THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The polar bear attain an incrediable size, some

being reported to weigh as much as 3,000 pounds. He contemplates making another trip to further ex-

He contemplates making another trip to lattice ex-plore the open polar sea, but needs a small steamer for towing purposes, which he hopes to obtain from the Government. He proposes to start some time in 1880, and leaves for Washington city this morn-

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY IN AFGHAN-

ISTAN.

From the Dublin Freeman.

that the thirty troops dashed in and sabred right and left, each man killing several of the fugitives,

SHAM ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

THE PROPAGANDA.

part of the coast of New Siberia, where he found a race of people that he thought no one had every seen or before heard of. They spoke an unknown language which sounded like Hebrew. They spoke a few words of Hawaiian and the Esquimaux lan-guage, and with these and the aid of signs they con-veyed the idea that they came from the north. He was a little acquainted with the Esquimaux language having passed four winters with that people, living on raw walrus, whale blubber, and bear meat. During one of those winters, which are without day-light, he made a journey of 380 miles in the dark. During his adventurous career he has met with many disasters, the most serious of which was an en-counter with a polar bear. He had both arms and legs broken, and lost one finger of his left hand, another being so badly lacerated by the teeth of the animal that it is sadly out of shape. He also lost two ribs, which were completely torn from his body, which bears the marks of wounds which it seems almost incredible that any man could receive and live. The polar bear attain an incrediable size, some business and the size some sounds.

SOMETHING ABOUT VICEROYS, AND ALSO CONCERN-ING DUBLIN CASTLE.

6

THE WONDERFUL CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The rumor which for some time was floating about The rumor which for some time was noating about that the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, was about to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ire-land, has now assumed the form of more or less positive statement to the effect that His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick, Duke of Con-naught, will set up housekeeping at Dublin Castle after the honeymoon, and will start his wedded life will be a set up the start of the the the the the the the honeymoon. as Viceroy of Ireland. For a very long time the Irish Viceroyalty has been the subject of much di-versity of opinion in England and in Ireland. In England it is granully generated as a show in tit England it is generally regarded as a sham institu-tion, which should be done away with in the inter-England it is generally regarded as a sham institu-tion, which should be done away with in the inter-est of Ireland. It is said that Scotland gets on well without a special Viceroy, and that Ireland would be far better without hers. In Ireland there is a large party who look upon "the Castle"—the local term by which is meant the Viceroy and all his sur-roundings—as the headquarters of political jobbery and petty intrigue. They call his Excellency a tinsel King, ridiculously dosing in a mock court, surrounded by an eager, selfish crowd of time-serv-ing place-holders and place-hunters. In the view of these people, no honest Irishman can be long honest who is a visitor to "the Castle," so fatal to national feeling has the atmosphere of the place ever been. The "back stairs influence" at "the Castle" has long been a familiar phrase indicating the left handed way in which political appointments, from judges to jailers, are secured in Ireland. But Dublin shop-keepers very much believe in the blessings of "the Castle," especially those among them whose proud privilege it is to display the royal arms of England over their doors, and to i proclaim to the public in golden letters that they i are bakers, or tailors, or butter-men "by special ap-pointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Vice-regal Court." There is actually a prosperous chinney sweep in the city who enjoys it is pivilege. and who, on a hich sign-board, havpointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Vice-regal Court." There is actually a prosperous chimney sweep in the city who enjoys this privilege, and who, on a high sign-board, hav-ing a spirited painting of a chimney on fire, inscribes himself as special sweep to the Viceroy and all the Government buildings. This sweep is a strong Conservative in politics; his allegince is firm to the governing authorities, and he reproaches Conservative in pointes; ins anegrance is firm to the governing authorities, and he reproaches Fenianism and all its wicked works. The Viceroy's salary is about £30,000 a year, with a liberal allow-ance for servants, etc.; a town residence at the Castle, and a country house in Phœnix Park, both

