THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Old Songs.

WRITTEN FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. nga' sings harmonious rhyme, Of a song of the "long ago," Of a song of the "long ago," nd wonders why that chant sublime, esounding up through the aisles of time, hould haunt her so with its faint far chime 'Ith its melody soft and low!

I, too, have heard that song-alas! How soon its echoes die! It rolled from the realms of the distant Past, From the graves of the days that are dead, and cast Its wondrous spell o'er my soul; then the Past Resought. I ask not why.

For I know, and the knowledge comforts me That in moments of doubt and gloom, Sweet murmurous notes of remembered lays Steal up, like dreams of hope through the haze of the years and thoughts from the drear dead days Our spirit's gloom filume.

And we all, in hours of thoughtfulness, In our sorrows here below, Drift silently back through the valley of dreams To our fresh, warm south; with its pictured gleams, To listen again to its purling streams, To the songs of the "long ago," Washington, D. C. Feb, 5th ZANONI.



FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

NOT DELUDED.

We are glad to see from the following article in the Kerry Sentinel that The O'Donoghue has not succeeded in bamboozling the patroitic people of Kerry by such speeches as that delivered by him in Tralee on Saturday.

If the speech of The O'Donoghue at the meeting of the Defence Association last Saturday be regarded by the tenant farmers of Kerry in the light of any really valuable pronouncement upon "the present position and future prospects of the land question," we must confess ourselves much astray in the estimate we have formed of their intelligence and patriotism. One of the most hopeful omens in the present political atmosphere of Ireland is the practice, which has obtained chiefly among the Home-Rule party, of annual conference by representatives with their constituencies, or with some association or body representing popular opinion. Although from many causes the meeting between The O'Donoghue and "his friends on the Mail" possesses not the slightest claim to this character, there can be no doubt that he and they would wish to have it regarded in that light. Unfortunately, it is only too well known that The O'Donoghue does not represent the politics of Tralee nor "his friends on the Mail," as he soapingly terms them, any section or shadow of a section of the honest public opinion of Kerry. Placed in comparison with the really valuable, practical, and statesmanlike addresses on the land question which have so recently been delivered by Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and many other Irish members, the speech of The O'Donoghue shows little better than the mere

drivel which we are accustomed to hear every day drivel which we are accustomed to hear every day from his "brother members" of the association. Professedly a statement on the "present position and future prospects of the land question" there was not from first to last one really practical sug-gestion as to the future policy to be pursued, one figure to convince the incredulous, nor one feature to increase the future of Kerrer if we are the future of the state of t of interest to the tenantry of Kerry, if we except a mere ad captandum reference to the case of the Harene estate. All this is easy of explanatin to the initiated. Whatever benefit can be done in Parliainitiated. Whatever bencht can be done in Parlia-ment for the land question, or any other Irish ques-tion of importance, must come through a united Irish party. To point to the future policy of the Irish party. Of that policy and its probable scope or direction The O'Donoghue is as ignorant as the rankest Tory in England. He is not and *will* not belong to the Irish party. His ambition is to be the Ismael of Irish polities. How could "his friends on the Mail" expect him to skatch in drail the new. The Ismael of Irish polities. How could "his friends on the Mail" expect him to sketch in detail the pre-sent position of the land question, when they should have known that, with the true instincts of a British Whig, he opposed every good amendment which the brick wavelene work to be brick and that he systematically, and, we have no nonor, stud-iously substituted the term "popular representa-tion" for hrish party, and "Irish popular members" instead of Home Rule members. This phraseology is, no doubt, adopted advisedly and with a view to include kineralf, while he insidiantly assures his include himself, while he insidiously assures his friends "that the Irish members as a body, indeed I would say universally, act independent of mere party considerations." This means of course that an Irish party is unnecessary or unwise, that no co on is required among them, no discipline, no ler. "I have no hesitation," he adds, " in sayleader. ing there is great unsoundness amongst the Irish members on the land question. I am sure this will memory of the hard question. If an sufer this will continue until Ireland decides upon a definite, I might say a final, plan of action, which, while prov-ing to the world that she is in carnest, will enable her to see who are the representatives upon whom she can depend." What, we are forced to ask in amazement, is the meaning of all this? Surely if, as he asserts in the previous sentence, our members universally act independent of all party considera-tions, no great precautions are necessary in their selection. But what is meant by "Ireland deciding upon a definite plan of action which would prove she is in earnest ?" Does the O'Donognhue mean to insult the intelligence of his fellow-countrymen by an amount of vapory verbiage without any meaning whatever ? or does he invite the Irish nation to stulwhatever? or does he invite the Irish nation to stul-tify itself by undoing what has been done and re-casting its programme and its policy to suit his Whig proclivities? Shall the carriage of Irish pol-itical progress be arrested in its course and rolled back to its first starting point, to take up, we will not say an imperitent, but an unconfessed back-slider? Whatever was the suggestion meant to be conveyed, it was unworthy the regard of Irishmen: and whether any serious meaning was meant to b conveyed in this sentence or not, we believe it is a description of oratory out of harmony with the age, and that, like all the rest of the speech, with the double-buttering laid on the Defence Association, it should be dated thirty years back, and entered among the most select of the performances of the Brass Band.

