

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Neatness Wins a Man—Women in the Paris Exhibition—French Housekeeping—Women Who Dress Like Men.

Her First Pic.

Wife tired of reading books, swinging hammocks, study nooks, in the little kitchen looks—
(There's going to be trouble in that household.)

Little wife thinks she'll try
All alone to make a pie;
First attempt, and proud, oh my!
Bakes it brown and sets it by,
(There's going to be trouble in that household.)

Hubbie hurries home from town—
Gone his care and business from—
Kisses wife; both sit down;
Dinah brings the pie as brown,
(There's going to be trouble in that household.)

Twelve o'clock and all is still,
Mosses rumble about at will;
Suddenly two shrieks so shrill
That they echoed from the hill,
(There is love of trouble in that household.)

Mustard plaster all in vain;
Only serve to make more pain;
Dinah rubs through the rain,
Hunts a doctor for the twin,
(There is love of trouble in that household.)

Same old story—nothing new;
Doctor did what he could do;
Up the golden stairs they flew,
Hapless husband, wife too,
(There is no more trouble in that household.)

Women in the Paris Exposition.

A correspondent of *The Woman's Cycle*, writing from Paris, under date of October 12, says he found that about one hundred women were given medals or honorable mention in Classes 1 to 5 of Group 1, that is in the various branches of the fine arts—oil painting, sculpture, engraving, etc. "This result is very creditable to those, when it is borne in mind that no women were members of the one art jury of the exhibition, nor, if I am not mistaken, of the various national committees and juries formed in different parts of Europe and America, and that decided, in many cases without appeal, what pictures, etc., should be sent to Paris. France, in many things, treated its women better than certain other countries which, however, make greater pretensions in this particular. So I am not astonished to find that nearly half of the one hundred women artists who carry off honors are of French birth, and that, with the exception of a Swiss lady, the only female painter in oil to receive a gold medal is Mme. Demachy-Bronck, of France, while Mme. Goussier, a French water colorist, and Mme. Léon Béraud, among sculptors, are the only women, and both of them French, who were given gold medals. In Class 5—engraving and lithography—two women were awarded honors, and here, again, both are French."

Points for Husbands.

Do not just with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter, though you never think of it again, says the *Domestic Monthly*. Do not speak of some virtue in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do not reproach your wife with personal defects, for, if she has sensibility, you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Do not treat your wife with inattention in company. Do not upbraid her in the presence of a third person, nor scold her with praising the beauty and accomplishments of other women. Do not be stern and silent in your house, and remember for sociability elsewhere. Remember that your wife has as much need of recreation as yourself, and devote a portion, at least, of your leisure hours to such society and amusements as she may join. By so doing you will secure her smiles and increase her affection. Do not, being too exact in pecuniary matters, make your wife feel her dependence upon you. It tends to lessen her dignity of character and does not increase her respect for you. If she is a sensible woman, she should be acquainted with your business and know your income, that she may regulate her household expenses accordingly. Do not withhold this knowledge in order to cover your own extravagance. Women have a keen perception. Be sure she will discover your selfishness, and, though no word is spoken, from that moment her respect is lessened and her confidence diminished, pride wounded, and a thousand, perhaps unjust, suspicions created. From that moment is your domestic comfort on the wane.

Women Who Dress Like Men.

The wearing of masculine dress by women is, when one counts up the number of women who do it, not such a very uncommon performance after all. Another famous female scientist and explorer, Mme. Diansky, a French woman, always in male costume, wears trousers while she is journeying in strange lands. She substitutes a skirt for the trousers when she gets back to Paris and the savants when she goes to listen to the result of her travels, but she does not retain, and she does not allow her hair to grow. She declares that woman's dress has done more to hamper woman's energy and brains than all the scoldings administered to independent women by men from the time of Isaiah, the prophet, to the present day. Our own Dr. Mary Walker, with her trousers, her long braids and her high silk hat, is familiar to every American who has ever been in Washington. Rosa Bonheur, the painter of the "Horse Fair," wears trousers while working. She has a thick mop of short hair that hangs in confusion over her square, masculine-looking brow, and she wears a pair of wide trousers—blue in summer and tweed in winter—with coat to match, when she is tramping about her farm and in the fields watching and sketching animals. She also wears this costume when painting, for she says that while standing before the canvases so long the weight of skirts tires her, and as she usually paints backward she does not observe the effects of brush strokes, and that here again her skirts hamper her. She always returns to skirts in the evening when her day's work is done, and never sits down to dinner in trousers. Anyone seeing her tramping about the fields in male attire, with short hair and a wide, soft hat pulled over her eyes, would never imagine her a woman, so strong and heavily muscled is her face. Louise Lawson, the sculptress of "Ayanoroo," also wears trousers and coat when she works, for her labors in the city with her big statues would be much interfered with by skirts. A well-known European courier, Louis Herman, felt sick the other day and the doctor discovered that "he" was a woman—so to speak. She confessed that she had worn male clothes for forty years, and the truth has never been suspected by anyone.—*New York World*.

