

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

According to the propaganda in Rome there are 218,000,000 Catholics in the world.

Catharine Manning has said, "It is a bad will that does not contain the name of God or His poor."

The clergy of the diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., are moving for the creation of a fund for superannuated priests.

Rev. F. O'Reilly, New Hampton, Ia., who a few years since attended Sheldon, Rock Valley and other surrounding missions, has just received a legacy from a friend in New York of \$10,000.

Bishop Fink, of Leavenworth, Kan., has been waited upon by a committee of the Farmers' Alliance, who have promised to have the society's objectionable features to Catholics removed.

The reception recently tendered to Cardinal Gibbons at the Catholic University was a notable event. Addresses in English, Latin, French and German were read to his Eminence by Fathers Danahy, Bernard, Fletcher, Baroch and Tuohy, and a poem in his honor was read by Father McGoldrick.

Colonel J. Mervyn Donohue, son of the late Peter Donohue, who died lately in San Francisco, distributes about \$300,000 to the Catholic charities of San Francisco, and leaves the residue of his estate, after providing for his wife by a third interest in the Union Iron works (about \$1,000 a year), to the building of a home for aged men and women, under the direction of Archbishop Riordan and his executors.

The Right Rev. James O'Connor bishop of Omaha, Neb., was forty-two years a priest on the feast of the Annunciation, March 25. He is still very ill at the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., and though he received great numbers of congratulatory telegrams and letters, his condition permitted no celebration of the anniversary. It is pleasant, however, to be able to state that a slight improvement in his case is visible.

Rev. Father Coghlan who gave a mission not long since in Le Mars, and Rev. F. Ward, later in Sheldon, conducted about a month ago in Louisville, Ky., a well-attended mission, at which over 3,000 persons approached the sacraments. Little did some of them think that it would be the last mission that they would attend, for several perished in the cyclone. But happy for them, to be prepared when the dread messenger of death arrived.

Archbishop Gross, of Oregon City, in a paternal to his flock speaks thus of the happy deliverance of his people from the "grippe" epidemic: "At the outbreak of that widespread epidemic, the 'grippe,' we issued a circular ordering a triduum of prayer and other devotions. Now that the 'grippe' has happily disappeared from our beloved diocese, we call you to return thanks to God. For not only in Portland, but as far as we could ascertain from the other parts of our diocese, not one of the dear flock committed to our charge has died of the 'grippe.' Let us recognize the mercy of our good God towards us poor sinners."

Our Altar societies, now happily so numerous throughout the country, ought to hold in special honor the name of Mrs. Julia Bevan, whose beautiful life, as narrated in Benjamin Webb's "Centenary of Catholicity in Kentucky," a most interesting article is based in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for April. It comes in the "Our Mothers in Israel—Models of American Catholic Womanhood" series, which is justly attracting favorable attention. Mrs. Bevan, or as she is more frequently mentioned by her maiden name, Julia Jones, away back in the first years of the century, was the devoted assistant of the venerable missionary, Father Badin, in caring for the little mission church at Morganfield, St. Anne's. She wove with her own hands the first carpet the sanctuary ever had, and took care of the altar linen most devoutly.

Sister Rose and the Lepers.

It has been reported that the Hawaiian government would not allow Miss Fowler to proceed to Molokai, but her friends in Brooklyn, who have received letters from her since her arrival at the Sandwich Islands, contradict this. Here is an extract from a letter which Miss Fowler wrote on March 10: "I arrived here twenty-four hours ago on account of a terrible storm. The captain said he had never seen such a storm in the Pacific before. I was met at Honolulu by the new president of the board of health and by Mrs. Woodhouse, the wife of the British minister of affairs. They have made a new settlement at Kailua, and I am going to stay here for a time, as the German physician, Dr. Lutz, is here, and insists upon having some one to help him. We have forty patients, some lepers and some suspects, men, women and children, so I shall have everything to do—nurse, teach, and look after them. They are expecting me out in Molokai, but this place needs assistance more. They have several very bad patients here, and they are in a very miserable and deplorable condition. Among these I feel that I have a special mission in comforting those of my own color."

stirring time, it is a crisis: after all this has passed away we may look for a new Ireland. The long struggle over, the minds of Irish men and women will begin to settle down, and the lecture halls, the studies and the studios will be opened again. There is a treasure for the historian resting on the shelves and in the crypts of the Royal Irish Academy which I trust will be used to early account. An Irish National Parliament could not do better than vote a sum of money for the publication of some of these historical materials and the translation of others."

The British Budget.