due to a change of opinion in political matters no one has ever asserted or thought, and that it is scarcely due to apathy the demonstration at Thurles on Tuesday scens to furnish sufficient proof. Than that demonstration not one more imposing has been held for a considerable period. All the elements of the popular strength were represented at it. The elergy, the traders, and the farmers of a whole coun-try side formed themselves into one compact body the popular strength were represented at it. The clergy, the traders, and the farmers of a whole coun-try side formed themselves into one compact body for the occasion; and order and enthusiasm equally characterized the proceedings. It is well that such meetings should be held as often as possible while one point of the charter of Irish freedom remains to be won. They are a clear the faint of heart one point of the charter of Irish freedom remains to be won. They serve to cheer the faint of heart amongst the popular champions; they have a happy educational effect in teaching the people how to or-ganize for the attainment of their rights; and, finally, they are the best reply it is possible to give to the calumny periodically circulated by the British and their organs in the press that Ireland is steadily growing contented with her present lot, and will soon cease to trouble the dreams of English states-men.

The primary object of the Thurles meeting was to

men. The primary object of the Thurle's meeting was to make a pronouncement on the land question. As the years go by proofs accumulate in every part of the country of the utter failure of the Gladstone Land Act for the purpose for which that measure was ostensibly intended. In Tipperary that failure has been as conspicuous as in any other quarter. To be sure, wholesale evictions do not occur there now such as tormerly swept whole districts clear of their inhabitants. But that is because there is no longer the same large field for plying the exterminator's trade, and not because the Gladstonian act blocks the way. As a matter of fact, it is stated that ar-bitrary evictions and capticious increases of rent are frequent occurrences in Tipperary, even with the act of 1870 in full force. It is, of course, to be acknowledged that that act places a penalty on the evicting landlord by giving to the evicet itenant a right to a certain compensation. But experience shows that the compensation awarded is, generally speaking, not a deterrent to the one or an equiv-lent for the loss incurred by the other. "I have watched myself with some interest," said Canon Cahill at the Thurkes meeting, "the kand cases brought before the land court in this county, held under the provisions of this act of Mr. Gladstone, and in almost every instance I have seen the claim of the tenant so cut down, and the compensation so reduced, as to be hardly equal to the legal expense and in almost every instance I have seen the claim of the tenant so cut down, and the compensation so reduced, as to be hardly equal to the legal expense incurred in asserting the claim." Nor did Canon Cahill refrain from bringing under their notice names, dates and figures in sustainment of his alle-gations as to the utter insufficiency of Mr. Gladgations as to the utter insufficiency of Mr. Glad-stone's act to protect the Irish tenantry against ar-bitrary eviction and capricious increase of rent. The two illustrative cases he mentioned are calculated to strike the imagination of the dullest man in the community; and to touch the heart of the most callous who knows the feelings with which the Irish tenant regards his home. The need for a further form of the land laws of the country being thus es-tablished, the Thurles meeting proceeded to declare tablished, the Thurles meeting proceeded to declare in precise terms the nature of that further reform. It is needless to say that it adopted as its motto "Fixity of tenure and fair rents." All the speakers faced the question boldly, and frankly stated the full demand of the Irish tenantry. Legislators may continue to make what Mr. Bright once called the barry attenue. tinkering attempts to remedy the Irish land griev ance, but, after such pronouncements as that at Thurles, they will have only themselves to blame if their inadequate specifics prove no settlement of the question. We find it gleefully stated by one of our Ultra-

