THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 14, 1876.

THE NAMES OF OUR LADY. Through the wide world thy children raise Their prayers, and still we see Calm are the night and bright the days Of those who trust in thee.

Around thy starry crown are wreathed So many names divine: Which is the dearest to my heart, And the most worthy thine?

Star of the Sea: we kneel and pray When tempests raise their voice; Star of the Sea! the haven reached, We call thee and rejoice.

Help of the Christian: in our need Thy mighty aid we claim; If we are faint and weary, then We trust in that dear name.

Our Lady of the Rosary: What name can be so sweet As what we call thee when we place Our chaplets at thy feet?

Bright Queen of Heaven: when we are sad, Best solace of our pains;— It tells us, though on earth we toil,

Our Mother lives and reigns. Our Lady of Mount Carmel: thus Sometimes thy name is known; It tells us of the badge we wear, To live or die thine own.

Our Lady dear of Victories: We see our faith oppressed, And, praying for our erring land We love that name the best.

Refuge of Sinners: many a soul, By guilt cast down, and sin, Has learned through this dear name of thine Pardon and peace to win. Health of the Sick: when apxious hearts

Watch by the sufferer's bed, On this sweet name of thine they lean, Consoled and comforted. Mother of Sorrows : many a heart Half-broken by despair

Has laid its burden by the cross, And found a mother there. Queen of all Saints : The Church appeals For her loved dead to thee : She knows they wait in patient pain

A bright eternity. Fair Queen of Virgins: thy pure band, The lilies round thy throne, Love the dear title which they bear Most that it is thine own.

True Queen of Martyrs: if we shrink From want, or pain, or woe, We think of the sharp sword that pierced

Thy heart, and called thee so. Mary: the dearest name of all, The holiest and the best; The first low word that Jesus lisped

Laid on his mother's breast. Mary: the name that Gabriel spoke, The name that conquers hell, Mary, the name that through high heaven The angels love so well.

Mary,-our comfort and our hope,-O may that word be given To be the last we sigh on earth,-The first we breathe in heaven.

ADELAIDE PROCTER.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 16th ult., an aged man named Reynolds accidentally fell into a fire at Banagher and received such serious injuries, that his medical attendants entertain but meagre hopes of his re-

On the 16th ult., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, of the Nation, lectured at Tuam on the "Bards of Ireland."-Mr. Sullivan, who was received with great enthuslasm, delivered a very eloquent lecture. He was, during his stay in Tuam, the guest of the Very Rev. Canon Bourke.

a beggar woman was approaching a farm-house, is known with regard to the manner in which the while a man named Riordan was engaged felling a tree in a ditch adjoining the roadway. Just as the woman was passing, the tree fell on her and broke one of her legs in two places, and inflicted other

injuries. On Sunday, the 12th ult., a great demonstration on the part of the confraternities of the Holy Family, of Cork, took place. Some five thousand men with bands and sacred banners, marched through the streets in procession, and were addressed in the Cathedral by the Bishop, who exhorted them to persevere in their splendid career of sobriety and goodness.

The Cork Farmers' Club are not satisfied with Mr. Butt's Land Bill. A resolution passed by them says "it does not come up to our expectationsfirst, in being permissive in its character; second, in its legal machinery being too cumbrous; and thirdly, in its not placing a sufficient check upon the growing tendency to encourage grazing at the expense of cultivation."

On the 10th ult., one of the heaviest thunder storms that have visited Kilrush, Clare, for some time past swept over the town and neighborhood The lightning struck the house of Mr. Daniel Moloney, and passing down the flue destroyed the furniture and contents of one of the rooms, Fortunately no one was injured, as the room was unoccupied at the time. On the 12th ult., the Jesuit fithers opened a mission at Kilrush.

Mr. Buit, M. P., delivered an important speech at a meeting of the Home Rule League on the 11th ult, on the Parliamentary position of the Home Rule party. He emphatically denied that there was any compact in existence between the Home Rulers and the English Liberals for an exchange of votes on critical occasions, as has been alleged, adding that he and his followers were perfectly free to act independently of all political parties on whatever questions might arise in the future in the House of Commons.