Castle, and a country house in Phenix Tark, both provided and appointed at the public expense. The Vice-regal household is numerous, including a Private Secretary and Assistant Secretary, State Steward, Controller, Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies, Chamberlain, Master of the Horse, two Gentlemen in Waiting, two Gentlemen at Lorge a docgan aides docgan. Physician in orat Large, a dozen aides de-camp, Physician in or-dinary, State Dentist, and two high-born pages, te Physician in orbear the ample train of the Viceroy's wife on state occasions. Of Castle Chaplains there is quite a bat occasions. Of Castle Chaplains there is quite a sat-talion. The spiritual wants of the Viceroy and his family are supplied by at least 40-Parson power. family are supplied by at least 40-Parson power. Some of these appointments are honorary, but good salaries are attached to many of them. The regu-lation dress of the members of the vice-regal house-hold, who are not elergymen or Army officers, is light-blue tailed coats, with gilt buttons; trousers to match, white vest, cocked hat, and small sword. Knee-breeches, silk stockings, and buckled shoes are worn by the household when the Viceroy ap-nears "in state." The Irish Viceroyaly is a poliare worn by the household when the Viceroy ap-pears "in state." The Irish Viceroyalty is a poli-tical institution, and herein, it is said, lies the great evil of the system under which Ireland is governed. The Viceroy takes up his quarters in Dublin Castle when the political party to which he belongs, and from which he gets his appointment, comes into power; he clears out of the prenises when his party goes out of office ; and the entire household, from the private secretary to the apothecary, pack up their things and follow their master. A new man, with a new following, comes in, and in time he quits his quarters to make room for another. The present Lord Lientenent, the Duke of Marlborough, is the thirty-eighth Viceroy that has ruled in Ireland dur-ing the last hundred years. With the exception of With the exception of who died in the Viceing the last hundred years. the Earl of royalty in 1846, and the Duke of Abercorn, who im-mediately preceeded the Duke of Mariborough, all were English noblemen, most of them coming to Ireland for the first time to govern the country. The longest reign of any Viceroy within the hundred years was half a dozen years and some months, while one Viceroy held the throne in Dub-lin Castle for only three months, and the average length of the tenure of the office during this period was about two years. This perpetual changing of the Lord Lieutenant and all his belongings must operate very seriously against the good government royalty in 1846, and the Duke of Abercorn, who im ARRIVAL OF A SAILOR WHO SAYS HE HAS BEEN Captain A. B. Tuttle, who claims to have had a longer and more varied experience as a seaman than almost any man now living, was in St. Louis yesterday on his way to Washington to negotiate with the the Lord Lieutenant and all his belongings must operate very seriously against the good government of the country. It is argued that if there is to be a Vicercy for Ireland, he should be permanent; but either of the great political parties in the Kingdom, Whig and Tory, or Liberal and Conservative, is wil-ling to relinquish this glittering patronage, and so the vicious system is perpetuated, the shifting into Dublin Castle and out of it being regulated by the fortunes of political parties. There have been Vicercov in Ireland. Some have Government for a small steamer to assist in his further explorations in Artic seas. Captain Tuttle further explorations in Arus seas. Capain Teers is a native of New York, but at the early age of sixteen ran away from his parents and went to sea, and has ever since—some thirty-five years—been a sea-faring man. He has been all over the globe, he says, and has sailed in every sea, and has made says, and has sailed in every sea, and has have twenty voyages to the Artic regions. Since his early manhood he has been captain of whaling and sur-veying ships. One of the things that particularly attracted his attention in sailing northward was that Dublin Castle and out of it being regulated by the fortunes of political parties. There have been Viceroys and Viceroys in Ireland. Some have spent all their salaries, and some of their private income in addition, in the country. Others have made money out of the situation, like thrifty ser-vants in a good place, th tenure of which is uncer-tain. On the whole, I think Earl Spencer, who was in the Vicerov in 1868 kent up the Irish Court attracted his attention in suring northward was that he found the sea more and more open, especially every fourth year. He made his last trip about a year ago, starting from Hakodado, Japan, in a full-rigged ship, with forty-five men all told. In lati-tyde 78 9 he found an energy clear of ize. In lativants in a good place, in tendre of winch is uncer-tain. On the whole, I think Earl Spencer, who was appointed Viceroy in 1868, kept up the Irish Court in a manner more brilliant than any other Lord Lieutenant of our time. The Duke of Abercorn had the will, but he lacked the money. He was twice Viceroy, and at the close of his second reign he gave a fancy dress ball on a scale of unsurpassed splendor, in fond memory of which the etitzens of Dublin presented him, the other day, with a painting of himself as he appeared at the ball in the character of Charles I. Being unable to keep up the kingly standard of life at Dublin Castle with which he family estates in Ulster mortgaged to the last acre. The Castle scason commenced this week with a levee and a drawing-room, both remarkable for the unusually large number of the landed gentry who were there, and for the host of lawyers, dor tude 78° he found an open sea, clear of ice. In latitude 81° he noticed an extraordinary dip of the compass, and on taking soundings discovered the cause of it to be immense lodes of a magnetic substance in five fathoms of water. It was mixed with min-erals and fine particles of gold. In latitude 82 ° he encountered the ice belt, grounded under the water; and extended in height in some places over 400 feet It streached east and west, as far as the eye could reach. He here discovered that the needle pointed reach. He here discovered that the needle pointed due South, and in his own mind concluded that the magnetic deposit he had passed had some connection with the direction in which the needle usually point-ed. By climbing to the highest points on the ice barrier he could see directly into an open polar sea lying beyond, and by tracing along the belt east-wardly he found a passage through into this sea, with a depth of ninety fathoms, or 540 feet. The water was quite warm, and a culf stream was who were there, and for the host of lawyers, who were there, and for the host of lawyers, doc-tors, clerics, and soldiers who, as usual, flocked to the Castle. Two and twenty noblemen of various degrees were counted there; but judges, lawyers, clergymen, medical men, military men, and civil officers were reckoned by hundreds. The Irish Catholic Bishops and elergy have, as a body always systematically held aloof from these vice-regal re-tributions. The principle on which admission to these defigying were reckoned by have, as a body and the officers were reckoned by have, as a body and the series of plantans, bananas and the series of the series and the series of the series of the series of the series and the series of the series of the series of the series and the series of the series of the series and the series of the series of the series of the series and the series of the serie