the question. We find it gleefully stated by one of our Ultra-montane organs that Home Rule formed no part of the Thurles programme, that the national question was strictly avoided in speeches and resolutions was strictly avoided in speeches and resolutions alike. The statement, as onr readers will see for themselves, is without foundation. One of the re-solutions expressly urges the Irish popular mem-bers "whilst laboring for the restoration of our do-mestic Parliament, earnestly to concentrate their attention on the pressing questions of land and eduattention on the pressing questions of land and edu cation reform." It certainly would be a had owner attention on the pressing questions of land and edu-cation reform." It certainly would be a bad omen and a cause for satisfaction to the enemies of Ire-land if such a meeting as that at Thurles not only separated the national question from the land ques-tion, but preferred the latter to the former. It would be also a strange proceeding considering the antecedents of Tipperary; but the words just quoted how that the year process of what is inaction. antecedents of Tipperary; but the words just quoted show that the very reverse of what is imagined has taken place. Home Rule, land law reform, and justice in the matter of education were plainly con-joined as objects for the attainment of which the Irish members were to strive with all their might. But more—Mr. Gray's speech dealt not only with the Irish members sought to bring into the present Land Act in 1870; and how could they expect him to touch upon the fature prospects of the land ques-tion, when every one knows that those future pros-pects will be shaped by men who will not recognize him? Indeed, so well did he realize his position that he systematically, and, we have ho doubt, stud-piously substituted the term " nonplet remeasure the home and provide the term " nonplets accord with the Home Rule question, but with the collateral question of the policy to be pursued by the Irish party in the House of Commons, and did so in a highly satisfactory, but is in complete accord with the homeralle member's own spiritual attitude in the homeralle member's own spiritual attitude in the spiritual attitude in the spiritual attitude in the spiritual spi Parliament. "I have been characterized as an structive," said Mr. Gray, "and I am very proud to structive, said air, oray, and rain very producto say that on several occasions it was my privilege to act an obstructive part in the House of Commons; and I can say now," he added, "addressing my constituents, that were I to go through those contentions again, I have not given a vote, I have not taken a single action that I regret, and I would re-neat them all over again." Mr. Gray, it is true, at taken a single action that I regret, and I would re-peat them all over again." Mr. Gray, it is true, at the same time deprecated the idea that he was in favor of "what was erroneously called a policy of obstruction, or of obstruction for the sake of ob-struction"—a thing, we may observe, that nobody advocates. But he went on equally to deprecate the idea that the Home Rule party should content theid a that the Home Rule party should content the idea that the Home Rule party should content itself with merely bringing forward and debating oc-casional resolutions, which are laughed out of the House, on the various questions of interest to hre-land. He, for one, is no believer in ehe effleacy of that exploded line of conduct. He advocates in-stend **a** "wise and judicious obstruction," which, however, he adds with unquestionable truth, to be successful must be pursued "by a party acting as a party, and not by individuals acting as individuals" party, and not by individuals acting as individuals It is gratifying, in conclusion, to find that the ex-The second views met with an enthusi-astic reception from the people of Tipperary. In-deed we think it is hardly going too far to say that the Thurles meeting was a demonstration in favor not only of tenant-right, but also of the adoption by the Irish Parliamentary party of the only means by which tenant-right and every other Irish demand can be won.—Nation. Mayo County—Thomas Tighe, Esq., The Heath, Ballindine. Meath County—Sir John Fox Dillon, Bart., Lis-mullen, Navan. Monaghan County—E. S. Lucas, Esq., Castle-shane, Monaghan. Queen's County—Richard Despard, Esq., Donore crossmolina.