French Housekeeping.

In an article on "A French Woman at Home" in the *Ladies Home Journal*, Mrs. Haas says:—She helps to cook the dinner, she

has bought—for servants are wasteful with the charcoal and so knows to use an inch of little she can use. In that marvelous place—a French kitchen—where two or three little holes in a stove cook such delicate dishes, and perform such culinary feats as our great roaring coal fires have no conception of—the flits about like a fairy, creating magical messes out of raw material of the most ordinary description.

Yes, though a lady born and bred, refined, elegant, and agreeable in society, a belle in her way, yet she does not think it beneath her dignity to lighten the household expenses by practical economy and activity.

The dinner of a French family is cheap and simple. There is always a soup, the meat of the stew-pan—sometimes, if not strict in expenditure, another plate of meat—generally two vegetables, dressed and eaten separately, and sometimes, not always, a sweet dish; if not that, a little fruit such as may be the cheapest and in the ripest season.

But there is very little in each thing, and it is rather in arrangement than in material that they appear rich. The idea that the French are gourmands in private life is incorrect. They spend little in eating and they eat inferior things, though their cookery is rather a science than a mere accident of civilization. At home the great aim of the French is to save, and any self-sacrifice that will lead to this result is cheerfully undertaken, more especially in eating than in the mere luxury of mere idleness.

Neatness Wins a Man.

Dearest Amy:—A man we know has just proposed to and been accepted by a girl, and he came to tell us all about being "the happiest man in the world," etc., etc. After some portion of his rapture had been exhausted I remarked that, as it is usual in such cases the contracting parties were the very last who should have imagined likely to single each other out from the rest of the world for life partnership. (Whereupon our friend observed that the first thing that had attracted him to the girl was her exquisite neatness. Now, Amy, I had always been under the impression that neatness, like cleverness and a love of plain living, was one of those respectable qualities that are excellent for making cages after marriage, but not of the smallest use in the manufacture of nets in which to secure one's prey beforehand. You see, I was wrong, or else this case is exceptional.

Our friend proceeded to say that he was sick and tired of untidy girls, with nothing dainty about them, and no white lace, or linen, or tape, or whatever it is called, round the necks of their dresses. "Tape!" Dead tired of girls whose gowns dipped into the mud or dust of the street at every step. Sick of girls with loose bags in the front of their bodices, which always reminded him of pelicans. Wary of girls with no neckties or fish-tails either to themselves or to the sleeves, and with hair like haystacks. Even if all girls were white as snow, and rounded to perfection, he said, he could not admire them if they emerged from sleeves that ended in hard bands of stuff with no relief from the color of the gown itself.

I never thought that men noticed these little things much, but I suppose they do. The lady of his choice is certainly one of the neatest of human beings. Some people are born neat; others achieve neatness. Lucy belongs to the first category, and with constant practice she has achieved perfection in the art. She wears her hair coiled in the classic brown folds, with a little babyish fluff of fringe in the front, each individual curl of which has its brilliant gleam. We have often asked her how she manages to keep her hair so beautifully, and she always laughs and says, "Yolk of egg once a fortnight, and a good brushing every night." Here is one of those delicately tinted skins that convey the idea of purity to the mind, but she is not otherwise pretty. We often call her Jane Eyre, because she makes us think of Charlotte Brontë's heroine. I do not know what Jane would round her neck, but I am sure that, whatever the arrangement was, it was neat almost to primness. Lucy's collars and cuffs are always immaculate, glittering with the gleamy gloss of ironed starch. I never saw a button missing from her gloves.—*Madge in London Truth*.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY

may be of inestimable advantage to Canada or it may be a mere "fad" as its opponents call it, but no one can deny that Neal Bain has done more for sufferers from oostar than any other remedy known. Mr. Thomas Roche, Rochester, Ont., says:—I have suffered severely from oostar, and never got any relief until I used Neal Bain. I never thought I could find so sure a cure. It is a pity all afflicted with catarrh do not know of and use this wonderful medicine.

Cannot Efface the Irish Question.

LONDON, November 10.—John Morley, speaking at the Eighty Club to-night, said the social questions to which many Radicals were now seeking to give the first place in the programme, could not efface the Irish question, on which the next election would turn. It was true, however, that in view of existing social injustices there was urgent necessity for legislation for the benefit of the masses. The people were overburdened and ought to be relieved. Among other things the taxes on tea and coffee should be lowered. He favored free education, free meals for poor school children, reform of the pauper system and the regulation of the wages question. He believed the principle of giving equality of opportunity to all classes to defend their own interests. The well-off classes, he said, should sympathize with the poorer classes in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Liberals are lavishly bestowing praise upon Mr. John Morley for his speech at the Eighty Club last evening, and predict that the influence of his utterances will be far-reaching and permanent. A few of them take exception to the views he expressed with regard to an eight-hour system, but the general excellences of the speech commend themselves so strongly to the whole party, as a whole, that the socialists are impelled to forgive the speaker for his one disagreement with their opinions.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Bohemians are rapidly settling out West. They have several churches and schools in Nebraska. The progress of religion is keeping pace with that of material progress, in the prosperous towns of the West. Churches, convents, and colleges abound in these towns, and the cry is "Still they come!" in response to the demand.

FIRST LOVE AND SECOND.

An Interesting Subject for Young Women and Men.

Argument to Prove that Marriage to the First Object of Devotion is Rarely Happy—Girls More Sensitive than Boys.

A writer in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* recently undertook to discuss the question of whether first or second love is really the best. The decision is in favor of second love, so that the maiden or callow youth expending the first pang of unrequited affection may cheer up.

The first love is rarely overvalued, says the writer in question. It is not so intended. Her mission is to prepare the way for a rational and safe marriage. It is premature, preliminary, in the nature of things; it is temporary, and has nothing in it of home marking. The married love is economical, deliberate and practical; the first love is neither of these. It sees the world in a false light, because not a full light. The color of all things is no longer the red of life's sunrise, nor is it yet the yellow of sunset: it is rose color.

If our first loves were often wedded the result would be a vast amount of misery. Marriage would indeed be a failure. The worst of all early marriages, and the next worst are late marriages. Those that are very early are sure to be lacking in common sense. The first experiences are babyish and the result is childish quarrels. The two contend over trifles, and as for very late marriages, they again there is quarrelling over trifles, because each one has learned to have undisputed sway over personal matters. The ideal marriage follows soon after the first love has faded and the disappointment of heart bubbles and vanished air castles has well healed.

If, unfortunately, the first love ends, in a speedy wedding, there is, first of all, the bash and nonsense to be got rid of. I do not mean that the gust of first affection, the overflow and flooding of spring tenderness, are in themselves nonsense when carried over to our workaday world. They have their place, but not in the family. If they get there they have to be got rid of. And the coming down from airy castles to "cottages in some vast wilderness," and from that to plain city flats, with a daily round of dreadfully prosaic duties, is neither easy nor often successful. The chances are that the charge will come as a collapse and all attention will fall flat in disgust. The woman is likely first to come to the practical issue, and will either dispense the spoonful of her partner, if he be young and tender, or she will play a pettish part, as she was used to do with her mother.

A woman rarely, although sometimes, takes first love in the serious way that the boy does. She is never more different from man than at this point. She is more accustomed to affection and to its outbursts. While it is true that a girl who has loved, often unfit to be a true partner with one yet, it must be understood that a girl is always in love. Her friendships are of the same nature as love. Most girls are by nature prepared to serve as our first loves.

