### My First Communion,

Quickly, on ward fly the moments, Laden each with earnest prayer. And my heart with love is throbbing, For her spouse will soon be there.

Humbly down I bend before him Seated on his altar throne. Seated on his altar throne. And I count each passing moment, Until he'll be all my own.

But a feeling strange, creeps o'er me, And, as in a dream, I see All the *awful*, *cruel*, tortures That my Jesus bore for me.

Now before me, low and humble, Bethle'm's stable doth appear, And I see, with deepest anguish, All that *He* has suffered here.

Slow before my vision rises Calvary's hill, thrice deeply dyed, And my heart to its centre thrills, With sorrowing love for *The Crucified*.

But the tinkling bell recalls me-Oh, sweet Jesus thou art come, Hush, my heart, thy tremulous beating, Receive thy Lord, thou art His home, MARION.

### LECTURE OF FATHER BURKE AT WATERFORD.

### "THE GENIUS OF THE IRISH RACE."

On November 28the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., visited Waterford for the purpose of delivering the first of two lectures in aid of the new Dominican church which is being erected there in Bridge street, and which is nearly completed. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for the lecture, and notwithstanding that the weather was very unpropitious, long before that hour an eager audience thronged the spacious and beautiful temple. Within the sanctuary the seats were filled by the leading citizens and members of the corporation. On the platform were;-Henry Lee, Esq., city high sheriff; Alderman L. A. Ryan, Rev. P. Nolan, P. P. Trinity Without; Mr. William Kelly, T. C., Mr. J. McEnery, T. C., etc., etc.

Father Burke came on the platform shortly after eight o'clock, and his appearance was greeted with an outburst of welcome, again and again renewed. When silence was restored the very reverned lecturer addressed his audience as follows:-----

LADIES AND GETLEMAN:-I have to remind you in the first place that this building, though consecrated to God, is not to be considered in the light of a church this evening. I shall therefore hold my. self free in the course of the lecture, which I shall have the honor of addressing to you to make what jokes I please, and I shall only feel the more gratified by your enjoying them if you should find anything in them at which to laugh. (Hear, hear, laughter and applause.) I have, my friends, to thank you all for the honor of your presence here to-night. I know it is no small sacrifice which you have made to leave your warm comfortable homes in this un-Irish weather, to come here to attest by your presence the great desire which you entertain, to see this beautiful temple of God completed. Now if you please, without any further preface, I shall enter at once on the consideration of the important subject on which I mean to address you this evening, a subject to all true Irishmen most interest-ing indeedi (Hear, hear.) History furnishes us with many mysterious things

We may say in truth, that many facts in the his tory of our race are most mysterious, and that the philosophers of history are at a loss to find out the hidden reason of those strange facts, and in deter-mining in them the governing hand of God. (Hear, hear.) From the very beginning of the human race history tells many great facts which seem strange and mysterious; how, for instance, after the first great deluge the human race rapidly and wide-ly propagated itself, and yet all that time reserved a by propagated user, and yet an that time reserved a unity of language and and an identity of nationality, until the strange freak of building the Tower of Babel; and then God split them into many languages, so that one man could not understand what his neighbor said to him, and when each man went user from the week of folly with but one become away from the work of folly with but one language of his own, how he contrived to make that language understood—how he came to teach it—must always remain a mystery in history. The rise of the great Eastern empires, Assyria, Egypt, later on, Greece, and then Rome, each one successively taking pos session of the empire of the world, one subduing the other, and making the other bend down in subjec-tion—those are strange and mysterious facts which we have not yet ascertained. In the history of understood-how he came to teach it-must alway we have not yet ascertained. In the instory of the Greek republics we are told that it was the martial spirit of Sparta which enabled that people to overturn all the other states of Greece. Then, again, we are told by history that it was not the military power but that of intellect and genius which enabled Athens to rise to supremacy amongst the states of Green. Then when we find Phylic the states of Greece. Then when we find Philip of Macedon in his conquests, and his greater son, Alexanders extending his empire not only over Greece but in far off India; and when we ask the Greece but in far off India; and when we ask the cause, history tells us that is the genius of organiza-tion. Thencoming to Rome, history accounts for the wonderous empire which she established over the whole world by relating one of those strange facts. "Greece may surpass us in genius," said the Romans, "and Egypt in intelligent activity; but no nation can surpass the Romans in piety to the gods," and it was on this national piety they rested their ability to sustain their supremacy; but we know that this rise was the work of God to prepare the way for the preaching of His holy Gospel. (Hear, hear.) Such is the tissue of history, and in such a way have those strange facts been dealt with by phitoso-phers and historians in trying to account for them phers and historians in trying to account for them upon logical principles; and I am here to-night, a simple friar and priest, to try to account to you for What is that fact? One that occurred three hundred years ago, affecting one country and one race-Ire-land and the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) Three land and the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) Three hundred years ago England and Ireland were united as one kingdom and under one crown as they are to-day, and at that time the King of England called to-day, and at that time the King of England called upon his subjects to do a certain thing. His Eng-lish subjects obeyed the command to a man, and the people of Ireland refused to do so. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The mind and the heart of one people went one way; the mind and heart of the other went in the opposite direction, and the issue was the most important that could be submitted to any needle. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII, was the any people. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII. was the

