GATHE TRUE WITNESS (AND) CATHOLIC CHEONICLE. MARCH 5, 1875.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. to grat S. day Dimension & S. Rise made and THE LIBERAL PARIS .- All last year the Liberal "part remained prostrate, bruised and broken itbe effect of the terrible trouncing they received at the last election from the Home Rulers in Ireland, and the Tories in England and Scotland: We may say that they had no life in them; and their leader Mr. Gladstone, ran in and out of the House of Commons like a man who had lost his senses. That madness still continues. Mr. Gladstone having failed as a political leader, determined to try his hand at fomenting religious strife, and it must be admitted that hais as unsuccessful as a controversialist as he has been as a politician. But here some noisy braw-"Her will start up and say, "Has he not passed the Church and Liand Acts?" To be sure he has, and a pretty mess he has made of them. He gave countless thoman's of pounds to the Protestants and Presbyterlans, and he stripped Maynooth of nearly half what if had received from Sir Robert Peel. And in touching the land question he has made eviction easy, as any one might have seen, whilst decrees wore being given at the late quarter sessions for Ardee when Lord Dartrey's tenants were before the Ardee when Lord Dartrey's tenants were betold that Chairman of this country. That is what Mr: Glad-stone accomplished for Ireland; to which We may add that he saddled this country with an addition of two millions sterling, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. But notwithstanding all the blunders of the Liberal Party and its chief, we should ra-ther see it with a little more strength than it now possesses, not for the sake of the party itself, but be-cause if its members were about equal to those of the Tories, the " balance of power" would be in the possession of Ireland. Looking at matters in this way, we may state that we are glad to find the Liberal party making an effort to organise itself, chiefly with the view of providing a leader, and then placing it-self in battle array. It is reported that Mr. Foster is likely to be chosen for the post, and those who know him say that he would make a prudent guide. Mr. Bright is stirring himself, and on Monday night he addressed a large meeting in Birmingham, in an able speech, in the course of which he dealt some hard blows to the Tories, and assailed the Protestant Church in a manner in which bodes no good to that corrupt and rotten establishment. We have seen it stated that some of the Irish members have promised to assist the English liberal party. We hope that none of the Home Rulers have uttered such a promise. Ireland expects that the Home Rule party will act a more dignified part than attach themselves to the skirts of any English party. They are sent to parliament to win Rome Government for their country, and not to sustain any party movements of wicks in connection with either Whigs or Tories. We have had far too much of that already, and to such conduct we attribute a great deal of the misfortunes we suffer to-day. Their duty is to watch the Whigs and Tories, and play them against each other; and if they act a successful part in that way, they will confer a great benefit on their country .-

Dundalk Democrat. AN IRISH M.P. ON ME. GLADSTONE .- The weekly meeting of the Liverpool Catholic Temperance League, on Monday, was attended by the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, of Limerick, and the Chevalier Keyes O'Olery, M.P. for Wexford, who said that Mr. Gladstone had recently flung down the gauntlet and had given an insult to Ireland and the faith which our people professed, which he thought it became the duty of every Irish Roman Catholic representative now humbly to protest against. Having no regard whatever to England or Scotland, Mr. Gladstone found that his worst enemies would be in Ireland, and, therefore, he took the country by surprise at the last election. But the Irish people with an instinct worthy of their fathers, knew their enemics, and they answered by the votes of the people partly free by the ballot who sent to the Imperial Parliament a body of lish Catholics who refused by the very terms of their election to belong to any party in the country, but to form a Catholic and independent party themselves. (renewed applause). Too long and too well had Mr. Gladstone been supported and kept in power by the votes of Irish Ca-tholics, and, it was only when he strained the alliance to the very last that the Irish people, at the bid of the Irish hierarchy, broke from him and hurled him from power. When the ex-Prime Min-