A man can have only one first love: I venture the surmise that a girl can have several. In this way a noble girl is able to break in and tame and render marriageable half a dozen lads.

I think I know one or two old maids who were peculiarly burdened in early life with lovers, but every one of them first loves. They were sensible enough to comprehend this, and instead of seizing on one of the susceptible youths, marrying him out of hand and securing an escape from old maidhood, they did what was sensible and right and are the happier for it. But they keep souvenirs of those days and look over them with a very gentle touch. Indeed, I think these first loves served them, and still serve, to keep their hearts warm. The benefit of first love is more large by to man, and the injury to his disposition is a hurtful to woman.

First love affects different natures according to their make-up. If one be already of a sensitive, gentle and rather soft texture, this first love is likely to make him actually idiotic for a time. He becomes such a simpleton that his friends feel that he must be taken in hand. The wisest of them undertake to discipline him, to induce him to restrain his gush, and show some trifle of discretion, but entirely in vain. I know a man now of great note in this land, who carried her letters in his breast pocket till it looked like a huge wen over his heart. But the worst was he would pull them out and read them to any sort of acquaintance.

Ten to one, he would visit some one not a familiar, for no other purpose than to tell the charms of his innamorata, and to read her letters. He was a suburb scholar and bright every way; but on this topic he was the laughing stock of the town. The whole thing went to pieces with a crash, for what girl's love can endure such silliness? He survived the disaster with unimpaired brains, which is more than sometimes occurs. I never knew a man to be love-cracked with a second or third flame, but the end of a first love disappointment is always serious, and sometimes disastrous. It may lead only to a death of sentiment and susceptibility to a woman's affections, or it may dislocate the intellectual power, or the moral.

But not too much can be said of the evil of entering wedlock without the discipline of a first love. Men have sometimes done this, and they are always untamed, hard to control, and will be satisfied with an ordinary mate. He will be by her as he does with Smith's last essay—will pick out her faults, and seal all her blunders and failures. The poor woman is only a magazine article that he picks to pieces instinctively. He has never had a first love to transform people and things, to give the rose color to dullness and to tone down the noonday glare of work-life. He cannot endure such bad habits as he will be sure to find in the best of wives. Then, if he have an imperious disposition and an iron will, the consequences are injurious and misery.

On the other hand, a man of peculiarly sensitive, loving disposition is sure to look for first love in his married life. He has a longing for that ideal which he has created audaciously out of head, and boldly declared he had found and then worshipped. A woman may be thankful she is not her husband's first love, but that he had one that, having worshipped, he learned after all was one of our common humanity, and that goddesses are not in cores.

To Evangelize London's West End.

LONDON, November 18.—An evangelistic movement of an unusual character is attracting attention in London. Efforts have repeatedly been made to increase Christian influence in the great East end and numerous societies have been formed with that object in view. The present movement, however, seeks its field of labor at the other end and fashionable end of London. A society of good people has been formed to seek the conversion of the people of the West end. The plan

adopted by the members or agents of the society is to make personal visits upon people in the West end and seek by direct intercourse to interest them in religion. It is asserted that all the houses in fashionable London, not including the Marlborough house, the residence of the Prince of Wales, will be visited.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

By the agreement of the Holy Father with the Czar, five Bishops are to be appointed for Russia.

Cardinal d'Annunzio celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood at Barbona, Province of Aquila.

In the late parliamentary election in the Grand Duchy of Baden the Catholics gained seven seats.

Monsignor Cameron, Bishop of Arichat, is in town, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Abbe Fraser.

The Envoy of Venezuela at the Vatican is negotiating a Concordat between the Republic and the Holy See.

The Archbishop of Casenza, shot by a seminary who had been expelled by his orders, is fast recovering.

The corner-stone of the old adobe Church of Mission Dolores, San Francisco, Cal., was laid October 8th, 1876.

Nerway has only 1840 Catholics out of nearly 2,000,000, and Sweden 1,100 Catholics out of more than 4,500,000.