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

of the bishops and priests of England obeyed the order at once; the people of Ireland, as one man, declared they were prepared to die, but they would never forsake their religion. (Enthusiastic ap-plause.) Then were England and Ireland divided for ages, but I hope not forever on the question of re-ligion. I hold this to be a very mysterious fact, and we are now to try to find out the reason. (Hear, hear). hear.) Those two peoples were under the one king they had the same laws and had the same government they had the same laws and had the same government they have to-day, and how differently did they act ! Four hundred years before Henry VIII. came to the throne the Saxon and the Norman had set their invading foot on the soil of Ireland. In that year of malediction—I can call it nothing else—there came to us one of the heaviest curses that could fall upon a people—the loss of Ireland's crown and of her independence. (Hear, hear.) I am not a revolutionist; I could not be one being a Catholic priest; but I am an Irislman—(immense applause) priest; but I am an Irishman—(immense applause) —and with an Irish heart, with the love of an Irish student of history, and looking back at the recollec-tions of the nation in which I was born, I say actions of the nation in which I was born, I say ac-cursed was the day for Ireland when an adulterous, iniquitous king, flying to England, polluted the pure soil of Ireland, and brought the curse of in-vasion on this land of ours. (Hear, hear.) Now, my friends. I beg of you to remark the one strange characteristic of the Celtic people which was brought out most wonderfully by that fact of invasion the strange attractiveness of the Irish

was brought out most wonderfully by that fact of invasion, the strange attractiveness of the Irish character, the wonderful power the Celt has to as-similate to himself foreign elements coming in his way. (Hear, hear.) The Normans invaded Eng-land in the tenth century, and William the Con-queror abolished the Saxon line in England. The Normans were then the bravest men in the Sara-cenic wars and in the wars of the Crusades, and clothed in their armor of mail, they were then the most formidable men the world ever saw upon the battle-field. They were the proudest race in the world, except, perhaps, the Irish-(laughter)-and, you may be surprised to hear, they were the best Catholics of that time. They came to England, they plucked the crown from the brow of Harold, they took the land, they became the great landthey plucked the crown from the brow of Harold, they took the land, they became the great land-owners of the day, and became the founders of an aristocracy the most ancient and the strongest in the world. Those men degraded the Saxons they had conquered; they made them goat-herds and swine-herds; they reduced them to feudal slavery, swine-herds; they reduced them to feudal slavery, and the name they had for the Saxons was villein. "Villain" was the best name these Norman con-querors had for their Saxon serfs. (Laughter.) The idea of a Fitzherbert, a De Burgh, or of any proud noble shaking hands with a Saxon, or one of them to marry a Saxon woman, never once en-tered into their heads; and it was a matter of the utmost astonishment to the historians of the times that Thomas a Beckett was made chancellor, he being of Saxon origin. The idea of the king making of Saxon origin. The idea of the king making him, not only judge, but a chancellor, shocked the proud Norman nobles to the very heart. The Nor-mans came to Ireland; they conquered the country mans came to Ireland; they conquered the country after a manner, and took possession of the land, or that portion of it known as "the Pale." The De Burghs, ancestors of mine, went to Connaught, and the Butlers, as you are aware, came to Kilkenny. So they spread through the country, and before of the spread mark ware ware ware desired to Irish fifty years many Narmans were married to Irish wives, and right glad were the same Normans to get them. (Here, here, and great laughter.) Not a

