The Herald.

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THE HERALD
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FROM AFFLUENCE TO POVERTY.

A SORROWFUL SCENE IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE—POVERTY, DISEASE AND DEATH.

[New York Telegram, October 22.]

A distressing picture of poverty and misery was presented yesterday on the third floor of the tenement house No. 123 East Third street. The wretched apartment was tenanted by the figure of a man decrepit with age, who, in response to the reporter's knock faintly murmured a feeble invitation to come in. He took no notice of the visitor's arrival, but retained his crouching position in an obscure corner of the room which was shaded from the light, and in which was placed what appeared to be a cot. The reporter advanced a few steps, and when his eyes became accustomed to the imperfect light, one glance around the room held him rooted to the spot, while emotions of awe and sympathy contended for the mastery. In a small room, whose door was ajar, opening from the apartment where the crouched figure of the old man was stationed, rested the dead body of a girl a mere child, with sunken features and soiled and tattered raiment. Her face shaded by a softened light from the curtained window, looked ineffable serene and calm in death; her long, bright, golden tresses preserved her sharp and childish features as in a natural halo, and contrasted vividly with the purplish tinge of decomposition which had overspread her features.

A SAD SCENE.

Turning his gaze away with a shudder the reporter expected to find relief in the contemplation of the motionless figure, which still retained its bent position in the adjoining room. But there, too, a sight enough to freeze the blood of the most callous presented itself. Lying on the cot was the emaciated form of a boy five years of age. It was hard to determine whether he was alive or dead. His face wore a pinched and sallow look which heralds the approach of dissolution, but a feeble breathing indicated that he was still living. The old man was absorbed in grief and was occupied alternately in wiping the dews of death from the face of the sufferer and in bemoaning his misfortune at the great bereavement which had befallen him. The child seemed to be fast sinking, and was unconscious of the agony of grief which rent the heart of his distracted parent. The reporter drew closer to this touching scene and then the aged mourner lifted his tear-stained eyes, and without betraying any feelings of surprise at the approach of a stranger, motioned the reporter to a seat. "You see, sir," he said, "I am tried beyond the limit of Christian or human endurance. There in that small room rests the body of my dead child; she is not thirteen years of age. Oh, how I loved that child and what a comfort she was to me in all my misfortunes. Eugenie—that was my dead daughter's name, sir—was dearer to me than my own life; but she has been taken from me; and her brother here, little Charles Henry, will soon, too, have breathed his last."

SICKNESS AND DEATH.

On last Saturday his daughter, Eugenie R. Mead, was taken sick with diptheria; while the other child, Charles Henry, was at the same time stricken down with the same disease. The mother of the children was also in feeble health, and the father having had no employment for some time was out of money, and could not procure them medical attendance, nor, for the matter of that, the common necessaries of life. They were solely dependent upon what small sums they could occasionally receive from the eldest daughter, who is living out as a domestic. In this dire distress Mr. Mead consulted a dispensary physician about his children, and was charged twenty-five cents for the medicine which he received. It was the last quarter he had in the house. Returning home he met a friend who knew his distress, and from him he received fifty cents, and with this he procured a small supply of coal and victuals. Eugenie's death drove the sickly mother in desperation into the streets to seek relief for her remaining child and to collect sufficient to bury her dead girl. This was their condition when Coroner Flanagan called yesterday and granted a burial certificate.

FORTUNE'S REVERSES.

The unfortunate father of these children until late years had lived in affluence His name is John E. Mead. He was attached to the Commissionary Department of the United States Army from 1850 to 1855, and when he retired received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married and took rooms in Greenwich street, where he was robbed by sneak thieves of $800, the savings of years. Despondent at his loss, he joined the navy and became paymaster's steward on the frigate Wyoming No. 2, but on account of sickness was obliged to leave the service. He entered into partnership with a friend in the prize and claim brokerage business and soon became wealthy. He moved to Staten Island, and occupied a spacious mansion know as the Homestead, where he lived in style waited upon by servants. In 1866 he and his partner were worth over $75,000, but this large fortune was squandered in speculation by his imprudent and reckless partner. The downward course was more rapid than his sudden rise in fortune, and he soon found himself thrown on the world again with no thing to depend upon but his own under resources. He received a position as Freight Agent on the Hudson River Railroad in this city, but could not retain it on account of failing health.

