"Ave Maria, Loyola's Vigil, in the Chapel of Our Lady of Montserrat."

FATHER FABER.

When at thy shrine, Most Holy Maid!
The Spaniard hung his native blade,
And bared his helmed brow!
Not that he feared war's stormy game,
Or that the battle-field for him
Had ought to daunt, I trow.

"Glory!" he cried, "with thee I've done;
Fame, thy bright threatres I shun.
To tread fresh pathways now,
To trace thy footsteps, Saviour God!
With throbbing heart, with feet unshod;
Hear and record my vow.

Yes, Thou shalt reign! Chained to Thy chariot,
The mind of man Thy sway shall own,
Kind as its Conqueror now.
Genius his lyre to Thee shall lift
And intellect its choicest gift
Proudly on Thee bestow."

Straight on the marble floor he knelt
And in his breast exultant felt
A vivid trance glow;
Fourth to his task the giant sped;
Earth shook abroad beneath his tread,
And idols were laid low.

India repaired half Europe's loss;
O'er a new hemisphere the Cross
Shone 'in the sunrise bright,
And from the isles of far Japan
To the broad Andes, won for man
A bloodless victory!!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The work of renovation and decoration which has been going on in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, for some six months, has been completed, and on December 8th, the ceremony of re-opening the church was performed with great impressiveness. Striking and classic in style, the fine characteristics of the Cathedral were considerably marred by the dullness and deadness into which the decorative portions of the interior had fallen. The Cathedral is now something like what it ought to be. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and in the church were three other Archbishops and eight Bishops, together with a large number of clergy. The Lord Mayor and a large representation of the Corporation in their robes attended. A sermon of great power and eloquence was delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, who, selecting an appropriate text, dwelt upon the strong attachment of the Catholic people to their Faith, as evidenced in the fact that "the noblest buildings standing on the earth at this moment are the houses of God, built by the faithful of God's Church."

Wexford.

Colonel Tottenham is determined to exact his bond. But a few weeks ago he sold the interest of several of his tenants in their holdings. On Dec. 7th, the interest of another tenant in his holding was put up and sold to one of the Emergency gang, who still hang on to the skirts of evicting landlords. The case of Mr. Patrisk Hunt, who is a merchant residing in New Ross, is exceptionally hard. The interest in his farm, at Danganstown, has been sold for a half-year's rent, but as he has honorably thrown in his lot with his brother tenants, he will ultimately not be the loser.

Kilkenny.

The Holy Father, on Dec. 4th, received, in farewell audience, the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, who presented to his Holiness the sum of $950—Peter's Pence offerings from the Bishop, priests, and laity of his diocese. His Holiness expressed his grateful thanks, and sent his Apostolic Benediction to the priest and people.

Much commotion was caused in Walkin street, Kilkenny, on Dec. 6th, owing to the unexpected appearance of a large force of police, accompanied by bailiffs. Many persons thought that some unfortunate tenant was about to be turned out on the roadside, but it afterwards transpired that the *coup* was for the purpose of making a seizure on the holding of Mr. John McGrath, at the suit of Mr. M. Byrne, John street, for damages obtained in an action against Mr. McGrath. The police came in for a good share of groaning and hooting from persons who assembled. The mission of the bailiffs and their escort proved fruitless, as no cattle were found on the land, and the expedition resolved itself into a *fiasco*.

Kildare.

On Dec. 7, the principal tenants on the Luggacurren portion of the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne were served with writs for the rents due by them. Mr. John W. Dunne, J. P., received no less than three writs for over £1,000. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Trench, the agent, having refused to grant the tenants the abatements demanded, they resolved to lodge their rents with trustees, and to follow the "Plan of Campaign." About £1,500 has been lodged.

Meath.