The Holy Father, Leo XIII., has appointed Cardinal Aloisio Mazzella Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

A number of Sisters of Charity are about to leave New York to work among the negroes on the Bahama Islands.

The Right Rev. Bishop Colin C. Gran, of Aberdeen, Scotland, died recently having been bishop only for five weeks.

Forty thousand persons, including pilgrims from England and Scotland, visited Knock on the feast of the Assumption.

"Mr. Gladstone may be the 'Grand Old Man,'" say the Londoners now "but the Cardinal is the Grand Old Manning."

Another negro priest has been raised to holy orders at the general ordination in the Pope's Cathedral, St. John of Lateran.

His Grace Archbishop Corrigan has taken steps to procure a chime of sixteen bells on St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York city.

Father Pitt, of Memo, Wis., is establishing juvenile temperance societies pledged against cider as well as other intoxicating drinks.

The Catholic Congress of Freiburg is already bearing good fruit. At last week's elections the Catholics won five seats from the Liberals.

The honorary title of "Instituto Premiario della Santa Sede" has been conferred by the Pope on the Tyrol Stained Glass Institute of Innsbruck, in Austria.

A Hotel Dieu has been dedicated by Archbishop Walsh at Windsor, Canada, to cost \$40,000. It will be in charge of Sisters from the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal.

There are 234 Jesuits in Canada. Of this number 84 are Priests, 82 scholastics, 68 are coadjutor Brothers. Two hundred and nineteen out of the 234 were born on Canadian soil.

A brother of Dr. Windthorst, the great German Catholic leader, is Mgr. Windthorst, of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. His pastoral charge is St. Peter's Church, Chillicothe, Ohio.

On the 14th of December next there will be a grand Mexican pilgrimage to the famous shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the most noted sanctuary of Our Lady in the new world.

Mrs. Edwin De Lisle, who has been received into the Catholic Church, is the eldest daughter of Mr. Adrian Hope and niece of the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

The pilgrimage which will leave London for the Holy Land in the spring of next year will be blessed by the Cardinal-Archbishop from the altar of the Pro-Cathedral before starting.

Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has issued a pastoral, calling on the faithful to erect a sanctuary in honor of Blessed De La Salle, the founder of the Christian Brothers, in that diocese.

The Catholics of Bombay, Archdiocese of Sydney, N.S.W., are having a magnificent marble monument erected to the late Father Fleming, who was a native of Kilmacmillan, Killarney, and studied at All Hallows.

Mr. V. Lombard, of New York City, has ordered a colossal statue of Leo XII, to be executed in Carrara marble by a leading sculptor of Italy. He intends to present it to the new Catholic University of Washington, D. C.

The Ursuline Nuns of East Morrisania, N. Y., are going to build a new convent. It will be a handsome structure of brick and stone, with a frontage of 250 feet, and a depth of 158 feet, and will cost a quarter of a million.

St. Peter's, Rome, has a seating capacity of 54,000; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 25,000; St. Sophia's Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; St. Peter's, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.

The Zanzibar agent of the London mission reports that the Jesuit missionaries have been expelled from Tamsimbo, in Africa, and their mission destroyed. The Nyassa and Tanganyika missions have not thus far been molested.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., have added to their curriculum a two years' course of electric engineering, as well as increased the limits and scope of their laboratory for general and analytical chemistry.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney announces the death of a Catholic missionary Priest, who was also a distinguished man of science.—Father Julian Teulon-Woods—one of the converts whom the Oxford Tractarian movement brought into the Church.

Bishop-elect McGorlick has received from Mr. Gelet, the jeweler at Duluth, a handsome present upon the occasion of his election as Bishop of Duluth. It is a very handsome and elegant diamond ring, containing eleven sparkling gems and valued at \$1,000.

A very prominent Spanish Freemason, high in the order, viz., Jose Huertas y Lozano, who has written and done as much as any of his contemporaries in the Masonic propaganda, has not only made a sudden retraction, but has entered the Jesuit Novitiate.

The present population of Boston is 400,000; 225,000 are said to be Catholics. There are 35 Catholic churches, attended by 125 priests. The thirty-sixth church is now in course of erection. There is an ecclesiastical seminary, a college, three academies for girls, seventeen parochial schools, with an attendance of over

10,000 boys and girls, three hospitals, five orphanages, two homes for the aged poor, a house of the Good Shepherd, and homes for working girls and boys.