Wonderful Catholic Progress.

Probably at no period has the Church displayed a more remarkable and general progress than during the last quarter of a century. That this is to a very large extent due to the English speaking Catholics throughout the world, has been shown by recent statistics:—The Rt. Rev. Mgr. de Haerne, in his *Progres du Catholicisme parmi les peuples d'origine Anglo-Saxonne depuis l'annee 1857*, a work on the progress of Catholicismamong the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, shows the progress of the Church in the British Empire and the United States of America. In 1857 the number of Catholic places of worship in England was 894 administered by 1,115 priests; but in 1877 the number of places of worship had increased to 1,315 administered to by 2,088 priests. Twenty-one years ago there were only 21 religious houses for men in England, while last year the number was 73; 97 convents or other religious houses for women existed in 1857, but in 1877 they had increased 239, while the number of colleges and seminaries had more than doubled within the same period. In the colonies of Great Britain the development of Catholicism is thus shown: In 1855 the number of Catholic sees existing in the colonies and dependencies, including British America, Australia, India and the West Indies was 44. In 1876 the numbers had doubled, there being then 88 Archbishops and Bishops exercising their functions in the same territories. Taking ten dioceses of Canada as an illustration of the colonial progress of Catholicism, it is found that as late as 1869 the number of churches in those dioceses was 779 while in 1876 the increase during seven years had been 913, the Catholic clergy increasing in numbers during the same period from 763 to 1,171. For the same seven years the number of religious houses had risen from 73 to 196. The educational wants of a Catholic population comprising 1,882,000 souls were ministered to by 3,139 parochial schools, being one school to each 600 of the population, an average somewhat about the proportion in Prussia, or indeed any other European country. In the year 1790 the first Catholic Bishopric in the United States was established at Baltimore. Fourteen years before, in 1776, the year of Independence, there were only 25,000 Catholics in the States under the spiritual guidance of 25 priests. When the first episcopal see was founded, the Lumber of clergymen was 34, who were governed by a Vicar-Apostolic, and ministered to a population of 30,000 Catholics, the total population of the States being at the time nearly three millions and quarter. Half a century latter, in 1840, the Catholics numbered one million and a half of people, with 17 Bishops, 482 priests, and 454 churches. In 1855 the Catholic population was about two millions, but 21 years later, 1876, it had increased to six and a half millions of people. This large Catholic population is ruled by 56 Bishops and no less than 5,358 priests, who minister in 5,646 churches and 3,711 oratories and missionary stations. In 24 years, from 1855 to 1871, the religious houses for men had increased from 15 to 98, while from 50 the conventual establishments had risen to 225. In the year 1800 there was only one Catholic female academy in the States; in 1876 there were over 400, and at the same period the colleges devoted to Catholic teaching had risen from 2 to 64. Of the 56 Bishops, 30 are of Irish birth or descent. Mgr. de Haerne, taking into account the large accession to the Catholic population of the United States made by German immigration, thinks that the extension of Catholicism in the Republic is mainly due to the Irish population. According to Dr. Brownson, nearly 4,000,000 Irish folk had landed in the United States in 80 years, and the Catholics of Irish birth or descent at present fully number 4,000,000 people.

"Old Apple John."

On a recent Saturday night, in New York, an old man known as "Apple John," died in a miserable cellar, all alone. He was an inventor, and thought he had discovered perpetual motion—and he had worked at it steadily for thirty years. He kept an apple stand in his cellar, and all that he made by the business he spent in perfecting his invention. He had an idea, a purpose. He slept on a pile of straw in his solitary cellar, in a squalid neighborhood, and spent days and nights of toil over his machine; stinted himself in food, clothing, and all the pleasures of life, and when at last he died, there was no one to comfort his death struggle, no one to close his eyes. But did "Old Apple John" live alone? Oh no; there lived in his cellar the most beautiful presence that was near him all the time and kept him company; a spirit that had fled perhaps from the halls and bowers of wealth and luxury to nestle in the cellar of old Apple John—it was Hope. With her for his companion old John was happy; he sang at his work and laughed at his self-imposed hardships, at the wretchedness of his surroundings and at the jeers of his acquaintances. He looked forward to the time when Hope should be his, when she should be realized, his bride. On the night before his death she had been very carressing to him. He had called a boy and sent him to get some refreshments, saying that his invention was complete. He was gay and confident. On the next day his shop did not open. When they went in they found the old man dead with a smile on his face. Around him were his decaying fruits and cakes, and the complicated wheels and springs and pulleys of his invention. Hope had gone, but she had left in the smile on his face the impress of her parting kiss.