The Irish Times of the 15th ult., says :- "The supply of pigs having greatly increased last week Limerick has again taken its place as the greatest pork and bacon market in the kingdom. The number killed there last week was 6,625; Waterford, 2,861; Cork 1,202. Hams, 1s. per lb.; per cwt, 108s. 112s.; ordinary bacon, 9d. to 10d." At the recent Newcastle West Fair, upwards of 900 head of cattle were offered for sale. In-calf heifers brought from £11 to £20.

The following sale was made in the Landed Estates Court, on the tenth ult.: Estate of Henry G. L'Estrange, owner; Christopher L'Estrange, petitioner-Part of the lands of Owen Gallees, containing 397a 2r 16p statute measure, in the barony of Tullyhaw, under fee farm grant of 1875, in lieu of agreement for lease of 2d May, 1754, for 31 years (expired), or for three lives renewable for ever, at a pepper corn fine, producing a net rental of £269 1s 1d; Ordinance valuation, £123 9d. Sold at £5,000 to Mr. Thomas Kiernan, in trust for Mr. James O'Rourke, of Philadelphia, U. S.

On the 15th ult., the dead body of a young woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued woman named Sarah Mulailey, aged about twenty the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, nave issued with the condition with the condition with the condition with the condition of the condition with years, was found floating in the Littey. It appears a somewhat remarkable manners of the list any other body of religionists under the crown rent for three decent rooms." If the restless will thing to have."—From a California Letter.

that the deceased was going home from her em- of that district, and the effect thereupon of the

Y हम संस्था के के मुख्य में किस के स्वर्थ के प्रतिकार के प्रतिकार

in company with another young woman named of the declaration .- "Of the utter neglect by Whig Williams, and that when in Butland Square the and Tory Governments of Irish interests, the condideceased's hat was blown off her head by the strong after her hat, and Williams proceeded on her way home. The deceased was not seen alive afterwards, and her body was found as already stated. Mr. Noble held an inquest later on in the day, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

On the 11th ult., Mr. John Hinton, auctioneer, sold by auction Mr. John Sheppard's interest in a farm at Philipstown, near Taghmon, containing eighty-seven acres, at £1 per acre, held from Major Sheppard. The late tenant has expended a considerable sum in building on and improving the lan 1. The landlord, on the recommendation of the agent, Mr. Cherry, of Waterford, promised to give a new lease for three young lives at the above rent. Mr. John Sparrow, Ballycormick, was declared purchaser at £800, exclusive of auction commission at 5 per cent.

LAST YEAR'S CROPS IN IRELAND -Last year appears to have been an unusually successful one in Ireland, so far as agriculture is concerned, the crops being very much larger than for several years. There had not been such a yield of oats since 1863, nor of barley since 1845. The root crops were all largely increased, the yield in several items being the greatest ever recorded. Hay and flax show an increase, and though the yield of wheat, the culture of which has been steadily decreasing for several years, is less than that of 1874, the produce per acre is greater.

A correspondent writing to the Dublin Freeman, from Ballinasloe, on the 11th ult, says:—" From Killaloe to Athlone, along the banks of the Shannon, and again from Shannonbridge to Ballyforan, is one sheet of water, as well as the interior of the country. The low lands along the river Suck are a melancholy picture to look at, especially at this spring time of the year, to see the large and small tillage farmers' land covered over with water, and that where they intend to sow their crops for the coming year, the water in many places pressing up through the floors of their dwelling-houses. The floods will not be off sooner than April, owing to the navigation works along the Shannon that stop the water." It is stated that 72,000 acres of land are under water.

The Tipperary Free Press says :- "The Sisters of Mercy, Clonmel, acknowledge the receipt from Arthur Moore, Esq., M. P., of the munificent donation of five hundred pounds towards the erection of their new Industrial Schools. It has been intimated to the community that the Government grant will be withdrawn if a large school be not forthwith erected. Mr. Moore bad promised to build a boy's industrial school in Tipperary. He made several efforts to procure a suitable site, but Mr. Lentaigne refused to certify for another school in Tipperary until the institution already certified should be put in perfect order. Under those circumstances the Hon. Member for the Borough has given up his intention of building in Tipperary, but he now hopes to be able to transfer the great boon to Clonmel in recognition of the distinguished compliment paid him by the electors in returning him in his absence as their representative in Parliament."