The tenants on the estate of Viscount Gormanstown at Nobber, county Meath, have resolved on asking a reduction of 30 per cent. on their rents, both leaseholders and otherwise. A good many hold under judicial lease, and others upon leases which were forced some years ago, when landlords had it in their power to do so, in every case increasing the rents. Lord Gormanstown, it may be remembered, had many a tough fight with his tenants round Nobber, and served ejectments in dozens upon them, and was under police protection until he left the country. He is now governor of some small island under the Government, and the tenantry do not mourn his absence. Most of them are rack rented and are willing to pay a fair rent. The estate is managed by a Mr. McDougall, a Scotchman, as agent. The estate is, like many others, owed principally by mortgagees, who are about selling it. Mr. McDougall offers 15 per cent. reduction, upon which the tenants could purchase their holdings. This the tenants refused, as it would not pay the taxes. The tenants intend to apply to the Receiver Judge, in the Land Court, for the reduction they ask—30 per cent.—and if refused will adopt the "Plan of Campaign."

Longford.

On Dec. 4, 500 tenants belonging to the estate of the Earl of Granard, marched into Longford, headed by their Killoe fife and drum band. They were accompanied by their priests—Rev. Father Connery, P. P., Drumlish; Rev. John Briody, P. P., Killoe; and Rev. Denis Gray, C. C., Ballinamuck. These reverend gentlemen waited at the Royal Arms Hotel on Messrs. Darley and Roe, the estate agents, and in accordance with resolutions previously adopted at a meeting held by the tenants, demanded for judicial tenants 30 per cent., and non-judicial holders 40 per cent. of a reduction in the rents due. The agents replied that they would give 15 per cent. to those tenants who had not gone into the land courts and nothing at all to the others that had. The tenants left in a body, and at a meeting subsequently held determined to stand by the Plan of Campaign.

Cork.

On Dec. 7, an evicting force arrived at Ballinascarthy, and captured "Tim Hurley's Castle." The force consisted of sixty police, under the command of Mr. Cronin, R. M.; County Inspector Curling, Bandon; District Inspectors Carr, Clonakilty; Smyth, Macroom; sixty police from Bantry and Skibbereen, under District Inspector Crane; Mr. J. Gale, Sub Sheriff, with two cartloads of ladders, tools, and other appliances. Owing to the early hour, and the secrecy observed, the people were taken unaware. Tim Hurley was absent, being in Cork awaiting his trial for having explosives in his possession. There was no resistance offered save some jeering at the bailiffs. The old mill at Castleview has become an object of very considerable importance in the history of the rent war in the South. The story of its defence from the first attack of the shrieval party has become so well known that the proceedings connected with its final falling into the hands of the bailiffs will be naturally a subject of much public attention. The miserable sight of a crowd of Resident Magistrates, County Inspectors, District Inspectors, and bum-bailiffs, backed by a formidable force of baton-men, evicting a helpless family, was not rendered more painful by any scenes of violence. The wife of the persecuted and imprisoned tenant quietly submitted. A prankish pig was the only thing that resisted, and its attempt to evade the sheriff covered the evicted party with well merited ridicule.

Kerry.

Through Gen. Buller's influence the war on the Hon. Mr. Wynne's property, at Glenbeigh, near Castleisland, has been settled. Tenants were six gales in arrear, but all debts are wiped off by the payment of six months rent. Tenants have been reinstated at half the old rents. General Buller's staff met evicted tenants of Castleisland and promised, it is said, to intercede in their behalf.

Limerick.

The Rev. Marcus O'Clery, P. P., died on Dec. 8th, at an advanced age. He was parish priest of Bulgaden and Ballinvade, in the diocese of Limerick, and in his early days was one of the foremost in the advocacy of the tenant right movement, and with some others, introduced the late Isaac Butt to Limerick. During his long career he was ever prominent in the ranks of the Nationalists, and on the memorable occasion of Mr. Parnell's first visit to Limerick he occupied the position of chairman, to the great monster meeting. As a priest he was noted for the assiduous way in which, even up to the last, he performed his many and arduous duties, and succeeded in winning the love and respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Clare.