Do not pity this old man. He had been far happier than many a rich man on Fifth avenue had ever dreamed of. Squalor does not always bring misery, nor does wealth bring joy. God's blessings are more evenly distributed than we imagine; and no man is unhappy while Hope nestles in his bosom.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Spellbound—B-o-u-n-d.

Fall suits are out on the buy-us.

What is the diference between a church organist and the influenzia?—One stops the nose and the other knows the stops.

A Dubuque firm hangs out the sign, "Schott & Liven." He couldn't have been very badly shot then; or it would have killed him.

Emperors are nervous nowadays. A man was arrested in Vienna for attempting to throw a harmless bundle into the imperial carriage.

Summer is reluctant to depart. She clings like a young girl who is positive that the clock has not yet struck ten, and who does not care if it has.

"I have gone through a great deal since you saw me last," were the final words of a plumber to his mate, after he had fallen through a sky-light to the first floor.

"Is that dog of yours a cross breed?" asked a gentleman recently of a countryman. "No, sir," was his reply; "his mother was a gentle affectionate creature."

The difference between an executioner and a pugilist is simply this: The former devotes himself to taking heads off men, and the latter to putting heads on them.

It is generally the man who doesn't subscribe for a paper, who sends the editor a communication pitching into somebody or something, and signs it "Many Readers."

The expression of a young man's countenance as he stands in a saloon doorway wiping his mouth in a significant manner, and finds himself face to face with his best girl can never be counterfeited or described.

Paris, according to the *Fun*, has a sensible method of dealing with the dog question. If a dog is seen in the streets without a collar, the police instantly collar him; if without a muzzle, they provide him with one—with a gun at the end of it.

Said a Missouri preacher, "There's a powerful sight of giggling going on back thar in the corner, and it's got to be stopped or I shall feel delegated to open the door and throw someone out!" It was stopped.

"Will you be my wife, then, Eliza," he cried,
But ere she had time to make answer,
A masculine aged broke into the room,
And noisily shouted, "she shan't sir!"
"And who may you be?" interjected the youth,
"Thus seeking my wishes to mar."
"I'm the father of Lize!" quoth the trespassing fiend
Said the other, "The devil you are!"

A very light but dangerous young lady, Carrie Seen.—*Whitehall Times.* She is a sister to Ben Seen.—*Wheeling Leader.* And a cousin to Ann Thracite, who is so grateful.—*Hackensack Republican.* The first two are directly acquainted with Pete Roleum, although a more refined branch of the family.—*Galveston News.*

"Forget thee!" wrote a young man to his girl—"forget thee? When the earth forgets to revolve; when the stars forget to shine; when the rain forgets to fall; when the flowers forget to bloom; then, and not till then, will I forget thee." Three months later he was going to see another girl with a wart on her nose and $40,000 in bank.—[*Norristown Herald.*

The other night we dropped in at the Opera House, and when at the end of the act the curtain dropped and the boys dropped out to take a drop, we knew why it was they called it a "drop curtain."—[*Cleveland Voice.*

The English tenor sang—
"Who comes to thee when bowls do fly?
MY only darling, tis I!
My bown, so good, so fair and hartless.
Thou never, never couldst be 'eartless."
Here somethiug did "hit his eye," and the engagement was forever broken.—[*Fox Humana.*

An Insane Woman Hurls a Lamp at a Catholic Priest.

PROVIDENCE, OCTOBER 25.—Father Rogers, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bristol, was the victim of a desperate assault last night about 7 o'clock. Esther Cahill, a domestic formerly in his parish, but recently residing elsewhere, called at the priest's house and asked an interview. She, after a few words, seized a lamp from the centre table and hurled it with great violence at Father Roger's head. The lamp inflicted a severe scalp wound. The burning oil set the priest's clothes on fire and also communicated to the furniture of the room. Father Rogers immediately rushed to an adjoining room, raised the scuttle and jumped into a cistern containing eight feet of water, where he held on the edge until help came. The fire in the room was observed by neighbors, who came in and extinguished the flames and rescued the priest. The woman escaped, but early this morning gave herself up to the police at East Providence, saying that she had killed a priest in Bristol and burned his house. She says she suffered from pains in the head and breast inflicted as a penalty by Father Rogers, and she went down to Bristol, and demanded that he should stop it, and as he refused she killed him. The woman is doubtless insane. She is said to be a sister of a woman who recently killed two children in New York. The event caused great excitement in Bristol. Father Rogers is badly bruised and burned on his hands, but probably is not dangerously hurt.