The Catholic clergy of Mullingar are determined to all in their power to check the increase of intoxication complained of by Baron Dowse in his charge to the Grand Jury of the country. At the different Masses on Sunday, March 11th, it was announced that in the future Christian burial would be refused in all cases where it could not be clearly and unquestionably shown that the excessive use of intoxicating drink has nothing to do with the death of the deceased person. Lately several fatal accidents have occurred, and in the six last cases the evidence at the inquests went to show that five out of the six victims were more or less under the influence of drink. On the 7th ult., two men were thrown from a cart One died from the effect of the injuries he received; the other is an inmate of the county infirmary, where he suffers from a broken leg. Both men, according to the evidence at the inquest, were very much under the influence of drink at the time the accident occurred, and it might be fairly inferred that if they were sober at the time there would not have been an accident.

Early on the 15th ult, the large and extensive, flour mills of Messrs. Lawrence Bros., Coleraine At Garden Hill, near Castleconnell, on the 15th ult, | were completely burned to the ground. Nothing fire originated. The mills had been working up to half-past ten o'clock the previous night, and shortly after twelve the watchman on duty observed fire issuing from the grain separating loft, on the third story. He at once gave the alarm, the factory bell was rung, as well as the fire bell. Among the first to arrive were Robert McClelland, the miller, and a man named Hegarty, the fireman, both of whom live adjacent to the mill. McClelland at once proceeded to discover the place where the fire originated, and went up to the separating loft, followed by Hegarty, who states that when he got to the door he heard a fall and two groans and so great was the suffocating smoke that he became insensible and tumbled down the stairs, thus saving his life, while McClelland perished. The fire at this time had got complete mastery of the premises so that nothing could be done, although every effortiwas used to stay the flames, and it spread so rapidly that at two o'clock the entire roof fell in on the top of a burning mass of grain and machinery. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the spinning mill, which is connected at the west end with the flour mill, but very little damage has been done to those premises, partly owing to the wind blowing from that direction. The premises are only partly insured. McClelland leaves a wife and five children, for whom great sympathy is felt.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GREEN BOOK .- This is an analysis and record of all votes given by the Irish members on Irish subjects during the sessions of wo years-1874 and 1875. It is also a record of the non-appearance of those gentlemen who made themselves " conspicuous by their absence." It ought to serve as a judgment book to be examined by Irish constituencies. In one respect the record is a melancholy one, for it proves how very small has been the performance resulting from magnificent promises. The work compiled as it has been by Mr. J. P. M'Alister, Assistant Secretary to the Home Rule League, must have involved an immensity of painful labor. Small as the book is it contains 30,000 figures. In notes and by other means explanations are giving respecting the questions on which divisions have taken place. There are also an index of subjects, an alphabetical list of constituencies and a table of contents. The work has been undertaken in conformity with a resolution of the Home Rule League, and if anything could make the Irish members attentive to their Parliamentary duties it is the existence of such a work, in which carelessness and apathy are sternly and accurately recorded for all time. Political clubs in every Irish county or borough constitutency should have copies of this work before them, that if they study it they will know what their representatives have done or avoided doing. We may add that the book is very neatly printed, and, considering the immense number of figures, it is surprisingly accurate. We only fear that Mr. M'Alister may never be even moderately remunerated for the immense labour and care he has devoted to the production of this work .- Cork Herald.

THE CONDITION OF CONNEMARA -The clergy of the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, have issued Contraction of Mar