tain, H. Irvine, W. J. Devlin; Esq., and St. G. Wil-cox, Esq. Immediately after the disposal of the business before the court, which was of the ordinary character, the Rev. J. J. M'Cartan, O.C., Kildress, entered the courthouse and, addressing the bench, was understood to ask their worships' attention for a short time in order to mention certain matters which he deemed to be of scrious importance. The rev. gentleman stated that on last Saturday night four persons were returning from Cookstown market, and when about two miles from the town they were, set upon by fellows and brutally beaten: There was no use in concealing the fact, however painful to make it public, that the waylay unfortunately was of a party or political character, as the injured persons were Catholics while it was strongly presumed their assailants were Protestants. The occurrence, he was happy to say, was denounced by the Protestant yeomanry of the district, who repudiated any sympathy with the perpetrators, who the chilico where Haye told him he had been a were of a low type. If such occurrences took place in Meath or Tipperary the English Press would shriek for more coercion and the Times would teem with leaders on the conduct of "the wild Irish," and their inherent disposition to commit crime. If a landlord's blood was to crimson the highway, would the authorities remain passive and inactive? He was inclined to think not. He further drew their attention to the fact that prior to the past six years, when the police were stationed at Tulaacross, the district was quite peaceable, but popular opinion had it, he (the rev. gentleman) would not vouch for it, that the police were removed to Broughderg, in order to protect the wild grouse on a barren mountain, thus impressing the public with the belief that the protection of wild birds is of more importance in the eyes of the Executive than the safety of her Majesty's Catholic subjects. Rev. Mr. M'Cartan the argument really tells against his lordship. concluded an carnest and vigorous appeal to their worships to use what influence and power they pos-sessed to see after in the future, the safety of the was. An Establishment, up to twenty or thirty years people going from the market, and the first thing to be done to secure this desirable object was to have the police removed from Broughderg to Tulnacross. Their worships retired to their room, and held a consultation, the result of which is, it is understood, to memorial his Excellency to have a police station formed at Tulnacross.

Mr. Adam Mitchell, solicitor, of Parsontown, has received instructions, and is about serving the necessary preliminary notices of his intention to apply for a heavy sum as compensation for the loss of her late husband, who was murdered last September. The trial takes place at the coming assizes for Tipperary North Riding, and it is expected that a con-siderable time will be occupied by it, as there are upwards of 50 informations sworn in the case. Mr. rank Sheppard, solicitor, of Roscrea, has been instructed for the defence.

John Mitchel declares he will run again for Parliament in the County Tipperary. Should be be defeated there he will continue the contest at any place where a Parliamentary election is to be held. He is most enthusiastically received by the people of Tipperary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Religious Controversy .-- Somebody has said that if an Angel addressed the House of Commons on a party question he would not alter the division list by a single vote. If his speech turned on religious subjects, is there any reason to suppose that he would be more successful? That he would produce a certain effect seems probable, but only on condition that he made use of all his advantages, and employed the more than human resources which Angels may be supposed to command. If he spoke to such an audience in mortal shape, and disguised as the representative of a mortal constituency, however sublly he might reason, and whatever plaudits his eloquence might elicit, honourable gentlemen, it is to be feared, would continue to prefer their own opin-

