IT NEVER PAYS It never pays to fret and growl When fortune seems our foe; The better bred will look ahead, And strike the harder blow, For luck is work,

And those who shirk Should not lament the doom, But yield the play, And clear the way, That better men have room. It never pays to wreck the health In drudging after gain; And he is sold who things that gold Is cheapest bought with pain;

An humble lot, A cosy cot Have tempted even kings, For stations high, That wealth will buy, Not oft contentment brings. It never pays! a blunt refrain, Well worthy of a song, For age and youth must learn the truth, That nothing pays that's wrong; The good and pure Alone are sure To share prolonged success, While what is right In Heaven's sight Is always sure to bless.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

#### --:0:--FRANCE.

AWFUL COLLIERY CATASTROPHE IN FRANCE .- A dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place in a colliery at St. Etienne, France, on the 4th inst., causing a loss of over 200 lives. The circumstances are analogous to those attending the great disasters in the most explosive and destructive of the English mines. The pit was full of combustible gas, without the knowledge of the workmen, and when the fatal spark was communicated, the scene became one of universal ruin. With creditable promptitude, the various authorities were immediately represened on the spot, to rescue all who might be living from the deadly embrace of the heavy choke-damp. Several were brought up maimed and bleeding, and on the point of depth. A priest was in attendance, who knelt bareheaded at the mouth of the shaft, praying with the injured, and administering con-solation to the dying. The whole of the population is in mourning for the victims.

The Courrier de Geneve announces the death of M. Louis Huet du Pavillon, a veritable relic of the great French Revolution, under which his family suffered severely. The deceased was a Breton, and during the whole of his long life he devoted all his energies-all the powers of sword and pen, and he could use both formidably-to the restoration of the could use both formidably—to the restoration of the by no means forgot it, but placed it in the hands Royal Family of France, and to the cause of the of the infidel son, who kept watch and ward over Church. His loss deeply afflicts the Catholics of his father's death-bed and turned a deaf ear to the Geneva, where he had retired for refuge, who were dying man's appeals for the aid of a priest, whom daily witnesses of his strong yet simple and true

A solemn Mass for the repose of the soul of Marshal, the Duke of Elio, was celebrated in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, Paris, on Feb. 3rd. A large number of French, and of Spaniards dwelling in him, and threw the coverlet over the miserable Paris, were present bearing witness, by their prayers and sympathy, to the veneration felt for the memory of the hero of the Carlist cause.

Ba on Taylor a French notability, who had formerly set apart his allowance of 30,000 france as Senator under the Empire for founding prizes, is about to give another proof of his generosity by a gift of a handsome house to be apportioned among the different societies of writers and artists of which he is the honorary president. All the ground floor of the building, which is situated in the Rue de Trevise, will be set apart for a fine hall suitable for lectures, theatrical performances, concerts, or for organizing exhibitions; the first floor will be ap-propriated to the Society of Literary Men; the second to the Association of Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers; the third to that of Dramatic Artists;

and the fourth to the Society of the Musicians. HORRIBLE TRACEDY .- A diabolical case of murder, France. Bernard Castay lived in the Commune of Miramont Sensaco. He was a middle-aged man, little capital, which he employed in money-lending. Among his debtors was a mun named Duluc, of low, dissipated habits, whose wife was generally reported to be the mistress of Bernard Castay. One day the money-lender disappeared from his home, and after a long search his body was found at the bottom of a gulf known in the country as the Trouaux-Fees. From the wounds on his head and body absence of the money and valuable papers he always bore in his pocket, indicated that theft must have been the object of the crime. The police set to work, and in a short time discovered that M. Castay had been invited on the eve of his disappearance to dire with Duluc, and that on the following day one Lacaze, a notoriously bad character, was seen to leave Duluc's house in a haggard and suspicious state, Dulue, his wife, and Lucaze were forthwith arrested. At first they all professed their innocence, but finding that convincing proof of their guilt was being gathered, they confessed, each one, however, throwing the responsibilty of muzzle, en attendant the execution of the crime. Dulue invited M. Castay to come and dine with him and talk over money matters; the money-lend-er accepted the invitation. Before he arrived at Duluc's house, Lacaze entered, and after having drunk several glasses of brandy, hid himself in the hayloft, armed with a bar of iron. M Castay dived with Duluc and his wife, and either drank too much or was drugged, for he fell asleep on the table. Dulue then got the pistol and fired it point blank into the sleeping money-lenders face; but as it had been charged with small shot only; Castay was not killed on the spot. He jumped up and rushed to the door to raise an alarm, when he was met by Lacaze, who smashed in his skull with the iron bar. The murderers next stuffed up his mouth with quicklime, and dragged him into a cupboard, where he died in a few minutes. They then ransacked his pockets of about twenty pounds, which were divided. On the night following Lacaze brought a cart to Duluc's house. The body of the murdered man, hidden in a sack, was placed in it, and the two men drove off to the forest. On arriving there the murderers had to carry the remains of their victim for some distance before they reached the Trou-aux-Fees, which lies builed amid trees and bushes. They then pitched the body into the woodland gulf and returned home. Lacaze was condemned to death, but extenuating circumstances being found with regard to Duluc and his wife—why to the former is a puzzle—they got off with hard labour, the man for life, and the woman for ten years."