name to MacWilliam; and so we learn from this historical fact the great power of assimilation pos-sessed by the Celtic race. (Hear, hear.) Another element proving this fact is the Danishin-vasion of Ireland. Now I know that at this mo-ment, I stand in Waterford addressing a Waterford audience, and I shall be very careful as to what I say about the Danes. (Laughter.) When they landed in this country the Danes were brave, and is their remaining true to the faith. (Hear, hear.) The real cause, my friends, why Ireland has re-mined Catholic, and why she will ever continue so, is her devotion, and her fidelity to the See of Rome, to the Pope the successor of St. Peter. In other words, if you want to know the real cause of this in their rough way, were the foremost people of their time. The Celt for three hundred years fought them foot to foot, and at last drove them into the sea, a feat which neither the Saxon in Eng-land nor the Breton in France could accomplish. (Hear) hear) — France could accomplish. (Hear, hear.) From that time, still some colonies of Danes remained in Ireland, and what stranger fact can there be found in history, than that when the Normans came to Ireland after Clontarf—the first in the ranks who drew the sword for Erin were those self-same Danes or their descendents. (Warm applause.) So well had they endeared themselves in the land of their adoption that they had become as Irish as the Irish themselves. (Hear, hear.) All this causes our astonishment how the Celts, the Normans, and the Danes became as one in Ireland whilst in England they were ever in antagonism. In Ireland there was much intercommunication between the people for four hundred years, and they had very much amalgamated. When an Irishman becomes acquainted with almost any man he can get on very well with him. (Hear, hear.) There are two classes of men in the world who can never agree, although both are Celts—I mean an Irishman and a Sootchman—(hearty laughter)--but an Irish-man and an Englishman, when acquainted, get on way and an englishman, when acquainces, get on very well together. (Hear, hear.) Yet, I repeat that in spite of all that intercommunication, all that analgamation of the races, all that indentity of in-terests, when Henry VIII. commanded, England obeyed at once, and Ireland turned away. (Hear, hear.) This is the fact which I wish to bring before you. Let us see how history accounts for it, and then I will tell you in what manner I account for it. History on all sides says the fact is true, and I must say that the man is blinder than the one who is born blind who cannot recognize the fact that England is very Protestant and that Ireland is very Catholic. (Hear,hear, and hearty laughter.) I have lived much in both countries. I have had I have lived much in both countries. I have had the honor of being pelted in England because of my Roman collar. I was known to be a priest; and I confess I do not know a more striking proof of Protestantism than a blow of a stone. (Immense laughter.) I have gone through the length and breadth of Ireland, and everywhere I have been met by the head uncovered, and the warm prayer "Long life to your reverence." (Enthusiastic plause.) Is there any truth more patent than applause. applause.) Is there any truth more patent than the fact that no two peoples were ever more different in religion than those of England and of Ireland *l* (Hear, hear.) There is but a narrow strip of sea between the two countries, which can be crossed in short time from Belfast, and yet, if fifty verv thousand miles separated them, they could not diffe more than they do upon the great question of religion. (Hear, hear.) How does history account for the fact that when Henry VIII. commanded all to become Protestant that Ireland remained Catholic because of the dethat freshed remained Catholic Decade of the deter-mination to carry out that which they had resolved upon, and that having come to that determination the Irish people remained Catholic. That would be the Irish people remained Catholic, That would be a magnificent reason to account for this great fact. No higher tribute could be paid to a man or to a nation than to show that one or the other was en-dowed with that tremendous determination which, any people. (Hear, hear.) Henry VIII. was the king and he called on his subjects to give up the old religion; to change the essential features of that religion, to abandon the altar at which they had worshipped; to give up what they had learned to love from their earliest infancy; to cease to be Cath-olic, and to become not exactly Protestant, he did hot go quite so far, but to become Anglican. (Hear, near.) The people of England with the majority how for the majority is that the majority is a subject to give up what the majority is the majority is the subject to the the majority is the majority is the subject to the majority is the majority is