M. McLEOD, 63 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobacco a spe-
ty.

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At Low Rates and with Despatch
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FAMILY READING.

DECEIT.—Deceitful and artificial people are generally caught in their own traps. They deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons notonly have a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks—but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.

CANARY BIRDS.—Our pretty songsters require so little care that we should not grudge them necessary attention. First of all, place the cage so that no draughts of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttle-fish bone, and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be over-heated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers), keep warm, avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard-boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules, birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick or have lost their song, procure bird tonic at a bird store. Care should be taken of the perches, which should be each one of different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe-stem. If perches are of the right sort, no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing too long; and of all things keep the perches clean.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

During a Cheyenne raid in Sappa Valley, Colorado, on the 29th and 30th September, the savages killed 30 men, burned ranches and stole horses and cattle indiscriminately.

The Southern scourge continues to diminish under the influence of colder weather.

During a thick fog on the Mersey river Monday morning the steamer City of Baltimore ran into and sank the steam launch Hercules, belonging to the Inman Steamship Line; several workmen on the launch are missing.

The German Government proposes to increase the duty on wine, hides, grain and some other articles. The duty on grain is intended to compel concessions from Russia, Austria, Italy and France. The other new imports will be light and designed for personal purposes solely.

It is proposed to maintain the Paris Exposition building on the Champ de Mars, inpossession of the city, as a place of popular entertainment.

The *Pioneer* announces on authority that England's ultimatum requires that the Ameer's reply shal reach Peshawur by November 20th. Otherwise the English forces will immediately invade Afghanistan.

It is reported that Delagoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean in South Eastern Africa, 55 miles in length from north to south, and twenty miles across, has been ceded by Portugal to Great Britain at six hundred thousand pounds sterling, $2,900,000, were paid by Great Britain. A railway connecting the new port with Transvaal will begun at once. This bay is a commodious and safe anchorage, but its shores are flat and unhealthy.

The *Pester Lloyd* says that a British note, protesting against the Russian movements in Turkey was presented at St. Petersburg on October 24th. The note expresses the hope that Russia will soon be able to resume the withdrawal of troops, and that they will not pass the line which they have now re-occupied, as such a step would compel England to take precautions.

A Calcutta correspondent says information has been received from Simla to the effect that the Ameer in the recent reply said he had been anxious for British friendship, but that the British policy changed with each new Viceroy. The Ameer declares he is open to make a new treaty and that he is not bound by any Russian alliance and did not invite the Russian Embassay to Cabul.

Colonel Lindsay, Financial Secretary to the War Department, in a speech at Abington, yesterday, said that England's ultimatum informed the Ameer that the Russian Embassy must withdraw and it must not enter into Russian alliance, and must preserve a neutral attitude.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* comments with bitterness on what it regards as a threatening despatch addressed by Mr. Evarts to Mr. Welsh the American minister, concerning fisheries question. It professes to see in the despatch a disposition on the part of the United States to take advantage of the present condition of England's foreign relations to force her to give way. "Nothing else was to be expected. We are inclined to thank Evarts for teaching our countrymen that nations generally are no more inclined to forego their advantages over one another in the nineteenth century than in the seventeenth, the sixteenth or fifteenth."

John Conlan, a pistolmaker in Norwich, Conn., met his death recently in a most horrible manner. He was walking along the railroad track at a point where there was a double switch, and accidentally had one foot cought in a "frog;" in spite of his efforts he was unable to extricate it; in the distance he could indistinctly hear the rumbling of the northern-bound train; redoubled his efforts. At length he himself utterly unable to [illegible] calmly faced the approaching [illegible] him an engine of [illegible] pieces under the [illegible] portion of [illegible] revolver [illegible]