LONDON, April 18.—The budget is the topic of discussion in all circles, and the general opinion is that the measure, while far from giving complete satisfaction, is much less offensive than any previous Ministerial presentation of like character for many years. The failure to reduce the income tax and the changes in the duty on spirits and beer form the chief and most vital objections to the bill, and these points are the basis of public criticism. Mr. Labouchere, in an interview to-day, characterized the measure as a middle-class and capitalist budget, and predicted it would prove to the Government a boomerang. The leading brewers are active in protesting their interests and a meeting of the owners of the largest of these establishments has been called for Monday to consider the matter of offering opposition to such of the provisions of such of the Government's scheme as affect them. The Government's assertion that the increased duty is removed, is held by the brewers to be an unqualified mistake. Instead of its being removed it is merely transferred so that the revenue from liquors shall be devoted to Imperial purposes. The distillers profess the utmost indifference to the change in the tax on spirits, declaring that the increased duty or any further increase of duty must fall upon the consumers and not upon themselves, or that, in other words, the increase will be offset by the addition of water to the stock by retailers. This being the result, it remains to be seen how long, and to what point, the bibulous Briton will permit his whiskey to be watered. The objection to the budget offered by the Parliament, through Mr. Sexton, is that it is unduly oppressive to the people of Ireland, burdening them with taxation for which they receive no compensating benefits.

The Marriage of Lieutenant-Governor Angus.

QUEBEC, April 16.—The Hon. A. R. Angus, Lieutenant-Governor, and Madame Alphonse Hamel (nee Lemoine) were married this morning in the church at Silley by the Rev. Cure Casgrain. The ceremony was private, none but the bride and sister of the bride and bridegroom being present. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Gaspard Lemoine, and Mr. Panet Angus acted as best man for the groom.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces.

It is now in universal use, and costs, including a box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Erechles and skin blemishes, as well as sooth-ach and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice face powders, which give to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the certificates which we publish every week.

MM. LABORIT, 78, Successeur de MM. DESMARAIS, No. 1269 McGill-rouse st., corner St. Elizabeth st.

Visitor (in editorial sanctum)—Don you mould public opinion? Are you a leader of thought? Editor—Yes; all of that. Visitor—How much are you in advance? Editor—Two dollars a year.—Puck.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is over 3000 miles of road; a magnificent line, well equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still this shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Colesburg, Moorhead, Casselton, Glynndon, Redwood, Farquhar, Washburn, Devils Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime ones made through the wonderful route of the Manitoba Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the hom-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want to see the lowland write for the "Great Re-creation," read and resolve to accept a golden

A REMARKABLE PAPER.

Justin McCarthy on "Ireland's Present Influence on Thought and Literature." Mr. Justin McCarthy, has a remarkable article in the April number of the Times, upon Ireland's Present Influence on Thought and Literature. It begins by admitting that this influence is very small, indeed, compared with what it was at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present. He accounts for the absence of Irish novels as a distinctive feature by the circumstance that, owing to the changed relations of Ireland, the Irish novelists have been exhausted, and the new Irish novel will only wait for the new conditions of life which are to be the result of the present changes. Nor does he find there are any great advocates at the Irish Bar; but in the House of Commons there are some Irishmen whose eloquence and debating power maintain adequately the very best conditions of Irish political oratory.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

Accept a golden

A CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References. BENZIGER BROS., 86 and 88 Barclay street, New York.

Undoubtedly if we lived for this world alone. But all men have some day to die, and put the death bed test to our difficulty and it all resolves itself into this—the wicked may prosper, the good may suffer temporal losses, but the millionaire and the beggar have to yield their souls and bodies to their Creator. The rich man, the successful man, if his wealth and success is coupled with wickedness, is not the acceptable man before God, whereas the poor man, the man tried with adversity, the man whose life in this world calls for courage and heroism of the most apparent darkness, by the truly acceptable man in the sight of God. Things did not run smoothly with our Blessed Lord while He lived on earth—His was not a bed of roses; robes and the luxuries of this world were not his portion, and if we are to be imitators of Him, if we are to be Christians, we must follow and be satisfied with the path He has laid out for us; if you would be His disciples you must take up your cross and deny yourself as He in His wisdom will suggest to you, knowing well what He will do for you in the end.

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THE PASSIONIST ORDER.

Its Founder, His Institutions and His Successes.