Mr. Marcus Keane, J. P., agent on Mr. Westby's estates in West Clare, was recently engaged in collecting the rents of the tenants from Kilkee to Loop Head, at Dundallon. All the tenants from Carrigaholt, Rahona, Moyarta, and Kilcloher, were allowed from 20 to 30 per cent. on old rents, and 20 to 30 per cent. on their judicial rents. Where a tenant or his wife died during the year, a gale's rent was forgiven to the husband or wife. Where cattle died on the tenants, similar concessions were given, and very poor tenants were given money to tide them over the Winter as well as receiving clear receipts for all arrears to start on anew. Tenants owing £26 old rent, got clear receipts for £11, and there were several such instances. Mr. Marcus Keane's tenants were allowed from 30 to 40 per cent. on the old and judicial rents, according to the exigencies or condition of the tenants.

Tipperary.

Mr. Dudley, Castleconnell, agent to Mr. Brook Brazier, Mallow, attended at Dobbyn's Hotel, Tipperary, on Dec. 10th, to receive rents on his Tipperary property, situate near Limerick Junction. He offered 20 per cent. abatement. This offer was made by the agent to the tenants some two months ago, but they refused to accept it, demanding 25 per cent. The landlord then served the tenants with writs when, at the same time, some few of them paid. For the third time he called on the tenants, with the result that they all either paid or settled as to the payment on the reduction of 20 per cent. as originally offered.

Monaghan.

At a Monster meeting held at Monaghan, on December 7th, at which Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. J. Nolan, M. P., attended, the following resolution was adopted:—"That we, the tenant farmers of the various estates, pledge ourselves to adopt the 'Plan of Campaign,' unless our landlords grant equitable reductions in our rents. That we recommend the immediate formation of estate committees to fix on fair reductions to be demanded, and test the intentions of the landlords relating thereto."

Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., Mr. Joseph Nolan, M. P., and Mr. Alexander Blaine, M. P., addressed a tremendous meeting in the Market square of Crossmaglen on Sunday, December 5th. The meeting was one of the largest ever seen in that part of the country. On the procession, which formed at the station, reaching Crossmaglen, the proceedings of the meeting at once began, and soul-stirring speeches were delivered by Mr. Gill and Mr. Nolan. Mr. Blaine spoke at some length on the incarceration of the Crossmaglen prisoners and promised to bring the case of these unfortunate men before the House of Commons.

On December 7th, Mr. Mayne, M. P., went to Athenry, and met about 200 tenants of the Dunsandle estate. They all assembled in the Temperance Hall, and Mr. Mayne, having explained to them the "Plan of Campaign," exhorted them to stand by the Portumna tenants of the Dunsandle estate, to whom the agent, Gerald O'Connor, had refused to grant the reduction of 25 per cent., which they deemed to be fair. In Portumna the tenants paid their rents into the hands of Mr. David Sheehy, M. P., and, whereas, the tenants had come here to pay their rents at that reduction, they should be resolved to support, not alone the action of the Portumna people, but likewise to insist that the tenants who were evicted should be reinstated in their holdings, before they would pay a copper to the rent office even with a reduction of 25 per cent. The tenants unanimously agreed to accept those terms, and paid into the hands of Mr. Mayne their half-year's rent, less the 25 per cent. The Very Rev. E. Thomas, P. P., V. F., and the Rev. Patrick Colgan, C. C., were present with M. Mayne during the entire proceeding.

Leitrim.

Mr. Patrick J. J. Bergin, nephew of Edward Costello, Esq., of Carrick-on-Shannon, has been sworn in solicitor of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. Mr. Patrick J. J. Bergin served his apprenticeship to James Goff, Esq., Solicitor, 1 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

Sligo.

The spectacle witnessed in Ballaghaderin, on Dec. 3d, was one little calculated to bring comfort to the hearts of the landlords. The work which Daniel Crilly, M. P., and William Redmond, M. P., had in hand for four days on the Dillon and the De Freyne estates, was proceeded with in the most enthusiastic manner. Two offices for the reception of the rents, less 25 per cent., which Lord Dillon's agent had refused, were opened in the town. Mr. Crilly and Father O'Hara, Adm., presided over one, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Hannigan presided over the other. A continuous stream of people passing in and out during the day, and the pile of notes and heaps of sovereigns at the close of the day's labors, showed how thoroughly wedded to the "Plan of Campaign" the Dillon tenantry had become. As well as being rent day it was market day, and the scene as the hours went on, became more animated. The feelings of the people were effectually roused when it was rumored that a bailiff was in town serving processes on the Dillon tenantry. At three o'clock a public meeting was held in the Market square, which was closely packed with a dense crowd of people.