# SPAIN.

END OF THE CARLIST WAR .- DON CARLOS SUR-RUNDERS TO THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES .- The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London :- "The war is at an end. Don Carlos has asked Franco for hospitality. He in-

have entered France at St. Jean. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Alduiderr. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna. A despatch received at Bayonne from Ainhoa announces that Don Carlos entered France this forencon at Arnegui. A special to the Evening Standard, dated St. Jean De' Luz at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says :- "Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and taken refuge in France. The Paris despatch of the Times says that as soon as Don Carlos entered France a French general, in accordance with orders of Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that the officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to the orders of internment which were communicated to them by the civil authorities, Don Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform to the orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government bastened to inform the Spanish Government of the surrender, and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war. The Times' correspondent adds, "I have received the following authoritative information:-Don Carlos asks the privilege of remaining in France, but the Government will probably refuse it. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought Don Carlos will not remain long in France."

King Alfonso left the question as to return of ex-Queen Isabella, to the Ministry. The latter have not reached a determination in the matter.

The Diario Espanol states that Senor Canovas Del Castello has informed several deputies that no concession has been made to the Carlists, and their submission is altogether unconditional.

A Madrid letter states that Don Alfonso received recently a deputation of ladies, who presented to him a petition begging that Catholicism should continue to be recognised as the State religion in Spain. No less than sixty thousand names were appended to the petition, and amongst them were those of twelve duchesses sixty, marchionesses, and fifty of the lesser nobility.

#### BELGIUM.

RETRIBUTION.-A most painful story is told by the Brussels correspondent of a Swiss Catholic paper. The father of a certain family had become imbued with the principles of the Freethinkers, and entered into a solemn (written) pact with them, that under no circumstances should any priest be admitted to see him when in a moribund state. Years elapsed one of his sons grew up a Freethinker, one a good Catholic, and the father himself returned to the desire to make a good end as was subsequently proved by his will, but seems to have entirely forgotten or ignored the agreement with his former associates. When however, the unhappy man came to his death-bed, they the second son of course desired to introduce. The elder and most unnatural son prevailed, the father in his agony fell into despair, but tried to join his hands in the attitude of prayer, when the son actually had the brutality to try and prevent man, "to prevent such anummeries." The wretched father died in his anguish, his body was taken possession of by the elder son, and was buried by the Freethinkers triumphantly.

## GERMANY.

The Cologne Gazette says it is now expected that the cathedral of that city will be finished in about