tion of Connemara affords abundant proof. Vast wind that prevailed at the time. The deceased ran | tracts of reclaimable mountain land left in the same condition in which they were when the waters of the Deluge were withrawn. In this district of Connemara there are about 300,000 acres of this description of neglected land. These mountain districts might be turned into vast sources of employment, and consequent support of man and beast. This may be clearly seen from the successful efforts made by some exceptional landlords. For instance. Mitchell Henry, E.q., M.P., has given a noble example on this subject; hundreds of acres have been reclaimed by him. Corn crops are growing now on tracts on which, so to speak, a snipe could hardly find rooting. Let, strange to say, neither personal interest, nor benevolence, nor regard for the wants of the tenantry has stimulated the attention of a numerous class of landed proprietors, who own so much of the vast waste, which Young, a bundred years ago, designated-'A howling wilderness.' The numerous spots of green sward cultivated by industrious tenantry, but from which they have been evicted, and thus robbed of the fruits of their labour; and above all, by fair encouragement on the part of the proprietors to the occupants, personal interests might be greatly enhanced, remunerative employment given, and the people redeemed from the bondage of a harassing and impoverished condition. We are convinced, by the present condition of Iteland as well as by the past, that neither prosperity nor contentment can be enjoyed by our country until our domestic affairs are mannged by the Queen, the Lords, and Commons of this nation. We therefore renew our adhesion to the Home Rule organization, and state that we shall use every legitimate means to ensure the cordial co-operation of our respective flocks in the sacred cause. We are not animated by any sectarian, nor poisoned by Communistic, plottings; we, together with our truly Christian people, hold in horror such infamous and destructive sentiments. We can hardly believe that anti-Irish self-assertion will persevere in maintaining that all Ireland has not as much capacity as is necessary to manage her internal affairs. Insignificant islands and dependencies have won their Parliamentary independence; we ask, therefore, shall Ireland be for ever degarded, or, as O'Connell said, 'allowed to remain for ever a pitiful, pelting province?' As no people ever won or regained legitimate freedom without making resolute efforts and necessary sacrifices, we are resolved, together with our people, to co-operate with our fellow-countrymen, in sustaining the glorious leader, Mr. Butt."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A young girl, 17 years of age, was convicted of bigamy, at Dundee, a tew days ago. The woolien mill of Mr. Edward Ashworth, at Coupe, near Bury, has been destroyed by fire.

Last year the Probate Duty yielded an increase of £38,587 on the preceding year, the amount being £2,153,797.

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR LORD PENZANCE .- A letter has been received from the Dean of Bristol, from Nice, directing that certain work connected with the restoration and the new nave of the Bristol Cathedral shall be suspended till his return. The present action of the Dean arises from attention having been called to the fact that a figure of Pope Gregory wearing the triple crown is being placed among the statues adorning the porch of the new nave. This prompt action has caused considerable

LINKS WITH THE PAST .- The Rev. Charles J. Betham, M.A., rector of Bettingham, Suffolk, writes to the *Times*: — "Your review of 'Prince Charles Stuart,' says the Highlanders under Lord George Murray, marching by Penrith, Shap, Kendal, and Lancaster, reached Preston on the 27th of November.' Perhaps the following brief narrative may interest some students of history and tradition:— My grandfather, Brian Betham (son of Christopher) of Burton, near Kendal, where he was born in 1732, well remembered walking about four miles to see Prince Charles at the head of his army, and that the night before about 80 men (chiefly Highlanders, who took much snuff), were quartered on his father's premises—the officers in the house, the men in the stables, &c .cers left a dirk of value, but sent back for it the next day. Christopher Betham, whose ancestors long lived at Burton and Betham or Beetham, near Kendal, had a small estate and buried the titledeeds and other things on the approach of the Stuart party; but the latter behaved very well, and did no harm beyond taking quarters. Lest it should seem strange that one not much beyond middle life should have only one generation between him and a spectator of the rising in 1745, I had these dates :-Brian Betham vixit 1732-1808, buried in Townchurch, Peterborough; his son Edward, my

father, vixil 1777-1861, buried at Lincoln." SCOTCH BIGOTRY -The session of the Protestant Institute of Scotland devoted its closing day to a consideration of letters from Bismarck, Gladstone and Von Moltke, on an essay written by one of the students in defence of the German persecution. The statesman out of place expressed his delight that so much attention should be given in Scotland to what he curiously enough calls " an unattractive subject." It must be gratifying to him to find himself once more en rapport with the bigots of North Britain, who persecuted him, during his premier-ship, with incessant reflections on his fidelity to Protestantism, and would have sacrificed him ruthlessly had their suspicions turned out accurate. Of course, the Prussian notables approve of a pamphlet which, as Bismarck observes, has "so well mastered, and so correctly exposed, the bearings of our defence against Ultramontane aggression." The companionship is altogether congenial. Gladstone may sow the vilest slanders against the Church, and Bismarck may outrage every law, human and divine, in his insane rage against her-we expect little sympathy for her sufferings from those who worship John Knox. While the Church is the victim, they are ready to commend the most intolerable violations of civil and religious rights. They would be equally fanatical in persecuting Catholicity, or in defending their own system from attack, as though one mission was equally as laudable as the other .-