ions. We can fancy the Prime Minister, himself a supreme judge of rhetorical excellence, offering his felicitations to the orator, for whom he would perhaps predict a distinguished Parliamentary career, and then adding with official caution that " he must decline to commit himself to an unqualified approval of the views which he had so ably expressed." Unless the Angel was wholly unfamiliar with men and their ways, which is a violent suposition, this is prohably as much as he would expect. He would not be ignorant that the mass of men outside the Church, for lack of prevenient dispositions, are, in fact, not coverlible. There is nothing in them for grace to lay hold of. They are armed with a triple cuirass of ignorance, prejudice, and self-will, against its solicitations. For this reason it is more than doubtful whether the Angel would address the House of Commons at all. He would know that the mightiest "fishers of men" often exhorted such audiences in vain. The Prince of the Apostles, in spite of the majesty of his office and the authority of his words, was not unacquainted with prisons, and at last the intelligent magistrates of this day tortured him to death, which the accomplished Tacitus thought was the only fate such a man deserved. If people will preach a religion which, in the judgment of statesmen and philosophers, is only an "exitiabilis super-stitio," what can they expect? Do they pretend to be better informed than the statesmen and philosonhers? Was Peter wiser than Herod : Pius IX. more piritual than Mr. Gladstone? Evidently not. St. Paul, again, though a persuasive orator, even from a human point of view, and so tenderly loved that people burst into tears when they bade him farewell overwhelmed by sorrowful thought that they "should see his face no more," was flogged like a common thief by the cultured Bismarcks of his day, whose "ecclesiastical legislation" he did not approve, and to whom he gave something less than a "divided allegiance." On the whole, considering these and similar examples, we conclude that the Angel would not attempt to convert the House of Commons, and would totally fail if he did .- London Tablet. When Parliament, at the bidding of Henry VIII and his myrmidons, manufactured a religion, and forced it upon the people of England, it is a great pity that they did not define with some minuteness what a "notorious life" is, rather than leave it to anybody who may have the luck to get an appoint-ment to a Protestant bishopric or a Protestant vicarage." Had they done so we should not hear so frandulent, and ordered Mr. Reade to pay all the often of such disgraceful scenes as that which occurred the other day at the village of Cowley, near Oxford. The Rev. J. Coley, vicar of Cowley, hav-ing refased to bury a man hamed Frederick Merrit, who had been dead eight days, two applications followed to allow the deceased to be interred in the parish: churchyard, to both of which the reverpersonage gave refusal, on the ground that the deceased had led a "notorious life." The sons and brother had led a "notorious life." The sons and brother of the deceased then went to the church to personally ask the vicar's permission for another clergyman to officiate, but the Reverend Mr. Cowley refused to see them, and locked! himself in the church, for two hours; at the end of twhich time a policeman had arrived, and a crowd of several hundreds, had, assumbled, around the church. Wheff Mr. Cowley appeared he was loudly heoted, and he higher, he similation of the shoures at the second sol the shoures at the second sol to solve the second nigher. He Attributed Line (Resire, of ine incourses) and fourier, appendix ine was foundy insored, and he to emigrate not so much to the want of wages as of left in company with the policeman, the crowd fol-to emigrate not so much to the want of wages as of left in company with the policeman, the crowd fol-suisable habitations to live in i and he hoped there i lowing, him to his house, in Oxford, about a mile, would, be a univer entry and he hoped there i lowing, him to his house, in Oxford, about a mile, would, be a univer entry and he hoped there i lowing, him to his house, in Oxford, about a mile, was satisfactory also he waid, to know that last year, hill, might, be run through Parliament explaining was satisfactory also he waid, to know that last year, hill, might, be run through Parliament explaining the number of lemigrants was less by 17:000 than in what, constitutes a notorious life in a now that is

and no doubt brought plenty of grist to the mill, by falsely stating that he had been a priest of the Catholic Church. How often has this had the desired effect of opening the purse of the illy geess who flocked to hear him may be easily imaginadi He was not only paid his salary, but often 'leasted' at the board of devout worshippers at some " Little Bethel." It was by one of these-a James Dawes -that the impostor was brought before the magistrate at Worship Street, on Wednesday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It appears that Haye struck a tender shord in the heart of Dawes when he told him he had been a priest, under the name of Father Ambrose, and had little difficulty in obtaining a "little loan," which, of course, he never paid. Let us hope that with the loss of their money the Dawes'-for there are plenty. of them-have gained a little common sense, Hud our friend John expended a penny on a letter to priest, he might have kept money in his pocket and done the public a service.-London Universe.

DISESTABLISHMENT .- The arguments of Lord Dartmouth, and of Archdeacon Moore, at the recent meeting of the "Church Defence Committee," are not such as can claim our approval. That the destruction of the Establishment would produce "a moral wilderness " is not a prophecy which in these days is well grounded. It might have had reason some fifty years ago, when the Establishment was the only bulwark of "Church principles"; but now that the Catholic Church has become so prominent in this country there is less danger to be dreaded from disestablishment. Lord Dartmouth sought to ground his claim for the Establishment on its inheritance of the emoluments of pious founders, but as those emoluments were mainly Catholic in origin The truth is that the accessity for an Establishment ago, meant the national assertion of the abstract principle of a Church, though not necessarily of its character or kind. Men might accept it, or men might reject is, but the assertion of the principle went at least so far as this, that the State ought to recognize Christianity. Dissent was permitted, but not cherished, by the State, because the principle which the State wished to recognize was that of a national belief. English Churchmen know nowor may know if they please-that Church principles and Church establishments have no necessary connection, though State cherishing ought to come of State bellef. For our part we should regret the demise of the Establishment, both on account of the void it would create in many districts, and of certain services it has undoubtdly rendered. Without it English Protestantism might have been fanatical. whereas it has been mainly decorous.-London Tablet.