six years. The Berlin correspondent of the Liberte (Fribourg), says that the emigration from Germany is assuming proportions almost incredible. During the month of January, German families were literally leaving their homes in thousands to take passage for either the United States, or South Ame-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.-WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED BY HIS IMPRISONMENT —A year and nine months have passed away since the prison gates closed on the says the Paris correspondent of the London Echo, las just come before the Assises of the Landes, in his imprisonment? Some of the fantastical Liberals hailed Prince Bismarck at the time as the new for calculation, and estimating the average yield Hercules, whose mission it was to crush "the hunby dint of hard work and economyhad amassed a dred headed hydra of Ultramontanism," to smite even that one head which had hitherto proved immortal. Has he got even any way nearer to his end than he was in May, 1874? The Cardinal Arch-bishop has now again affirmed, just as he did then, that he denies the power of any temporal authority to interfere in ecclesiastical concerns, and that he will cheerfully submit to any restriction of his personal liberty rather than betray the trust commitit was clear that he had been murdered, and the | ted to his keeping by God and the Holy See. One set of effects, indeed, have been obtained, although not exactly such as were desired. The population of Prussian Poland has been deeply stirred, the attention of Europe has been again directed to a region which had almost dropped out of sight, the treasures of Catholic faith and feeling which lay hidden in the bosom of the Polish people are being fast transmuted into actual current coin. Nay, the higher classes of the Poles, both within and beyond the Prussian frontier, are being daily drawn together and knit into s unity unprecedented in the history of their race. The very Radical press of those Polish provinces, despite all sorts of encouragement the crime on the shoulders of the other two. The has gradually desisted from its attacks against "U!tramontanism," because it recognises that Polish Duluc and Lected had long resolved to murder and nationality is being struck at by the blows aimed Duluc and L. caze had long resolved to murder and rob M. Castay, and that Duluc's wife approved of the design. A pistol was bought and loaded to the laymen or ecclesiastics, have been moved by the laymen or ecclesiastics, have been moved by the laymen or ecclesiastics, have been moved by the laymen or ecclesiastics. examples set them in the eastern limits of the empire, and have acted in a way worthy of their models. Thus the intended victim has become a champion leader; the man whose amiability and gentleness were proverbial has become a type of unswerving firmness; the "persona gratissima" in Court circles at Berlin has become a Confessor of the Faith, the Confessor par excellence of our day, whose devotion and sacrifice has deserved, at the hands of the Head of the Church, the highest honour which could be conferred upon him on earth. Well and appropriately does the Germania observe:—"Ultramontanism is never stronger than in its 'weakness.' The Church celebrates two festivals in commemoration of the Chief of the Apostles, his, death on the cross and his imprisonment."—Tablet.

# ITALY.

The Princess Donna Francesca Massimo had a private audience of the Pope recently, to whom she presented ten thousand francs as an offering entrusted to her care by the Count de Chambord.

A special audience was given on a recent Sunday to the various Civilian Officers of the Pontifical Government who refused, for conscience' sake, to serve under the new Government. This year as in the former year they came to renew their protestations of fidelity and devotion to the Holy Father and to ask his blessing. The immense Ducal Saloon was entirely filled with these officers. Shortly after the hour of noon the Pape came in, attended by Cardinals Pecci, Asquini, Bevardi, Randi and Martinelli; the prelates also of his antecamera and many distinguished personages. A long address was read by Chevalier Luigi Tongiorgi, to which His Holiness replied, saying he thanked the Giver of all Good for inclining the hearts of the whole Catholic world towards the Holy See, to which all parts of the world come to offer their homage and their gifts. He alluded to the change which had

Italy made a speech as if he were a professor in a chair, and said he never could undestand what the Vicar of Christ could want with a temporal dominion, arguing that, as St. Peter had no Temporal Power, so the Popes needed none. "This Prince," said the Pope, "did not reflect, or perhaps he never knew, that the Prince of the Apostles, though desti-tute of a temporal kingdom was yet gifted by God with a power of inflicting sudden death on liars and hypocrites." His Holiness went on to speak at considerable length, contrasting, the fidelity of those before him with the cowardly conduct of certain other impiegati, both of high and low estate who had betrayed their offices, and in spite of their gains were miserable objects of pity and scorn. He closed his address with the collect for the day. God, who knowest us to be set antid so many and great dangers, that by reason of the frailty of our nature we cannot always stand upright, grant to us such strength of mind and body that, by Thy help, we may overcome those things which we suffer for our sins." He then exhorted them to continue in their good course and strengthened them with the Apostolic blessing.