any man living the virtues of the Irish character. any man living the virtues of the Irish character. For more than two hundred years, in the darkest days of Ireland's calamities, the greatest gleam of glory in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was the activity of the Irish chieftains when they ban-ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond ished from the land the violator of the sacred bond of matrimony. I admire the tenderness of the Irish character; I love what is beautiful in it, but I have sought in vain for one proof, for one evidence of that grand determination with which history would credit us. If there was such a trait in our character do you think that Strongbow, with his handful of Nor-mans, and his Saxon serfs would have been suffered to remain two hours on the soil of Ireland ? (Hear, hear.) If they had that grandeur of determination to remain two hours on the soil of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) If they had that grandeur of determination when St. Laurence O'Toole, in his prophetic wis-dom called on Ireland to rise as one man and not leave standing-room upon their soil for Norman or Saxon, would not Ireland have responded to the call, and have freed herself from the invader? (Hear, hear.) No, no. The wretched history of this country for four hundred years from the land-ing of the Normans is but an illustration of the want of unity, and of the want of determination amongst the Irish chieftains. On one occasion the assembled chieftains sent a deputation to O'Toole of Wicklow, to join them in driving out the invader : assembled chieftains sent a deputation to O'loole of Wicklow, to join them**j**in driving out the invader : and what was his answer? "No," said he, "I will not join you. I will join the English; we will both fight you, and when you are conquered 1 will turn round and drive out the English myself!" That is a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing a generative control during those four hundred years.

a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing among our people during those four hundred years. (Hear, hear.) When it is said, therefore, that the adherence of the Irish people to their religion is be-cause of this trait in their character, I must say I cannot believe it. (Hear, hear.) Other historians say that the adherence of the Irish people was caused by the devotion existing in their character, by a certain piety not to be found in that of the peo-ple of England. This is a beautiful idea : I was ple of England. This is a beautiful idea; I was charmed with it when I read it, and I began to charmed with it when I read it, and I began to think that all my forefathers were saints. (Laugh-ter.) I was told that the cause lay in the devotion of the Irish people to the Blessed Mother of God; but I found that the devotion to the Blessed Virgin existed quite as strong in England. On one occasion England, by a solemn degree, declared herself to be the dowry of the Blessed Virgin; and although the devotion to the Mother of God existed as strong in Ireland as it does at the present day, she never did

Ireland as it does at the present day, she never did that, contenting herself with the title of "Island of Saints." (Hear, hear.) Others again tell us a tale that, contenting herself with the title of "Island of Saints." (Hear, hear.) Others again tell us a tale not very flattering to Ireland to account for our ad-herence to the faith. Mr. Froude—(oh ! oh !)— says we are the most pig-headed people on the face of the earth, and that when Henry VIII. told us to become Protestants we refused from sheer obstinacy. Now, amongst the many things I did in my lifetime I never drove a pig—(great laughter)—but I am told that if a man wants to drive a pig a particular I never drove a pig-(great laughter)-but I am told that if a man wants to drive a pig a particular way, he must pretend he wants him to go another way or he will never get on. There is a humorous photograph extant in which an Irishman is repre-sented as driving a pig along a road. A neighbor comes up and asks him where he is going to, when the other answers in great trepidation, and a kind of a whisper : "Whisht, avic," says he, "I'm going to Cork, but the pig there thinks I'm going to Kin-sale." Now, according to those historians, the reason why we remained Catholic was because Henry VIII, wanted us to become Protestant. If he had vill, wanted us to become Protestant. If he had said to us, "Remain Catholic, but let me tell you them. (Here, here, and great laughter.) Not a hundred years had passed over when the secretary wrote over to England that the Norman setters than the Irish themselves." (Hear, hear.) Whilst despising the Saxon, the Norman was hand in glove with the Celt ; he adopted his language, he took his customs, and obeyed the Brehon laws. The De Burghs, allied through Lionel, Duke of Clarence, with the royal house of England, changed their name to MacWilliam ; and so we learn from this historical fact the great power of assimilation pos-It now remains for us to try and see what was the real cause of their remaining true to the faith.