Rev. Abbe Provancher is organizing another pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is intended to leave here about the middle of February, in order to be in Jerusalem in Holy Week. The tickets, which will be good for two months, will cost about \$500, and will include all the costs of transport as well as board in Palestine.

The court of Pope Leo XIII. is said to comprise 1,160 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 house prelates, 170 privy chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 130 super-numerary chamberlains, 30 officers of the Noble Guard and 60 guardsmen; 14 officers of the Swiss Guard and Palace Guard, 7 honorary chamberlains, 20 privates or valets, 10 stewards and masters of the house and 8 doorkeepers.

A remarkable speech on the Catholic colleges of the United States was made about two weeks ago, by the Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., President of Georgetown College, D. C., at a banquet given by our esteemed contemporary, the *Church News* of Washington, D. C., to commemorate its fourth anniversary. Father Richards numbered our Catholic colleges at 100, with 2,000 professors and 20,000 students.

The journals of Naples announce that on the 20th of September enormous crowds thronged the Cathedral to present a statue of the patron of the city was found hard and then exposed to the veneration of the crowd. After twenty-four minutes of prayer the miracle of the liquefaction took place. Immediately the bells and cannons of the city announced the event, causing the greatest joy among the faithful people.

Since the election of His Holiness Leo XIII. Cardinal Schiffler is the sixty-third member of the Sacred college who has passed away. The number of Cardinals now living is sixty-five. Seven are over eighty years old, twenty-two between seventy and eighty, twenty-two between sixty and seventy, eleven between forty-two and forty-eight. His Eminence Cardinal Newman, who was born in 1801, is the dean of the Sacred College.

The Rev. Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, arrived in this country forty years ago. Last week another Father Mathew landed on these shores on the steamer Alaska, which left Queenstown on the 20th ult. The present Father Mathew, like his famous namesake, is a Capuchin friar. He ministers in the same church and occupies the same position in his order as did the apostle of temperance. The object of his visit to this country is to collect funds for a memorial to the original Father Mathew to be erected in Cork.—*Freeman's Journal*.

The most important results will probably follow in Japan from the council which the Holy Father has decreed for the month of March, 1890. The Mikado is, it is well known, a monarch of enlightened views and a progressive temperament, and with his sanction the council will discuss no less a question than this—whether the Christian religion ought to be introduced as the religion of the State. Already the Emperor is very favorably disposed towards the Catholic religion, recognizing it as the most powerful agency in the progress of civilization. Its acceptance as the State religion of Japan would be an event of the highest significance, and could not fail to raise the empire rapidly to a high degree of prosperity.

Sister Henrietta Madden was one of the Protestant Sisters of Nurses to whom the care of the Protestant sick poor in the North Dublin Union Workhouse was entrusted by her own ecclesiastical superiors and by the board of the union. Nothing could exceed the devotedness of Sister Henrietta to the work with which she was charged, and she is an especial favorite with every one connected with the institution. Some time since, to the profound regret of the sick poor of the workhouse, of the guardians, and of all connected with the management of the institution, she resigned her position, and resumed her place in the outside world. Since then Sister Henrietta has ceased to be a Protestant, and was lately formally received into the convent. The solemn ceremony of the reception took place in St. Peter's church, Philiborough. The esteemed lady is the sister of the Irish Solicitor-General.

Protestant Testimony.

Idea European Correspondence: A Protestant opinion of the worth of Catholic missions is to be found in a book recently published under the title, "Across Africa under the German Flag." The author is no less a person than Captain Wiseman, the leader of the German expedition to East Africa, which has for its object to punish Bushiri, the Arab, and restore the German protectorate over the Zanzibar coast. We translate Captain Wiseman's own words:

"The great difference between the Catholic missions in Equatorial Africa, which are mostly carried on by Frenchmen and natives of Western Germany, and the Protestant missions, which are principally conducted by Englishmen, is that the former lay themselves out for a lifelong exertion of their energies in the most arduous climate, while the latter never work among the black heathens more than a few years."