The Order of Passionists is one of the strictest religious communities in the Catholic Church, although its discipline is by no means as severe and as exacting as that of the Camaldulose or Trappists. It was founded by Paul Francis Daniel, better known by the name of Paul of the Cross, who was born in Oradea, near Genoa, Italy, January 3, 1664. During his life-time his rules and regulations were solemnly approved by the Sovereign Pontiff, and twelve monastic retreats were founded in various parts of Italy. His death, which occurred October 17th, 1775, was a great blow to the order, but by no means diminished the fervor of the survivors. A new Superior was speedily chosen and again the institute began to prosper. In a few years additional monasteries were founded in Bulgaria, Wallachia and Roumania. The difficulties of the monks in their new hermitages were by no means limited in number or quality to those of other missionaries in China and Japan, and some of them even suffered martyrdom. In 1838 the Bishop of Nicopolis obtained permission to build two churches in his diocese, and these were placed in care of the Passionist Order. So great was the success of this mission that the Order was permitted to extend and in a short while the Order was introduced into other countries. Subsequently, however, the hermitages in Wallachia and Roumania were destroyed by the Bulgarian uprising, and the Passionists of those Provinces were compelled to seek new quarters. Notwithstanding these losses, the Order continued to grow in numbers with surprising rapidity, and in 1841 a band of Passionists of English origin established a monastery at Highgate in London. From there the Order spread to other parts of England, and in 1853 a small colony of Passionists landed in America. Although in existence in this country but thirty-seven years, the institute numbers many hundred members, and counts among its monasteries, beside the provincial house at West Hoboken, New York, those of Danbury, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore and many others in Mexico and South America.

TRIALS FROM GOD.

How We Should Receive Them.

In a recent sermon by one of the Faithful Fathers of New York, the following instructive discourse was given: "And this Jesus said to try him for He Himself knew what He would do."—Gospel of the day.

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one resolves that emittance when he can declare that he knows the whole mind of God, I think it behooves him to be humble and sit at the feet where he may learn wisdom, and be willing in the feeling of charity to believe that others may be right, although they see differently from what he may see."

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the thought! Yet if the instruction of our common schools induces the tendency to crime, why is it that the ratio of prisoners in the United States being one in 3,422 inhabitants in 1850, rose to one in every 1,647 in 1880, one in 1,021 in 1870, and one in 837 in 1860? One naturally looks to the large and constant influx of foreign immigrants as a partial explanation of this growing disproportion: increase of crime; but the facts deny the hope, for the great increase is to be found among the native born. Here he dealt with the efforts of the local organs of the Equal Rights association to prove from the criminal statistics of Ontario, that the undue proportion said to be contributed by Catholics to our prison population fell against Separate schools. Why it is well known that more than one-third of the Catholic children of Ontario are trained in the Separate schools and that is the stock-in-trade of the opponents of the Separate school system. So on the other side of the line, five years ago it was computed that less than one-tenth of the Catholic children of the county attended the parochial schools. Since then, notwithstanding the many grievous obstacles in the way, the parochial schools have multiplied, but it is doubtful whether even now they educate more than one-fifth of the Catholic children. Do the prison statistics of this province say in what schools, Public or Separate, the prisoners received instruction as children? The "Annual Report of the Superintendent of the New York State Prisons, 1895," records that the prisons of Auburn and Sing Sing contained 2,618 convicts: of these 1,801 are credited with a Parochial school education, 373 are classed as being able to read and write, 19 are returned as college-bred, 10 as having received classical and 78 academic educations, 97 as being able to read only, and 238 as having no education. Let our prison statistics be arranged on a similar plan, and we will then see what connection there is between the Separate school and crime. For the present, it suffices to say, that it is from the poorer classes amongst us that the Catholic inmates of our prisons generally come, and their crimes are either petty thefts or offenses that are directly traceable to drink. The well-to-do people in Canada as in the United States, who are detected in crime, are

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BERLIN, April 15.—At the opening of the Landtag to-day, Chancellor Von Caprivi said: It is not my intention to state the Government's programme, but having hitherto held aloof from political life, I now wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally. (Cheers.) The Chancellor, continuing, said that he hoped for the continued future safety of the Empire, and he believed that the edifice of state was cemented firmly enough to resist the stress of political winds and weather. The Chancellor offered his belief in the future of Prussia and of the German Empire resting on Prussia's shoulders. But for a long time to come would be a historical necessity and both might anticipate a future fall of hope. The Emperor had said his policy should remain the same, therefore the inauguration of a new era was not to be expected. The Chancellor said that the widest scope of practical criticism would be allowed, and that good would be adopted wherever found. He would co-operate with those having at heart the interests of Prussia, and he aimed to foster the monarchical feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the German Empire.

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