GOAT'S MILE .-- That the English are an extravagant people has never been denied, and that they are not economic in their food supply has never been questioned. We believe that the time has come when there must be improvement in this direction, and therefore we welcome every contribution to that end. We think the suggestion which Lady Burdett Coutts put forward in our columns on Satur day is one worthy of much attention. The milk supply of towns has lately improved in quality, but the price has risen, and will probably continue to rise, while, to afford this supply, not a few parishes are drained of the milk which used to nourish the development of infancy. Why not keep goats? All over Southern Europe, where pasturage is scanty goats furnish the milk supply. We quite agree with Lady Burdett Coutts that more use might be made of goats than is done in England for the supply of milk. We are all painfully aware how scanty, both in town and country, is now the supply of this article of inestimable importance to children, and of great value to all ages and classes. Goats are among the hardiest of creature, and their milk, if used fresh, is almost undistinguishable from that of the cow, If boiled while still warm from the animal, it never acquires the smell and flavour which has caused its unpopularity. Goats are mischievous, active little animals, but they are always very tameable. Who that has travelled in Southern Italy can have failed to observe their wonderful docility, and how great a part goats bear there in domestic economy. Every morning and afternoon flocks, heavy with milk, are driven into Naples, and day after day one may see stairs i high a mounting iotises of fellowed by their driver, the milkman, who will stop at the door of the "flat" of each customer and there and then milk the goat "into his own jug." In Greece, all the people from the Turkish frontier to the south of the Morea live ingreat part from cheese made from goat's milk, and goats provide the sustenance, both of meat as well as of milk, of hundreds of thousands of people in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Undoubtedly our food supply might be largely increased by the use of goat's milk and goat's flesh.-Echo.

ples. Freemasonry is a true religion ; it dispenses with a'l other religions. It would be a grave mistake not to believe this. Yet a great many Masons labor under this mistake; however, they are only simple and but little informed men. Because they are not required to renounce their own religion, they do not believe that they enter a religious so. ciety. This is a very serious error; they enter into an eminently religious society. Freemasonry comprises all that constitutes a true religion; at the same time, all theological and metaphysical reveries are foreign to it, and it cares but little for the revelations or the miracles and dogmas of the different religions. Revelations are only made through the tend to solve some of the greatest problems ever evolutions, of the universe, and through the development of the understanding. Freemasonry, in deed, acknowledges God as the groundwork of 'its principles. To the work then, Masons! Let us what time the next transit would occur. He found "Dagate out principles that are purer than those of the Gospel."-Cathalic Refl-ctor,

WARNING TO EMIGRANTS .-- We have seen nothing that more plainly shows the mistake immigrants make in preferring the United States to Canada than the following extract from a speech of Judge Wm D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, delivered in the United States Congress. He says :- "More than a million working people of the country are in want. In one week, ny, in the first five days of one week, it is recorded that forty-one sober, industrious, and honest working men in my own city, begged the privilege of passing the winter in the House of Correction rather than starve or steal." People in the Dominion should warn their friends against going to r real Herald.

A CRURL CUSTOM .- A prominent Philadelphia physician writes as follows of the practice of compelling shop girls to stand behind the counter during all their hours of service : "The custom is selfish, cruel, and useless. Selfish on the part of the proprietor requiring the woman to stand all the time whether serving oustomers or not, and this morely that they may appear to be always on the alert to wait on those who call. To stand from seven or eight o'clock in the morning, to six, eight, or ten o'clock at night as is the custom of certain storeswith a short time at mid day for dinner, would weary any man. But to exact such service from girls and women! Their physical powers are, it is well-known, much weaker than those of men; at any rate, and by their anatomical and physiological peculiarities, they are entirely unfit for bearing this especially severe toil, viz, standing all day long. My professional brethen who practice largely emong women are constantly witnessing the terrible consequence of this most cruel frale of the cutablishment."

Ruffianism has arrived at such a pitch in New York that a judge yesterday had to ask a jury not to utter their verdict convicting a murderer, owing to the Court room being full of "desperate-looking men."-Star, 22th ult.

Perfect Through Suffering.