Thus may we in part account for the extraordinary success in this land of the Irish people. By all obvious reasoning the advent of the Irish should have been a failure. Persecuted by famine and sword in the land of their birth, hounded by cruel and ords, watched by Covernment wines the lick at have been a failure. Perscutted by famine and sword in the land of their birth, hounded by cruel landlords, watched by Government spies, the Irish at last, latest of all European nations, flocked to the new world. They were not welcomed. "No Irish need apply !" was written on the very placard posted side by side with the announcement of the line of packets that brought them over. Although they had heard this country spoken of as a land of liberty, to say that they escaped religious persecution would not be speaking the truth. By every fireside they heard their religion reviled. By every cradle they were watched lest they should summon the priest to baptise the baby. Yet they were true to the old faith. Quietly they refused to turn their faces toward the re-ligious principles of their employers. Nobly they bore up, even under strong temptation, the uni-versal reputation of the Irish race for the purity of its women. Patiently the Celtic peasant set him-self at work to acquire a trade at an age when the average Saxon dreame of refiring form bering.

its women. Patiently the Celtic peasant set him-self at work to acquire a trade at an age when the average Saxon dreams of retiring from business.

As a religious body, they were not long in crectto sell any corner lot was to start a runor that the "Catholics were after it." A purse was made up by the adjoining land owners, and the seller, for some reason, refused to convey on learning the faith of the nurchasers

But, step by step, they advanced. From the dis-carded meeting-houses of their opponents they now occupy temples of praise, which shall be witnesses to Catholic faith long after their builders lie under the greensward.

The children of the men and women who then landed on these shores now occupy places at the bar, on the press, or in the avenues of trade which would honor any people. The ashes of Mount Benedict (scattered not fifty years since) were laden with germs which have grown into institutions, second in number and attainments to none in the land.

Such a work is truly miraculous. It has been ac-complished within the memory of yet young men by a people who were in poverty then, who are not irch to-day. Well does this Celtic success prove that in the coming of the Irish people America has gained a large share of the life-blood that, in statesmanship, war, and trade, has done more than its share in building up the greatness of England.

FATHER BURKE, THE ELOQUENT DOMINICAN RE COVERING FROM HIS ILLNESS.

COVERING FROM HIS ILLINESS. The mails from Europe last week, having brought the sad news that Father Burke, was laying dan-gerously ill at the Convent of his order at Tallagh, near Dublin, to which he some time ago withdrew for rest from his incessant and exhausting labors, a cable despatch wast sent to him, to which Father Burke himself has responded with the following mod tidings of his rapid and apparently assured regood tidings of his rapid and apparently assured recovery :

"TALLAGH, Dublin, February 4, 1879. "I have been indeed very ill and very near to death, but am getting quite strong again. Thanks and love to all my American friends,

"T. N. BURKE, O.P."

IRISH HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1879.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the under-named gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff of the following counties of cities and counties of towns in Ireland :-

Antrim County-Edward McNeill, Esq., Craig. un, Cullybackey. Armagh County-Colonel J. H. Todd Thornton,

Westbrook, Buncrana, county Donegal. Carlow County-Charles Fd. Henry Duckett, Esq.,

Carlow County—Charles Fd.Henry Duckett, Esq., Knockards, Carlow. Carrickfergus Co. Town—Wm. J. Nicholl, Esq., Rathmore, Carrickfergus. Cavan County—John Winter Humphrys, Esq., Ballyhaise House, Ballyhaise. Clare County—James Frost, Esq., Ballymorris, Crathes

ratioe. Cork County-Richard Morris, Esq., Dunkettle. Cork City-Robert Coustable Hall, Esq., Rock-liffs, Blackrock, county Cork. Donegal County-The Hon Ernest Cochrane,

tgowan, Moville.

Drogheda Co. Town-Edward M'Donough, Esq., Josef Street, Drogheda. Down County-Wm, Cowan Heron, Esq., Mary-W

field, Hollywood.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

WHY is the letter G like an individual who left an vening party? Because it makes one gone.

WHY is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help. A furtune-hunter went courting the daughter of a rich whisky distiller, and he sang. "I see her still in my dreams."

A man once observed that milestones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

In the olden times they counted seven wise men. Now take men at their own value, and you won't find half that number of fools.

"PA, can a person catch anything, if he don't run after it?" Certainly not." "Well, then, how did you catch that cold you've got?"

- GRACE, goodness, gumption, and a little goose-grease enables a man to slip through the world mighty easy. Get them and glory in them. "SILENCE in the court room!" shouted a Texan

police magistrate. "The court has already com-mitted four prisoners without being able to hear a word of the testimony."

THE other day a hopeful, with well feigned inno-cence, inquired, "How can five persons divide five eggs so that each person will receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

LADY (anxious to get home.)--"Shall we turn to the right, or go straight on?" THOMAS (the new boy, much flattered at having his taste consulted.) "Laws, my lady, it don't make no odds to me."