A Glorious Sight.

Extract from a lecture by Jeremiah O'Connor, S. J.

"If there is one sight this side of heaven more glorious than another it is the youth kneeling in the presence of his God and in pious adoration of his Maker in an atmosphere of religion. So also there is no more shocking sight this side of heaven than the irreligious youth. Go through the colleges, the universities, and the schools where religion is not only banished, but despised as unworthy of pupil and teachers and seek there for youths who possess religious tendencies, and it must be confessed that we look in vain. Religious teaching must not only be religious, but it must be Christian. Look over the world and the history of the nations where the Cross of Christ is not known, the Mohammedans, the Indians, the Chinese, and with all their other achievements they are Pagans at the heart, without charity, prudence, virtue, motherly love, without true liberty. And in place of these we find selfishness, cruelty, impurity and perfidy. * * * The child must be taught to know and believe, then it will love and obey. Love on the part of both the teacher and the pupil is necessary in the conditions for carrying out this education. To love and be loved is the first law of nature. Before thought can instil it the heart craves for love. Like the wild north wind sighing on the plain; like the eagle flying to his mountain eyrie, like the rivulet seeking its bed in the valley, like sap in the trees, the blood in the veins, the fountains splashing in the moonlight, like the absolute man himself in the rise and fall of his aspirations of life—so wildly, sweetly, essentially, does the heart of men crave for love."

Mothers,

do you not see the pallid face, once so bright, growing thinner? Do you not hear the hacking cough, and note the wasted, languid indifference, where once was mirth, brightness, and keen enjoyment for all the pleasures of life? Do not be mistaken or deceived. That child is dying of consumption—slowly, but surely. Yet thousands are living to-day who have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which surpasses all other medicines for the cure of that disease. Send ten cents for pamphlet and testimonials. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task with which the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunkenness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon those portions of the nervous system which, when diseased, cause lunacy, dementia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the trembling hand, revive the lagging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all unstrung or shattered, must be given a nutriment that will take the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that often follows a sudden breaking off from the use of alcoholic drinks. Lubon's medicines may be given in tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our readers who are interested in this subject, should send their address for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, on drunkenness, opium, morphine and kindred habits, which will be mailed free to any address, when stamps is inclosed for postage. Address, M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington street east, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

PROTESTANT PREJUDICE.

The tenacity of Protestant prejudice is wonderful.

We do not mean, now, that it is strange that the ignorant masses who have been born and nutured in prejudice and who have never had the opportunity of learning the truth in reference to the real teaching of the Church, should retain their early impressions and cherish a strong suspicion and even hatred of everything Catholic. But that intelligent men, and especially writers and journalists whose duty it is to be well informed on what they are writing about, and who have constant opportunities, through the columns of the Catholic press, to learn the truth in reference at least to the leading features of Catholic teaching—that these men should persist in pandering to Protestant prejudice by repeating the old mistakes, stale calumnies and misrepresentations of Anti-Popery writers and orators, this, indeed is strange, and it is as lamentable as it is strange.

We are led to these remarks by an article in a recent issue of the Boston *Herald* on the "Methodist Outlook." In giving reasons for the comparative failure of Methodism in this country the writer remarks that "It constructed a hierarchial system which closely resembles that of Rome and only waits the opportunity for the display of its autocratic power." Again, the writer remarks, "This rigid system has so far been in the hands of good and conscientious men, but the possible heel of the bishop is on the neck of every Methodist minister in the land and the despotism is one that time will develop rather than decrease. While the Methodists belong almost universally to the democratic class in society, they are under a system of religion that has all the possibilities of the worst historical period of the Papacy in reserve." Now, with the truth or falsity of the charges here brought against the Methodist system we have nothing to do. It is enough for us that this *Herald* writer represents it as an irresponsible despotism, "with the possible heel of the bishop on the neck of every Methodist minister," and at the same time declares that "that hierarchical system closely resembles that of Rome," and that has "all the possibility of the worst period of the Papacy."