#### RUSSIA.

THE PERSECUTION OF POLISH PRIESTS.—Under the above caption, the Westminster Gazette gives the following account of the unhappy priests exiled in the interior of Russia :- Many difficulties stand in the way of attaining an exact knowledge of the state of the unhappy priests exiled in the interior of Russia, and of the inhuman treatment to which they are subjected. Nevertheless, we are in a posi-tion to give some details, furnished us by one of these victims, and we hope from time to time to supply additional information as to this infamous persecution. At first the number of Polish priests exiled was over 400, but of these 100 soon died, being unable to bear up against the terrible hardships to which they were exposed. They were wholly dependent upon the Governors-General or their subordinates, who enriched themselves at the expense of their unfortunate victims. Thus, in some places they received six roubles monthly (less then 20 francs), in others a rouble and a half, whilst there were some who received absolutely nothing whatsoever. Petitions to the Government were forbidden under heavy penalties, and when their rejuests or remonstrances were addressed to their Governors-General they received worse treatment. The answer generally was, "Know that you are as rebels beyond the pale of the law; work among the peasants for your livilhood." We will now describe the treatment of the Abbe K, a native of Galicia, sent to Tunca in Eastern Siberia. After having for five years endured this terrible captivity he remonstrated with the Austrian Government and obtained authorization to return to Galicia, in virtue of the Imperial Russian manifesto which set all foreigners at liberty. In spite of this authorization, Ern, at that time Governor of Irkutsk, opposed his liberation. It was not until he had been detained in prison for some time that his victim, enfeebled by typhus, was ordered in the midst of the terrible rigor of mid-winter to proceed on foot, under an escort, together with forty criminals condemned for robbery and brigandage, to krasnojarsk, where, after a march of eighty-three days, and of intense suffering, the unfortunate priest arrived in almost a dying state. On regaining his health, the Abbe K. went to Tomsk, where he again fell itl. His recovery was due to Polish doctors, and to the care of his own countrymen in that town. He is now in Galicia, and can bear witness to the horrible treatment to which these exiled Polish priests are subjected. The subscriptions sent for these unhappy victims of Russian persecution have reached their destinations, and are in the hands of those who have undertaken to distribute them. The exiles, scattered about in the villages of Eastern Siberia, are exposed to great misery, especially in winter; they are even forbidden to exercise the functions of the priesthood. It is only at night, and in secret, that they offer up the Holy Sacrifice, which is their greatest consolation. Calm and resigned, they are prepared to die if succor does not come; they bless those who have already helped them in their terrible trials.

The lumber cut in Michigan for 1876 will be about 2,100,000,000 feet. Taking this as a basis feet, 250,000 arres of nine t are annually cut, It the work of destruction should go on at this rate for fifteen years, only stumps and scattering groups of pine will remain of the vast forests that once covered the cutire

The late editor of the Catholic Advocate of Louisville, T. J. Fitzgerald, has accepted a position as auditor of one of the railroad companies. Mr. l'itzgerald was a fine writer and a zealous laborer. Railroad men will appreciate his enlightened and administrative ability. Catholic editors are " look ing up "in the market. A week or two since Father Cronin of Buffalo was presented with a splendid watch, and now a Southern colleague is railroaded to honors and fortune.—Catholic Review.

The Hoosac tunnel line is now thoroughly organized, and is already a formidable competitor for the western through-freight business. This line. which is now bringing a cargo of grain to load a ship for Great Britzin, brought through a train of cars from Toledo, on Saturday, which were unloaded and the grain put on board the vessel in exactly four days from Toledo. This shows that the like is able to make as quick dispatches as any of its rivals .- Boston Advertiser.

The Mendota III., Despatch says:-Yesterday a little boy not eight years old, son of Mrs. Ahearn, of this city, fell into a well twenty-five feet deep, containing twelve feet of water, drawing a tem-porary windlass with him in his fall. After sinking twice, wonderful as it may seem, the little fel-low succeeded, unaided and alone, in reaching the surface by actually climbing up the stones lining the perpendicular sides. Save being thoroughly chilled, the brave boy seems none the worse, and his first exclamation was, "God bless God!"

One of the features of the English department of the Centennial Exhibition will be a magnificent collection of china ware. A letter in the Philadelphia Press describing it says:-A neat little set of dessert plates each ornamented with an exquisite vignette portrait of a child, first attracted our attention. The rim of the frame was fretted and gilded as if for a frame to the centre porcelain picture. Every face of the twelve was a distinct portrait, no two having the same shade of hair, expression of face, or pose of head. On enquiring, What will be those plates per dozen?" "Five guineas each plate, Sir," was the extinguishing reply.

