 12th of August, 1729.

Below will be found a pattern of a findy wood jacket, from the December 1990 and 199

which was found arranging of shields a worth the action could be considered and proposed and arranging of shields. Worth a series of the county of the count

"Are chestnuts healthy?"
"No, bub—they are prolific of indigestion," was he reply.

After a while the boy thought it was time to re-

"Did you ever hear the story of the man wherever a poor boy a handful of chestnuts, and when the boy grew up and got rich he rewarded the o man with a diamond pin and a four-horse team?

"No, never did; but I heard of the man who brought a poor boy to the edge of the grave by giving him a dozen chestnuts."

The lad took a turn up and down, secured another strong suiff of the pleasant odor, and ther leaned over and whispered;

"If I'll take the chances on the edge of the grave business, will you take the chances on the chestnuts?"

The vendor finally thought he would.—Exchange

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imprisonment in the centre of the great mound, there to remain until he should woo back from heaven the lost fire.

The chief supposed that this would be an The chief supposed that the chief supposed the chief suppo

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AMICA.

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But the value 24 he no. of roses ses = 10; amarnos. be x, x+y, +2y+19, x+3y ve differences of y+13, y+29 are x+3 . Simplify,

Simplify, e 1st. 3 terms of 5 are in G. P. \therefore y \therefore x=7 \therefore the hose in A. P. are ver all the puzzles hough ingenious, h. Well done: a. ist. prize. ly: the last, how-A good attempt sed by the square

t resembles much We should be glad our name. s. Thanks for the se of them. It will special points for rectly there will be dited for the solu-

ow to get great yology, how to r silver. Com-ter champagne. dinner. Path when four roads

l. 2½ points.

DISCOURSE OF MARSHAL McMAHON.

In regard to the subjoined discourse (which we translate for the CATHOLIC RECORD), an editorial writer of the Paris Univers says:

"The President's discourse has been unanimously applauded by the radical press. Even the Marseillaise forgives the Marshal for introducing the name of God by reason of what it calls the constitutionality of his language."

GENTLEMEN,-I am here to-day solemnly to adjudge in the name of France, the rewards obtained by the exhibitors of all nations in the grand concourse to which our country had invited them.

ces, the peace of our cities, the instruction and good discipline of our army, now reconstructed, bear witness to an organization which, I am convinced, shall be fruitful and

Our national ambition stops not here. If we have become more far-sighted and laborious, we still owe to the memory of our mis fortunes to maintain and develop among us the spirit of concord, of absolute respect for law and institutions, and of an ardent and disinterested love for our country.

SCENT IN DOGS.

Land and Water. The exquisite scenting power of dogs is probably exemplified to a greater degree in a bloodhound than in any other variety of dog, and the manner in which in the olden times he used to track men through crowds of persons hours after the former had passed, is simply astounding. Many sporting dogs have also phenomenal olfactory qualities. A well-known sporting gunmaker, writing in 1875, furnishes an instance of a black pointer bitch which, while shooting on a moor in Argyleshire, he on one occasion severely rated for eating some carrion, part of a dead putrid sheep. Passing to leeward of the same carrion about an hour afterwards, the pointer GILLIES & CALLAHAN, evidently remembered the former scolding, and, giving her master an expressive look, continued to hunt. The stench from the carrion was so great as to be almost insupport-

and draw directly upon the careass, from which no whistling or command could prevent her. An advance to check her led to only her steady and regular approach, making point after point to the dead sheep. Annoyed at this, her owner seized her by the neck and drew her away, when at that moment a cock grouse rose from the very mass of carrion, where it had possibly been feasting on maggots, and gaily crowing, flew down the hillside, but was in a few minutes afterwards safely bagged. After the bird had gone the pointer at once cheerfully resumed her hunting. The sense of smell was so powerfully discriminative as to detect the

able, and hurrying past it her master was surprised to observe the pointer, generally a most obedient animal, make a sudden wheel,

ence of one small bird from amid the "horri bly tainted air" from the dead sheep. A LEGEND.

There is a beautiful tradition connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the spot was a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in shocks, the elder brother said to his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take some of my shocks, and place themwith his without his knowledge."

The brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My elder brother has a family and I have none, I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take some of my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge."

Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so, when on the following night they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as this was the temple of King Solomon erected—so spacious, so magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world, Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf.

FATHER BURKE'S BLANKET

THE ENCUSES MADE FOR WEARING HIS HABIT.

On Thursday night, October 31, Father Burke spoke in the League Hall, Liverpool, in aid of St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill, London. He began his discourse by saying that he had, first of all, to explain, and by explaining to apologize, for appearing in his religious habit in a place which, holy as it was-for he was told it was Father Nugent's hall, and as such he took it to be a holy place-yet was not a Catholic church. The reason why he appeared before them in that old habit of his was a threefold reason. Frst of all, because he had the honor to speak in the presence of a Prince of the Catholic Church (applause); and according

is was a threefold reason. Frst of all, because the lad the honor to speak in the presence of a Prince sentatives of the various powers, for the support and splendor which their presence has given to the Paris Exposition.

I would thank the Governments and the nations for their confidence in us, manifested by their engerness to take part in the Exposition.

If the great success of the Exposition has equalled their anticipations and ours, let the honor redound to the eminent organizers of this enterprise and their humbler co-operators. All have viced with one another in the zeal and intelligence with which they have infilied the difficult and divers missions which they had accepted.

When the Government of this Republic invited the wise men, the artists, and the workmen, of all nations, to assemble in our capital France had just been through sorrowful trials and her industries had not escaped the effects of that great commercial crisis which was weighing on the entire world. Nevertheless, the Exposition of 1875 has equalled, if it has not surpassed, its predecessors.

Let us thank God who, to console out country, has granted her this great and peaceful glory.

We state these happy results with the more satisfaction, because we think the success of this International Exposition malone of our encouraging the arts and declared the control of our encouraging the arts and declared the control of our encouraging the arts and declared the control of our encouraging the arts and declared the control of our encouraging the arts and declared the control of our encouraging the arts and declared the was beginning to be distinctly felt in New York, her remembered one evening after quiety leaves the proper of our eities, the instruction and good discipline of our army, now reconstructed, bear without the world that the solidity of our credit, the abundance of our resources, the peace of our cities, the instruction and good discipline of our army, now reconstructed, bear without the world that the solidity of our credit, the a

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Florida Water 0 80	Wine Imp'l
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per doz.	
Magnum Toilet Soap. 0 40	Lard Oil 0 80
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