

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.
THE VOICE OF THE HOLY FATHER.
"We urgently beseech of you to assist, with all good will and favor, those men who, animated with a Catholic spirit, and possessed with sufficient learning, are laboring in writing and publishing books and journals for the defense and propagation of Catholic doctrine."—Encyclical letter of Pope Pius IX., in 1853.
"Providence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is for it to preserve the principles of order and faith, where they prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten."—Letter from Pope Pius IX., in 1855.

THE VOICE OF THE BISHOPS OF QUEBEC.
"Therefore, that pastors may, more easily and efficaciously, remove their flock from bad and forbidden books, as well as from wicked journals, let them be careful to supply them with good books, nor let them omit to induce such as wish to read journals, to subscribe to some paper of sound principles and truly Catholic."
HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL TO CAPTAIN KIRWAN.
"We hear with pleasure the progress of your project of a Catholic Daily. Confident that in matters of faith and morals you will ever be submissive to the Pastors of the Church, we encourage you, and do most cordially bless all generous Catholics who contribute to the success of your undertaking."
† Ed. Chas.,
Bishop of Montreal.

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THE HOSPITAL SERVICE IN TURKEY.
A LADY'S EXPERIENCE OF THE WAR.

Lady Stangford describes the state of affairs in Sofia at the time of its evacuation by the Turks. "Early on the morning of the evacuation our Turkish servants fled, and we learned that the Turkish doctors had drawn lots the day before, as to who should stop to be made prisoners. The lucky ones, as they thought, had gone and sixty-two of our patients, clothed with all we could give them, had hobbled of somehow. Upon hearing this Dr. Stephenson went out and entered hospital after hospital of the abandoned places. There was no help to be got; but, working like a horse, with one assistant, he carried scores of the miserable creatures out of the hospitals on his back, put them into the only little cart he could find, and brought them to our hospital. He came in covered with filth, but having saved the lives of many, or at least brought them home for an alleviated death. When our place was filled he went to the other English doctors, and the poor fellows were gradually distributed as they best might be in the English and other hospitals. That was the one only night of real anxiety that we had. The Turks gone, and the konak closed, the Bulgarians were free for mischief, and they did all they could. Every Turkish shop in the city was smashed and pillaged. The whole day had been one long scene of pillage and destruction. Even the wounded Turks limping out of the hospitals were not secure from their brutality—many were shot down, and some were butchered while lying in their beds. They plundered houses supplied guns to every Bulgarian, and many had looted swords and knives, and daggers in abundance. As night drew on they began to fire the houses of the richer Jews and Moslems, and as the flames shot up in the dark sky it was not unnatural to tremble a little lest a cruel wind should blow the sparks from one side or the other towards our own buildings. We paced the snow path between our house and hospital pretty nearly all that night, rejoicing to see that our large white flag with its red crescent hung uplifted in the bitter cold, but windless air. The Bulgarians, who till then had been abjectly imploring me to protect them, crowding into my premises begging for shelter and filling up my stables, wash-houses, etc., with their families, now began to give themselves airs, and spoke in quite another voice. We were just finishing our breakfast at half-past eleven Friday, Jan. 4, when, all of a sudden, the great church bell broke out with a loud clang. In an instant off went all the Bulgarian muskets, and we heard horses' hoofs in our yard—the Russians were in! Before I had time to think, an Italian doctor came rushing up breathlessly begging we would take in some Turkish wounded soldiers from close by. As they were being carried along the little path, two Cossacks swaggered up and began to abuse the poor fellows, and as I stood beside the stretcher of a poor half-dead creature one of the Cossacks snatched my fur cap off my head, while the other spat at me. They then went into the hospital making a great noise. Our men were many of them dreadfully frightened, and kept calling to me, "Efendim! Efendim! Will they cut all our throats? Are the Moslems coming to kill us?" Sentinels were placed at our doors in another hour, for our patients, of course, were prisoners, though we were not; and again one of these sentinels spat right in my face. The next morning as my cap seemed to act as a red rag on a Spanish bull. General Gourka visited our hospital on the following day, and attacked me with more energy than politeness for wearing the little emblem. It seemed very difficult for him to understand that those who were engaged in the work of humanity and benevolence were glad to avail themselves of any symbol that gave them facilities for accomplishing their work; and it was surely wiser to use a mark that the people of the country could recognize and sympathize with on the white flags universally adopted, than a symbol they would neither understand nor respect. Our patients like us all the better that we wear something that seems part and parcel of their own country. The order kept in the town has been greatly vaunted by the Russians, and it was creditable enough; but they did not know half the disorder that existed. They had enough mal-administration of their own. They entered a city containing immense stores of provisions, and they did not bring an overwhelming number of mouths into it; and they came into it as easily and tranquilly as the Guards ride into Hyde Park, taking possession of empty houses and offices without the slightest opposition: yet not till the fifth day did they send one stone of food or fuel to the starving prisoners and patients in the hospitals. Many died of hunger in those days, many more; it was said of cold. The cold was intense, and even in the hospital some were frostbitten. In the few days previous to the Russian occupation, fearing the rise of prices, which actually took place, I had