made a greater mistake than this attempt to carry made a greater mistake than this attempt to carry his point. No one ever yet came to the Irish people with a threat and, could hope to succeed with it. If it waseven the blessing of God which was sought to be rammed down their throats they would not have it. (Hearty laughter) He sent word to Ireland that she should be Protestant or else—, and Ireland sent back word, Never—(immense applause)—if all the powers of hell were at your back to aid you, our an-swer is, never. (Renewed applause.) We can sufswer is, never. (Renewed applause.) We can suf-fer, we can die, but give up her faith Ireland never

rer, we can die, but give op ich raint riotant iter will. (Enthuisatic applause.) In this way has Ire-land ever clung to the faith. (Applause.) The very reverned gentleman concluded his most interesting and brilliant lecture by observing that such was the reason that Ireland was studded with churchess, in not a few of which the sons of St. churchess, in not a few of which the sons of St. Dominic sang praises of God; and he hoped that Ireland would long maintain her position as the most beautiful daughter of the Church and mother of saints and Scholars. Amidst the warmest applause, again and again renewed, Father Burke re-

sumed his seat. Henry Lee, Esq., City High Sheriff, was then moved to the chair, and Ald. Ryan proposed their best thanks to Father Burke for his very able and

best thanks to Father Burke for his very able and most interesting lecture. Mr. J. McEnery, T. C., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Father Burke acknowledged the compliment and expressed a hope that he had not tired them. (No, no.) The best proof they could give was by coming there the next evening, as he had to address them again in the same place. Clapping of hands and ap-plause seemed all very nice, but the best proof they could give that they were not tired was to come again. You remember the Irish song:— "I'm sogood at a story,

"I'm sogood at a story, "I'm sogood at a story, The girls all cry Paddy tell it again!" (Roars of laughter) I heard a "Gloria in Excelsis" once which was got through very quickly but the amen was repeated so often that it became by far the longest part of the prayer and tired the congregation. (Renewed laughter) - Knowing he width do the (Renewed laughter.) Fearing he might do the same, he would not detain them further than again to thank them for their kindness. Rev. P. Nolan, P. P., was here moved to the second chair, and a warm vote of thanks to the high sheriff, proposed by the Rev. Father Wheeler, O. P., and seconded by Mr. Kelly, T. C., and duly acknowledged by Mr. Lee, when warmly passed, closed the highly-interesting proceedings. Crowds waited outside to cheer the beloved lec-

turer and priest, and the music of the Thomas Francis Meagher Band added to the warmth of his reception.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

BONAPARTE, when Emperor of France, ordered letter-boxes to be fitted up in all the churches of Paris, where the virtuous poor, without their deli-cacy being wounded, could, as they passed, deposit a note expressive of their wants. These boxes were only opened by the higher clergy, who were sworn to secrecy ; and the wants of the parties were thus reliaved without are of the humiletine immediate relieved without any of the humilating circumstan-ces of a public application. AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.—In consequence of Colonel

Gordon's successful experiment with elephants in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, and his advice to travellers to use them in exploring expeditions from the East Coast, an attempt has been made to induce the Zanzibar authorities to undertake the taming of an African elephant for this purpose. The Seyvid, however, objects, having set his heart on a light line of railway to the Victoria Nyanza, though it is not quite clear where the funds are to

come from. MEXICAN HORSES.--The Mexicans have a method MEXICAN HORSES. -- The Alexicans have a hierarchic of subduing fractious horses and such as are inclined to run away which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or winker is so arranged that the driver or rider can, in an instant draw it directly find the submit of directed behavioral of the table over the eyes of the animal, effectually blindfolding him. When this is done the horse instantly become quiet, and a repetition of the blindfolding two or three times gradually results in his becoming quite and docile. Such an arrangement would be a valuable appendage to the head-gear of such horses as

revails the total extermination of the wolf, o

thing green on a hundred acres in the course of ar

THE TONGUE.-We could not get on very well with-

is this everlasting "cakle, cakle all the day." " thing that you are asked not to tell, burns, b

breathe it for ten thousand worlds.