The central organization in Rome for carrying the Gospel to the ends of the world, is callad the "Con-gregation de Propaganda Fide." The Pope is its head. The Propaganda was created at Rome by Pope Gregory XV., in 1622. The Pontifical idea comprised the foundation, on a permanent footing, of a congregation to direct the work of the missions; of a college to educate missionaries for the conversion of the infldel; and of a printing press which should supply books for the work in every language of the world. Catholic generosity was not wanting to give effect to this noble conception. A Spanish prelate, Mgr. Vives, bequeathed his palace in Rome, and all his goods to the work; Cardinal Abda gave \$100, 000; Cardinal Spinola, \$90,000; Innocent XII., \$15,0, 000; Cardinal Spinola, \$90,000; Innocent XII., \$15,0, 000; Chement XIII., \$70,000 in gold. Pope Urban VIII., who is justly considered the second founder of the Propaganda, rebuilt the palace, and with ample endowments secured to the world this nursery of zeal and apostleship. The present Cardinal Prefect is his Eminence Car-dinal Simeoni, late Secretary of State to his Holiness Pins IV. In the same block, though quite separated The central organization in Rome for carrying the

The present Cardinal Freter is ins Eminence car-dinal Simeoni, late Secretary of State to his Holiness Pius IX. In the same block, though quite separated from the offices of the congregation, is the College, the nursery or seminary in which youthful levites are reared and perfected for missionary life. They form a protley group of about 113 young men from are reared and perfected for missionary life. They form a motley group of about 113 young men from every clime under heaven. Some are but boys of fourteen years, tender plants from the cold, gray shores of Norway; some from the burning sands of Ethiopia, black and crisp as negroes; others hail from the cradle-land of truth, from Mesopotamia and Syria, many more from the Turkish provinces in Europe, from Greece, from Armenia, Illyria; but most of all are the gay, staunch, intrepid chil-dren of St. Patrick, who have entered the Propaganda to dedicate themselves to the foreign missions, and to dedicate themselves to the foreign missions, and to live and die wherever the will of Gcd may send them. The language of the house is Italian, which all speak with fluency; in the schools only Latin is heard, while at stated hours, daily, great attention is heard, while at stated hours, daily, great attention is paid to the language in which, hereafter, the youth-ful apostles will have to announce the Word. The assimilation of such different natures and types in one house is one of the miracles of Catholicism. The one house is one of the miracles of Catholicism. The Saxon and Selave and Lowlander mingle with the rest but indifferently, while the Celt finds a brother and pledges friendship among all the races with ease