Catholic Times. THE WEARNESS OF NUMBERS .- The dexterity of Protestants in torturing figures, when their object is to prove anything intended to be derogatory to Catholicity, must be accounted one of the features of he age. At this game a professional statistician would stand no chance against them. Last week we directed attention to the statement of a parson that the Catholic population of the kingdom had decreased by 5,000,000 since 1853, and now we have to trip up another rev. gentleman for an assertion only a trifle less astonishing. During a clerical conference at Southport, the Rev. R. G. Cather thanked God there are only ten million of Catholics amongst the seventy millions of people who speak the English tongue. Let us examine the returns and see how the proportion really stands. Ireland has 4,500,000; the United States, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 2,000,000; and Canada, 1,500,000. Here then, we have 14,000,000 accounted for, though we have not included Australia, or any of the other dependencies. Mr. Cather might consider that he had reason to thank God so long as Catholicity remained in a minority at all, but will either he or any other light of Protestantism tell us that, there

confidence all the court patient long apart

ployment on the previous night about ten o'clock, political status quo. We give the principal portion as homogeneous as these 14,000,000? What is the use of a preponderance in numbers, when the bulky majority is split into hundreds of fragments, each it is remarkable for its pure air and healthiness as forming a little world of its own? The great well as the fertility of its soil. Here settless as est, most wealthy, most numerous, and influ-ential sect of all is internally rent by warring op Ireland, coadjutor of St. Paul's who has securschools of thought, which will coalesce in nothing but in scrambling for all the loaves and fishes available. The Catholic Church alone is one in heart spirit, worship, and belief, just as it is one in tongue and, therefore, it alone possesses true and lasting strength -Catholic Times.

> THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- A correspondent of an English paper writes:—I beg leave to send you an account of our Catholic progress in Glasgow, the second city in the empire. It appears to many outside Scotland that the Catholic Church has little or no standing in the country. Such is the bigotry and narrow-minded teaching of John Knox and his followers; but if we only look about us, if we only visit the Catholic churches here, we shall scon find out that it is a great mistake to think for one moment that we are not a most numerous body, that we are on the increase every day. Now I shall confine myself to a few facts-not random stories, but facts which will convince your readers that Catholicity in Glasgow is of some importance; that we are a to their respective churches here-more so during the past season of Advent, owing, no doubt, to the Jubilee than any other cause. Be the reason what it may, certain it is that our churches are too small, too inadequate to the fast rising wants of the Catholies. When I say that the churches are not accommodating enough I say also that the priests are not half numerous enough for our wants. In most of the churches we find that three or four more priests should be attached, so as to enable us to avail ourselves of their ministrations. I attended several churches here for some time past, and learned of giving you facts, what I witnessed; and even more, even the priests whose name I cannot now recollect when he had celebrated his midnight Mass, immediately after went into his Confessional. Now, Sir, what do you think of that? Let me add that no less than 300 persons had actually to go away who could not get near the over-worked church of Govan on Friday night and Christmas Day. Have I not already said enough to convince you that our churches are too inadequate, that our priests are too few by more than half to meet the growing wants of our good Catholic people in this city? I could say a deal more on positive facts, but fear I have arready taken up too much of your valuable paper. It is good, however, that the Catholics outside should know of us in Scotland.

UNITED STATES.

The total value of all the property, real and personal, in the State of Georgia, is 201,420,00 dollars.

There are 1,288 Catholic theological students in the United States. All other denominations have only 2,589 amongst them.

Dowington, Pennsylvania, calls it "an encouragement revival" when three preachers have worked all winter to convert one Alderman and an old woman.

Longevity seems to be an inheritance of the Irish race, and they enjoy it as generally in America as in the temperate air of their native home. During the month of February Mrs. O'Rourke, originally from Kerry, died in Michigan, at the age of 100 years. Stephen Shiel, a native of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1773, is a resident of Philadelphia. He came to America in 1802, and has lived in Newton county since it was first founded in 1818. Miss Sylla Poole, aged 99, is a resident of Sheffield. Having read Father Keenan. reported to be the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, she said, after reading the article lhrough without glasses, that if he lived she would bunt for him at Philadelphia in June, and ask him to dance an old-fashioned Centennial reel with her. If the good soggarth is still sufficiently active, she