BY REV. A. J. RYAN

There is no heart, however free and lightsome,
But hath its bitterness, No earthly hopes, however bright and blightsome, But ring of emptiness.
The world is tull of suffering and sorrow, Of anguish and despair;
Its brightest promises are of to-morrow, Its mockeries everywhere.
Our weary hearts with slow and sad pulsation Beat to the march of years.
Their days are given to toil without cessation. Their gloomy night to tears.
But let us wait in patience and submission The will of our great King—
Remember this—all through your earthly mission— Perfect through suffering.
Then ccase, O foolish heart! cease thy repining ; The Master's hand above
Is only purifying and refining— The alchemist is love.
Those tears and thrills of woe—those great affliction: Are but the chastening rod ;

mate friend, a boy who, like himsef, loved science. The young astronomer then awaited the event which he had predicted for a number of years, never seeing the loved planet in the shaded evening sky without dreaming of the day when the transit should fulfil the beautiful vision he carried continually in his mind. The memorable year came at last-1639. The predicted day of the transit came, too, at the end of the year. It was Sunday. It found Horrox, the boy astronomer, now just passed twenty years of age, intently watching a sheet of paper. in a private room, on which lay the sun's reflected image. Over the reflection of the sun's disc on the paper. he expected moment by moment to see the planet pass like a moving spot or shadow. Suddenly the church bells rang. He was a very religious youth, and was accustomed to heed the church bells as a call frem heaven. The paper still was spetless; no shadow broke the outer edge of the sun's luminous circle. Still the church bells rang. Should he go ? A cloud might hide the sun before his return and the expected disclosure be lost for a century. But Horrox said to himself: "I must not neglect the worship of the Creator, to see the wonderful things the Greator has made." So he left the reflected image of the sun on the paper and went to the sanctuary. When he returned from the service he hurried to the room. The sun was still shining, and there, like a shadow ou the bright circle on the paper was the image of the planet Venus! It crept slowly along the bright center, like the finger of the Invisible. Then the boy astronomer knew that the great problems of astronomy were correct and the thought filled his pure heart with religious joy. Horrox died at the age of twenty two. Nearly one hundred and thirty years afterward Vonus was seen crossing the sun. The whole astronomical woeld was then interested in the event, and expeditions of observation were fitted out by the principal European governments. It was observed in this country by Danid Rittenhouse, who fainted when he saw the vision .- Boston Leader. Max Adler's Rivalry in Crape. I learn from a newspaper that "a Kansas widower was tarred and feathered the othe day becauser he didn't wear deep enough mourning for his departed spouse." This reminds me of the contest that has been raging in our village between Brown and Jones. Both of them lost their wives on the came day, and after therfunerals Brown appeared againin public with three inches of crape on his high hat, while Jones only had two. Joues was much afraid neonle would think he didn't mourn for his wifd as deeply as Brown grieved for his, that he added four

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lived in an obscure willage near Liverpool, England He was a loyer of books of science, and before he-reached the age of eighteen had mastered the astro-

nomical knowledge of the day. He studied the

problems of Kepler, and he made the discovery that the tables of Kepler indicated the near approach of

the transit of Venus across the sun's centur. This

was about the year 1635. Often on midsummer

nights the body Horrex might have been seen in

the fields watching the planet Venus. The did rs

tiful planet across the disc of the sun, for it was a

sight that no eye had ever seen, and one that would

presented to the mind of an astrnomer. So the bay

began to examine the astronomical tables of Kepler.

and by their aid endeavoured to demonstrate at

an error in the tables, and then he, being the first

of all astronomers to make the precise calculation,

discovered the exact date when the next stransit

would take place. He told his secret to one inti-

inches of crape to his hat, whereupon Brown, apprehending that people would believe that he thought, more lightly of his loss than Jones did of his, put eight inches of crape on his hat. Then Jones, determined not to be out-done as a mourner for the dear departed, put on so much crape that it extended considerably above the top of his hat crown. Whereupon Brown became excited, and cutting the crown from any old hat, he dovotailed it on his new one, and swathed it in crape to the summit. Jones was unwilling to display onvy, but the momory of Mrs. Jones was so sacred to him that he env-loned his hat in nasteboard four feet high and wrapped it all in the blackest crape he could buy. But Brown, feeling his love for Mrs, Brown demanded energetic action, bought fifteen feet of ed it down over his hat, it with 200 yards of crape, and once more appeared npon the street. Then Jones seut to the city and ordered a hat eighty feet high craped six inches thick. It sent home from the frieght office on a dray, and next morning Brown knocked off, married the widow Metculf, and resumed business in a straw hat. Jones is having his mourning hat cut up into lengths, and he hopes to be able to fill his bets with them if his side lost in the election.

ister brought in his University Bill the bishop of the West (the lion of the fold of Judah) spoke, and when the lion roared the mighty Liberal idol, the Gladstone of the day, was hurled from nower.