and pledges triendship among an the faces with case and grace. The students rise every morning at five; after meditation and the Holy Sacrifice, they breakfast, as is the custom of the country, upon coffee and rolls. At eight, the public lectures begin in the halls of the College. There are more than thirty professors who attend daily, and conduct their willing dis-ciples through every branch of knewledge from grammar to law. Several externs attend the courses, and the Scotch, Irish, American, and Polish Colleges, grammar to law. Several externs attend the courses, and the Scotch, Irish, American, and Polish Colleges, send their alumni to the Propaganda for philosophy, theology, and canon law. The Chinese alone remain unrepresented in this family of nations. It arises not, however from the Church's neglect of the Celestial Empire, but, rather, from the pseuliar renot, however from the Church's neglect of the Celestial Empire, but, rather, from the peculiar re-quirements of those people. They have a college in Naples, and the management of the ecclesiastical business is assigned to a separate congregation of Car-dinals in Propaganda. The Polyglot printing house attached to Propaganda is worthy of the great cause which originated it. More than 58 languages are constantly passing under its presses in their own characters. It possesses above 180 distinct sets of acters. It possesses above 180 distinct sets of es in the dialects of Europe and Africa, America, characters. type and Oceanica. During the French Revolution enornous damage was sustained which has not yet been thoroughly made up; however, during the Vatican Council, when all nations were represented, it pub-lished the "Our Father" in 250 different languages lished the "Our Father" in 250 different languages and dialects, and presented a copy to the assembled Fathers. This rapid and very incomplete sketch of the work of the Propaganda will give some idea of of the holy activity and divine unity which distin-guishes the Catholic Church, and merits for her now, as it did in the beginning, the superhuman honor of being the sole civilizer of mankind.



PUZZLER'S CORNER.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, and any book from Sadlier's list of value \$2. Total value \$4. 4th. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, value \$4. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad lier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4.

SOLUTIONS.

70. As the solution of this problem is very lengthy, and as we gave in last week's paper sufficient of the work to show how the question should be solved mathematically, and having an extra quantity From the Dublin Freeman. If the horrible atrocities perpetrated "in the camp of the 21st Regiment" in Khoost, just a month ago, are allowed to go unexposed and un-punished, the bright annals of the British army will have suffered an ineffaceable shame and condemna-tion. Nothing that happened in Bulgaria in 1876 rivals in ferocity and cruelty that which has been perpetrated by British troops in the valleys of Afghanistan in 1879. I pass over the looting and burning and executions. About 500 of the Afghan fugitives were persued and foully butchered by or ders of the General, who gave the command "make no prisoners." A correspondent, who describes the horrible business with great gusto, says, "it was a brilliant charge, though a short one." In fact, one would think it another Balaklava did he not explain that the thirty troops dashed in and sabred right of matter for the " corner " this week, we consider ed it advisable, instead of continueing the solution to merely give a couple of the *eighteen* answers we btained

1st shelf,-3 sets of 6 vols, and 1 of 4 vols.=22

2nd shelf.-2 sets of 6 vols, and 1 of 4, and 2 of 3 ols.=22 vols. 3rd shelf,-1 set of 6 vols, and 2 of 5, and 2 of 3

rols =22 vols. 4th shelf,-1 set of 6 vols, and 2 of 5, and 2 of 3

Vols.=22 vols. 5th shelf,—1 set of 6 vols, and 1 of 5, and 2 of 4, and 1 of 3 vols.=22 vols.