bought up stores of flour, rice, coffee, and sugar for our own use, and a large store of fuel; of course I was obliged now to use all this for our patients. Besides killing a cow and a calf I had hoped to keep, and not till the ninth day did I get any sent to me from them, and then only a couple of sacks of rice and a barrel of salt meat. Our Bulgarian servants were now princes, no one would fetch water, do any washing, or even behave humanely to the patients. They left them to themselves sitting round the fire, leaving them to cry in vain for help. Worse than this, on the second night after the entry of the Russians (their Christmas Eve), all the Bulgarian servants left the hospital en masse; but before taking their departure they went round to the beds and looted all the watches, money, and other little treasures the poor suffering men had under their pillows. The people who whined to me for protection and shelter a few days before now refused to work for me, and the owner of the house I occupy, at his own entreaty now informed me he wanted it for himself and friends. The Russians, however, who expressed themselves most utterly disgusted with the Bulgarians, put an end to this in a few days; they organized a corps of Bulgarian *zaptiehs* (police), who go about whacking each other with apparent delight, and really do keep order; they seem to think that every blow they give must be so much satisfaction to the Russians. The prices also have been fixed at reasonable figures:—for some days I had to pay 5s 4d for a glass of milk that had previously cost 1d! All this has been effected since General Gourka left, for he is no administrator, and seems to understand only how to advance; it is said that he never thinks of what he leaves behind him. Our present Governor (the third in four days), General Arnoldi, is a very timid man, with an almost insane fear of responsibility which cripples many of his actions. The Bulgarians are already perceiving that their "deliverers" are their masters, and, while using rather strong expressions about them, openly express their regret for the cessation of the Turkish rule, under which, certainly, at Sophia, there had been very little to suffer.

IMPOVERISHED GERMANY
HOW IS HER ARMY TO BE MAINTAINED.