seethes, bubbles in your mouth, and just for the

sake of a temporary relief you tell it to your dear-est friend, with the most solemn injunction not to

like a seidlitz power in his soul, full of effervescence He cannot endure the trust, and so shares it with the cannot endure the trust, and so shares it with others. If Edison could only invent a padlock which would keep a secret shat up safely he would bring the millenium on at once. Over-exertion of

bring the millenium on at once. Over-exertion of the tongue is the real reason of half the ills of life

On the occasion of a vacancy in an Argyleshire

parish, one of the resident heritors recommended to the Duke of Argyle, the patron, his son's tutor as

minister. He represented that he was a young man of solid attainments, observed, however, by

would be contented with the living as it was, with-out troubling the heritors for increased manse ac-

commodation or augmentation of stipend. He re-

great modesty, and that being of humble origin.

our.

in Europe.

Spanish monastic archives recount likewise

Wolves IN LORRAINE.—The neighborhood of 88 Metz is again plagued with the unpleasant appara-tion of wolves. About fifty of these dangerous feet, what will be the aggregate pressure it sustain brutes have been killed since the incorporation with at the depth of 100 feet in water? Germany, but each winter they descend and com-mit ravages. The hu ting gentry on the French 89.

Thi

But it is inst

The grasshoppers appear

### [FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.]

# PUZZLER'S CORNER.

"Aye ! be as merry as you can.

We cordially invite contributions to this corner ith the name and address of each contributor

Answers will appear two weeks after each set of roblems. Solutions must reachius by the "Monday" revious

to publication Address :

"PUZZLER," "Catholic Record," Office, 388 Richmond Street, London Ont.

### PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible: value \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Carnotto Riccotto for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2. 4th. The Carnotto Riccotto for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad-Her's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors will, for their own im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1879. Take

notice of the special prizes offered for it. 83.

## I am composed of 28 letters.

My 18, 21, 4, 7, 25, 23, is a town in Maine. My 19, 10, 3, 4, 12, 9, are found on rose-bushes. My 28, 8, 9, 14, is a point of Compas. My 11, 4, 15, 16, is used by mechanics. My 24, 11, 27, 13, is part of a bird. My 26, 2, 17, 4, 22, is to long for. My 6, 1, 5, 9, are articles of food. My 20 is the same as my 10. The whole were two noted generals.

84. ANAGRAM. Places in Maine.

1. Sal finds all.

 Queer Spiles.
C. each man fills.
June, and Viol. Clint. 85

Who are the Authors of the following, and when and where they born?

"At gold's superior charms all freedom flies, The needy sell it, and the rich man buys: A land of tyrants, and a den of slaves ; Here wretches seek dishonorable graves, And calmly bent, to servitude conform, Dull as their lakes that slumbes in the storm.'

"Can storied urn or animated bust Back to its mansfon call the fleeting breath ? Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?" 86.

Two silver plates each one eighth of an inch thick and of dimeaters 3 and four inches respective-ly, are melted into a single plate of the same thicks: find its circumference.

87. A merchant sold cloth at \$1.50 a vard, and lost \$1.00; had he sold it for \$2,75 a yard he would have gained \$12.25; how many yards did he sell? By writmatic.

If the body of a fish have a surface of 4 square-

FRIDAY JANUAR

# IRISH

FROM OUR TRIS

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN A special meeting of th

University was held in th

College Dublin, on Satur

the presidency of the Col P., pro-Vice-Chancellor, vost, and the Rev. J. A. non-regret-to receive an Provost and Senior Fel the honorary degree of I Earl of Dufferin and the Roberts said :- "There w Charles the Fifth's time his name was enough-e May I not say something to the Senate the claims receive the honorary d with all the accumulated the noble Dominion of C to receive from his own a thoroughly Irish welco tion of the lustre of the V just closed is shed upon u worthies who have done ign and their country ha riched by the accession of of such predecessors. Can tionalities are loud in pra rare tact and by the exc felt sympathy with Can tions, he has drawn fort than existed before, the have ever animated the confidence that the Sen and a privilege to confe illustrious countryman, orary degree." The placet, and the grace wa rising, said:---"I now pr of distinction in favor the Earl of 'Fortes creat cannot be denied, I thin many of his brilliant qu which flows in his vein Lord Rosse's case a stri genius. Entering at a genuine lover of science father had trodden with signalized himself by r I may refer to, among series of delicate and h Lord Rosse has decisive properties of the lunar possessed of an ample father did before him, enantry to whose we thoughtful and consci free from the reproach nobleman whose name common honor we cla to-day. Lastly, he is undergraduate course large number of scient was unanimously pass These degrees will be Shrove Tuesday.