1st shelf .-- 4 of 3, and 2 of 5.=22. and shelf, -3 of 5, and 1 of 4, and 1 of 3.=22. 3rd shelf, -3 of 5, and 2 of 3, and 1 of 4.=22. 4th shelf, -3 of 6, and 1 of 4.=22.

5th shelf,-3 of 6, and 1 of 4.=22. 113. Sun-beam. 114. Jack and Gill went up the hill

To get a pail of water ; Jack fell down and broke his crown, And Gill came tumbling after,

and left, each man killing several of the fugitives, who would have been grateful for quarter. But the British General "could not afford to make pri-soners." But a more frightful outrage followed. The crime now disclosed was perpetrated by Pun-jabees; the sickening outrage I have now to dwell upon was the work apparently of a British regi-ment. A large number of prisoners were tied to-gether by ropes and fastened to wooden pegs in the ground like cattle. They were arranged in three lines, and a number of men of the 21st were set to guard them at night. Some stray shots being fired, eckoning a day or two. Suppose a traveller, leav-ng New York on a certain day, to travel contin-ally east, until after a certain time. 115. Two ships may meet at sea and vary guard them at night. Some stray shots being fired, guard them at night. Some stray shots being mean, a panic ensued, and the prisoners swayed to and fro in a state of great excitement. The eye-witness from whom I have been quoting the facts then says, "So while the great mass of wild men, heaving, perhaps twenty, he arrives at the place from which he started ; and farther, suppose he has kept an ac-curate note of the number of days which has intergroaning, and wrenching at the ropes was swaying, perhaps for the last time before getting free, the vened. For every 15° he has travelled east, the guard loaded their rifles, and either shot or bayoneted vened. For every 15° he has travelled east, the sun has risen one hour earlier to him than to those left behind. This gain, by the time he has traveled 360° , amounts to a whole day, and when he ar-rives home he finds his reckoning one day in ad-vance of his neighbors, or in other words, he has seen the sun rise once more than they have. The year to him has consisted of 366 days, but to his neighbors of only 365. every man who persisted in struggling. This ter-rible deed had the effect desired. Sobered by the fact of men falling dead at their sides, and by the groans of comrades who were sinking severely wounded, the men who had escaped unhurt instantly wounded, the men who had composed upon the ground in became quite, and crouched upon the ground in terror. The scene of this tragedy was appalling. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded terror. The scene of this tragety was appaining. The dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together, and all were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies. The dead could not be told from the quick, except when some suf-

year to him has consistent of 500 days, but to his neighbors of only 365. Now, what is not at all an improbable case, we will suppose him arriving home on a *lap year*, on the 28th day of *February*, and which he calls *Sunday*, the 29th, but those who have remained at home call it *Saturday*. The next day, February 29th is, ac-lies to them Sunday hore is another Sunday in not be told from the quick, except when some suf-fering wretch sitting in a pool of his own blood, and looking gastly in the moonlight, groaned be-seechingly for help." This is rectifying the frontier with a vengeance. Lord Lytton had no quarrel with these Afghans—none whatever, only with the Ameer. It is entertaining to read, after the above resited which only gives a glimuse of the business. the 25th out have the next day, February 29th is, ac-cording to them *Sunday*, here is another Sunday in February, but there have already been *four others*, viz ; the 1st, the 8th, the 15th, and the 22nd, mak-viz ; the 1st, the 8th, the 15th, and the 22nd, making six Sundays in this shortest month. It is said, this case has actually occured, that a ship left New Ameer. It is entertaining to read, after the above recital, which only gives a glimpse of the business, that General Roberts and his men would have in-flicted more severe punishment were they not afraid of raising a cry of "Afghan atrocities" at York on Sunday, February 1st, and sailing eastward continually, arived home, according to her log-book, on Sunday, the last day in the same month, but really on Saturday, according to the reckoning at home. The next day, being the intercalary day, made the 28th and 29th both, *Sundays* to the voy-

[FRIDAY, MARCH 14.]