How impoverished Germany will, in future, be able to maintain her enormous army, must be a puzzle even to the most fanatical adherent to Prussian militarism, when he reads the following figures showing the rapid yearly increase of expenditure for that never-satisfied monster, the German War Budget, which swelled, in 1872, 242,000,000 marks; in 1873, 269,000,000; in 1874, 263,000,000; in 1875, 311,000,000; in 1876, 316,000,000; in 1877-78, 323,000,000; in 1878-79, 328,000,000 marks. If to these be added the expenditure for the navy with 100,000,000, for pensions 51,000,000, for building barracks, ships, fortifications, etc., 70,000,000, the whole military budget in 1878 will be 544,000,000 marks, or more than double the sum to which it amounted eight years ago. Germany has to pay dearly for the successes achieved in 1870, but the blind rulers do not see the abyss to which they are leading the poor obedient nation.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.
Believers in the Mosaic account of the antiquity of man, may derive some comfort from the fact that the ablest geologists and antiquarians have varied in their computations as to the age of man, not less than six hundred thousand years. Sir Charles Lyell, for example, first placed the appearance of man on earth about eight hundred thousand years ago; his later computations reduce this period six hundred thousand years; other formerly assigned one million of years as the age of man; more recently the supposition of many scientists reduced this to twenty thousand years. Dr. Fowler's Red Indian found buried sixteen feet in Mississippi mud was believed to be fifty-seven thousand years old; but Mr. Fontaine found a skeleton in the same neighborhood under fifty feet of earth which had been buried only four years. United States engineers, by careful calculation, find that the whole New Orleans delta to the depth of forty feet is the product of a little more than four thousand years. Professor Andrews gives the probable glacial age at Lake Michigan as about five to seven thousand years, which other scholars are adopting as the antiquity of the "ice age." Scientists have already come near enough to the Mosaic account to quiet the most nervous Christian.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
Constantinople consists of three cities—Stamboul, or Constantinople proper, Pera, or Galata, and Scutari. The first two are on the European side the last on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. Stamboul and Pera are divided by the Golden Horn and connected by two bridges. The Bosphorus connects the city with the Black Sea, the Hellespont connects it with the Mediterranean. Both banks of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont are a succession of hills which constitute the finest scenery of any capital in the world. Naples and Palermo come nearest it. You see the magnificent panorama best from the top of the tower of Galata or from the heights of Scutari, or from Robert College in Bebek. Stamboul is cosmopolitan, Pera predominantly European, Scutari almost exclusively Asiatic. Stamboul is by far the largest city and the center of business and commerce. Pera is the home of the foreign ambassadors and most of the Franks; it has the only hotels that are fit for European travelers. Scutari is occupied by Turks and Armenians, and has the largest Moslem cemeteries and the beautiful English cemetery on the lovely shores of the Marmara in commemoration of the heroes of the Crimean war. The inside of these cities is by no means equal to the outside, and presents, with its Oriental filth and misery, a striking contrast to the magnificent surroundings of nature.—*Leslie's Sunday Magazine.*

The Limerick Corporation and the New Pope.
At a meeting of the corporation yesterday it was proposed by the mayor, S. Hastings, Esq., and seconded unanimously, "That we, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient city of Limerick, in council assembled, express our joy at the elevation of his Holiness, Leo the Thirteenth, to the Papal throne and episcopate, and that we respectfully request our rev. lord bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, to present to his Holiness, in our own behalf and that of the inhabitants of this city, our most humble but heartfelt congratulations on the great and auspicious event of his assuming the Chair of Peter and becoming the Vicar of Christ, and to beg for us, for our old city and its inhabitants of all creeds and classes, his apostolic benediction." That an address embodying the sentiments of this resolution be prepared by the undesignated committee, to be signed by the mayor and town clerk, who are authorized to attach the city seal thereto, to be forwarded to his Holiness.—*Limerick Reporter.*

THE WEALTH OF PIUS IX.
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MILLIONS HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.
Since the death of Pope Pius IX., various reports have been circulated about the vast wealth he has left to his relatives. In view of these malicious reports, intended to cast a shadow on the memory of Pius, the following letter from the Rev. B. O'Reilly to the New York Sun will prove interesting:
To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir:—A report has been pretty widely circulated to the effect that Pius IX. left a private fortune of some \$20,000,000, and this large fortune, inherited by his family.
The truth is that the good old Pope did leave, by reconstituting out of the generous offerings made to him, ever since 1870 by his two hundred millions of children, a sum large enough to enable his successor, Leo XIII., to dispose of a revenue of 3,500,000 francs, or of \$700,000 for the expenses of his vast administration of the universal Church.
Pius IX., who, as all know, lived with the strictest economy, employed the yearly revenue of Peter's Pence, and the liberal donations of wealthy individuals, in supporting, first, the numerous congregations or boards aiding him in governing the Church, as well as the representatives of the Holy See near foreign governments; and, next, in maintaining many institutions of education and beneficence, whose funds were suppressed by the Piedmontese Government, with many thousands of destitute, aged and infirm priests, monks and nuns, thrown on the world by the present masters of Rome.
In the will of the Pope, which this leaves to Leo XIII. a fund so providentially placed beyond the reach of family greed or of government capriciousness, there are two other dispositions worthy of notice:—one bequeathing 300,000 francs, or about \$50,000 to the poor of Rome, and another securing to his surviving servants and employees a modest annual allowance.
With regard to his own relatives, Pius IX. has been to the last what he was from the beginning of his pontificate, absolutely free of the stain of nepotism.
Thus in death, as well as in life, the grand old Pope deserves the unqualified reverence of all who love personal purity and disinterestedness, and unbounded devotion to the Church and to God's poor.
Very respectfully yours,
New York, March 6.
B. O'REILLY.