is likely to have her wish granted. DANGERS OF INDIFFERENTISM .- The Catholic Review (New York) says, Why is there so much crime abroad day? Because our young men and women no longer say their prayers morning and night. Because they no longer go to church. Because they have lost their faith, and believe in nothing but the gratification of their inclinations. The strongest social argument in favour of religion is, we think, to be found in the fact that the man or woman who is truly and sincerely religious, not only obeys the laws of God, but also those of man. When a man is sincerely religious, he is also sincerely virtuous. He may fall seven times a day, but his faith alone has prevented his falling seventy thousand times. Why do we hear just now such terrible stories of vices and crimes, the wickedness of which seems almost beyond belief? Simply because the writers in our papers and books are teaching atheism, and although there may be some apparently excellent citizens who have no faith in God, still we think ourselves pretty correct when we assert that, if we examine closely into their tives, we shall find much to disgust and terrify

AMERICAN EMIGRATION-The Catholic Citizen (Newark) opposes imigration to America at present, as the prospect is gloomy. "For years (it says) we have not had time for a thought, but of money. Where is the money now? We dig gold and silver from the bowels of the earth by the million; it might be said that gold and silver grow here, so great is the annual crop. Where is our gold today? Instead of current coin we pay for our daily bread and butter in paper, which itself is merely

come, however, an advice is offered :- "Of all the Western States we prefer Minnesota; though cold, well as the fertility of its soil. Here settlers are ed a whole county for Catholic emigrants, half of railway lands, at \$1.40 per acre, besides Government land, which may be taken up gratis, under the Homestead Law. Bishop Ireland has appointed an experienced priest, Father McDermott, to look after the interests of emigrants, thirty-five of whom have already taken lands; church and schools and practical direction will be provided. Bishop Ireland wishes it understood that each emigrant will require at least \$400 in cash after paying for this land; even with this sum the first year will be a tight fit, and it will be necessary to avail of employment, which can be had on old-settled farms in the neighbourhood."

PROTESTANTISM AND MARRIAGE -A Massachusetts gentleman named Parton, a writer of some note, having wedded his own step daughter, the Catholic Standard (Philadelphia) comments on the occurrence :- "Those Protestants who still try to hold on to the truth that the Church of Christ has the right and authority to teach and definitely deterpowerful body, and an orderly, well-conducted portion of this great community. I have had opportunities, for some time past, of noticing in a marked manner the attendance of the faithful Catholics most of the old Evangelical Protestant seets, the most of the old Evangelical Protestant sects, the teachings of the Catholic Church in regard to the unlawfulness of marriage between near relatives, and of divorced persons contracting a second marriage, whilst the devorced wife or husband is living are still theoretically maintained I et these inles are constantly violated by the members and ministers of Protestant sects with impunity. Protestantista has really no settled tule or law regulating the marriage relation. While professedly looking to the Holy Scriptures for rule, it really ignores these sacred writings and depends upon civil legislation. If the State allows a man to marry his missions being announced in various parts of the deceased wife's sister or his own step daught r, or city. At one time I went to St. Patrick's, and at to violate the Christian law of marriage in other another to see and hear the good priests of St. ways, Protestant ministers ignore the plain teach-Alphonsus's in Hamilton street. And on some ings of the Scripture and officiate at these incestuous occasions I went to Govan, and assisted at the marriages; and sects to which they belong wink mission which was held there under what appeared at the action, get rid of the whole subject as adroitly to me most painful circumstances—the church as the can. The offender still maintains his prethere should be called a "Turkish bath-room" for vious standing and position in the sect, and the the past three weeks. Fancy in the middle of matter is hushed up and forgotten until a new case winter to see a church so heated, so crowded, so occurs. Writing on the same subject, the Catholic suffocated, that, notwithstanding all the windows Journal (Pittsburgh) says :- The Roman law forbids and doors were opened, yet the officiating clergy- marriage between parties who are related by affinity men were actually as if in a Turkish bath. I am in the direct line, e.g between a man and his stepdaughter. The Catholic Church in the first cen-I heard the zealous, good pastor of Govan say that turies had no need to improve on the Roman law it pained him beyond measure to be obliged to send or to extend its provisions to the collateral line. away so many who could not find even standing A simple reference on the part of the Church to room in his church. I am equally certain of what the law of Moses was more than sufficient to enforce I say regarding the numbers who attend the Con-obedience. The Council of Trent has restricted the fessional. It is the Confessional that increases the extent of affinity as taught by the old canonists. numbers, the growth of our Catholic church- The Prussian law has retained affinity in the direct going people. Now, the fact is, that in all, or nearly all, of our churches the poor priests have had many long hours of it, hearing confessions for the past Advent. Here is a sample of what I saw on account of affinity in the direct line in all dein Govan Church on Friday last. The good pastor, grees, and in the collateral line in the first. Pro-Father Dixon, and his assistant (whose name I testant Canonists also are unanimous in upholding have heard, but I cannot now remember) were in this point of discipline, which, according to all, is the Confessional for hours, day after day, for the one of the great means of preventing immerality past three weeks, and on Friday, the Vigil of Christ-from corrupting the family, the very fountain head mas Day, although the poor priests were from 10 of society. Affinity, or the imputed relationship a. m. to 12 noon, and from 4 p. m. to 11 at night, between a man or wife and the blood-relations of the other, may not rest on natural law, but it surely rests on common decency, and hence it becomes a matter of painful surprise to see a minister sacrilegiously bless what his God abhors, and which if legalised would open a wide avenue to immorality.