Puzzler gives "Amica" credit for her very in-genious *excuss* respecting no. 115 ! The following are the names of those who obtain-

The following are the names of those who obtain-ed the highest points, and the winners of the prizes, Highest points for Christmas puzzles—1st "Annica" and "Cora," equal; 2nd 'J. J. McD;" 3rd "Kate O," "Miss C," "Maggie O," and "Rosemay," all equal; 4th "Maggie K," and "Miss M. C," equal. Highest points for general puzzles, -1st "Annica" and "Cora," equal; 2nd "Kate O;" 3rd "Maggie O;" 4th "Ella." Two universe softward for the Christian

Two prizes were offered for the Christmas puzzles

Two prizes were offered for the Christmas puzzles and four for general puzzles, but the proprietor of "RECORD" adds another prize for xmas solutions. Winners of Christmae prizes.—Ist prize, "Cora".— Miss L. Corcoran, of Stratford, age 17 yrs; 2nd prize, "Amica".—Miss B. DuHamel, of Washington, age 16 yrs. Those two young ladies are at present being educated in Sacred Heart Academy, London, Ont, 3rd prize, Master Joseph J. McDonald, age 15 yrs, Watford.

the same number of points, they must "draw" for Ist and 2nd prizes, or arrange it some other way

the same number of points of a range it some other way between themselves. Brd prize, "Kate O"—Miss Kate O'Meara, age 14 yrs. London, Ont. 4th prize, "Maggie O"—Miss Maggie O'Hearn, age 15 yrs, London Ont. The winners of prizes will please read the list of prizes; make their selections; and inform Puzzler, of their choice. As soon as the books arrive at Record OFFICE the Puzzler will send them to the owners. With this issue we close the "Puzzler's Corner," as we have so many claims upon our space, we can-not any longer spare the room. We believe it has been a source of profit as well as of pleasure to the young friends who were contributors and especially to the prize-winners, and we regret we are compelled to bid them good-bye.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Think twice before you speak; especially at an auction sale of old tin pans

Scene in one of the public schools:—Teacher— "Give a sentence containing a noun in the absolute case by exclamation." Scholar—"Whoa, Emma!"

"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," said a bystander, "he sees another puppy in your boots.

A saloon keeper having started business in a build-ing where trunks had been made, asked a friend what he had better do with the old sign, "Trunk Factory." "Oh," said the friend, "just change the T to D, and it will suit you exactly."

"There's a great difference between housekeeping and boarding out," said Mr. Younghusband; "for when I boarded out I had to wait sometimes half an hour for my dinner, but now I have it just when I can get it."

It is said that the left foot of a left handed man is always longer than his right one; but when the old man reaches after Adolphus from the top step he always sends the right foot; in most cases it is long enough.

You can teach a boy that if he plays the three and four domino on a three, leaving the six exposed at the other end it counts ten, in about ten minutes; but it takes him all day at school to learn that four units and six units make ten units.

"Anything stirring this morning?" asked a gossip-"Anything stirring this morning?" asked a gossip-ing fellow, as he poked his head into a neighbor's breakfast room. "Yes," blandly replied the gen-tleman of the house, as he glanced at the spoon with which he was stirring the sugar in his coffee.

Progresss of Science.-A Connecticut man has refused for 14 long years to let his wife speak to a neighbor for fear some of them would become friendly enough to want to borrow a drawing oftea,

HOW & GOAT TURNED TO BUTTER.

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form.—Dublin Letter N. Y. Times. The Rt. Rev. Caspar H. Borgess, Bishop of Detroit, has sent to his Holiness the Pope, letters resigning his episcopate. It is by no means certain, however, that the resignation will be seconted. will be accepted.

... THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

THERE.

St, Louis Republican.

WINGED WORDS.

1. Criticism mostly means talking of what others have done with an air of knowledge all about it and rather more .-- William Allingham. 2 Let us live a little to-day and to-morrow

my friends; for of all dreams the most delusive is that long holiday, with endless "cakes and ale," which we picture as our reward and recreation when we have " made our pile" and retired from work .- Sir C. Gavan Duffy.