"WILL you do as we do on Christmas-day?" in-quired Mr. Jasper of a very troublesome acquain-tance, who was "fishing" for an invitation. "Oh, with pleasure." "Dine at home then."

with pleasure." "Due at nome 'nen." A Scotch nobleman one day visited a lawyer at lis office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which lead him to exclain, "Mr. X., your office is as hot as an oven." "O it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer—"it is here I make my bread."

She figured up-"Two cans at 20 cents, 40 centsthat is 150 oysters; milk, butter and sundries, \$1,50that is 150 stews; milk, butter and sundries, \$1,50-that is 150 stews; at 25 cents, will be \$40. A net profit of over \$35." Then she smiled sweetly, and the oyster man knew that she was the refreshment committee of the festival.

Women may revere man's powers, his intelligence and mayhap his superiority; but when he comes to taking up a pan of ashes she covers every inch of the floor around the sfove, within a radius of ten feet, with bits of old carpeting, and arms herself with the dust pan and broom before she lets him begin the i.d. egin the jo

When the Marleybone vestrymen were discussing When the Marieybone vestrymen were discussing the propriety of laying down wood pavement with-in their parish and were rising difficulties on the subject, Jerrold, as he read the report of the discus-sion, said—"Difficulties in the way ! Absurd. They have only to put their heads together, and there is the wooden pavement."

Tutor-"What can you say of the second law of

hought ?" Student—"It can not both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shut or open : it cannot be both shut and open. Tutor—"Give another illustration." Student—"Vell, take the case of another door."

Student—", ren, take the case of another door. A learned clergyman in the State of Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher, who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the re-ply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has around my mouth to meach without ply. "I am thankful," rejonce the former, that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without "A similar even," replied the any learning." "A similar eve...," rep clergyman, "took place in Balaam's time, l hings are of rare occurrence in the present day.

A SCOTTISH CLERGYMAN, has pointed out a remark-able misprint occurring in all editions of Shakespear's works, and never before noticed, by which the bard s made to say: "Rooks in the running brooks, seris made to say. About in the rounding books, act-mons in stones, and good in everything, when what he said was undoubtedly, "Stones in the running brooks, sermons in books, and good in every-

thing." An inveterate chewer of weed, who invarirbly An invertence chewer of weed, who invariebly throws out an old quid whenever he sees an neigh-bor take out a tobacco box, waited in vain one morning for an extension of hospitalities: "Arn't you going to give me chew?" he inquired. "Didn't you have one in your mouth?" asked the market-



PUZZLER'S CORNER.

We cordially invite contributions to this corner with the name and address of each contributor Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

problems Solutions must reach us by the "Monday " previous to publication.

Address : "PUZZLER,"

"Catholic Record " Office, 388 Richmond Street, London Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10. 2nd. The Life of the Biessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, and any book from Sadller's list of value \$2. Total value \$4. 4th. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadl Her's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over is years of age. We hope our young threaders will, for their own im-provement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1879. Take

notice of the special prizes offered for it. SOLUTIONS.

102.

(A). "Look before you leap."

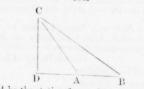
 (B). "Paddle your own canoe."
(C). "Keep a stiff upper lip, and never say die." 103.

Fotheringay Castle. Where Queen Mary of Scot. and suffered death. 104.

Georgian Bay. Kamouraska. Temiscamingue.

105.

If the two flocks were equal, the average price would be \$5. But the \$6 flock contained 20 extra sheep, each costing \$1 above the average. There-fore all the sheep cost \$20 above an average of \$5. He sold then at \$30 profit. That is for \$20 + \$30 above the average. Therefore an advance of \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in average price realizes \$50 \therefore Number of sheep equals 50 $\div \frac{1}{2} = 100$. \therefore Flocks are 40 and 60 in number. number.



Let A be the station from which the two engines Let A be the station from which the two engines start. In six hours one engine arrived at B and the other at C; then BC is the distance they are apart. AB = 120 miles; AC = 210 miles. From C draw the perpendicular CD to BA produced. The angle DAC is half a right-angle, therefore the angle DCAis half a right-angle; hence AD = DC. AD or DC $=\sqrt{-22050^{\circ}}; BC^2 = BD^2 + CD^2 = AD^2$

 $\frac{2}{AB^2 + 2} AD \times AB + CD^2 \therefore BC^2 = 14400 + CD^2 + CD$

 $44100 + 240 \checkmark 22950$. . BC = 306-8 miles. 107.

[FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

FRIDA

THE MOST

The follo Rev. Dr.Me in the Catho "DEAR 1

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THE THURLES DEMONSTRATION.

The silence preserved for some time past by Tip-perary on the great questions agitating the minds of the Irish people has been a matter of wonder to all and of discouragement to many. It was surely to be expected that whatever other counties might do during a crisis like that through which tream nar been passing for the year or two, "the premies county" would speak out promptly in decive tones; and when, at such a time, a district which in the past bore so large a part in the national struggle has kept almost completely dumb, even men of strong faith may be pardoned for losing board. That the silence of Timerary, however, was

We are informed that the Crewe Home Rule Association are about to present Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., with a silver trowel and an address when he

he silence preserved for some time past by 11p-ry on the great questions agitating the minds of lish people has been a matter of wonder to all of discouragement to many. It was surely to spected that whatever other ccurties might do ng a crisis like that through which Ireland har a passing for the year or two, "the premies uty" would speak out promptly in decisive

That the silence of Tipperary, however, was they bent that sinew to the task of founding a new

County-George Kinahan, Esq., Park, Dundrum

Dublin City-Alderman Hugh Tarpey, 51 Mount reet, Upper. Fern

h County-Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Galway County-Jas. O,Hara, Esq., Lenaboy,

Galway Co. Town-Francis Joyce, Esq., Mervue,

Galway Kerry County-Henry Herbert, Esq., Cahirnane,

Killarney. Kildare County-Dominick More O'Ferrall, Esq.,

Kildangan Castle, Monasterevan. Kilkenny County-Charles H. B. Wandesforde,

sq., Castlecomer. Kilkenny City—Arthur McMahon, Esq., Rose Inn

eet, Kilkenny. King's County—John Sherlock, Esq., Rahan, Tullamore.

Leitrim County-James Reynolds Peyton, Esq., Loughcur, Keshcarrigan. Limerick County—John Roche Kelly, Esq.,

andmore, Croom

Limerick City-Charles O'Donnell, Esq., Barringstreet, Limerick.

ton street, Limenck. Londonderry City and Co.—J. Adams, Esq., Ballydevit, Ballymoney. Longford County—John Porter Porter, Esq.,

roeknacrieve, Ballinamallard. Louth County—William De Sallis Filgate, Esq.,

Lisrenny, Ardee, Mayo County-Thomas Tighe, Esq., The Heath,

can be won.—*Nation.* MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P., AND THE IRISH IN CREWE. CREWE. CONTROL COUNTY--William Potts, Esq., Correct Castle, Ballinasloe. Sligo County--William Robert Orme, Esq.,

Sligo County—William Robert Orme, Esq., Owenmore, Crossmolina. Tipperary County—Captain William Gibson, Rockforest, Roserca. Tyrone County—Major George Waller Vesey.

The other day a visitor called on a little family in the village of P—, near Shrewsbury. The con-versation with the children was chiefly on education-al matters. "Well," said the visitor, after he had al matters. "Well," said the visitor, after he had exhausted his questions with the elder ones, turning to a little girl of five or six summers, "and what can

man. "Yes," said the other. "Well," replied the market-man, "you must learn never to throw away certainty for an uncertainty." A CERTAIN Lawyer had his protrait taken in his favorite artitude to all in the protrait taken in his

favorite attitude-standing with one hand in hi pocket. His friends and clients all went to see in and everybody exclaimed. "Oh! how like, It's the very picture of him." An old farmer dissented "Tain't like!" Exclaimed everybody—"Just show us where 'tain't like." "Tain't responded the farmer, "don't you see he has got his hand in his own pocket. "Twould be as like again if he had it in somebody else's!"