HOW THE POPE WAS ELECTED
A RECORD OF THE VOTING BY THE CONCLAVE.
The Germania publishes the following details of the proceedings at the Conclave. It declares that it has received them from a friendly quarter, and that they are in all respects correct. The form in which they are published resembles that of a *proconsul* compiled on the spot.
Tuesday Morning—1st Sitting, began at 8 o'clock and ended at 2.
SCRUTINY.
Cardinal Pecci received..... 16 votes.
" Billo received..... 6 "
" Franchi received..... 5 "
" Panbianco received..... 2 "
The other votes were scattered among various persons.
This scrutiny was cancelled, because one of the Cardinals had, through mistake, used a seal with his own armorial bearings when fastening his *schedula* (voting paper).
Tuesday evening—2nd Sitting, began at 3-30 o'clock and finished at 7.
VOTES RECEIVED.

	In the Scrutiny.	In the Accessus.	Total.
Cardinal Pecci.....	26	8	34
" Billo.....	7	2	9
" Monaco la Valletta.....	4	1	5
" Panbianco.....	4	2	6
" Franchi.....	3	0	3
" De Luca.....	3	0	3
" Martinielli.....	2	0	2
" Simeoni.....	2	3	5
" di Canossa.....	1	0	1
" Caterini.....	1	0	1
" Guidi.....	1	0	1
" Ferrieri.....	1	0	1
" Ledochowski.....	1	0	1
" Manning.....	1	0	1
" Mertel.....	1	0	1
" Moretti.....	1	0	1
" Parocchi.....	1	0	1
Total votes given.....	60	16	
41 Nominis accessus (i.e. did not change their original votes).			

Of these 60 Cardinals who voted, 50 were present in the Sistine Chapel. One, Cardinal Amat, was ill and gave his vote to the Infirmarians Cardinals, who in this sitting were: the Cardinals Saccani, Mihalowicz, and Serafini.
The Scrutinizers were, in this sitting, Cardinals Berardi, Simeoni, and Consolini.
After the Accessus the Cardinals quitted the Sistine, and betook themselves to the principal entrance to the Conclave, where they received and welcomed the Cardinal of Lisbon, who had just arrived and who took part in the voting next morning.
Wednesday morning—The Cardinals entered the Sistine Chapel about half-past nine. After a Low Mass, the question is discussed, where the proclamation of the new Pope, after his election, shall take place.
SCRUTINY.

Card. Pecci received.....	44 votes
" Billo.....	5 "
" Monaco.....	2 "
" Panbianco.....	2 "
" Simeoni.....	2 "
" di Canossa.....	1 "
" Ferrieri.....	1 "
" Martinielli.....	1 "
" Moretti.....	1 "
" Schwarzenberg.....	1 "

There was a vote more; the writer says he does not know for whom.
Pecci is elected. The Accessus unnecessary. Only three Cardinals were absent, viz, the Cardinals Cullen, McCloskey, and Brosais-Saint-Mark (since dead).
In this sitting, the Infirmarians were: the Cardinals Garcia, Gil, Mertel, and Oreglia.
The Scrutinizers were: the Cardinals Kegnier, Mihalowicz, and Franzellini.
The Recognitores (who had to re-examine the voting papers to see that everything was in order, and the election quite regular), were the Cardinals Caverot, Dechamps and Bonaparte.