Now, we do not hesitate to assert that the man who deliberately makes such a statement as that, however accordant it may be with the popular Protestant prejudice, furnishes convincing evidence that he is wofully ignorant of a subject on which he ought to be well posted before attempting to enlighten the public, or else that he willfully misrepresents the case. The truth is the Methodist episcopacy, if this writer's representation be true, is no more like the Catholic hierarchy than the autocrat of Russia is like the reigning sovereign of England. It is true that the Pope is no mere figurehead like Queen Victoria. He has a supreme authority in spirituals and in that sense his final word is law. But even in such decisions he is not governed by private opinion or caprice, but by the well-defined boundaries of the analogy of faith, and he is aided by the wisdom, the learning and the sanctity of the greatest minds, the most profound thinkers that the world can produce; while, in the government of the Church, the Pope is as much governed by law as any other bishop or priest or even private member of the Church. As we have often remarked in these columns, the Catholic Church is pre-eminently a Church of law, and there is no more thorough and complete guarantee of liberty than is furnished within her pale. The priest has the right of appeal from the arbitrary ruling of a bishop, and the humblest member of the Church has the right of appeal from his pastor. We do not mean to say, of course, that there never has been any irregularity in the working of the machinary of the Church. Human nature, even under grace, is weak and imperfect. The governors of the Church have not always been saints. Grievous abuses have at times existed and scandals have been given by those who ought to have set a better example to the people. But that fact does not militate against the perfection of the organization of the Church itself. In fact, the hierarchy of the Church, by which we mean that body of officials disposed organically in ranks and orders, each subordinate to the one above it, is the most complete illustration and embodiment, and, in connection with the laws and principles of the Church, the most perfect guarantee of liberty in the world. And it is a curious fact worthy of special notice that that feature of the hierarchy which to Protestants is the most obnoxious, is really the crowning excellence of the whole; we mean, of course, the Papacy, which constitutes a supreme judicial tribunal—a final court of appeal for the settlement of all questions in dispute, whether of doctrine, morals or government. There is no court in Christendom that can begin to compare in dignity, ability, learning and high character with the Court of Rome. Even the indomitable Bismarck felt perfectly safe in its hands, and our astute contemporary, the *Evening Post*, seemed to comprehend the advantage of an appeal to Rome when, in a recent allusion to the case of Dr. McGlynn, for example, it frankly acknowledged that "It is an advantage to the Catholic community that the decision in the case is removed to a tribunal far distant from the scene of the offence, and therefore presumably impartial."—*Catholic Review.*

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Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended it to others with the happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice in medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is effective in relieving the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a skilful physician to be very dangerous, and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occasional use of it since that time has, I think, extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: "Last spring my daughter was attacked by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which cured her of the diphtheria. Being still very weak and sick, she began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored her to vigorous health."

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JAN. 8, 1887

Taken at Our Word:

Before the tabernacle, full of fervor,
And all aglow with love's sweet urg
We bow our happy heads, and pl
murmurs:
"Oh! Heart of Jesus, draw us clo
Thee!"
The words are said, the sigh to he
wafted,
We quit the golden atmosphere of pr
And all around is cold and dark and v
The shadow of the cross is everywhe

The shadow, nay, the cross itself keeps
ing
Our worn and wounded shoulders
and day;
And every sensible delight and blessing
From out our troubled lives seem
away.
Where are they now, the light, the
that heated
The peaceful soul with love's glad ecs
Are these crushed hearts the happy
that pleaded
"Sweet Heart of Jesus, draw us clo
Thee."