SALTPETRE AND SCURVY .-- A French chemist asserts that salt alone answers all purposes for packing pork, provided all animal heat has left it before salting. No saltpetre shoud be used, as it induces scurvy The brine should be as strong as possible, and cold water is capable of dissolving more salt than hot water.

SOUND SLEEP.—Sound sleep is essential to good health. It is impossible to restore and recuperate the system, exhausted by labor and activity, without this perfect repose. Sleep has a great deal to do with the disposition and temper. A sound sleeper is seldom unduly disturbed by trifles while a wakeful, restless person as apt to be irritable. A great deal has been written about the advantages of Carlos has asked Franco for hospitality. He informed the General commanding at Bayonne that
come over Italy and had caused them to lose their
he would enter France at 9 o'clock this forenoon by
employment. He said it had been coming on for a
the bridge of Arnegui."

Three thousand Carlies great many years; it was now more than twenty years

for doubt whether the benefits of closely limiting

371 promptly executed

since an Italian prince in one of the chief cities of the time given to rest have not been exaggerated. Active person, of nervous temperament, can hardly get too much sleep. We know very well that the saving of two or three hours a day from slumber is, in one sense, equivalent to a prolongation of human life, and we are no advocates of indolence; but the fact still remains that sleep may be so abridged as to leave the system incapable of as much effective work in two hours as might be performed in a better conditio 1 in one.

BAD EFFECTS OF BEER DRINKING .- The worst re-

sults from accidents in the London Hospitals are said to be draymen. Though they are apparently models of health and strength, yet, if one of them receives a serious injury, it is nearly always necessary to amputate, in order to give him the most distant chance of life. The draymen have the unlimit. ed privilege of the brewery collar. Sir Ashley Cooper was once called to a drayman, who was a powerful, fresh-colored, heathly-looking man, and had suffered an injury in his finger, from a small splinter of a stave. The wound, though trifling, suppurated. He opened the small abscess with his lancet. He found, on retiring, he had left his lancet. Returning for it, he found the man in a dying condition. The man died in a short time. Dr. Gordon says : - "The moment beer-drinkers are attacked with acute diseases, they are not able to bear depletion, and die." Dr. Edwards says of beer drinkers, "Their diseases are always of a dangerous character, and in case of accident, they can never undergo even the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate, They most invariably die under it." Dr. Buchan says, "Malt liquors renders the blood sizy and unfit for circulation: hence proceeds obstructions and inflammation of the lungs. There are few great beer-drinkers who are not phthisical, brought on by the glutinous and indigestable nature of ale and porter. . . . These liquors inflame the blood and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces." Dr. Maxon says, "Intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are very frequent predisposing causes of disease." The Hospitals of New York show an equally unfavorable re-

cord of the intemperate, and private practioners

everywhere have the same experience.-Sanitarian

for January, Dogs as Aumanisers.-Of all animals, wild and domestic, known to mankind, there are none that hold such a lasting influence over our race as dogs. Inalmost every part of the globe where man is found, may be found his faithful companion, the dog. Much has been said of the influence of horses over mankind, but horses fail to exhibit anything like a fond affection for us, however we'l we may treat them. Generally speaking, the fondness or affection existing between man and horse, if any, is almost altogether manifested by the former. We have horses because of their strength, beauty, and usefulness, but we have dogs, not only for these, but for their lasting affection and faithfulness. Of course there are different degrees of affection in dogs as well as in human beings. We have known in-dividuals who seem almost destitute of affection; or at least have succeeded in hiding the manifestation of that particular feeling from their fellow creatures, who nevertheless, have shown great affection towards animals, especially dogs. We have seen men who would weep over a dead dog that would not weep over anything else; and this affectionate regard must be called forth by something inherent in the dog that is not in the same degree and quality found in anything else. No person loves affectation and insincerity, which unfortunately, is more or less mixed with human affection, and which are singularly destitute in animals, especially dogs .-Like begets like, hence dogs, being remarkable for the manifestation of strong affection, produce the same feeling in human beings, in a greater or less degree, and thus proving themselves to be great humanisers in our domestic circles. No animal will so thoroughly return good for evil as this. We always take it as a sign of good and superior qualities to see a person fondle a dog.

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ent articles..... 375 00 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, differ. ent articles.... 320 00 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different

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