A fatal and deplorable accident is reported from Rathkeal. On Monday night Mr. De Gernon, R.M., went out hunting, dined with a friend, and left about eleven o'clock to return home. The next morning his dead body was found in a neighbouring river, and his horse grazing peacefully hard by. It is supposed that he missed his way in the darkness of the night, turned down the path leading to the river, tumbled with his horse into the water. and was drowned. His death caused a profound sensation in the neighbourhood of Rathkeale, where he was greatly liked and respected, Mr. De Gernon had been 14 years a Resident Magistrate at the time of his lamented decease. His death causes, we believe, the first vacancy which the present Government has had to fill up.

The Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in a case in which Colonel Dyott, M. P., was petitioner, and Mr. George Reade, of Downshall, County Wicklow, respondent. The Petition prayed that the Court might set aside a fraudulent deed executed in 1869 by Mrs. Louiss Agar, wife of Archdeacon Agar, by which her property; amounting to about £12,000 and estates worth £4,000 a year, had been conveyed to a Mr. Swan in trust to pay the interest to Mrs. Agar during her life, and at her death, subject to two legacies of £500 each, to become the absolute property of the respondent. It was proved that Mrs. Agar, was of very eccentric habits, and medical evidence was given that her mind was affected. Mr Reade had taken both Mr. and Mrs. Agar to live with him, and while they lived there the deed was exccuted, as alleged, at the dictation and by the undue influence of the respondent. The deed had been kept secret by M .. Reade, and it was proved that it had been concocted by him and engrossed by his brother-in-law, His Honor set aside the dred as costs. 'The case was tried last Term, and occupied the Court eight or nine days.

The Lord Lieutenant was present at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor in the Bound room of the Mansion-house. In returning thanks for the toast of his health and prosperity to Ireland, his Grace, who was received with enthusiasm, reviewed the signs of improvement which the country, ex-hibited, He referred with satisfaction to a diminution of ordinary crime and to the increase in material wealth and in the comfort of a large, class of the population, He remarked that a wish expressed by Lord Carlisle, that the average wages of the labour-ing classes might be los is week, was fully realized, and in some parts of the gountry the average was higher. He attributed the desire of the laboures

UNITED STATES.

Referring to the discussion in Memphis, on the school question, the New York Catholic Review says:

"The public shool system appears to be creating a lively commotion down in Memphis, where it has been introduced only since the war. The Catholic people, who support nine schools of their own, besides paying a good proportion of the common school tax, are not alone in their protest against the system which robs them. It is opposed on the score of its expense, by so many others that the question of remodeling or abolishing it is a subject of common street debate. Recently an investigating committee was appointed, whose report has excited no little comment. It was found that the schools educated only about two thousand children, for whose accommodation two high schools, where Latin, music, botany, etc., were taught, were provided in addition to the primary shools. The children of the poor, for whom public schools are, at least in theory, provided, do not attend them, being practically excluded by the presence of the children of the well to do, who desire to obtain first class education at the public expense. One of the members, of the committee, a non-Catholic, Major Merriweather, drew in his report an enconomic comparison between the city schools and the Catholic schools of St. Louis and Cincinnati, greatly to the advantage of the latter. He advocated a repeal of the charter, and the adoption of cheap State schools confined to primary education only, leaving people who desire more for their children to pay for it themselves, instead of putting their handa into the public purse to provide for the music bills of their daughters and Latin of their sons. These are words of wisdom, and we think they have a fair chance of producing their proper effect."