> CORN GRIDDLE CAKES .- To one pint of grated corn, add two eggs and a piece of butter half the size of an egg, a little milk, sait and flour; they may be baked on the griddle or dropped into hot

> The following is a simple but sure way to tell good from bad eggs :- Put them in water enough o cover them. All that lay flat, as they would on a smooth surface out of water, are good. Those of which the big end rises are bad. The vessel used should have a smooth, level bottom.

> PROPOSED UTILIZATION OF FISH BONES.—German magnfacturers are continually engaged in purchasing fish bones, gathered along the Norwegian shores near extensive fish curing establishments. These are pulverized and converted into fertilizers. It is suggested that arrangements be made for utilizing the bones from the establishments in Newfoundland, such products of American fisheries being estimated at 120,000,000 pounds per year.

Some idea of the tautology of the legal formulæ may be gathered from the following specimen, wherein, if a man wishes to give another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," he must set forth his "act and deed" thus: "I give you all and singular, my estate and interest, right title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or to give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp or pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of what kind or nature soever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

How to Acquire A Good Memory.—As a general thing, we read too much, and think about what we read too little; the consequence is that most of the people we meet know something, in a superficial way, about almost everything, and very little in a through way about anything. Not a tenth part of what is read is remembered for a month after the book, magazine or newspaper is laid aside. Daniel Webster, on being asked how he could remember so accurately, replied that it had been his habit for years to reflect for a short time on what he had read, and to fix all facts and ideas worth remembering in his mind. Any one who does this will be surprised to find how good. his memory will become, and how long, after reading a book, or interesting article, the best portio thereof will remain.

WHY BAKERFIELD BIDN'T HAVE A CHURCH .- "Well said the Judge, who is one of the leading citizens of that mining town, "I agree with you, and we did make an effort to get up a church, but somehow it did not succeed. My wife and I talked it over; she preferred an Episcopal church, and I called a meeting of the most respectable men of the place to choose a vestry. They voted me in the chair, and I nominated Mr. Johnston as a vestryman. Mr. Johnston declined to serve. He modestly said he thought himself not fit for the office : he liked an occasional game of draw poker, he said; he was given to some other worldly amusements, like dancing when there was a fiddler anywhere around; he couldn't resist a horse race, and unfortunately all the horse racing in Havilah took place on Sunday, which was sure to interfere with his duties as a vestryman, so he would rather not serve. I told him," continued the Judge; "that men were not expected to be so absolutely perfect in these days; that the chair itself was fond of an occasional little game of poker, and that the office promise to pay. For our daily labour we are paid of vestrymen was, in the judgment of the chair, in paper promises to pay, and too little even of purely ministerial; but somehow he did not see it It has come to that pass in this land of free- in that light; he is a modest man, and he wouldn't dom, this land supposed to be flowing with milk serve. When he backed out everybody else did too, and honey, that a day of hard labour in a hard and so this effort of ours to get up a church fell climate is repaid with ninety cents per day in through, I've always been sorry for it," added the paper, of which nearly one half is required to pay, Judge frankly, "for I think a church an excellent

and regulation of the first property of the control of the control