Death of a Centenarian.
Thomas Johnson, of Tyanstown Castle, Kells, died recently at the age of 106 years. He was born in the year 1772. In early life he served as a soldier, and after quitting the army he became gardener to Colonel Battersby, in whose services he remained 80 years. He retained the whole of his faculties to the last. His father died at the age of 115 years.—*Saunders.*

THE TREATY OF PEACE.
TURKEY WIPES HER OWN NAME OUT OF EUROPE.
The treaty concluded between Russia and Turkey at San Stefano, on the 3rd inst., bears the title of "Preliminaries of Peace," and contains 29 articles, the substance of which is stated on good authority to be as follows:
The opening articles of the treaty relate to Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria.
The indemnity to be paid by Turkey is fixed at 1,410,000,000 roubles, 1,100,000,000 of which are represented by cessions of territory in Asia. Nothing is yet fixed concerning the period and conditions of payment of the remaining 310,000,000 roubles.
No guarantee is stipulated, and no mention is made of the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes or of a cession of the Turkish Fleet. The treaty states that the Russian and Turkish Governments shall come to an understanding subsequently upon the mode of payment.
Piraeus remains Bulgarian territory. Servia comprises Sienitz, Novibazar, and Wranja.
Montenegro includes Antivari, Podgoritz, Spuz, and Niksic.
All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be demolished, and no Turkish garrisons will remain in Bulgaria.
A military road is to be established for the Turkish post and telegraphs and the passage of Turkish troops, who will not, however, be allowed to make any stay in the country while passing through.
Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid, with the territories comprised, are ceded to Russia.
A treaty is to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter is authorized to make her demand for indemnity for Montenegro or Servia is stipulated.
Servians and Montenegrins, travelling or established in Turkey, will be subject to the Ottoman laws, in so far as the latter are not contrary to international law.
The reforms stipulated at the first sitting of the Conference will be applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
The Russian and Bulgarian Commissioners will determine the amount of the Bulgarian tribute according to the average actual revenue.
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A NEW EXPLOSIVE.
The Russian *Journal of Artillery* states that an Austrian manufacturer has recently arrived at St. Petersburg, and has offered to sell to the Russian Government the secret of the fabrication of a new explosive. This substance, which is called "heracline," is the inventor asserts, far superior to either ordinary gunpowder or dynamite for blasting and mining purposes, and, when prepared in a special manner, may also be employed with advantage as a bursting charge for shells. Used as a charge for mines, the new explosive is said to act with a much greater energy and produce a much greater effect than the same quantity of powder, and, as both its density and cost of manufacture are considerably less, a saving from 40 to 45 per cent. will be effected by employing it. It is also the least dangerous of any explosive, as it cannot be exploded either by a blow or friction, but only by bringing a flame into contact with it in a closed vessel. It may, therefore, be ignited, either by electricity or by Bickford's fuse, but the detonating fuse required to explode dynamite with effect is not wanted. Compared with this the latter substance, heracline can be prepared at one third the cost, and the effect produced by equal quantities of the two compounds is said to be very nearly the same. The actual cost of preparing the heracline in Austria, where the inventor has already manufactured and patented it, is given at 30 florins per 100 pounds, and the patentee now offers to make a sufficient quantity for the Russian Government to carry out a series of experiments, finding the necessary substances himself, if the Russian authorities will place one of its powder mills at his disposal. For the present, the proposal has been declined, but 250 kilograms of the explosive have been ordered to enable the Russian engineers to make experiments with it in mining operations, and also as a charge for hollow projectiles.