AN ARCHBISHOP OF TU

CONROY, CONTEM CONROY, CONTEM This was one of th Irish Church in "the t the Metropolitan See an ardent lover of hi religion, and her lang O'Maol Couroi (or LT Taram This trueso Tuam. This true-so porary of the great H and Spanish history of at Clonahee, in the C 1560, and after takin went to Spain to pr

the confidence of KI

arch was fitting out Elizabeth. He trans

to Irish, and had the

Louvain, "out of ch as he says in a prefac

by the direction of great northern Irish English. After the

lain he was to the t Vall idolid, in 1602.

ren of his order atte

the Ulster Prince to where he was intern

Archbishop O'Higgi as Archbishop of Tu the future Pope Un exiled him forever

to visit Tuam. In

College of Louvain

was educated), and in the Irish tongue

Conrov's time was his new college. I then in Spain and

result in the recover

hopes he was disap ous to his death he

publication some distinguished'Irish

Convents in Madri in the sixty-ninth

faculty of Louvair

redfrom Madrid t repose near the h marble monument

A NEW

meeting is bei

purpose of taking tically a new hosp nominally, it is or

valued hospital w a half. The old

cd, but much new

to increase its o Most Rev. Dr. Me

chair, and the Lot

citizens, Catholic

great interest in f

pital is under the

patients of all rel

spain with Hug

the fullness of that authority, all must yield obedi-ence. Such is the constitution of the Catholic Church.

Eloquently showing how thoroughly Catholic Irefrontier on patriotic grounds refuse to associate themselves with the Germans. in a common cam-Eloquently showing how thoroughly Catholic Ire-land grasped this idea of the divine Founder, the gifted lecturer said the Irish people to be Catholic must be papal, and the more papistical the more Catholic in reality. This was the principle, the logical foundation, the raison d'dre of the Church's existence; and this cause was not understood in Eng-land as in this country. In England the people had their own kings, ever striving to increase their per-rogatives and their power. A singular fact it was, but not the less true, that no king or queen ever exercised so tyraunical a sway as did Henry VIII, followed by Queen Elizabeth, and they made Engpaign against the wolves. So long as this temper the other plague of Lorraine, the wild boar, is not likely to be attained. GRASSHOPPER INVASION.—The ancient records of the Monastery of Fulda and other German cloisters which have been recently published among the Monumenta Germania, give detailed accounts of a visitation of grasshoppers in the year 873, surpassing in point of destructiveness even those prevalent of late years in America. followed by Queen Elizabeth, and they made Eng-land Protestant between them. (Hear, hear.) The to have come from the, East, and after havin land Protestant between them. (Hear, hear, ) The people were dazed with the magnificence of Henry's court and his surroundings. When he went forth vastated nearly the whole of France, perished in the Atlantic. They are described as having eaten everypeople were dazed with the magnineence of Henry's court and his surroundings. When he went forth his heralds sounded the *funfare* before him, and when he condescended to walk the cloth-of-gold was put down before his foot touched the ground. No one dared to come into his presence except on bended knees, and it is a well-authenticated fact that Queen Elizabeth never allowed either lady or combense to gene into her presence except on the appearance of grasshoppers in 873, which appears to be the first record of an invasion by these insects that some people would not get on very well with-that some people would try the experiment. What sets the world by the ears and makes more actual sorrow than all the bloodiest battle-fields of history that queen Enizabeth neter an other transformed that and a nice gentleman to come into her presence except on bended knees and with uplifted hands, and a nice divinity they had before them. The minds of the English people became so dazzled with the pomp of the court at home that they lost all thought of the the court at home that they lost all thought of the far greater and more glorious court of Peter, far away at Rome, "The king must be obeyed" was the first principle in England at the time, and that principle was acted upon to the exclusion of all others. When the king first put his finger into religious mat-ters, about which he knew little, although he is said to have written a book in defence of them, but I be-liare way written for him. (here here, when he lieve was written for him-(hear, hear)-when he began to meddle in matters which he had no coneern, this impure, rascally fellow very soon made the people forget the greater kingdom of God; forc-ing them to be loyal to himself, he made them forget their loyalty to God; whilst at the same time Irish hearts and Irish eyes looked far more to the grandeur of Rome than the magnificence of West-minster. And so the Catholic idea had a much stronger hold on Ireland than it had on England. VIII. began the Reformation-let us rather say the deformation-by saying to the people, the Pope is a good man, but he lives far from here; he