3 Reason is capable of learning the primary truths or Sheism. But if a man disgards the trodden road, it is not certain that his strength and skill will carry him to his journey's end, even though practicable by-paths through the jungle unquestionably exist .- Aubrey de-Vere

Does not every doctor, however wise and skilful, prefer taking another doctor's 4. opinion about himself, even though that other doctor has only just started in practice? And seeing that doctors, taking them as a body, are monstrous clever fellows, is not the example they set us worth following .- Bulwer.

5. Hard words and hard looks hurt like a blow.-Holme Lee.

A steadfast will bent on a holy deed is stronger than the strongest prejudice.-The Same.

7. Our sorrows sanctified become our ho liest treasures; a life without sorrow would be arid as a garden without rain or dew .-The same

8. Each one of us carries in our heart a germ of sanctity which would blossom forth at the mere bidding of our will .- Frederick Ozanam

with a depth of innerly fathoms, or 540 feet. The water was quite warm, and a gulf stream was steadily setting out with a velocity of from four to six miles per hour. He pulled through the passage in whale-boats and for a first back to be the passage in whale boats and A CATHOLIC BISHOP ASSAULTED .- Rt. Rev-Bishop Baltes, of Alton, Ill., was assaulted at the door of his residence Saturday evening, 22d ult., by an unknown tramp. The Bishop He putted through the passage in whate-bons and found it to be about eighteen miles wide. In the north part of this open sea he found nearly fresh leaves of plantans, bananas and other tropical plants floating on the water and showing that they had been off the trees but a short time. Last October he for a large found a large found which would be been be came out of the door and was met almost at his threshold by "the stranger, a middle-aged and rather muscular man, who grasped him by the throat and bore him back against the brick wall of the building. His Grace caught the ruffian by the hands and held him at a safe distance untill help reached him. The party was arrested and locked up, and arraigned in the Police Court, where he gave his name as O'Shaughnessy. He is a tramp, and is eviden ly insane. He was recommitted to jail.

A CONVERSION TO CATHOLICISM is announce ed as follows by the Morning Post-" We learn that the Hon, and Rev. Algernon Stanley, M.A. (Cantab), sometime of Cuddesdon College, and Vicar of the Church of the Holy Cross, St. Pancras, has resigned his benefice and been by animals, In sailing west he struck the north received into the Church of Rome."

agers, thus giving six Sundays to the month. 116.

Denote cost of coffee per th, by unity ; The product of the other parts, by data y, $\frac{1}{2} = \text{what he wishes to gain pe fb,}$ $\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} - 2) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$ -3 = gain per tb. $\begin{array}{l} 13 & \text{of } 3 & = 3 \\ 14 & \text{of } 3 & = 3 \\ \cdot & 35 & = 4, \text{ and } sbs = 16, \text{ then} \\ 150 & \text{or unity} = 30, \text{ or } 82\frac{1}{2} \text{ cts., cost per fb.} \end{array}$

117.

The diameter of valve is 4 inches; \therefore its area = $(4)^2 \times 3.1416 = 12.5664$ square inches; the leverage of valve is 5 to 1; \therefore 50 fbs, at the end of lever = 250, on the valve, that is, 250 fbs, is the pressure on the valve from without, and 250 $\div 12.5664 = 19.89$ fbs, the pressure on each square inch from within to balance. Hence any power of steam over 19.89 fbs, to the square inch, will raise the valve. 118.

1 Lily, 2 Rose, 3 Pansies, 4 Helistrope, 5 Hya-cinth, 6 Sweet Basil, 7 Forget-me-not, 8 Star of Bethlehem, 9 Wall Flower, 10 Snow-drop, 11 Morning Glory, 12 Fox-glove, 13 Sage, 14 Passion Flower. 119.

Pause before you dash on so madly. 120.