THE CIRCASSIANS.
A correspondent writes from Constantinople: "A great deal has been heard and said of Circassians in the present war, and perhaps you would be interested in hearing something of what we know of them out here. They are lawless villains, to whom the doctrine of *murder and loot* is known. At the beginning of the war, these fellows were in want of horses, and they supplied themselves in the following original manner: They mounted any horse they might see, and rode off, with no attempt at concealment. This they did in open daylight. One case, rather worse than the rest, was this: A Circassian at Scutari mounted another man's horse, and rode off; but the owner followed him down to the steam ferry-boat, on which they had embarked. The poor fellow implored, and even wept, but the Circassian sat on his horse unmoved, until some of the passengers attempted force; he then drew his long knife, and used it with such a will that he was left to himself; on arriving at the bridge, he rode calmly off, refusing even to pay his ferry-toll. Talking of refusing to pay, I am reminded of another incident. I was riding in the tram, the other day, which was quite full of 'City men' returning from town, when a Circassian—an officer, by the bye—entered. He looked at us all with a supercilious stare of most withering scorn, and seated himself down on two of the occupants of the tram. They dared not resent it. They made room for him as much as possible, and even gave him a cigarette, which he took in a condescending manner. He was a big fellow, with a good-tempered-looking face, and seemed highly amused at the diversion he caused. The tram-conductor presently requested him to pay, but he pulled away in silence, taking no notice whatever, and, though this was repeated several times, he answered not a word. When he had gone, I asked the tram-conductor why he did not make him pay. "It is not my place to be killed by these men," he briefly said, adding, "You never see such a thing as that in England, do you? That is a *la Turque*."

Alleged Shooting of General Cluserot and an Irishman by the Russians.
I learn that a Corkman, named Quinlan, or Quigley, who fled with the notorious General Cluserot, from Ireland, at the time of the Fenian rebellion was captured with the ex-Communist commander by the Russians, and shot at the same time.—*Cork Examiner.*

Cork Corporation and the New Pope.
The Corporation of Cork, at a special meeting on Tuesday, passed a resolution of congratulation to the new Pope on his accession to the Papal See. Mr. Sheehan, the ex-mayor, was the proposer, and Alderman Galvin the seconder. There was only one Protestant member present.

A Son of Garibaldi coming to Ireland.
Ricciotti Garibaldi, second son of the Italian revolutionary leader, who married an Australian Irish lady, named O'Kelly, is going to Ireland to recover certain property left by his wife's father, who died intestate, having refused to see his daughter, on account of her marriage. Garibaldi is a clerk in the Melbourne Post Office.—*London correspondent of Cork Examiner.*

MONASTERIES OF ITALY AND FRANCE.
SOME CURIOUS INVENTIONS.
Some of the monasteries of Italy and France will send curious inventions to the Paris exhibition. A Florentine friar has constructed a watch only a quarter of an inch in diameter. It has not only a third hand to mark the seconds, but a microscopic dial which indicates the days of the week and month, and the proper dates. It also contains an alarm, and on its front cover an ingeniously cut figure of St. Francis of Assisi. On the back cover two verses of the "Te Deum" are distinctly cut. A monastery in Brittany, France, will contribute a plain looking mahogany table, with an inlaid draught-board chess board on the surface. The inventor sets the piece for a game of chess, and the he sits alone at one side of the board. He plays cautiously, and the opposite pieces move automatically and sometimes checkmated him. There is no mechanism apparent beneath the table top, which seems to be a solid mahogany board.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MARIOLATRY.
It is one of the arts of Sophists to coin words for the purpose of conveying false impressions. The infidels beyond the seas have filled up a word coined by fanatics on this side of the Atlantic, and transmitted it hither for purposes of deception. Thus we are told that the present Pope disapproves of the Mariolatry which was advocated by his saintly predecessor. Now, there is no such thing as Mariolatry in the Catholic Church; it is not of the present, the past, or the future. The very word implies heresy. It implies supreme honors to the Blessed Virgin—the highest form of worship. Every Catholic knows, and most intelligent Protestants know, that the comparative worship given to the Blessed Virgin, as, indeed, to other saints, is of the kind known among theologians as *dulia*, in contradistinction to *latry*, which implies the worship due to God alone. Catholic prayer runs thus: *Lord, have mercy on us; Christ, have mercy on us; Holy Mary, pray for us! God is our Creator, our Lord and Master, and we may happily say "Our Father," Mary is one of us—a creature; the handmaid of the Lord, whose, indeed, all nations of the family of the faith "shall call blessed." She is, in truth, blessed among women, and above all other women, and above all other of God's creatures. This is of the Catholic faith. Catholics believe in the Communion of Saints. What does this mean? Why, that the saints preserve their relations to each other in heaven and on earth, and even among suffering souls not yet admitted to the presence of God; that is, in the Church triumphant, in the Church militant, and in the Church suffering. All are bound together in the links of love, or otherwise, of charity.*