r ope is a good man, but ne lives far from here; he will not allow me to marry a handsome young wo-man, and put away my wife, who is old and ugly; so let us put him away. I will be your pope; I'll not interfere with your religion, you shall have your Masses, your bishops and your priests, and you shall have your post as you, planae only commodation or augmentation of stipend. He re-ceived the presentation; but he was scarcely settled in what he called "My parish," when he raised a process of augmentation of stipend, and complained to the Presbytery of the inconvenience of the and you shall have your rosary as you please; just take me for your pose, to be your head in spiritual and in temporal matters." It is not a strange fact that the people could not see that this was asking them to give up their religion when bis shall I give him ?" "Explanation," said the mod-est youth, "Just explain to him that you mistook your man." hops, priests, and monks did so at once, at the mere command of the king. But in Ireland, when

The boys who sell photographs during the opera are very nice little fellows, but they should not be permitted to stand in the aisle during the finest part of the performance to discuss the comparative amount of their sales.—New York Herald.

How many pounds of each elementary consti-uent are there in 120 lbs. of saltpetre?

SOLUTIONS. 71 Num.

72. Nightingale. 71. I am not son, but your daughter.

74. Let x = No. of farthings.

Then  $\frac{48-x}{4}$  = No. of pence. 48-x

 $x + \frac{4}{4} = 39$ 4x + 48 - x = 156

3 x = 108x = 36, No. of farthings

 $\frac{58-x}{----} = 3$ , No. of pence.

4

"Amira." 75, The solution of this will be given next

Cora, Amica, F. J. G. Sherbrooke sent correct answer to all problems except 74. Maggie O. and Kate O. sent correct solutions to 71,62, and 73.

"FIRE-PROOF,"

Tt is said that a dealer in second-hand furniture an't bay anything so poor but that some one will bay a price for it, but a dealer on Michigan avenue found an old bedstead on his hands last fall which no one would take away, even as a gift. He left it out doors, calculating to saw it up when his fuel ran short, and it stood in the snow until yesterday. Early in the morning a man came along who offer-ed fifty cents for it on certain conditions, which were readily granted, and he pulled it out of the snow, brushed it off, and presently hung it to a sign reading : "One of those fire-proof bedsteads—only reading : "On three dollars." three dollars." In the course of an hour several men halted and looked the bedstead over in a curious way, and a little later a passing woman made a closer inspection. "Yon warrant this fire-proof do you ?" she asked

as she finished her inspection. "I do," replied the man. "I'll give you leave to build a bonfire under it." manse. On ascertaining what was going on, the

manse. On ascertaining what was going on, the former employer, in great wrath, rode over to the manse, and remainded the minister of the grounds on which he had recommended him, finishing up with the withering interrogatories, "How can I look his Grace in the face ?" "What explanation You couldn't say twenty shillings could you ?" inquired.

ie inquired. What! Twenty shillings for a perfectly fire-roof bedstead! No, madam—three dollars is far to cheap. Do you know what that bedstead would ting in Chicago ?? Well, I want a fire-proof bedstead, and I'll take

"Yon fully warrant it, do you?" Sill the purse. "Yon fully warrant it, do you?" Sill the purse. shall be refunded," answered the man, and she went away perfectly satisfied, cleaving directions for it to be sent.

mitted, and in ev RESULT New Ross has tion. Colonel being returned b al candidate M were :- For the 90. A comparis the election in I greater now by ess by about thi the people of No but upon the ele than 200; and i out on the fist o popular indigna