A whisper through the dark! so clo
tender,
We tremble at the sweet complai
sound;
"Oh! who can ever reach My Heart's
centre
But through the thorns that wrap it r
and round?"
A cross is planted on Its fiery summit,
The blood is gushing from Its wou
base,
The heart that nestles closest to My b
Must bleed and suffer most in My emb

For it is written: "Love must reign
guish,
And triumph in profound humility;
(In bitterest abjection, live and lang
Before it can rejoice in unity!"
"So be it," we respond, and pressing ne
We thrust our bleeding hearts upo
thorns;
In blood and tears the Sacred Heart g
dearer,
And love rejoices even while it mour

ALONE WITH THE LEPERS

LABORS OF FATHER DAMIEN IN THE SELF DENYING OF MISSIONS.

Chas. W. Stoddart in Ave Maria.

Father Damien and his heroic l among the lepers of Molokai are no subject of widespread interest amo the thinking classes in the commu Mr. Stoddart made his way to Mol and while a resident on the Hawaiia Sandwich Islands not long since, g permission from the Board of Heal re-visit the leper settlement. Aft graphic account of the journey, he describes his first impressions of Kal and his meeting with Father Damie

By the roadside, on the edge of th lage, between it and the sea, stood a chapel; the cross upon its low belfry the larger cross in the cemetery be assured us that the poor villagers, not neglected in the hour of their ex ity. As we drew near, the churc gate was swung open for us by a tro laughing urchins, who stood hat in to give us welcome. Now, for the time, I noticed that they were all figured; that their faces were seared scarred; their hands and feet maime sometimes bleeding; their eyes lik eyes of some half-tamed animal; mouths disfigured, and their whole in many cases repulsive.

These were lepers; so were they, o them, that had greeted us as we through the village; so are they all, a few privileged exceptions, who d the two little villages under the cli the sea. Other lepers gathered abo as we entered the church yard: the c steps were crowded with them—stranger is seldom seen at Kalawao as their number increased, it seem each newcomer was more horrible the last, until corruption could go n ther, and flesh suffer no deeper di this side of the grave. They volun drew aside as we advanced, cloak behind us, and encircling us at every The chapel door stood ajar; in a m it was thrown open, and a young paused upon the threshold to gi welcome. His cassock was worn faded, his hair tumbled like a school his hands stained and hardened by but the glow of health was in his fac buoyancy of youth in his manner; his ringing laugh, his ready sym and his inspiring magnetism told who in any sphere might do a noble and who in that which he had ch doing the noblest of all works. Th Father Damien, the self-exiled pri one clean man in the midst of his fl lepers. We were urged to dine him. Good soul! he was conscic asking us to the humblest of table we were a thousand times welcome best he had.

Dr. Halbeck, an Eastern travelle us that in looking down from a nei ing height into the great leper hos Hamel-en Arade, he saw two leper ing peas in the field. "The one h hands, the other had no feet—these bers being wasted away by disease one who wanted hands was carryi other, who wanted feet, on his bac he again carried in his hands a seed, and dropped a pea every no then, which the other pressed in ground with his foot." Cases as d able may be found at Kalawao; bu the maimed are not expected to d manual labor, and for the most pa are surrounded by friends who a and ready—yea, eager to serve the we were passing through one of the we found a little heap of humanity up in bed and covered all over wit woollen blanket. Some one rais covering, and exposed a withere the eyes did not open; the eyelids were like thick films, quivered the flesh of an arm that lay acr breast was eaten away—it looked had been eaten by rats, but it was o fang of the destroyer that had there. This miserable creature wa fanned by a friend, who smiled c cently as he told us that the old m dying. Again and again we visit and three days later found him app unchanged; without eating and dr and almost without breathing, curled in an ignominious heap of tion, awaiting tardy death.

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Father Damien's duties were ending. From early Mass till lo the flock was housed in sleep he w and when at last he had sought hi it was too often to lie awake p for the future, and perhaps to b again into the ward-rooms, to e anguish of the sick or dying. T white cottages which had taken t of the thatched huts of the nativ erected under his eye; and, furth he personally assisted in the cons