(1.) $x + a x^{3} + b x^{2} + a m x + m^{2} = 0.$ (2.) $(x^{4} + m^{2}) + a x (x^{2} + m) = -b x^{2}.$ (3.) $(x^{2} + m)^{2} + a x (x^{2} + m) + \frac{a x^{2}}{4} = \frac{a^{2} x^{2}}{4} = \frac{a^{2} x^{2}}{4} = \frac{b^{2} x^{2}}{4} = \frac{$

 $\begin{array}{c} -b \, x^2 \\ -b \, x^2 \\ (4) \, x^2 + m + \frac{a \, x}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4} + 2 \, m - b) \\ (4) \, x^2 + m + \frac{a \, x}{2} = \frac{a^2}{4} + 2 \, m - b) \\ (5) \, \therefore \, x^2 = \frac{a \, x}{4} (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \, m - b) + \frac{1}{2}}) - m \\ (5) \, \therefore \, x^2 = \frac{a \, x}{4} (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \, m - b) + \frac{1}{2}}) - m \\ (5) \, \therefore \, x^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \, m - b) + \frac{1}{2}}) - m \\ (6) \, x^2 + x (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \, m - b)}) = -m \\ (7) \, x^2 + x (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} + 2 \, m - b)}) = -m \\ (7) \, x^2 + x (\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \, m - b)}) = -m \\ (8) \, x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m \\ (8) \, x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} = + \sqrt{(4(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \, m - b) + \frac{1}{4})(\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m + \frac{1}{2} v (\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m + \frac{1}{2} v (\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m + \frac{1}{2} v (\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m + \frac{1}{2} v (\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (9) \, \therefore \, x = \frac{-\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} - m + \frac{1}{2} v (\frac{2}{2} + 2 \, m - b)} \\ (12) \, 121 \\ (2) \,$

121. A, B and C do $\frac{3}{2}$ in 1 day, and since B takes $2\frac{2}{3}$ as long as A and C. \therefore these do $2\frac{2}{3}$ as much as B. \therefore $B's + 2\frac{3}{4}B's = \frac{3}{4}$, B's = $\frac{3}{4}$ in one day. So $C's + 4\frac{1}{2}$ $C's = \frac{3}{4}$, \therefore C does $\frac{3}{4}$; $A^{\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}}$, \therefore money is to be di-vided in proportion of 18, 9, 6, or 6, 3, 2. A fit \times log $B^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{10}{4}$ and $C \approx \times 120$ 120, B # × 120, C # × 120.

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat, And, pouting, she paused to multer, "I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk," And the animal turned to butt her.

Must be stopped.—There is one impertinence which society will no longer tolerate. We do not refer to the unseemly habit of asking a mature lady her age. But to ask a society "colonel" the number of his regiment or his scene of service—that sort of scene has gone far enough.

scene has gone far enough. The Obstinate Mule.—The mule is a disap-pointing animal. One fell down a shaft in Maryland eigty five feet deep. Every one said:— "That mule's dead," but it was hoisted up uninjur-the dead of the second sec el, and walked away, and just as every one s that mule's not hurt," it laid down and died.

Lad nucles not nucle, by the appearance of a beau-tiful woman passing Westminister Hall, expressed his admiration freely. The lady overhearing, re-turned the compliment by pronouncing him to a friend near by, a most excellent judge.

A schoolgirl of tender years thus writes to a bosom A schoolghi of tender year and which so had agin friend:—"Dear Suisa—I shar't attend school agin until I get some new cuffs, collars and jewelry— dear mama agrees with me that it is my Dooty to take the shine of Upstart Mary Jones, and Fil do it if I never learn nothing."

At a recent marriage in a suburban town the At a recent marriage in a suburban town the bridegroom, when asked the important question if he would take the lady for better or worse, replied in a hesitating manner, "Well, I think I will." Up-on being informed that he must be more positive in his declaration:—"Well, I don't care if I do."

A Cockney inquired at the post-office the other day for a letter for "Enery Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look 'ere!" he exclaimed, a litthere was none. "Look 'ere?' he exclaimed a hit the angry, "you've hexamined a hold letter for my name. It begins with a ho. Look in the 'ole that's got the hoes." A foreign paper states that boys under sixteen who smoke in the street of Coblentz, Saar-Jouis, and

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ANOTHER CONVERSION TO CATHOLICISM .- On Thursday, Jan. 30, the Rev. Jacob Montagu Mason M. A. Rector of Silk Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, was received into the Catholic Church. The value of the living which he resigns is about £700 a year.