Thus pray millions of Christian people, and this prayer, or such prayer, has ascended to heaven in one continuous supplication in all Christian nations, for nearly two thousand years. Is this idolatry? Is this the crime of Mariolatry? or is it the natural outpouring of an overburdened Christian heart, that trustfully turns to the Mother in Heaven as a loving child turns for help to a good mother on earth?
It is not commanded in the Catholic Church to pray to the Blessed Virgin or to any of the saints; but the Church doctrine is that they love the suffering souls on earth, and love to present their prayers before the sovereign throne of God. And if one living being on earth may ask the prayers of another fellow-pilgrim, why not ask the prayers of those who are now of the Church made perfect. Why not? The Catholic requires no command to ask his brethren who are already saved to aid him also to obtain salvation. It is a criminal perversion of the facts to make of such petition a form of idolatry.—*Catholic Mirror.*

THE CIRCASSIANS.
A correspondent writes from Constantinople: "A great deal has been heard and said of Circassians in the present war, and perhaps you would be interested in hearing something of what we know of them out here. They are lawless villains, to whom the doctrine of *murder and loot* is known. At the beginning of the war, these fellows were in want of horses, and they supplied themselves in the following original manner: They mounted any horse they might see, and rode off, with no attempt at concealment. This they did in open daylight. One case, rather worse than the rest, was this: A Circassian at Scutari mounted another man's horse, and rode off; but the owner followed him down to the steam ferry-boat, on which they had embarked. The poor fellow implored, and even wept, but the Circassian sat on his horse unmoved, until some of the passengers attempted force; he then drew his long knife, and used it with such a will that he was left to himself; on arriving at the bridge, he rode calmly off, refusing even to pay his ferry-toll. Talking of refusing to pay, I am reminded of another incident. I was riding in the tram, the other day, which was quite full of 'City men' returning from town, when a Circassian—an officer, by the bye—entered. He looked at us all with a supercilious stare of most withering scorn, and seated himself down on two of the occupants of the tram. They dared not resent it. They made room for him as much as possible, and even gave him a cigarette, which he took in a condescending manner. He was a big fellow, with a good-tempered-looking face, and seemed highly amused at the diversion he caused. The tram-conductor presently requested him to pay, but he pulled away in silence, taking no notice whatever, and, though this was repeated several times, he answered not a word. When he had gone, I asked the tram-conductor why he did not make him pay. "It is not my place to be killed by these men," he briefly said, adding, "You never see such a thing as that in England, do you? That is a *la Turque*."

Alleged Shooting of General Cluserot and an Irishman by the Russians.
I learn that a Corkman, named Quinlan, or Quigley, who fled with the notorious General Cluserot, from Ireland, at the time of the Fenian rebellion was captured with the ex-Communist commander by the Russians, and shot at the same time.—*Cork Examiner.*

Cork Corporation and the New Pope.
The Corporation of Cork, at a special meeting on Tuesday, passed a resolution of congratulation to the new Pope on his accession to the Papal See. Mr. Sheehan, the ex-mayor, was the proposer, and Alderman Galvin the seconder. There was only one Protestant member present.

A Son of Garibaldi coming to Ireland.
Ricciotti Garibaldi, second son of the Italian revolutionary leader, who married an Australian Irish lady, named O'Kelly, is going to Ireland to recover certain property left by his wife's father, who died intestate, having refused to see his daughter, on account of her marriage. Garibaldi is a clerk in the Melbourne Post Office.—*London correspondent of Cork Examiner.*