The Catholic missionaries set about their work with a will. They buy the black children, hand them over to excellent teachers, and compel them to go through a course of training which makes useful men of them. The English missionaries only operate upon free pupils, who soon play the truant, run away, and are lost. I for one prefer the Catholic system, which has thus far produced excellent results."

A Confederate Convert.

G. A. Randall, in Catholic Mirror: One of the most prominent and wealthy of Montgomery's citizens is Colonel D. S. Troy. He marvelously resembles the late General Grant, and has some of the best qualities of that renowned commander. Here and in Florida his hospitality is of a royal kind, matched by the treasures of a most suggestive mind. Col. Troy was a valiant soldier during the war, and afterward a prominent lawyer, with a genius for financial affairs. He was among the first to discern the commanding greatness of Birmingham, Ala., and reaped an enormous harvest, because of that sagacity practically applied. Now, he says, he is "chasing butterflies."

In one of the battles of the war he was shot and left on the field for dead. A federal soldier turned him over, and finding that he still breathed, had him carried to hospital. There he fell under the ministrations of the Sisters of Charity, and was by them converted to the Catholic faith.

Returning to Montgomery, he found everything prearranged by the Catholic church; that alone was unshaken and erect. At his elegant Florida home Col. Troy has a beautiful chapel, where an invalid Jesuit Father celebrates the holy mysteries. United in religion and affection, it would be hard to find a more devoted family circle.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CLANCY—CULLIN—October 25, at Bredoguo Roman Catholic Church, Frenchpark, Thos. George Clancy, of the Long Room, Liverpool, to Elsie, third daughter of the late John Cullen, Esq., Frenchpark, county Roscommon.

COLLINS—BAXTER—October 28, at St. Patrick's Church, Monkstown, county Dublin, Michael Collins, Monkstown, formerly of Kingstown, to Mary Kate, youngest daughter of the late Richard Baxter, Esq., Kingstown.

DUNNE—DUNCAN—October 8, at the Protestant Church, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic Church, Clontarf, London, N. P. Dillon Dunne, B. A., T.C.D., eldest son of J. Dunne, J.P., Arghave House, Queen's County, to Louisa Diphant, daughter of G. Deuchars, stockbroker, West Green, London, and sister-in-law of Dr. Gibson, of Stanley House, Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.

DUNNE—TYNAN—Oct. 23, at the Church of St. Michael and John, Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. Tynan, brother of the bride, James Dunne, Maryborough, to Katie, daughter of the late John Tynan, Esq., Hill, Athy.

FITZPATRICK—FRANKLIN—Oct. 22, at St. Nicholas Church, Francis street, Dublin, by the Rev. Thomas Phelan, Agbar, brother of the bride, Michael, son of Wm. Fitzpatrick, Deerpark, Monaghan, to Mary, daughter of Thos. Phelan, Rushall, Monaghan.

HALL—HARTY—October 23, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Limerick, Ambrose, second son of Ambrose Hall, J.P., Limerick, to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. H. Hartly, Mallows street, Limerick.

KERNAN—KELLEGHAN—October 21, at the Roman Catholic Church, Teggham, by the Rev. B. Deir, P.P., assisted by the Rev. P. Kelleggan, P.P., Miltown, uncle to the bride, Patrick, eldest son of the late Michael Kernan, Newgrove, Miltown, to Julia, only surviving daughter of the late Michael Kelleggan, Cork-boro, Mullingar.

MURPHY—MURPHY—October 25, at the Roman Catholic Church, Dunahughlin, James Murphy, Grange, Trevis, Dunahughlin, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Murphy, Dunahughlin, county Wick.

O'MARA—MARTIN—October 25, at St. Joseph's Church, Terenure, John Francis, third son of James O'Mara, Esq., Egliskend, Liverpool, to Annie Lott, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Martin, Assistant Comptroller General Post Office, Dublin, Moira Lodge, Clonsilla.

DIED.

BYRNE—Oct. 30, at his residence, Cornells Court, Foxrock, John, youngest son of Patrick and Anne Byrne.

BARTLEY—Oct. 27, at his residence, Millbank, Rev. John Bartley, P.P., Kilsberry, county Tyrone.