THE FREEMASON RELIGION .- The following is an extract from a pamphlet entitled " The Question of Erecting a Temple for the Freemasons," by H. Prust son, a member of the Masonic Order. It is a synopsts of Masunia principles. "It can, easily, be seen, how utterly impossible it is to be a Christian and a Mason at the same time, and how sinful it is to be lieve in Masonry, and how wrong the Church of

What seemeth now a dark and dreary vision Unto our tear dimmed eyes, Shall burst in glory into scenes elvsian A blooming paradise.

Then ccase, O foolish heart I cease thy repining ; Hope1 lift thy drooping wing :-The plan is one of God's all wise designing-Perfect through suffering.

And they shall prove the heavenly benedictions,

The mercies of our God.

Melrose Abbey.

This Abbey situated in the town of Melrose, Scotland, thirty-seven miles from Edinburgh. It was founded in 1136 by David I., completed in 1146, and solemply dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its first occupants were Cistercian monks. In 1322 it was destroyed by the English under Edward II. while retreating from a fruitless invasion of Scotland. It was, however, soon after rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and in a style of magnificence which ranks it amongst the most perfect ecolesiastical structures of the best age of Gothic architecture. In 1385 and in 1545 it suffered from the English invaders; and during the Reformation, when the monks were ruthlessly driven away, its chociest sculptures were wantonly mutilated by the iconoclustic zealots, followers of John Knox. Notwithstanding all this, it stands, after five conturies, the best specimen of Gothic architecture in Great Britian. The Church was in the form of a Latin cross, 285x130, with a square tower eighty-four feet high in the centre. The present entrance is by a magnificent Gothic portal in the south transept, over which is a window twenty-four feet high and sixteen. feet wide, divided by four-richly interlaced mullions, and surmounted by niches which contained statues of Christ and the apostles.

The parts standing exhibit the richest fancy in their tracery and adornments, the forms of leaves and stulks being so delicately carved that a straw can be thrust between their intersetices. Alexander II. of Scotland, James, Earl of Douglas, and many other warriors of Sootland; lie burled here. Tradi tion says the heart of Bruce was also deposited here. Sir Walter Scott, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, thus describes it (Cauto II.): "If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright, , 1 - ia Go visit it by the pale moonlight; " For the gay beams of lightsome day will out on W

Gild but to flout the ruins gray. When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted orlel glimmers white ; When the cold light's uncertain shower -2022 Streams on the juined central tower; When buttress and buttress, alternately, Seem framed, with ebon and ivory ; When silver edges the imagery And the scrolls that teach thee to Hve and die; When distant I weed is heard to rave, we retroit and the owlet hoot o'er the dead man's grave,

Fooling a Car-Driver.

The other night as the "last car" on the Michigan avenue route was turning around on the table at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues two young men, who had fixed up a straw man in good shape, helped him aboard and sealed him at the end farthest from the driver. The "dummy" man had his hat pulled low, his arms down, and was so braced up against the end of the car that "he" looked as much a passenger as any one. The car moved off after a while, and as it turned into Michigun avenue an old lady got aboard. She pald her lare, the two young men followed suit, and the car moved on again, the driver keeping his eye on the "dummy" and wondering if he was going to try to beat his fare.

At First street the driver jingled his bell for fare, and the two young men and the old woman looked over at the straw man. The car moved up to Third street, and the driver, looked through the window and yelled "Fare," and jingled the bell again --There being no response he opened the door and "Say, yohl You want to pay your fare." called out to the straw man:

There was no answer, and after going half a block he shouted out again: "You man, there-walk up here and pay your

fare !" 11 .18 .19

One of the young men sat opposite "dummy," and he squeaked out in reply: " Drive on the old horse."

"What ! What's that ?" shouted the driver; pull-"Oh 1 hire a half 19 was the reply. Tak Sugar

"See here, mister, you've got to pay your fare or get off (" exclaimed the driver, winding the lines ground the brake. around the brake. "Grashus me ! If there's going to be a light let

me off in shouted the old lady; and she rushed down the car and made a clean jump from the deory, "Now, then, you are going to nay your fare " and the driver, as he entered the car" in nod

"Pay be hanged," was the muttered reply. dt

Wir You'd better look out for himi; abels ugly !"

whispered the other, young man to the driver, it whispered the other, young man to the driver, it i, "I, don't care if he's as ugly as John Jacob Astor; he's got to pay his fare or of he goest The driver slid down to the end of the car, spit on his hands, and continued: . not agorgno out