IRISH HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal

But a few months since, the Rev. James J. Ryan D. D., of the archdiocese of Cashel, appealed to th Irish public, through our columns, for funds neces Irish puble, through our columns, for funds neces-sary to restore some interesting monuments of dis-tinguished Irishmen and Irishwomen, resting be-neath the cloisters of the old Irish Franciscan Con-vent of St. Anthony, Louvain. The sum asked for was only £20, which was promptly subscribed, and the subscriptions were duly acknowledged at the time in our reason. The scene is priority for both the time in our paper. The patroit priest of Cashel lost no time in getting the work accomplished, by engaging the services of the Rev. Dr. Ruyssens, Pro-fessor of Archaeology in Louvain, and in procuring correct copies of the effaced inscriptions, which have been faithfully restored on the tombs. These have been taken up from under foot in the common cloister passage and placed as mural adoruments safe from further effacement. The Rev. Mr. Ryan had the great pleasure of finding the whole proje work completed last October, and to the perfect satisfaction of all the Irish University residents and archaeologists of Louvain. The work, however, al-though based on the most moderate estimates, cost somewhat more than, had had had been bad somewhat more than had been at first supp some marble inlaying and repairing of the cl cloister floor being required, yet we are happy to announ that the sums collected by the Rev. Father Care That the sums concered by the Levy Father Carey, O. S. F., and the Rev. Father O'Hanlon, C. C., snf-ficed for the work, leaving a small balance in the Rev. Mr. Ryan's hands. This gentleman is at pre-M.P., with a silver trowel and an address when he visits Crewe, on February 1, to lay the foundation-stone of the new Catholic schools. THE RENS SUCCESS IN AMERICA. Mr. Lecky, in his new work on English history, maintains that persecution will always drive forth from any land the best elements in its population. His reasoning is obvious. Whatever a marks princi-ples may be, if he is willing to die for them, or to go into perpetual exile rather than abjute them, he must be made of sterner stuff than his neighbor who ants. Tombe, Esq., hed in St. Annohy's Convent, yet in Brothers of Charity have promised a place in their chapel for a mural tablet to commemorate them; and

trious dead, and to Irishmen all the world over. In

Let d = diameter of ball; then _____ -- d ==

solidity and 3,1416 $d^2 = \text{surface}$; $\frac{3.1410}{6} d^3 \times 1 =$ 3.1416 d° × 3; or ; d = 3 . d = 18 inches.

113. CHARADE.

My first is a luminous body of light, Whose presence will scatter the darkness of night; My second is wrapped by the weaver's yarn, And also is used in building a barn. My whole from my first is permitted to roam Like the CATHOLIC RECORD to gladden our home.

114. AN ANCIENT PUZZLE.

The following inscription is supposed to record ne of the saddest events in history :---Retfa gnilbmut emac llig dn Nwore sih ekorb dna nwod llef keaj Retaw fo liap a teg ot Llih eht pu tnew ilig dna kcaj.

115.

Could it be possible for a person to witness six Sundays in the month of February ? If so, how ? 116.

A merchant has a quantity of coffee on which he wishes to gain 3% per cent. After selling three-fifths at this gain he is obliged to reduce the price two cents per pound, and finds that after selling it he has gained only \boxplus of what he had desired. What did the coffee cost him ?

117.

What power of steam will raise a safety-valve 4 iuches in diameter, held down by a weight of 50 pounds at the end of a lever which has a leverage

Correct solutions received as follows :----" Ella."-95, 96, 97, 99, 100; a little too late again,

Ella "Cora."-102, 103, 104, 105, 107.

"Amica."—102, 103, 104, 105, 107. "Kate O."—102, 103, 104, 105, 107.

Cora and Amica, your puzzles received; will make oom for them in a fut

Maggie C. Kavanagh, Stratford, your solutions of Nos. 67, 68 have been received and due credit given.

We request all who sent solutions to the Christmas puzzles to send us their solutions to the Unrist-the 1st of March.

Some Polish Roman Catholic priests in the Provisome rouse rouse rouse canone press in the rouse nee of Grodno lately succeeded in inducing their parishioners to abandon the use of alcohlic liquors. The local authorities complained of this to the Gov. who thereupon ordered an inquiry. The priests were found to have acted solely for the purpose of benefiting their parishioners; but the Governor of exhausted his questions with the edger ones, turning to a little girl of five or six summers, "and what can you do, Paisy? Can you spell pocket for met "No," said Paisy, looking up roguishly, and bing-ing matters to a crisis, "but I can spell penny." som of 1 Cha in d root and him ceet hea ins ina auc at for hu fro

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